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THE
WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book,

EDITED BY

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

Borough Librarian, Plymouth,

WITH

INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE

BY

ALFRED F. ROBBINS

Author of "Launceston, Past and Present," etc., etc.

AND PORTRAIT.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME XI.

A FEW forewords only are necessary on the present occasion, to chronicle the completion of another volume of the *Western Antiquary* and to lay down my plans for the future.

My readers will, I am sure, be more interested and instructed in perusing the excellent and thoughtful article of my friend and co-worker, Mr. Alfred Robbins (which forms the Introduction to this volume), than in considering any words of apology or explanation that I may have to offer.

Various circumstances have combined, during the past twelve months, to frustrate my good intentions as to the more regular and punctual delivery of the various numbers of this Journal; and unfortunately for my Subscribers as well as for myself, the number of my helpers has sadly diminished. Death, removal, and pressure of other matters upon their time and attention, have thinned the ranks of those who supported me in the early years of the career of the *Western Antiquary*, and I regret to own, the gaps have not been adequately filled by the proffered services of others. I have thus been heavily handicapped in my efforts, and have experienced a difficulty at times in finding sufficient material, of the right kind, to fill up the various numbers. These and other circumstances, have convinced me that the time has come for a re-arrangement of my plans, and to some extent of a re-modelling of the Journal itself; for I am loth to believe that the necessity for such a repository of old-world lore has ceased to exist, knowing as I do what wealth of material there is in the district: and being firmly persuaded in my own mind that no part of England is richer in traditional lore, than the Western Counties.

Let me then, first of all, solicit more help, to enable me to make the *Western Antiquary*, what it ought to be, the most valuable and most authoritative repository of West Country matters. Let me urge upon my many patient and very indulgent subscribers, that they can assist me still further by now and then contributing to the pages, as well as by inducing others to become Subscribers and Contributors to the Journal. Let it not be said that a district so extensive and varied, a district so full of historical associations and traditionary lore is unable to support a journal such as the *Western Antiquary* aims to be. More subscribers, and a larger body of active helpers would enable me to remedy all defects, and would give me an incentive to renewed exertion, which I must confess, I have lacked of late for obvious reasons.

My readers will remember that I urged this in my last address to them, and I would emphasize it here, for the time has come for action, without which all promises are of little avail.

I intend, with the year 1893, to put the Journal upon different lines, and to cease the monthly issue (temporarily) in the hope that by the end of the current year, we may gather strength, and be enabled to return to our, and, I must own, more acceptable former style. I propose, therefore, to issue four quarterly parts, the first to appear in March. These parts will contain about the same amount of printed matter as four monthly numbers, and there will, by this means be greater scope for the insertion of lengthy articles in their entirety, which are undoubtedly weakened in their interest when spread over a long series of monthly numbers. Of course by this arrangement the scope of the Journal for purposes of enquiry will be somewhat lessened, but this will not be a serious defect. seeing that of late our "Queries" and "Replies" columns have not been so full as formerly, and that fewer persons have contributed to them.

Illustrations will be few, but I shall endeavour to give one good frontispiece to each part.

I shall also do my best to publish instalments of Devonshire Bibliography, a branch of our local literature which has been too long neglected. For this I shall seek the active help and co-operation of some experts, but I shall also be glad to receive the assistance of any of my Subscribers who take an interest in Devonshire literature, as this work can only be done in this manner, and by a reasonable division of labour. One branch of the subject—the Bibliography of Towns and Villages, might thus be taken in hand simultaneously, by workers in the several towns of Devonshire, and there would be no fear of clashing or doing the work twice over. Again, let some of my helpers take up the bibliography of noted men, or well-known writers, in the same manner as Dr. Brushfield executed the model Raleigh Bibliography for this Journal, some years ago I purpose taking Gay, the Barnstaple Poet; also Sir Francis Drake; and by-and-by I hope to supplement the excellent work performed by my friend, Mr. R. N. Worth, in the compilation of a Three Towns (Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport) Bibliography. Dartmoor Bibliography is in a forward state, and will, I trust, appear in the first quarterly issue of the *Western Antiquary*; and other similar lists are in progress. By this means we shall introduce a valuable feature into our work, and one which, I feel sure will be appreciated by an ever-widening circle of book-lovers.

Permit me in conclusion to invite the cordial co-operation of all classes of my Subscribers, and to ask them kindly to bear in mind that a local antiquarian journal, cannot in the nature of things, be made a very remunerative property, and that if it is worth anything in the district, it is worth a largely augmented Subscription List. Relying upon the proverbial good-nature of West Country men, I once more leave the matter in their hands and await the result with interest not unmixed with anxiety.

W. H. K. WRIGHT.

January, 1893.

Introductory Article.

THE WRITING OF LOCAL HISTORY.

BY ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

IN the category of "books which are no books" that Charles Lamb rendered immortal, there was not included one section which, had Elia been an antiquarian, he would certainly have held to be comprised, for no more unreadable collection of works containing valuable and what should be interesting information can be conceived than one of local histories. It is possible for the skilled student to dip into them and be enlightened; into the dry bones of some, Macaulay has breathed the breath of literary life; but, from the days of the old county histories, which embalmed genealogies and described country seats, as if those were all the matters worth living for in a shire, to the present when a series of extracts is made from ancient records and is labelled "History," such works have in the main been repellent as literature even when they have been valuable as embodied fact. Most of them, indeed, have been but the bricks out of which a historic building might be erected, though with many, even if every brick were used, the building would be incomplete. And the reason for this is plain: local history, as a rule, has been dealt with as a thing of shreds and patches, as a mere list of names and dates and dry events, with no endeavour to make a complete story and a coherent whole, and with no apparent perception that a county, a town, and even a parish possesses a historic continuity which patience will enable the investigator to trace, and that there is no part of the country which has not furnished at one time or another in the long course of our Kingdom's life something of interest to the national chronicle.

The contention that I would submit, therefore, is that the history of our counties and towns should be written in the same spirit as is now being applied to the history of our country, and that it should not be regarded as a collection of isolated facts but as a contribution to a consistent whole. The difficulty may at once be granted that the local historian is not for the present as well situated for executing the task as his national brother, because the latter has had most of the facts by this time discovered for him, while the former will have to labour long before he even approaches that condition. But that is the difficulty which—with my ideal as at first stated always in view—I desire to show can be overcome, though overcome only by the patient labour of the many and not left solely to the painstaking efforts of the few. A number of those who could give excellent assistance to the compilation of a complete local history are at present repelled from the attempt by the idea that the work is limited to copying ancient records—work for which, even if they had the aptitude, they have not the opportunity. The

copying of ancient records, valuable as is that side of antiquarian investigation, is, however, only one of many sides of that fascinating study; and there is not one of those sides in which it is not possible for all interested in the subject to combine and help.

Starting, therefore, upon the theory that the locality which is to be treated is an entity having its own growth, it is essential that every fact bearing upon its development from the earliest times to the present should be gathered, sifted, and welded into a whole. A beginning should be made with those facts which lie immediately around the investigator; and the legends, the folk lore, and the old world expressions which still remain with us should be earliest garnered, for otherwise they will be the soonest lost. In this direction there is not merely knowledge to be obtained but a wealth of suggestion which leads to knowledge. The student is too apt to distrust every story of which he has not documentary proof; but the traditions which still abide in our old country towns often embody a truth which, though for the moment incapable of being proved by evidence that would satisfy a judge of assize, is not to be put aside as of none account. It may be pardoned me if, more than once in the course of my contentions, the point is illustrated from the investigations I have made in regard to my native town of Launceston. In the matter of tradition or legend, for instance, I heard as a boy, sitting with other boys under the shadow of the old Castle walls, that in the days of the Great Rebellion Cromwell had been in our town, and had stayed at the house of one Bennett, of Hexworthy, a couple of miles away. Here was a specific statement of which for years I found no atom of confirmation; but there are now the proofs under my hand that Cromwell was at the taking of Launceston by Fairfax in February, 1646, that he was in the town a few days, and that Colonel Robert Bennett, of Hexworthy, was one of his trusted political friends. As the legend, therefore, was in substance true, there is reason to conclude that it was a correct statement of an interesting historical fact. In that case, the confirmation had been discovered before my attempt at writing the history of Launceston was in print; but—not having completely learned to regard unconfirmed tradition with a friendly eye—another legend heard in boyhood was cavalierly treated. This latter was to the effect that in olden days men condemned at Launceston for capital offences were hanged on St. Stephen's Down, upon a spot still known as Gallows' Hill. "One is bound to accept the legend with caution," I wrote, "in the absence of proof that transport to St. Stephens was ever portion of a Launceston execution"; but Nemesis was speedily upon my track, for, after the sheet containing that doubting utterance had been printed; but before the book could be published, a townsman discovered in an old chest an ancestor's diary, in which was not merely the entry, under date March 23, 1785, "a Chimney Sweeper cavil at St. Stephens for the Murder of his Apprentice being fully proved at Lanson Assizes," but on the opposite page, under the same date, and as if to put the question beyond the reach of argument, was the further record, "at Meeting a most Excellent Sermon very striking on acct. of a Chimney Sweepers being Executed at St. Stephens." And as with traditional stories, so with traditional expressions. Time was—to give one more instance from my own experience—when Launceston was a centre of the woollen industry: that trade has so entirely died out in the district as to be virtually forgotten: but there remain among the aged inhabitants two phrases which tell to-day of the trade that once was, for of close friends it is said that "they

are as thick as inkle-makers," and of the swift that "they run like skeiners," both of which phrases are derived from the departed industry.

In the collection of such remembrances as these, therefore, everyone can do something, but there are other directions in which good work can as easily be accomplished. An exact copy, for instance, ought to be taken of every inscription in church or graveyard, for many of these which are of singular interest are mouldering away under the influence of the weather, while in some cases the stones have been turned out from church to churchyard, during some fantastic effort at "restoration," and certain of them have been appropriated by those living near for the purpose of building stables and even pigsties. That a full copy ought to be made of every parish register and churchwarden's account that still exists, goes almost without saying; but the archives of the various Nonconformist congregations also deserve closer study and more careful preservation than have hitherto been their portion, for they throw singular and unique light upon phases of our social history which would otherwise pass out of mind. Beyond these, there is not a town and scarcely even an old manor house which does not contain in some ancient chest or half-forgotten corner written memories of the past. Reference has been made to the last-century diary which illuminated one dark corner of Launceston's history; but, in the course of my investigations, much aid was received from similar discoveries of long-hidden documents. One illustrated the working of the Test Act; another was the muster roll of the local Volunteers formed a hundred years since to repel a threatened French invasion; a third was an original volunteer commission of the same period, defining the name of the corps; yet another gave some details concerning a long-forgotten charity; and a series of playbills, which had been used to line an antique trunk, told how Launceston once had its theatre and what excellent plays it then had a chance to enjoy. Beyond these ecclesiastical and private documents, there are in the corporate towns the municipal records, many of which may have been lost and others mutilated, but the remainder are of priceless value, and demand not merely to be preserved but to be published for the use of students and the enjoyment of those whose town they concern.

From the point where—as in the matter of collecting traditions, copying memorial inscriptions, and searching for forgotten documents—all of every class and every age can assist, we have already passed to that of investigating parish registers and municipal records in which the skilled and privileged investigator has to take the lead; and we proceed at the next step to the consideration of documents which, while still in a sense within the locality affected, are outside the immediate district, and, therefore wherein the investigator has not only to be skilled and patient but to have the requisite leisure for pursuing such a labour at a distance. Such documents as the episcopal registers of Exeter (in connection with which Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph is executing a task of enormous labour and incalculable value), the records of the Exeter Consistory Court, and the wills deposited in the Probate Registries at Exeter and Bodmin, are mines of wealth to the historian of any portion of Devon and Cornwall, but a mine which as yet has been most inadequately explored. The same can be said of the Manor Court Rolls which are in the possession of various landowners of the two counties, and which, if they could be analysed and published, would throw a flood of light upon the social and commercial

conditions of the West Country during the Middle Ages; while the Quarter Sessions records (if they exist, as they ought to) would tell us more of certain phases of the life of our forefathers than any other documents that could be furnished.

So far, there have been treated those things which lie at the door of the investigator or within his immediate district; but a local history can be rendered even approximately complete only by the aid to be derived from the great public collections of Manuscripts, mainly to be found in London. Those in the Bodleian Library at Oxford or in the many private hands indicated by the researches of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts are full of value, but, save in indices and calendars, are not so accessible; and, if the antiquarian wishes to feel the true delight of being in the midst of almost illimitable discovery, he can visit no place with a certainty of keener enjoyment and greater information than the Public Record Office. No harassing restrictions stop him on the threshold; the student is there welcomed by courteous and ever helpful officials; and it is with deep satisfaction that opportunity may here be taken for acknowledging many an act of kindness, many a valuable piece of assistance, which have made an hour's stay in the State Paper Office of more value than a day if that kindness had not been present or that assistance not vouchsafed. To those who have not participated in this delight, it is to be explained that in this Elysium of the local investigator repose not only the State Papers proper, but records dating back to the most remote times and touching every corner in our domestic and commercial life. It is sufficient to turn to the published calendars of the Domestic State Papers, of the Patent and Close Rolls, of the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem* and those *ad quod Damnum*, to be aware of the immense volume of interest which attaches to the originals; but these are not all—they are very far, indeed, from all—that the local historian can feast upon in Fetter Lane. In the Chancery Rolls, the Exchequer Depositions and Orders, the Star Chamber Records, and the Enrolments of Pleas is embedded a vast amount of information touching the lives and loves, the quarrels and troubles of our forefathers; in the Royalist Composition Papers are accounts of forgotten skirmishes and tortuous intrigues of the Civil War period, which, unimportant to the national historian, are of utmost value to the local; and, while the records touching the long line of Lay Subsidies and Hearth Impositions let us into the very secret of the wealth and position of the landowners and householders of succeeding centuries, the Ministers' Accounts taken in the years immediately succeeding the dissolution of the monasteries, reveal more details of the exact financial status of those institutions than any other documents extant. And, just as no true lover of English history can look without emotion upon the originals of the Great Charter of John, and of the Warrant for the execution of Charles Stuart, or upon some document of utmost moment to the State signed by Great Elizabeth or the still greater Lord Protector, so must the local investigator be dead indeed to the true secret of his mission if he is not stirred with sentiment as he peruses Cornish documents which bear the signature and seal of Sir Richard Grenville of the *Revenge*, or Devonshire parchments subscribed by Grenville's illustrious leader, Sir Francis Drake. It may be that the Grenville contribution to these archives touches only the price of corn in the Launceston market, that Drake's refers to some ship's repairs in Plymouth Sound; but the touch of the men that signed them appeals to the imagination still. And no adventitious aid is needed to

arouse keen feeling at such a paper as that containing the answers of Cuthbert Maine, the Douay seminarian, hanged with all barbarity in the Launceston market-place in 1577 for recusancy, and claimed by the Roman Catholics as their first English martyr in Elizabethan times—answers given to interrogatories administered the night before his execution, signed by a hand enfeebled by months of harsh and loathsome imprisonment, and countersigned by Richard Grenville as Sheriff of Cornwall.

There is thus much that is of romance as well as an almost endless amount of that which is reality to be found in the Record Office, but Fetter Lane does not hold all that is of value to the local enquirer. In the Manuscript Department of the British Museum are treasures not lightly to be estimated. Among them are many papers relative to the monastic institutions and to the course of the Civil War, as well as a myriad private letters of much importance. The Newcastle Correspondence, in some hundreds of volumes, as yet uncalendared and only inadequately indexed, is in itself a storehouse of information concerning local as well as imperial politics during the period of parliamentary corruption and personal chicane which is identified with the middle of the last century and the name of Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle; while in the collection of General Rainsford's papers, covering the close of the last century and the opening of the present, is much curious detail respecting the persons and the politics of England, and especially of certain boroughs in Devon and Cornwall, at the time of the French Revolution and subsequent Twenty Years' War. These are only an indication of what the British Museum possesses; but those particularly concerned with ecclesiastical investigations will find more to their taste in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Library at Lambeth Palace—another institution to which admission is unrestricted and where courtesy aids the student at every point. One of its treasures, and that which first drew me to the place, is a Manuscript Book of 236 pages, containing copies of charters, grants, inquisitions, pleadings, declarations, and the like regarding the Augustine Priory at Launceston, compiled in the reign of the first James, and never up to now thoroughly analysed. But there are many other documents there of importance to every investigator of local ecclesiastical affairs. Among such are a number of volumes—admirably indexed by the present Librarian—which record with much minuteness the payments made during the Commonwealth, and under the orders of the Protector's Council, by the Trustees for the Maintenance of Ministers; and these, affecting virtually every parish, give detailed information concerning the religious state of the country parishes at that period which is not otherwise to be obtained. Another set of documents contains the certificates forwarded by various bishops to the Primate, showing the "Hospitals and Almshouses, Pluralists, Lecturers, Schoolmasters, Physicians, and Non-Conformists in his Diocese, 1665"; and those who wish to know how the Act of Uniformity had worked and how the Test and Corporation and Five-Mile Acts were intended to work, should study for their own parishes the elaborate system of espionage and the fine development of petty tyranny these episcopal returns disclose. In the Lambeth Library, as in the Record Office and at the British Museum, there is much to be found beyond what is here indicated; but, as if these were not sufficient to satisfy even the most insatiable, there is to be considered the collection of documents in the House of Lords, which have been mainly calendared by the Historical

Manuscripts Commission. This last collection, unlike the rest, is not easy of access; but, through the courtesy of Lord Halsbury, while he was Lord Chancellor, and of Mr. Henry Graham, the Clerk of the Parliaments, I was enabled to examine such documents as affected my own local study. These were fruitful of much information, but the most valuable of all were the records of the Protestation of 1642, when the whole adult population signed, by order of Parliament, a declaration of attachment to the reformed religion and the rights and liberties of the subject; and those signatures, attested by the clergy, churchwardens, overseers, and constables of each parish in England, now lie buried among the archives of the House of Lords, in splendid preservation but practically unknown.

There is thus a wide field for investigation among documents which are as yet unprinted, but there is much scope for enquiry among those which, although they have been put into type, are almost as hidden from the general sight as if they had remained in manuscript. Principal among such are the multitude of petitions from various localities and upon almost every possible subject which lie within the covers of the Lords and Commons' Journals; and, if the local historian wishes to understand much that would otherwise be dark to him concerning the fiscal desires, the trade troubles, or the municipal difficulties of his own district, it is in this direction that he must look. It is almost needless to add Rymer's "Fœdera," that huge monument of unthanked labour, to the list of works with which the investigator must make himself acquainted; but emphasis has to be laid upon the necessity for studying the files of old newspapers, not merely those fascinating little volumes which contain the day-by-day history of the Civil War, with all its local fluctuations and national vicissitudes, but the earliest London as well as country journals, for in them will be found scraps of information not to be obtained elsewhere and telling much about elections and trials and adventures that is now apparently lost. And as with bygone newspapers, so with dust-laden blue-books, for these too frequently contemned forms of parliamentary literature embody official accounts of prisons and volunteers, churches and charities, electoral contests and corporate exactions; while such a return as that issued in the early years of the century, showing the operations of the magistrates in every district under the Force Act, one of the measures passed during the anti-revolutionary panic, is an unworked lode which will supply the explorer with valuable material for contrasting the political England of the first and the last decades of the present era.

By diligent study such as this, aided by the hints to be gained from a book like Mr. Gomme's "Literature of Local Institutions," and the instruction furnished by the periodical issue of the publications of the Camden, the Harleian, the Selden, and the Oxford Historical Societies, as well as the admirable works of Mr. Joseph Foster—which give in excellently arranged form a better account of our students, clergy, and lawyers for centuries than could have been hoped for from individual labour—the foundation can be laid for a local history that shall be at once accurate and complete. It is, in fact, only by piecing together information from every quarter that the desired end is to be attained. In illustration, I may note that, in regard to the history of Launceston, the State Records again and again have supplied me with facts which fill gaps that may be believed to have been deliberately caused in the municipal archives by the destruction by interested parties of important documents. Thus, I have found in a Chancery

Roll an account of a curious Corporation dispute of Elizabethan times, of which not a trace locally remains, all the archives of that immediate period having dropped out of sight: among the House of Lords' papers is a certified description of certain illegal doings by the Royalist majority of the Corporation, while Charles still held Cornwall, of which (for reasons easily to be guessed) the town records have similarly disappeared: and in the Bodleian are documents showing the attitude formally adopted by the same body during the period of illegal pressure exercised by James II, which, again, have to supply a void doubtless created of set purpose in the borough archives. And as with public bodies, so with persons. Among the Domestic State Papers of James I, I found years ago a petition to the first Lord Salisbury, when Lord High-Treasurer, urging relief for the tenants of the royal manor of Launcestonland: one of its signatories was a certain Digory Honey, of whom nothing was known save this fact; but, in the course of subsequent investigations, I have discovered in some Exchequer Depositions that this same Digory, three years before the petition, had stood up in evidence on behalf of his fellow-tenants at a local enquiry concerning their market rights; while one of the early petitions presented to the Long Parliament, and now in the archives of the House of Lords, related how, in the days when Charles was beginning to dispense with Parliaments and his creatures throughout the country were perpetrating flagrant illegalities, Honey was one of the royal tenants who, resisting tyranny to the last, went to London "to sette some stoppe to these proceedings"; and, despite alternate threats and blandishments, "lay in London—being neere two hundred miles from their own home—about the busines a greate while to their greate coste and expense." Before the Long Parliament could attempt to redress the wrong, this intrepid defender of his fellows' rights appears to have passed away; but it adds zest to one's study of local history to be able to construct from various sources even so partial a biography as this.

What, in my opinion, ought to be regarded as the cardinal principle in writing a local history, is that the town or district chosen should be treated as an entity which is capable of being described from the dim times when chronicle first began right through the period of its growth until the day in which we live. The too common fault of the antiquarian is that he merely loves the antique, and that when he has passed the dissolution of the monasteries or at latest the Great Rebellion, he loses interest, dismisses subsequent events as of no moment, and appears to consider that a town's history ended when newspapers were about to begin. Into the service, I would press the researches of genealogy, of heraldry, and of bibliography, finding for each student, however humble or however learned, a place in which to help. Insisting upon absolute accuracy, and welcoming every additional fact, the local historian should seek to make his work not a mere collection of isolated incidents and unexplained names, and should endeavour so to collate his information as to give us not a heap of unsmelted ore but a finished mass of polished metal. The subject is almost an exhaustless one: Macaulay has shown and Professor Gardiner has indicated how much local research can aid the national historian: and one means of stimulating the study which has been too long neglected is by adding it to the curriculum of our schools. What boy would not be the more keenly interested in the Conqueror if he were taught what Domesday Book had to say of his own town? The story

of the Great Charter would be brought the nearer to him if he knew that on the field of Runnymede, while the wax which sealed Magna Carta was still warm, John signed an order affecting the place in which he lives. The great personalities of the Black Prince, of Thomas and Oliver Cromwell, and of the first Charles would become real to him if he had the knowledge how closely they had in various ways been connected with the borough in which he was born. Every old street name should be caused to tell its story; the very dates of the fairs should serve to recall those dim monastic times when our little towns were filled with chapels, and the fairs were held on the days of the saints to whom those edifices were dedicated. By making local history real, we could make national history more than mere book-learning; and it is because I believe that much can be done to systematise the conception and to elevate the writing of that local history, that these suggestions are laid before the readers of a magazine which has helped so greatly all who study the chronicles of the West.



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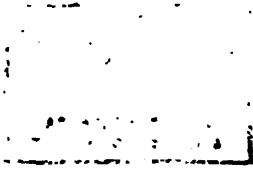
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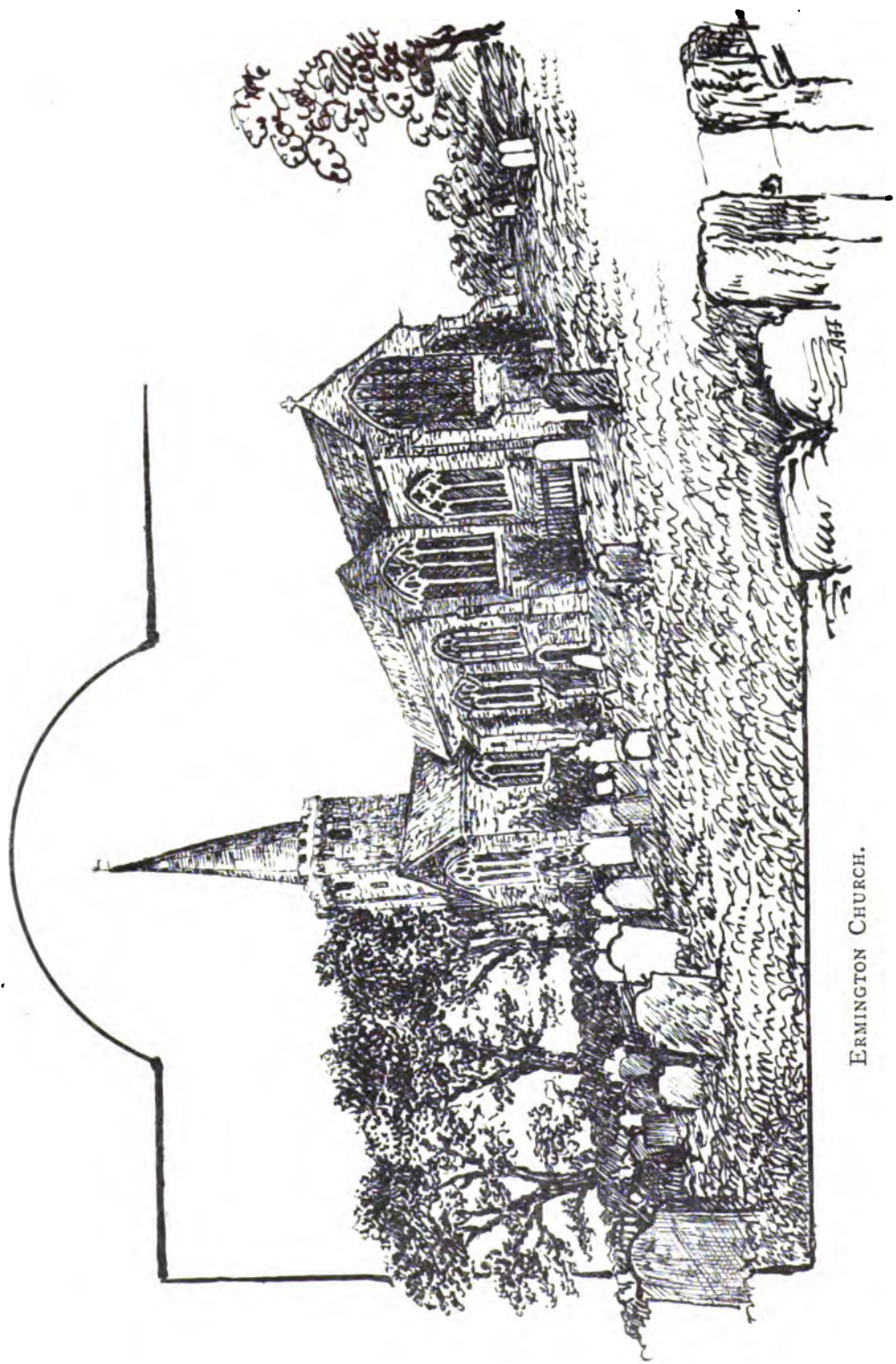


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ERMINGTON CHURCH.

THE
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Or, Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

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ERMINGTON.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

THE Church of Ermington which stands on the southern slope of a hill about three miles from Ivy-bridge station, has several points of interest to claim attention in the way of monuments; to say nothing of the remarkable bend in its spire. Few, if any churches have a register so full of interest as that of Ermington, with such a number of entries of names of ancient standing and repute in the county. The notes from which this paper has been compiled having been taken before the recent restoration of the church, (as were also the photographs from which the plates are taken), will increase the value and interest of this record.

It is not intended in this paper to give a history of the parish or church, for that would be much too wide a subject, though a few stray notes will be a fitting prelude to the description of the monuments.

From the Inquisitions Post Mortem in the Public Record Office, we find that in the reign of Henry III., Hugh de Peverell held a knight's fee in Weston Peverell, and also in Ermington (Inq. P. M., 44 Henry III., No. 35). The heiress of Peverell married Carew, to whom she brought Weston Peverell.

By Inq. P. M., 31 Edw. I., No 138, it appears that Gilbert Fitz Stephen was seized of the manor of Ermington with its members, Ludbroke, Worthehale, Flete, Ridmore, &c., with the rights and liberties of the hundred, the fishing in the said manor, the presentation to the church, &c.

In 17 Edw. II., John de Ferrers holds among other lands in Devon and elsewhere, the manor of Ermington, from whom John de Benestede holds half a fee, with half the interest in the church. Before 1355 John de Stonore held this manor among other lands (Inq. P. M., 28 Edw. III., No. 58), with seven fees called the fee of Rydmore, parcel of the said manor. The manor appears to have remained in the hands of this family for some time, as John Stonore, son and heir of Edmund Stonore, was seized of the manor (Inq. P. M., 13 Ric. II., No. 48), as was also his son Radulphus. In 1467-8 Alice relict of Stonor and wife of Richard Drayton, Esq., held Ermington manor, the fishing in the Erme, and presentation to the church (Inq. P. M., 8 Edw. IV., No. 488).

The oldest monument in the church is a mural brass, with a black letter inscription, recording that William Strachleigh, of Strachleigh, Esq., died 21 July 1583, having married Anne, dau. and heir of John Gould, Esq., of Dorset, by whom he had issue Christian, their only dau. and heir, who married Christopher Chudleigh, son and heir of Sir Richard Chudleigh, Knight, by whom she had issue, John, Strachleigh, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne. There are also figures of William Strachleigh, his wife, and daughter, with the following three shields of arms, viz.:

1. Quarterly 1 and 4 (Or.) on a chev. az. three cinquefoil (of the first). Strachleigh. 2 and 3 (Arg.) a chev. (sa.) betw. magpies (ppr.) Kingdon.

11. Quarterly, (Or.) on a chev. (az.) betw. three roses (gu.), as many rose leaves (of the first). Gould. 2 and 3 (Arg.) a fess (gu.?) betw. three pinecones (vert?) Pyne.

III. Per pale, the dexter quarterly, 1 and 4 *Erm. three lions ramp. (gu.)* Chudleigh. 2 () *three bends (—)*. 3 (*Arg.*) *a lion ramp. double quél (gu.)* Nonant. The sinister also quarterly, 1 and 4 Strachleigh, as above. 2 Kingdon, as above. 3 Gould, as above.

This brass is within a stone framework with pillars, and in 1881 was against the wall at the top of the stairs which then led up to the gallery pew belonging to the Bulteels of Flete. Under shield 1. is the gentleman, and under shield III. is the lady and her daughter.

Beneath the gallery just mentioned was (in 1881) a canopied altar tomb, which, though it bears no inscription to identify it, is rich in heraldry to compensate.—(see plate).

There are ten shields, three on the front of the tomb itself, namely:

i. *Or, on a chev. az. betw. three roses gu., as many bunches of grapes arg.* Gould.

ii. Quarterly 1 and 4 *Or, on a chev. az. three cinquefoil arg.* Strachleigh. 2 and 3 *Arg. a chev. sa. betw. three magpies ppr.* Kingdon.

iii. *Erm. three lions ramp. gu.* Chudleigh.

On the left or west side of the front of the canopy is

iv. Chudleigh as before imp. quarterly 1 and 4 Strachleigh, 2 Kingdon, 3 Gould, all as on the front of the tomb.

On the right hand in looking at it we have

v. Strachleigh quarterly as in iv. imp. Chudleigh. This shield is incorrect, the liberty of reversing the impalements having been taken for the sake of uniformity, to bring Strachleigh to the centre on both sides.

On the outside of the west end of the canopy is

vi. Gould, as No. 1. imp. *Arg. a chev. betw. three moors' heads sideface coupéd sa.*

Below the last is

vii. *Arg. a chev. betw. three moors' heads sideface coupéd sa.*

At the west end under the canopy is

viii. Per pale, the dexter party per fess in chief Kingdon in base Strachleigh, the sinister, *Arg. a chev. betw. three conies sa.* Strode of Newenham. To be correct this should have the dexter quarterly as on No. III. The Strodes were originally of Strode in Ermington.

At the east end under the canopy is

ix. Gould as No. 1. imp. *Az. a lion ramp. arg. within an orle of fleur-de-lys or.* Pole of Shute.

At the east end on the outside of the canopy there is also carved and painted

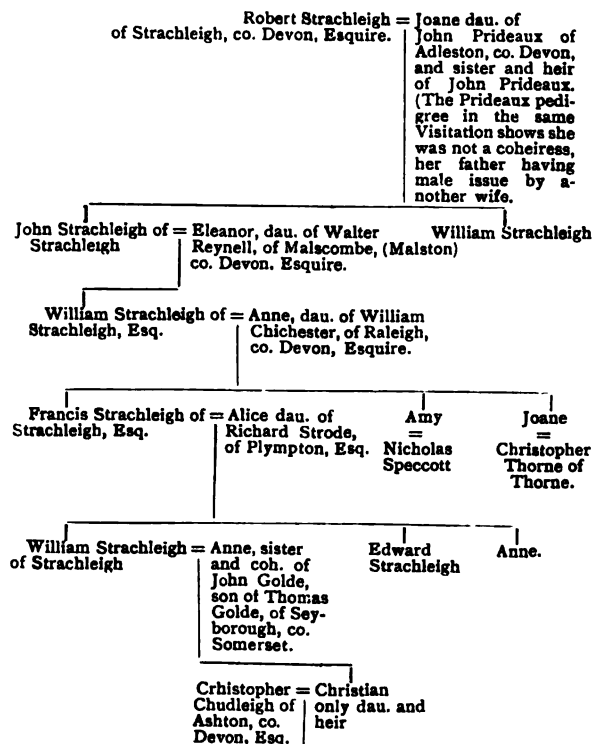
x. Strode of Newenham alone.

Set up on the ledge of the window which came into the above pew was a large shield with two dragons for supporters, the arms being per pale, the dexter per fess in chief Kingdon, in base Strachleigh (this should correctly be a quartered coat as No. III.), impaling Gould as No. 1., over the shield is cut a helmet surmounted with the crest of Strachleigh, viz.: *On a wreath, two arms in plate, armour emb. supporting in the hands a cinquefoil or.*

This shield was undoubtedly on the top of the canopy of the above tomb, and was removed to make room for the aforesaid pew.

This shield would make it appear as if the tomb commemorated the William Strachleigh whose brass as already been described, but there appears no reason for thinking the brass formed part of this monument. After carefully weighing all the heraldic evidence, the the only feasible explanation is that it was erected by William Strachleigh in memory of his son-in-law Christopher Chudleigh who died 1 October 1570.

Part of the ancient mansion of the Strachleigh family is still standing and used as a farm house. In Harl. MS. 3288, being a copy of the *Visitation of Devon* in 1564, is a pedigree of the family of which the following is a copy, the parts in brackets being additions.



Although the eldest line of Strachleigh of Strachleigh thus ended in an heir female, the representation passing into the family of Chudleigh; yet the male line does not appear to have become quite extinct as the following stray notes show.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

1611, Aug. 17.—James Clarke of Exeter, and Katherine Strachleigh of the same place.

1626, May 5.—Richard Seymour of Plympton S. Mary, and Mary Strachlie of the same place.

Vide Bishop of Exeter's Act Books, Bishop's Registry, Exeter.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

1656, Feb. 1.—John Strachly of Ermington, and Mary Ford of North Petterton (Petherton, Somerset. The date is that of the publication of banns).

1657, Aug. 21.—Thomas Strachley of Ermington, and Honor Bickford of Cornwood. (Banns published 26 July).

1666, Aug. 7.—Hugh Cranford and Agnes Strachleye.

1675, July 6.—Edward Munday and Honor Strachleigh.
1701, May 25.—John Edgecombe and Sarah Strachleigh.

BURIALS.

1622, Feb. 6.—Agnes Strachleigh, gentlewoman, widow.

1641, May 30.—Richard Strachleigh, gent.

1663, Aug. 2.—John Strachleigh.

1670, April 22.—Margaret, dau. of Nicholas Strachley, gentleman.

1671, Aug. 5.—Nicholas Strachleigh, son of Nicholas Strachleigh.

1679, Oct. 24.—Nicholas Strachleigh.

1684, Dec. 23.—Margaret Strachleigh, widow.

1684, Jan. 25.—Mr. Richard Strachleigh.

A Richard Strachleigh was churchwarden of Ermington in 1620-21.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

1620, Sept. 10.—Nicholas, son of Richard Strachleigh, and Sarah his wife.

WEDDINGS.

1617, Jan. 26.—Richard Strachleigh and Sarah Hitchen.

1698, Feb. 17.—Richard Edgcombe and Margaret Strachleigh.

According to the Visitation of Devon, John Pollexfen, of Kitley, married . . . dau. and h. of Strechley, of Maddecombe (? Mothecombe); their son and h. John Pollexfen is commemorated by a floorslab in Holbeton Church, which states that he died 23 Sept. 1673, aged 80. And that Cecilia his wife, eldest dau. of John Harris, of Radford, Esq., died 25 Nov. 1657, aged 62. The arms are 1 and 4 *Quarterly (arg. and az.) in the first and fourth a lion ramp. and (gu.) Pollexfen. 2 and 3 Strachleigh as 1 and 4, No. II. above. Imp. Harris of Radford. (Sa.) three crescents arg. Crest, An arm emb. holding a battle axe.*

Over a pillar in the south aisle was a small monument with three shields of arms; over the pediment, which was supported by pillars was this coat, *Arg. a chev. betw. crosses crosslet gu. imp. sa. two lions pass. arg.* for Rich impaling Dottin. Over the pillar to the left the arms of Rich alone, over that on the right Dottin alone. An inscription records that it is in memory of Margaret, wife of Thomas Rich of Worthele, gent., and daughter of Henry Dottin of Lay, in the parish of Slapton, gent., deceased; she died 4 March, 1675.

Neither of these coats are given by Burke or Papworth, the arms here set up for Rich having the colours different from the usual coat (gu. a chev. betw. three crosses crosslets or.) This may be an error caused by ignorance of the painter, or possibly a correct variation, but without fuller evidence it is impossible to express any satisfactory opinion. The name of Rich though we might expect to find it of independent origin in various places, does not appear to have existed in this neighbourhood until about the close of the sixteenth century as the name appears occasionally in the Registers of Modbury and Ermington from the early part of the seventeenth century, nor is the name at all general in the county.

In the north aisle of Modbury Church, against the space between two arches is a monument with effigies of a gentleman, lady, two sons and three daughters. The inscription appears hopelessly gone, as far as can be ascertained from the floor, while in a lozenge shaped shield can be made out, *Sa. a chev. gu. betw. three crosses crosslet arg.* This is very bad heraldry, the charges are much discoloured from age, and it is quite possible that the red lead used for the field (gu.) has oxidised and become black, while the gilt has peeled off the red ground on which it was placed; or the field may have been silvered, which would also become black from the action of the air; in either case there can be little doubt that it commemorates some of the family of Rich.

Returning from this digression to Modbury, there is on the floor of the south aisle near the monument to Margaret Rich a ledger stone, on which are cut the arms of Rich imp. Dottin as on the monument above, almost obliterated, but we can trace enough of the inscription to learn that it is in memory of Thomas Rich gent. and Margaret his wife. He died 13 May 1684, being the last of his name and house of Worthele, which they had enjoyed for four hundred years. Also of

Margery Baker, sister of the above Thomas Rich, gent., who was buried 2 July 1688.

From another floor-slab the inscription is quite gone, but the arms of Rich are quite clear, without any impalement.

The following extracts, though they do not profess to be at all exhaustive, will give a good deal of hitherto unknown information regarding this family.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1608, Aug. 8.—Walter Horswell and Johane Rich.
 1611, Oct. 8.—John Rich and Charity Drake.
 1615, June 24.—Thomas Rich and Elizabeth Mychell.
 1617, Nov. 24.—Michael Stoure and Nicholl Rich.
 1625, May 9.—John Rich and Wethinge Marten.
 1628, Oct. 7.—Andrew Rich and Sisceley Ellis.
 1628, Dec. 8.—Richard Rich and Thomasine Lagassick.
 1629, July 4.—Thomas Collins and Brydgit Rich.
 (Here a gap in the Register).
 1654, Feb. 8.—Christopher Rich, gent., of Worthele, son of Thomas Rich, of Worthele, gent., and Katherine Gill, dau. of Robert Gill, deceased, of Ermington.
 1657, Oct. 2.—Robert Laphorne and Dewence Rich.
 1658, April 20.—John Gardine and Orringe Rich.
 1659, July 19.—Thomas Rich, gent., of Worthele, and Margery Dutton, of Dartmouth.
 1662, Sept. 9.—Benjamin Risdon, of Exeter, gent., and Margaret Rich, dau. of James Rich, gent., deceased.
 1662, Nov. 25.—Andrew Baker and Anne Rich.
 1668, Jan. 8.—Robert Gonnott and Elizabeth Rich.
 1669, Nov. 24.—Thomas, s. of John Rich, and Ann, dau. of Rimong (sic) Morish.

BURIALS.

- 1609, Aug. 16.—Francis Rich.
 1617, May 13.—Johanna, dau. of John Rich.
 1621, Nov. 23.—Agnes, dau. of James Rich, late deceased.
 1622, Dec. 23.—Thomas, son of John Rich.
 1622, Dec. 16.—Thomas Rich.
 1626, March 31.—Ann Rich, widow.
 1626, Feb. 11.—John, son of Thomas Rich and Margaret his w.
 1641, April 18.—Agnes Rich, widow.
 1652, May 26.—Agnes Rich.
 1655, May 19.—Thomasine, w. of Richard Rich.
 1655, July 21.—Willmote, dau. of John Rich and Welthins his w.

- 1656, July 16.—Christopher, son of Thomas Rich of Worthele, gent.
 1657, April 26.—Henry Rich.
 1658, Dec. 19.—Agnes, dau. of John Rich and Welthins his w.
 1659, July 1.—Richard Rich.
 1659, March 20.—Christopher Rich.
 1664, Dec. 9.—Andrew Rich.
 1668, July 19.—Richard, son of Richard Rich and Margaret his w.
 1668, Oct. 6.—Elizabeth Rich, of Worthele.
 1673, Feb. 17.—John Rich.
 1675, March 3.—Margaret, w. of Mr. Thomas Rich, of Worthele.
 1676, Sept. 20.—Richard Rich.
 1676, Dec. 3.—Sisly Rich.
 1681, March 28.—Christopher, son of Baldwin Rich.
 1684, May 17.—Thomas Rich, gent.
 1706, Nov. 6.—Baldwin Rich.
 1735, June 21.—Agnes Rich.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 1602, May 22.—Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Rich and Johan his w.
 1602, Oct. 24.—James, son of Nicholas Rych and Alice his w.
 1622, June 2.—John, son of Nicholas Rich ye younger and Joane his w.

WEDDINGS.

- 1638, April 4.—Robert Rich and Eleanor Rowse.
 1648, Jan. 1.—Thomas Rich and Margaret Whitley.
 1654, Sept. 26.—James Rich, of Modbury, the younger, and Elizabeth Whitley, of Modbury, spinster.
 1665, Aug. 1.—Mr. Richard Baker and Mrs. Margery Rich.
 1666, Nov. 3.—Humphrey Skinner and Mrs. Rettictia (sic. ? Lætitia) Rich, gentlewoman.
 1674, June 9.—John Rich and Mary Revell.
 1674, June 14.—Henry Shepherd and Frances Rich, gent.
 1725, April 27.—Mr. Robert Chappell and Mrs. Joan Rich, Lic.
 1783, Nov. 27.—John Rich and Abigail Peeke.

BURIALS.

- 1601, Dec. 20.—Richard, son of Nicholas Rich.
 1612, Dec. 12.—Hugh Rich.
 1614, Feb. 8.—Robert, son of Nicholas Rich, younger.
 1629, Dec. 28.—A chrisom of Henry Riches.
 1647, Feb. 25.—Robert Rich.
 1648, Dec. 6.—Mr. Nicholas Rich.

PLYMSTOCK PARISH REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 1623, Dec. 14.—Thomas, son of Thomas Rich, gent.
 1662, June 26.—Helen, dau. Thomas Rich, gent.

WEDDINGS.

- 1680, March 22.—William Corham, gent., and Ellen, dau. of Thomas Rich, gent.

BURIALS.

- 1664, April 7.—Thomas Rich, gent.
 1699, ——— Mrs. Ellen Rich.

A marble tablet of the period in the south aisle commemorates Adrian Swete, Esquire, Main Swete, Esquire, Mrs Philippa Swete, of Train, in this county.

DIED

A. S. 27 Sept., 1733.
 M. S. 5 July, 1735.
 P. S. 15 Feb., 1747.

Arms, *Gu. two chevrons betw. in chief two mullets arg. pierced of the field, and in base a rose of the second.*

(To be continued.)

THE THREE HUMPHREY MORICES.

BY ALFRED F. ROBBINS.



R. G. T. Windyer-Morris (*W.A.*, x. p. 39), asks for "the names of the wives of Humphrey Morice, the Sub-Governor of the Bank of England, of his son Humphrey, who died in 1732, and of the third Humphrey, the last of the family. Who were the Mrs. Luther and Miss Catherine Bull to whom he left his property. Also, can it be proved that the first Humphrey was the third son, as it would be thought that Humphrey Morice should have known."

There is some confusion here: the first Humphrey was third son of Sir William Morice, knight, Secretary of State to Charles II., (always to be distinguished from his eldest son, Sir William Morice, baronet), while the second Humphrey, who died in 1731, was the Sub-Governor of the Bank of

England; but, concerning all three of the name, certain more definite statements can be made.

Collins, in his *English Baronetage*, (Edition of 1741, vol. iii., part 1, p. 269), under "Morice, of Werrington, Devonshire," writes of Sir William Morice, knight: "He had issue—four sons: 1 William [first baronet]; 2 John, a Turky-merchant, who married a daughter of Lowther, and was father of John Morice, Esq. member of parliament for Newport, in Cornwall, temp. Geo. I.—and died Feb. 13, 1734-5 . . . 3 Humphrey Morice, Esq., a Hamburgh merchant, who married a daughter of —Trollope, of Lincolnshire, Esq.; by whom he had Humphry Morrice, Esq., late sub governor of the bank, and member of parliament for Grampound, in Cornwall, temp. Geo. I. and II. 4 Nicholas, who died unmarried."

[HUMPHREY I.] Concerning him, in addition to the statement given above from Collins, the following extract from Col. Chester's *London Marriage Licences, 1521-1869*, (edited by Joseph Foster, p. 944), is of information: "Morrice, Humphrey. Miles Lakins of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, merchant, alleges marriage of Humphrey Morrice, of London, merchant, bachelor, about 30, and Mrs. Alice Trollop, spinster, about 22, consent of mother, Lady Mary Trollop, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, widow—at Barholme, or Uffington, co. Lincoln, or Bridge Casterton, alias Great Casterton, co. Rutland, 8 Jan. 1678. V." He was buried at Werrington on December 29, 1696.

[HUMPHREY II.] I should be glad to know more concerning this gentleman, who was first returned for Newport at the general election of 1713, and who sat for that borough until the dissolution of 1722, when he was chosen for Grampound, with the then Marquis of Hartington as his colleague, remaining member for the latter constituency until his death at the end of 1731, a new writ being moved on Jan. 19, 1731-2, because of his decease. On Feb. 22, 1736-7, an appeal was

made by the Bank of England, of which Morice had been Sub-Governor, to the House of Lords, against a judgment of the Court of Chancery, dated November 6, 1736, "made in a Cause wherein *Catherine Morrice*, Widow and Executrix of *Humphry Morrice* Esquire, deceased was Plaintiff, and the Appellants and others were Defendants; and praying, 'That the same may be reversed; and that the said *Catherine Morrice*, also *Ann Morrice*, *Judith Morrice*, *Elizabeth Morrice*, *Sir Thomas Lee*, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Ann Lee* [and 56 others whose names are given], may be ordered to answer the said Appeal" (*Lords Journals*, vol. xxv, p. 26). On the same day, three other appeals against judgments simultaneously obtained by Catherine Morice were read, and all were ordered to be heard together on the following March 29. On that day the hearing was postponed until April 28, and it ultimately commenced on May 18, continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd, and concluded on the 24th, when the Chancery decree was affirmed with a variation. (*Ibid*, pp. 129-30.) It is to be added, concerning the names of some of the respondents in the appeal, that Sir George Lee, son of Sir Thomas Lee, bart., was Catherine Morice's son-in-law: "June 5, 1742, Hon. George Lee, LL.D. [married] to the dau. of the late Humph. Morice Esq." (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1742.) George Lee afterwards sat for Launceston, and his brother John for Newport, both seats being in the "patronage" of the brother-in-law of the former, who is now to be described.

[HUMPHREY III.] This Humphrey succeeded early in 1750 to the entailed estates at Werrington, as well as to the representation of Launceston in Parliament, upon the death of his second cousin, Sir William Morice, third baronet. He was appointed one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the Household in 1757, Comptroller of the Household in 1763, and a Privy Councillor and Lord Warden of the Stannaries later in the latter year.

An interesting correspondence between him and Lord Shelburne, then a Secretary of State, which passed in 1767 because of his efforts to secure the reprieve of a condemned wrecker, named William Pearce, in which he "need not explain to his Lordship the situation one is in with voters of boroughs just before a general election, and how apt they are to fancy one has not done one's utmost if one fails of success in a point that they have set their minds upon," is noted in the *Calendar of Home Office Papers, 1766-69*, pp. 184-7. In 1770 he figures as Recorder of Launceston (R. and O. B. Peter, *History of Launceston*, p. 406;) but in 1783, he lost the Lord Wardenship of the Stannaries (perhaps, because of the accession of the Fox-North Coalition to office); and in the same year he sold to the Duke of Northumberland the Werrington estate, which had been in the hands of the family since the first Sir William Morice had purchased it from Sir Francis Drake in the days of the Commonwealth.

The last Humphrey Morice deserves the more note because he was a friend of Horace Walpole. The latter in his "Short Notes of my Life," (Peter Cunningham's edition of "The Letters of Horace Walpole," vol. i., p. lxx,) mentions him in error as "Mr. Morrice, the bishop's [Atterbury's] grandson," (see *W.A.* ix, 85. 111;) and on April 20, 1760, a postscript of one of his letters to Sir Horace Mann from Strawberry Hill reads: "I must not forget to recommend to you a friend of Mr. Chute, who will ere long be at Florence, in his way to Naples for his health. It is Mr. Morrice, Clerk of the Green Cloth, heir of Sir William Morrice, and of vast wealth," (vol. iii., p. 302.) After that period, Morrice's name is not infrequently mentioned by Walpole to Mann. On June 20, 1762, the former writes concerning some commissions from the latter: "The Oratorios, as Mr. Morrice rightly advises, I will choose by proxy; for, as he and you know, I have not only very little music in me, but the company I keep

are far from Handelians," (vol. iv., p. 1). On the following November 30, after a change of Ministry, he said: "It is known that Mr. Morice, whom you have lately seen, is to be Comptroller of the Household," (*Ibid.* p. 50.) For nearly fourteen years there is no further reference to him, but on July 17, 1776, Walpole, in writing to the Countess of Ossory, mentioned his having been at dinner the day previously with Princess Amelie, and that Morice was one of the guests (vol. vi., p. 359.) To the former lady on July 19, 1777, Walpole wrote: "I would have given sixpence for a quarter of an hour this morning to have answered your Ladyship's letter, but three persons dropped in one after another, and kept me till I was too late to dress, and so I made Mr. Morrice wait half-an-hour for dinner," (*Ibid.* p. 461;) and, again on October 30, of the same year, "I am ignorant of what Mr. Morrice got by his sister's death, and whether she has got anything," (*Ibid.* p. 510.)

"Mr. Morrice, who looked dreadfully ill indeed," is again mentioned to the Countess as a fellow guest at Princess Amelie's, in a letter of June 22, 1779, (vol. vii., p. 214;) while to Mann on July 24, 1780, it was observed that "Mr. Morrice is confined at Paris by the gout, or at least was when I heard of him; so I cannot particularise my thanks yet: though, the more I like what he brings me, the less I shall be able to refrain from scolding you," (*Ibid.* p. 421.) On the following September 19, Walpole reported to Mann that "I hear Mr. Morrice is arrived in England. Where he is, I cannot tell, but I trust I shall see or hear from him soon," (*Ibid.* p. 440.) His trust was justified, but not quite to his delight, for on September 27, he tells Mann, who had been sending him curios by Morice, "Your ring I have not yet received, though Mr. Morrice is arrived. Indeed, displeased as I was at your superabundant kindness in sending it, I am now afraid I shall never possess it. All my disinterestedness could

not resist dunning Mr. Morrice; and, behold, he has sent me word that by some *mal-entendu* it was packed up in his heavy baggage, which, by another, is still at Margate! Oh! how can one flatter one's self that a ring in a bottle of heavy baggage, will ever be found! or, rather, will not be found and stolen by some custom-house officer! Mr. Morrice was a fine person to trust a gem to! I suppose he would have stuffed a lady's picture for her lover into a jack-boot!" (*Ibid*, p. 448.) But Walpole was hasty in his condemnation, for on October 8, he is able to inform Mann that "I have received the gem, which from ignorance I called a ring, and beg its pardon." adding: "Mr. Morrice has fairly excused his delay. After he had put to sea, they apprehended a privateer; on which he sent back his baggage to Ostend, and with it his most valuable treasures. My gem has escaped all these perils, and arrived like the lost sheep," (*Ibid*, p. 449.)

Morice, who had returned from abroad just as the general election was taking place which marked his disappearance from the House of Commons in which he had sat for thirty years, found that his trip had done him little good. Walpole mentioned to Mann, within three weeks (Nov. 2, 1780) of the last letter: "Mr. Morrice I have not yet seen: he is confined in the country by the gout, and I hear looks dreadfully," (*Ibid*, p. 458;) and on December 17, he told Lady Ossory, "Mr. Morrice has been in England above these two months. I have not seen him, for he has been laid up with the gout at Chiswick from within a week of his arrival, when, I hear, he looked as ill as when he went abroad," (*Ibid*, p. 475.) Apparently, Morice grew better, for on June 13, 1781, Walpole writes to the same correspondent: "When your Ladyship found me at the Grove, [Morice's residence at Chiswick] it was to inform Mr. Morrice that Lord Orford has named me and Mr. Skrine to be referees with him to compromise my Lord's claims on

Cav. Mozzi for money due from my Lord's mother," (vol. viii., p. 52). He notes on July 17, that "as Mr. Morrice is so much nearer to me, I believe our meetings will be at the Grove," (*Ibid*, p. 66;) but on September 4, writes her: "I have had a letter from Mr. Morrice, who tells me that he has received some of our judicial papers, but cannot open them, as he has been confined to his bed ten days by the gout. I should have said that it was only a note by another hand," (*Ibid*, p. 75). Morice steadily grew worse, and Lady Ossory was told on October 26: "I have heard a very indifferent account of poor Mr. Morrice from Lady Margaret Compton, who says Dr. Turton has a bad opinion of him. He is at Bath, and that delays our consultation on Cav. Mozzi's affair," (*Ibid*, p. 94). Walpole added "Mr. Morrice is incapable of attending our Court," and he could have said the same on the following February 25, when he wrote to Mann, "Poor Mr. Morrice is not come to town, nor can he come, though he has had an urgent call. Old Lady Brown, who was formerly at Venice, is dead, and has left him for his life an estate of £1500 a year. I told you how little prospect Cavalier Mozzi has of obtaining assistance from him," (*Ibid*, p. 167). In a note Walpole explains that Lady Brown was "Margaret Cecil, widow of Sir Robert Brown [died 1760], formerly a merchant at Venice."

But Morice did not despair of cure, and on August 15, 1782, Walpole could tell Lady Ossory that "Mr. Morrice is gone to some mud-baths, I forget where," (*Ibid*, p. 266;) and these apparently did him good, Walpole writing her ladyship on the following October 1, "Princess Amelie told Lady Margaret Compton two days ago, that Mr. Morrice had recovered the use of his legs: I don't know how her Royal Highness heard it." (*Ibid*, pp. 285-6.) He was still, however, not fit for business, and on November 3 Walpole records that a Mr. Duane "replaces Mr. Morrice for Cav. Mozzi. Mr. Bull, whom I saw in town,

tells me poor Morrice is not at all better and thinks of Naples." (*Ibid*, p. 297.) "Poor Mozzi should have younger labourers in his vineyard than Mr. Morrice and me," he exclaims to Mann on the 26th of the same month, (*Ibid*, p. 310;) and eight months later this idea seemed confirmed, for he wrote to Lady Ossory (July 15, 1783): "I was in town last week, Madam, and just as I was returning I was told poor Mr. Morrice was dead, and Miss Howe has heard so, too; but as I have not seen it yet in the papers, I would flatter myself it is not true, for the only truths which the newspapers tell are those which will give concern to anybody." (*Ibid*, p. 386) But eight days later there was better news: "As your Ladyship interests yourself about Mr. Morrice, these are to certify that he is alive; and, I dare to say, merry. Mr. Townley, uncle of the statuarist, and with whom I once dined, at the Grove, came to see my house yesterday, and left word that Mr. Morrice is not only not dead, but better, and at Lausanne, and proposes to winter at Naples; which, methinks, is risking his life at least as much as trying to preserve it, for the earthquakes do not seem at all to have retired into their own channel," (*Ibid*, p. 388.)

A letter, now lost, was written by Walpole to Morice from Strawberry Hill on September 10 of the same year, and was transmitted through Mann, to whom the first-named said in a note: "Mr. Morice has written to me from Lausanne, which he was to leave at the beginning of this month for Naples, desiring to find a letter from me at Florence, with a state of the affairs of Cavalier Mozzi. I fear this will arrive too late. Should he be gone, you will be so good as to convey it to him wherever he is, or keep it for him should he not be arrived... It is midnight, and this must go to town early to-morrow morning; and I am tired with writing to Mr. Morice, for I have the rheumatism in my right arm." (*Ibid*, p. 407.) And the last mention of Morice to be traced is in a letter of Walpole to Lady

Ossory on November 17, 1784: "Since I adjusted the affair between Lord Orford and Cav. Mozzi, I have heard nothing of Mr. Morice, who was then at Ischia, and better, and, as he always is, whether better or worse, in good spirits." (*Ibid*, p. 526.) But Morice had now not long to live, for, according to Lysons' *Devon*, (p. cxxvii) he died without issue in 1785.

Mr. Windyer-Morris makes allusion also to the two John Morices. Of the elder, second son of Sir William Morice, knight, I wrote a somewhat full account in this journal some months since (*W.A.* x, 15;) and I would only now note that, according to Collins (vol. iv, p. 69) it was a daughter of Sir Christopher Lowther he married, and not of Sir William, as stated by Mr. Windyer-Morris. He died in August, 1705, while John, his son, who sat for Newport from a bye-election in December, 1722, to the dissolution in 1727, expired in February, 1734-5. I should be glad of any further facts concerning the latter.

CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING, F.S.L.

(Continued from Vol. x., page 180.)

HIGHER up, on a tributary of the Wallabrook, and W.S.W. of Rifle, or Rival Tor,* a small tin working may be seen, and on the top of the bank an over-hanging rock seems to have been taken advantage of to help to form a small cache or shelter. Several stones are set in the ground on their edges, and the rock-canopy projects about four or five feet from the bank. Not far below this is a fording-place over the stream.

On the South Teign the tinner has also been busy, as is abundantly shown by the workings which exist there. About two years

* *Qy.* Yr Eif. (*f.* sounded as *v.*) Two neighbouring hills in Caernarvonshire are spoken of as the Rivals, a corruption of their real appellation, Yr Eif.

since, when the interior of an old mining-hut on this stream was being cleared, a fine trough or mould-stone was discovered.

Between the North and South Teign are many interesting pre-historic monuments, consisting of circles, stone-rows, etc., and some remarkably fine specimens of hut circles. In the neighbourhood of Kes Tor are the circular stones, which have already been alluded to, and to which Mr. S. H. Slade called attention in the pages of this magazine in 1883 (Vol. III., p. 10). They are similar to those which have been described as existing near Shipley Tor and Dockwell Gate, on Brent Moor.

Metherell Brook has also tin workings upon its banks, some not far from Metherell Farm; such may also be seen upon Hurston, or Husson Water, as well as upon the head waters of the Bovey.

The banks of the East and West Dart exhibit many traces of the early miners. The former rises at a short distance to the south-east of Cranmere Pool, and after a southerly course of about two miles enters a wide "bottom" known as Broad Marsh. Between its source and this point, it has the remains of two huts upon its banks; the first about half-a-mile below its springs, and the second a little lower down. The ruins are scanty and they present nothing to attract the observer beyond their remote situation, but they serve to show that the tanners considered this no obstacle to the carrying out of their operations. At the head of the Broad Marsh valley a little tributary joins the Dart, oozing from the bogs under Cut Hill, and near the extremity of the peninsula formed by the two streams, are the ruins of another hut, not very large, but with walls in a fair state of preservation.

Broad Marsh is covered with the *débris* of the miner from end to end, and possesses remains of old water-courses and more than one mining hut. An example standing close

to the river's bank, at the lower end of the valley, measures twenty-three feet long and seven-and-a-half feet wide, and its walls are about four feet high, with the doorway, as is usual in these buildings, near the corner. Broad Marsh extends for half-a-mile or more, and at its lower end is almost closed in by the higher ground, the river finding an outlet through a narrow, romantic-looking gorge, with steep, rocky sides. At the bottom of this pass the Dart winds across a grassy hollow, where quantities of sand are washed up, whence the name Sandy Hole, by which the spot is known to the moor people.

Throughout the length of the gorge the banks of the stream are faced with large blocks, so that it runs, as it were, between two walls of granite; we have already noticed a similar arrangement on the Wallbrook at Scorhill, and these are not the only Dartmoor streams on which such exists. This work of the old tanners is interesting, and shows that no labour was spared in the operations necessary to the success of their undertakings.

Further down on this river is a small secret store-place, of the character of those already noticed elsewhere, and on the hill-side, opposite Hartland Tor, is an enclosure (unfortunately partially destroyed by the builders of a new-take wall) containing several hut circles.

Below Post Bridge, the neighbourhood of which abounds with most interesting groups of antiquities, and where the evidences of mining are to be seen on every hand, is a ruin standing very near the river. It is known as the Barracks, and was formerly used as a habitation by miners, and near it are some granite troughs, or mould-stones. Lower down are other remains.

The Wellbrook flows through a part of Dartmoor where the tanners have indeed been busy. Near its source, which is to the north-east of Merripit Hill, is the enclosure known as King's Oven, to which reference has already been made. In the Perambulation

of the forest made in the reign of Henry III. A.D. 1240, this ancient smelting-place is mentioned as one of the boundaries. The stream falls into the East Dart, near Brimpts Corner, and before mingling its waters with that river, passes under a small, but very perfect, clapper bridge. This bridge I made some mention of in an article on the *Preservation of Dartmoor Antiquities*, in the first volume of this magazine, p. 94, (1881).

The West Dart rises in a remote part of the moor, some two-and-a-half miles south-by-west of the Eastern branch. Flowing by Wistman's Wood it receives the waters of the Cowsic, and is here not far distant from Crockern Tor, to which, indeed, it is the nearest of the moorland streams. After passing Two Bridges its volume is augmented by the Blackabrook, the Cherry Brook, Dunna-bridge Water, the Swincombe, and the Wobrook, beside other smaller tributaries, and on all these we should find much to interest us.

The Swincombe flows from Fox Tor Mire, and the remains of workings on its banks are extensive. Close to its source are the White Works, a modern mine, probably near the site of a more ancient one. The appellation *White* occurring in so many of the Dartmoor place-names, may not improbably have had its origin in the connection of certain spots with tin works. In addition to the above we have White Hill, White Tor, White Ridge, White Down, White Moor, White Hedges, White Wood, White Barrow, White Slade, etc., and the name also occurs in Whitten, and in that of several other places on the moor.

Near Fox Tor are several very deep gullies, where the tinner has been busy. One of these leads directly to the head of Black Lane, and forms a convenient pass, with good, hard ground, over the boggy land, between Fox Tor and Erme Pits. In this gully, a little to the south of the tor, are the remains of a mining hut, the walls being in a good state of preservation. It is about eighteen feet six inches long, and nine feet

wide, on the inside, the walls being about two-and-a-half feet thick. The doorway is placed as usual near the corner, and the remains of the fireplace are seen at the opposite end.

Not very far from the ruined farm-house in Fox Tor Newtake, and near the stream that runs into the Swincombe, the ruins of another hut may be seen.

All the way down the valley are old workings, and at Deep Swincombe, a small combe or side valley, opposite Swincombe Farm, streaming remains also abound. Here is a blowing-house, which the investigator might experience some difficulty in discovering, as a heap of soil around it, partly conceals it. At one end is a curious little covered erection, and this is also hidden from sight by the heather. Near it is a trough, formed in a rock, and the moor-people seeing some resemblance in the building to a pig's house have given that name to the hut. Crockern Tor, some two miles and a half distant "as the crow flies," can be plainly seen from this spot.

Lower down the valley of the Swincombe, some curious circular stones have been discovered, at Gobbett. Mr. P. F. S. Amery, gave a description of these in a paper read before the members of the Devonshire Association, in 1870, and published in the fourth volume of the *Transactions* of that body.

The Wobrook rises not far from Aune Head, but flows in an opposite direction to Skir Ford, and then around Down Ridge by Horse Ford to Saddle Bridge and the Dart, which it joins at a crossing-place called Week Ford. It has streaming remains almost throughout its whole length, as also have its several feeders. Near Skir Ford is the deep excavation known as the Henroost, to which we have before referred, and where some modern mining operations have lately been carried on. Below this at Hooten Wheals and Dry Lakes there is much to show the amount of labour expended by the tanners,

but the principal object of interest on the stream is at its confluence with the Dart, where stands an old ruin. My attention was first directed to it some thirteen years ago by a farmer of Hexworthy, who called it The Mill. An examination of the place showed me that the ruins consisted of the walls of two buildings, old tin-mills, or blowing-houses. The farmer had informed me that I should find several stones with circular hollows in them, and this I did in each of the buildings. There was much here of interest, as a detailed description, did space permit, would show.

In the summer of 1885, while staying for a short time at Hexworthy, which is close by, I informed Mr. C. F. Burnard, of Plymouth, of the existence of this ruin and of the curious stones within it. A few days after Mr. Burnard asked a labourer who lived in the neighbourhood what he considered the stones had been used for, and was informed that it was generally thought that they were hollows in which stamps had worked for the purpose of crushing ore. I did not, however, quite agree with this opinion, and Mr. Burnard, who had not then seen the stones, could of course not offer any, but he made an examination of them afterwards, and in a letter to me under date the 24th of December of the same year stated his belief that the labourer was not correct in his surmise, and that he thought with me that the hollows were more likely to have been moulds. However, since then, Mr. Robert Burnard, having obtained permission to clear the ruins of the loose stones and debris with which they were partly filled, has been able to make a more careful examination of the buildings, with the result that he unearthed other stones, similar to those I had observed, and also one with a rectangular hollow, an undoubted mould-stone. The circular hollows would therefore appear not to have been moulds—they are too numerous for that, and while the labourer's idea that they were holes in which stamps worked was hardly correct, yet he was no doubt right in the main, for Mr.

Robert Burnard's supposition that they were used as mortars in which to beat up the tin, seems now to be most likely.

Further up on the hillside is a hut circle, which has evidently had comparatively modern additions made to it. On the west side all traces of the wall are gone, but the portion that remains measures seventy-one feet in length; to complete the circle about thirty feet more would be required; this is the circumference externally. Gables have been built upon the original wall, remaining at one end to a height of six feet, and at the other to about five feet. The remains of a wall composed of large blocks extend from each side of this hut towards the river, forming, as it were, a sort of courtyard in connection with it. A tradition related in the locality states that in this old hut men who worked near by used to leave their tools, at a time when the moor was infested with wild beasts. This is interesting as throwing some small light upon the habits of the tinners at a period when wolves probably ravaged the old forest.

(To be continued.)

SOME SHERIFFS' EXPENSES IN CORNWALL, 1816-1866.

BY RICHARD AND ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

(Continued from Vol. x., p. 146).

1833: Christopher Wallis Popham, of Autram Lodge, near Helston, Sheriff: Thomas Rogers, of Helston, Under Sheriff: Preston Wallis, of Badmin, County Clerk.

Lent Assizes: Friday, March 22 £22 3 3
(Judges, "Sir A. Park & Littledale.")

The regular bill for this assize was £17 9 3 including

To Paid for Stationary	2 19 0
3 Skins of Parchment 3 Pack of Cards & Printing & for Office	1 13 6
Saw dust for the Galarys & Straw ^s Streets	2 6

But the amount was increased by the following unusual items:—

Paid Singers	1	1	„
D Ringers	1	1	„
Clerk & Sexton	„	10	„
Hair Dresser	2	2	„

Summer Assizes: Wednesday, July 29 £18 16 1
(Judges, Alderson and Patteson.)

The agitation in the county for a change of the Lent Assize had now passed its height. "A movement had been going on for many years to take away the second assize from our town, and on December 21, 1821, Mr. Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony, foreman of the Grand Jury, had addressed a letter to the principal inhabitants of the county, stating that the judges having complained at the previous summer assizes at Bodmin of the state of the courts there, they had been unanimously assured by the Grand Jury that the county would do all the necessary improvement if both assizes were held in that town; the twelve judges, he added, had since signified their concurrence in the measure, and signatures were asked to a memorial to the Chancellor (then Lord Eldon) requesting his sanction. The memorial set forth the stock arguments against the Launceston Assize in very much the same fashion as of old, but no immediate result followed, Lord Eldon being as averse from change in this matter as in everything else. In 1832, however, a proposition was made at Quarter Sessions to recommend Parliament that both assizes should be held at Bodmin, and this was carried by an overwhelming majority, only five magistrates voting against it, all these being of our immediate district" (Alfred F. Robbins, *Launceston, Past and Present*, pp. 327-8). But in 1833, a strong effort was made to alter this by transferring the Spring Assize from Launceston to Truro, several petitions being presented to both Houses of Parliament from towns in West Cornwall in favour of that course (See *Mirror of Parliament* [1833] vol. ii., pp. 1293-4, 1345, 1380, 1593, and 1729, and *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*,

3rd Series, vol. xvii., pp. 266, 373, 462, and 1111). That assize, however, was ultimately taken to Bodmin under the Assizes Removal Act of 1833, which gave power to the sovereign to direct the assizes, in any county in England and Wales, to be held in such place or places and subject to such regulations as he, with the advice of the Privy Council, might think fit.—A.F.R.

1834: "Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Esqr. Sheriff of Penrice for C. Brune Esq of Place"; Edward Coode, Under-Sheriff: Thomas Coode, County Clerk.

Lent Assizes: Thursday, March 27 £18 10 10
(Judges, Bosanquet and Williams.)

Summer Assizes: Saturday, August 2 £18 18 0
(Judges, Denman and Patteson.)

Appended to the latter account is the following:

Willm Hocking of Sithney was executed at Bodmin on the New Drop over the Southern door of the Prison on Thursday Aug. 21: 1834 he was the first that was executed on this Erection at ten Minutes before one o'clock

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Coffin	2	2	„
Do Postage of 3 Letters	„	2	0
2 Days attending the Execution	}	1	10
allowed for Traveling expences at the Assizes			
		10	
		4	4 0

Settled Augt. 21.

Paid Mitchell the executioner for Salary & Expences at the Assizes 16 0 0	}	21	0 0
Do. for attending the second time and Executing Willm Hocking } 5. 0. 0.			

At the Lent Assizes, on April 1, was tried Alfred Rae, aged 15, on a charge of assaulting Grace Brenn, in the parish of Botusfleming. The prosecutrix related a very wonderful story of this apparently unprovoked assault, culminating in the statement

that "one tooth had been knocked down my throat, another broken off in the jaw, which was much swollen, my head had been cut with the shovel, and my limbs bruised by the fall over the stairs." The account in the *Annual Register* for 1834 (pp. 48-9) thus concludes: "The jury returned a verdict of 'Guilty,' with a recommendation to mercy; and the judge sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment and hard labour!!"

A F.R.

1835: John Buller, of Morval, Sheriff: Benjamin H. Lyne, of Liskeard, Under-Sheriff: Mathew Anstis, of Liskeard, County Clerk.

Lent Assizes: Tuesday, March 24 £18 2 11
(Judges, Patteson and Gurney.)

Among the charges at this assize, the reason for which will later be explained, and added after the customary account had been made up, was

Attending a Jury 1 Night 1 1 ..

while another was

Blinds & Cassimere for Judges 9 2

The Lent account has also this appended:

Paid George Mitchell the Executioner Salary & attendance at Launceston and Executing John Henwood at Bodmin	} 21 0 0
Monday March 30. 1835	
	£ s. d.
for Coffin for J Henwood	2 2 ..
Horse hire Expences & Attending the Execution	} 1 10 0
Paid Sexton for Grave	10 6
Do. Bearers	12 ..
Fixing the Stairs Rails &c at the Prison at Bodmin by the Carpenter	} 5 ..
	£4 19 6

A distinct interest attaches to this Launceston Assize of 1835, because of the attendance at it on special retainer of a future Lord Chancellor in the person of Sir John Campbell, the then ex-Solicitor General (who had been

ejected from office with the rest of the Melbourne Ministry in the previous November, only to be reinstated in the subsequent April;) and the following letters to his brother, Sir George Campbell, explain certain of the circumstances, though one would like to know more:—

"Exeter: March 25, 1835 . . . I forgot whether I told you I was going to the Cornish Assizes. I am on my way to Launceston, having left London last night at ten, and arrived here this evening at seven. I am rather sorry to leave the scene of action at present, but I shall be at my post again on Monday . . . I never was in Devonshire before—a magnificent country; but nothing can be more miserable than Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. I am going down to try whether the plaintiff be, or be not, entitled to receive sixteen shillings. The question was tried before (a question of tolls), when Scarlett [afterwards Lord Abinger and Campbell's father-in-law] was for the defendant and got a verdict. The Court of Exchequer granted a new trial, the judges being furiously in support of the toll. I shall have Mr. Baron Gurney very strong against me, and my only chance is with the jury. I proceed to Launceston to-morrow morning."

"House of Commons: Monday, March 30, 1835 . . . I have lost my cause in Cornwall, as I hear within the last half-hour. I left Launceston on Friday night at eleven when the jury were locked up. I understand they continued out till ten on Saturday morning, when they found a verdict against me on a ground that is wholly untenable, and which was abandoned by the plaintiff's counsel. This is a mishap which I must bear with an equal mind . . . I got home at two o'clock on Sunday morning"—("Life of John, Lord Campbell," vol. ii., pp. 71-2). Campbell, in his autobiographical sketch, further observed "On Lord John Russell's motion about the Irish Church, I made a speech which I had composed in my post-chaise as I was returning from the Cornwall assizes, where I had been on a special retainer" (*Ibid*, p. 62).

It will be observed how "Plain John Campbell's" narrative confirms Deacon's entry as to the locking-up of a jury for the night towards the end of the assize, and, by the mention of "Mr. Baron Gurney," affords testimony that the account-keeper's list of judges in attendance may be accepted as correct.

A more melancholy interest attaching to this same assize arises from an incident I have thus previously recorded:

"Among the condemnations for murder at Launceston . . . was of John Henwood, at the Lent Assizes of 1835. The unfortunate man had killed his father without apparent provocation, and all the circumstances seemed to point to his insanity, but he was sentenced to death. As soon as the assizes were over, he was taken in an open van to Bodmin with several other prisoners, who joked him upon his awful position the whole way down, he being executed, in accordance with the then regulations, within a few hours of his arrival at the new county town." (*Launceston, Past and Present*, p. 305). A.F.R.

I well remember the circumstance above alluded to, but there was another at this Assize which much impressed me. The new Western Road had just been opened, and the prison vans from Bodmin with the Western prisoners instead of (as previously had been the custom) being taken through the town by way of Westgate Street, the Pig Market, High Street, Church Street, and Castle Street to the Gaol under the Castle, entered by the Western Road and passed in by the gateway there, through which, it may be believed, there had been no wheeled traffic for centuries. An unusual number of people had gathered to see the vans go in by that entrance; and, as one of them passed, a cry was raised, "Why, there is Fred Smith." It then appeared that this lad, aged 18, who had left home just previously to seek employment, went westward, and near Probus lifted a cottage window, put his hand through, and took a few small articles, to the value of about five shillings. He was arrested and committed to Bodmin Gaol to await the assizes; and no one of his friends had heard of his plight until he reached Launceston to be tried, even his own father, who was one of the crowd at the Castle Gate, first knowing of it by the shout then raised. He was subsequently found guilty, and, it being his first offence, he was leniently dealt with—as our rulers used then to think—by being transported for fourteen years to Botany Bay. His father, who was a respectable tradesman in the town and well connected, was so affected by this that he sold all he possessed and emigrated.—R.R.

Summer Assizes: Saturday, August 1 £26 3 5½
(Judges, Gurney and Coleridge.)

From quite other reasons, the Bodmin Assize of 1835, the last held in the town until the Summer Assize of 1838, after which both were taken thither, appears to have been as noteworthy as the Launceston one of the same year, for among the entries are

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Singers	1	1	0	Ringers	1 1 0 2 2 ,,
Beer for Judges' Lodgings					1 18 6
Charcoal					9 ,,
Lent of Decanters					2 6

These items recall those in "The Expenses of the Judges of Assize Riding the Western and Oxford Circuits, temp. Elizabeth, 1596-1601" (published by the Camden Society) in which it is recorded that in July, 1596, two shillings were paid between Okehampton and Launceston for twelve gallons of beer "in the extreme heat," another five shillings being disbursed at Launceston for "beare" and for "wyne iij s. iij d.," though at the Summer Assize of 1600, the two judges, having spent half-a-crown upon cheese and strawberries and three shillings upon wine, paid twenty-four shillings for beer, and this in addition to the hogshead always in those days sent them by the Sheriff.—A.F.R.

(To be continued.)

AN ARMORY OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

BY THE REV. SABINE BARING-GOULD, M.A., AND R. TWIGGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. x., p. 157).

"COATS OF ARMS BORNE IN THE WESTERN PTS OF ENGLAND."

Honeychurch: Arg. a bend betw. 3 mullets gul. upon y^e bend a dragon's head erased or.

Honeychurch of Tavistock: Gu. on a bend arg. a dragon's head erased betw. 2 mullets gu. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MS. 1080.

- Honychurch of Tavistock: Azure on a bend arg. a dragon's head erased betw. 2 mullets gu. V. of Devon 1564. Harl. MSS. 1091. 1538. 1567. 3288. (? the field not blazoned).
- Honychurche of Broadwood Kelley: Gu. a bend bet. 3 mollets arg. on the bend a dragon's head erased or. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.
- Honychurche of Auxton Gifford: Arg. or a bend gu. a dragon's head erased of the field betw. 2 mullets or. Harl. MS. 5871.
- Hunnchurch of Auxton-Gifford: Arg. a dragon's head in bend erased, bet. 2 mullets gu. Harl. MS. 5871(2.) "this Coate is mispainted in the Visitation."
- Hockmore: Pty. per chevron sa. and arg. in chief 2 couples of hooks braced of the 2nd in point a moorcock of ye 1st.*
- Hockmore: Per chev. sa. and or, in chief two pairs of reaping hooks endorsed and entwined, blades argent (misprinted *azure* in the V. of Devon 1620), handles of the 2nd in base a moor-cock sa. combed and wattled gu. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MSS. 1080. 1567. 3288. 5871 (2.)
- Huckemore: Per chevron sa. and or. in chief two pairs of reaping hooks endorsed and entwined of the 2nd in base a moorcock of the 1st. Harl. MSS. 1091. 1538.
- Huckamore: Party per chev. sa. and or, two pairs of sickles one crossing another, blades arg. handles or, in chief (*Sic?* base) a cock sa. V. of Devon 1564.
- Hooker: Or a fesse wavy betw. 2 lionels passant gard. sa.*
- Hooker als Vowell of Exon: G. a fesse graylie arg. bet. 3 cinquefoles or. on the fesse 2 flower de luce sa. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.
- Hooker als Vowell of Exon: Or a fesse vairé az. and arg. betw. 2 lions passant guardant sa. Harl. MSS. 1080. 1091. 1538. 1567. 5871 (2.)
- Vowell: Or a fesse vair bet. 2 lions pass. guard. sa. V. of Devon 1564.
- Hooker: Gu. on a bar (*sic*) arg. a fleur de lys azure, bet. 3 cinquefoils or. V. of Devon 1564.
- Hoop: Gyrony of 8 or and erm, a castle sab.*
- Hoop of Colyforde: Geronye of 8 or and ermyn, a broken castle sa. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.
- Howper of Buckland (or Brockland): Gyrony of 8 or and ermine, a castle gu. Harl. MS. 3288.
- Howper: Gyrony of 8 or and erm. a castle sa. Harl. MSS. 1080. 1538. 1567. 5871. and (2.) V. of Somerset.
- Howper: Gyrony of 6 or and erm. a castle tripled towered . . . Harl. MS. 1091.
- Howper: Gyrony of 8 erm and or a castle with 3 battlements gu. port open. V. of Devon 1564.
- Hore: Arg. an eagle displ. as.*
- "The coate of Hore is supposed to be Sa. an eagle displayed arg. The coate is Sa. an eagle duple-headed displayed arg. bordure engrailed arg. in ye Office of Armes." V. of Devon 1620.
- Hore of Chudley: Arg. an eagle bycepted displaide as. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111 and pt. 2.
- Hore: ar. an eagle displaid G. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111 and pt. 2.
- Hull: Sa. a chevron betw. 3 talbots' heads erased or.*
- G.M. Hull of St. Leonards, Devon: Gu. a chev. betw. 3 Talbots' heads erased arg.
- Hull of Exon: Sa. a cheffron bet. 3 houndes hedds erased arg. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.
- Hull of Larkbere: Sa. a chev. bet. 3 talbots' heads erased arg. V. of Devon 1564. Harl. MSS. 1080. 1091. 1538. 1567. 3288. 5871 and (2.)
- Hall: Arg. a chev. engrailed bet. 3 talbots' heads erased sa. "in Valvyitt House—but Hall's cheveron is not engrailed." Harl. MS. 5871. (2.)
- Hurst: Arg. the planet Mars gu.*
- G.M. Devon: Hunt of Ettelis: Arg. a sun gu.
- G.M. Hurst of Exon.: Arg. a sunne gu.
- Hurst of Exon: Arg. a starre or. a plant Mars gu. [sic] Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.
- Hurst of Exon: Arg. an estoile gu. "This coate in the Guild Hall, Exon. In Mr. Pooles boo—A. a sunne G." Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)
- Hutchings: Arg. a cross flurt pty. as. and gules, counter quartered betw. 4 lions' heads erased sa.*
- Hutchings of St. Stephens: Arg. a crosse flurt of as. and g. counterquartered bet. 3 lyons heades erased sa. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.
- Hootchins, by Saltash: Arg. a cross flory counter-quartered az. and gu. bet. 4 lions' heads erased Sa. Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)
- Hutchings: Sa. a crosse flory quarterly blew and gu. betw. 4 lions' heads erased sa. langued of ye 2nd.*
- Hechins: Sa. a crosse flourte quarterly b. and g. betwne 4 lions' heads erased sa. langued of the second. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111. pt. 2.
- Hechines: A. cross fleurye quarterly S. and G. betwene 4 lions heads erased S. langued of the seconde. Harl. MS. 1567.
- Hechins: Arg. a crosse flory quarterly gu. and azure betw. 4 lions heads erased sa. Harl. MS. 1079. (granted to Hechins of Kentesbrone, Saltash. & Eliz.)

Hawkins: Sa. a lion passant or, in a point wavy of arg. and az. in chief 3 bezants, on a canton or, an esculop betw. 2 pilgrims' staves sa. (granted to Sir John Hawkins 1565, the canton granted 1571).

Hawkings of Plymouth: Sa. a lyon passante or in pointe waye arg. and az. 3 besants in cheffe upon a Canton or an escalope az. 2 pylgrims staves sab. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111. Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

Willm Hawkyns of Plymouth: Sa. a lion passant or, in a point wavy arg. and az. in chief 3 bezants. Harl. MS. 1538.

Hawkins: "P. fes. sa. and az. in cheife 3 beaz. in base 2 barres wavy ar. upon the 1 barre is pa. a lion or. "on a Canton or a purse bet. 2 pilgrim staves sa"—from "the severall coats borne by Sir Reynold Mohun, Knight."—Harl. MS. 3288.

Heppingham: Archdeacon of Totnes: Sa. a bend

Additional names and arms from General Armory.

Hautevyll of Devon: (Cross-crosslets) le lion ramp. or [sic]

Hautvill? Semée of cross crosslets fitchée, a lion ramp. arg. [sic] V. of Devon 1620.

Hautvill: Sa. semée of cross crosslets fitchée, a lion ramp. arg. quartered by Coplestone. V. of Devon 1564.

Hauteville of Devon: Sa. semée of cross-crosslets a lion ramp. arg. Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

Hawle of Devon: Arg. (arrow) or, 3 hatchets sab.

Hawley: Or 3 bugle-horns sa. stringed gu. with an arrow in pale of the second through that in base, point downwards, barbed and feathered arg. betw 2 mullets in fesse of the second. V. of Devon 1620.

Hawley: Or 3 bugle-horns sa. stringed gu. with an arrow in pale of the second through that in base, point downwards, barbed and feathered arg. betw. 2 mullets in fesse of the second, quartered by Coplestone. Harl. MS. 1538. 3288.

Hawley: Arg. an arrow in pale or. betw. 3 bugle-horns sa. [sic] "of Dertmouth—q. by Copleston—in Dertmouth church—founder of y^e Chauncell there." Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

Hawley: Arg. 3 hunters' horns sa, stringed arg. bet. 2 mullets—(sic), quartered by Coplestone. V. of Devon 1564.

Hawley: Arg. a barbed arrow in pale feathered or bet. 2 mullets sa. in chief as many bugle horns of the third, quartered by Megges. V. of Dorset.

Handely of Devon: (Ermine) on a chief gu. 3 bucks' heads or.

Hamley of Dev. and Cornw.: Arg. 3 buckles sab.

Hamley: Arg. 3 talbots passant azure: and Arg. 3 talbots passant sa. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MS. 1080.

Hamley: Arg. 3 talbots passant azure (quartered by Monke). Harl. MSS. 5871. 1091. 1567. 3288. "Hamlyn." V. of Devon 1560 "Hamlyn."

Hameley: Arg. 3 talbots passant azure: (quartered by Monke and Trevilian.) Harl. MSS. 1538. 5871 (2.)

Hamley: Arg. a chevron betw. 3 talbots passant sa. quartered by Trevelyan. Harl. MS. 3288.

Harvey of Devon: Gu. on a bend arg. 3 trefoils vert.

Harvy: Gu. on a bend arg. 3 trefoils vert. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MSS. 1080. (not blazoned), 3288. 5871 (2.)

Harvey: G. on a bend arg. 3 trefoles vert. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.

Harvey-Rich.: G. on a bend arg. 3 trefoyles proper. Harl. MS. 1091.

Hamcombe of Cornwall: Arg. 3 bends sa.

Harcombe: Arg. 3 bendlets sa. (quartered by Carew.) Harl. MS. 1538.

Hamcombe: Arg. 3 bendlets sa. (quartered by Carew.) V. of Devon 1564. Harl. MSS. 1567. 3288. 5871 (2.) "I saw him very auntiently in his coat armor in St. Sidwell's, and in Kirton Church."

Hawkeford of Devon: Sa. a chevron undé arg. gul.

Hanckford of Devon: Sa. on a chevron arg. [2 pudeses \sqrt{g} .] a wrine undé gul. (sic)

Hanckford of Devon: Sa. chevron verry arg. and g.

Hanckforde of Amery: Sa. a cheffron nebbulye of arg. and g. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.

Hankford: "Sable an ownd gouls upon a chevron silver." Harl. MS. 4632.

Hanckford: Sa. a chev. nebbulée arg. and gu. "q. by Sir John St. Leger and by Sothcott." Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

Hamyngheld of Cornwall: Or a chev. sa.

Harrington of Devon: Sa. frett arg.

Harrington: Sa. a frett of 4 arg. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.

Harrington: Sa. a frett arg. "created Lo. Harrington, by E. 3." Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

Hathey of Devon: Sa. 3 (choughs) arg.

Haulley of Devon: Vert. 3 goats resting arg. horned or.

Hanley: "B iij Ghotes cocheant Ar." Harl. MS. 4632.

Henscott of Devon: Arg. on a chevron az. 3 pales or. betw. 3 leopards' head az.

Henscott of Devon: Arg. on a chev. az. 3 pales or charged with 3 O az.

Henscott: Ermine on a chev. arg. 4 pallets betw. 3 leopards' faces azure. V. of Devon 1620.

Hengscott: Ermine on chev. azure 3 pellets or betw. 3 leopards' faces azure. V. of Devon 1620.

Hengscott: Ermine on a chev. paly arg. and azure betw. 3 leopards' faces of the last. Harl. MS. 1538. quartered by Burnby.

Henscott: Ermyn a cheffron compony of arg. and as. bet. 3 leopards' heads as. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.

Henscott: *Hengscott*: *Hengscott*: Erm. on a chev. bet. 3 leopards' faces, heads azure, 4 pallets arg. Harl. MSS. 1080. 1567. 3288. 5871.

Henscott: Arg. bet. 3 leopard's faces az. a chev. . . . charged with 3 pallets or.—on each a O B. Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

Hengscott: Ermine on a chev. sa. 3 pallets arg. bet. 3 lions' faces azure. V. of Devon 1564.

Hengscott: Ermine a chev. az. 3 barrulets (*sic*) bet. leopards' faces or. V. of Devon 1564.

Hellare of Cornwall: Sa. a beni flory counter flory az.

Hellard: Sa. a bend betw. 2 cotices flory arg. Harl. MS. 4632.

Hyde of Devon: Arg. 3 (lozenges) az.

Hilian of Devon: Or, a bend . . . 3 martlets arg.

Hiliun: Arg. a stag's head caboshed sa. Harl. MS. 1538.

Hilion: Arg. a stag's head caboshed sa. "also g: frette az: a fesse or. In Mr. Poole's booke. "Az. on a bend sa. 3 martlets or." Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

Hillion: Arg. on a bend sa. 3 martlets or. V. of Devon 1564.

Hydon of Devon: Gules 3 O or. (a label of 3 points) arg.

Haydon: Gu. 3 bezants a file with three labels arg.

Hydon: Gu. 3 bezants and a label of 3 points azure V. of Devon 1620.

Hydon: Gu. 3 bezants and a label of 3 points arg. (quartered by Halse.) Harl. MSS. 1080. 1538. 1567. 3288. 5871. V. of Devon 1569.

Hydon of Nutwell: G. 3 bezants and a labell of 3 arg. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111.

Huntingdon of Devon: (Ermine) 3 (water budgets) in bend sa. a cotis gules.

Huntingdon of Oterye: Ermyn in bend 3 water bugges sa. cotized g. Cott. MS. Faust. E. 111. Harl. MS. 1538. Harl. MS. 5871 (2.)

From the Western Armory.

Jewe of Cotleigh: Vert a lion ramp. ermyn. debruised with a fesse gules.

Jewe: Vert a lion ramp. ermine, over all a fesse gu. V. of Devon 1620. Harl. MSS. 1080. 3288. (quartered by Yeo.)

Jewe of Brushford: Arg. a chevron betw. 3 murrianes' heads corned sa. (sic).

Jewe: a chev. betw. 3 men's heads couped at shoulders—side faced. Quartered by Hoddyer. Harl. MS. 3288.

To be continued.

COMING OF AGE, AND OX-ROASTING IN DEVON.

BY W. H. H. ROGERS, F.S.A.

A DESCRIPTION of two of these peculiarly English celebrations, and held in honour of members of one family, within the last century and a half, may amuse and interest the numerous readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

The first took place in 1754, and from a 'metropolitan print,' dated March in that year, we get the following description of the 'ox-roasting' and other festivities:—

"We hear from Colyton, in Devon, that there were the greatest rejoicings there on Friday last that ever was known in that county, when the Honourable Sir John Pole, Bart., arrived at the age of twenty-one—a family which has flourished in that county for several hundred years. The day was ushered in with ringing of bells in all the parishes round; and there was as fine an ox as ever was seen, roasted whole on Shute-hill, where were many hogsheads of beer and cider given to the population by the neighbouring gentlemen on that occasion; and it is computed that there were at least twelve thousand people on the celebration of this joyful day, and had it been known the week before, there would have been most of the nobility and gentry of the neighbouring counties, to which that honourable baronet is allied, but, notwithstanding, there were more than this grand old seat, called

NOTE.—The charges which appear above in brackets are tricked in the General Armory.

Shute, could well contain. The day was concluded with a grand ball, when most of the company danced all night. The next morning most of the inhabitants of Colyton, where the baronet has two fine manors, conducted him thither, to which place he was attended by horse and foot, preceded by French horns, and the militia with colours flying, drums beating, and the cannons firing as soon as he reached the town. He was attended by the Honourable Lady Pole—a lady who has supported the dignity of this ancient and loyal family for about twenty years minority, and is the darling of all that had the happiness of her acquaintance. She is relict of the late Honourable Sir W. Pole, Bart., who was Knight of the Shire of this County, as most of his ancestors had been before him; and was Master of the Household to her late Majesty Queen Anne. Everything was conducted with the greatest decorum. Every house in the town was illuminated, both on Friday and Saturday nights, in the most beautiful manner. The conduits ran with punch and beer, given by their friends, and it is thought the rejoicings will not be finished for some time, as the greatest hopes of being blessed, with the baronet, from the sweetness and affability of his temper, joined with the greatest genius that perhaps this age has produced. He has only one sister, who is endowed with all the amiable qualifications of her brother.”

The second which occurred on 21 January 1829, was in celebration of the coming-of-age of Mr. John George Pole, (afterward the eighth baronet) and grandson of the preceding. It caused a great sensation in the neighbourhood, and, although the day was bitterly cold, drew an enormous concourse of people together on an eminence near Colyton (afterward named Ox-Hill) to witness the ‘roasting’ thereon. W. H. Merle, Esq (a clever friend of the family, and then staying at Shute) made a characteristic sketch of the ‘roasting’—the animals on the spit, and accompanying paraphernalia of fire, cooks, attendants, guards with drawn swords marching up and down beside the basting-dish, and assembled on lookers. This sketch was afterwards etched by George Cruikshank with all his accustomed grotesqueness, and the following inscription appended:—

John George Pole, Esq., the eldest son of Sir William Pole, Bart., of Shute House, Devon, came of age January 21, 1829. Upon which occasion two fine Oxen were roasted on one spit and “done to a turn,” under the ingenious superintendence of Mr. Francis Rowell, (*Etched by George Cruikshank, from a sketch by W. H. Merle, Esq.*)

Numerous impressions were struck off, and after being ‘coloured to the life,’ distributed among the tenantry, and others, in remembrance of the occasion, and many of them yet remain, hung up in the old parlours of the neighbourhood. Cups and mugs also were manufactured with Mr. Pole’s name and date of the event inscribed on them. The ‘spit’ on which both oxen were trussed is still preserved at old Shute Barton.

Mr. Merle also described the humours of the celebration in verse, some manuscript copies of which were taken at the time, and stray portions of it ‘learnt by heart,’ often recited by old witnesses of the proceedings. From one of these manuscript copies “all tattered and torn” but still carefully preserved, we are able to supply a transcript:—

A
Faithful
and
Right Merry Account
of the
Festivities
at
Colyton, Shute and the Ox-Field,
in honour of
John George Pole, Esqr.
21 Jan., 1829,
By W. H. Merle, Esq.

Adieu to rods, to books, to school,
Hail perfect man, great John George Pole!
Hail eighteen-hundred-twenty-nine!
(Tho’ cruel cold, the day was fine),
Hail January twenty-one,
With thee the infant’s race is run!
Let fancy take a bolder flight,
John George, thou art no longer boy,
Destroy thy hoop,—destroy thy kite,
Let woman be thy future toy;
Destroy thy top, but with a sigh
Preserve the *peg*, for sympathy.
Mighty spirit of Homer!* (I don’t mean the gin,
Sold by Hom(i)er who lives, at the Hare and Hounds’ Inn.)
Mighty spirit of Homer,—descend from the clouds,

* A blind poet of Greece, who was able to see further than most, and was particularly skilful in the slaughtering of oxen, the spitting, and counting of numbers.

And assist me to count all the numberless crowds,
 With thy knowledge inspire both the nibs of my pen,
 As to carving of bullocks, and feasting of men !
 From Parnassus descend, I beseech ye dear Muses,
 Give me aid (says a farmer, " They can if they chooses ")
 Give me aid to describe, how on Monday before,
 The big bullocks drove up, to the Baronet's door,
 And with carts full of cyder, and music to boot,
 Made a start from the halls of all-bountiful Shate.

In a timber-cart-coach with their tails *dos à dos*, †
 With their horns gilt with gold, and their fat white as snow,
 At the head of their victims set stern butcher Smith, ‡
 Like to Brutus himself, ¶ tho' not quite in his way,
 Yet each muscle he fixed, here my simile's done,
 For one slaughtered oxen, the other his son.
 And one black-looking Smith, was as kind as a lamb,
 And his son sat beside, as he would by his dam ;
 With a flag in his hand marched the faithful old Rowell,
 On his right mason Street, the good son of a trowel,
 There was Mogridge the long, while poor little Budd
 Was too lame to attend to the oxen a stud.
 There was Haycraft the ranger of forest and wood,
 Bowed so low to the Poles, that he fell where he stood, §
 There was Mayne man-of-all-work, from flogging of youth,
 To the finding of thieves, and we know of the truth.
 With Lisle at their head, marched a host like recruits,
 Some without any shoes, some without any boots,
 Don't infer they were poor, on their heads they wore hats,
 On their heels they wore things, called in Devonshire " bats,"
 Thus they marched to the field, and the great grate prepared,
 And the spit of ash-tree, at which thousands had stared.

There was Carpenter White,
 With the zeal of a spider,
 Worked by day, and by night
 That's to say,—worked the cyder ;
 There was Merle a great poet,
 If the world did but know it,—

Whom Sir William had made the chief clerk of the kitchen,
 A fat office of State, which he hoped to get rich in,
 But the grease and the perquisites melted away,
 Gave the farmer a turn for a good crop of hay,
 But bequeathed to the poet, ah ! pity his fate,
 Not a pot of ox-fat to anoint his bald pate,
 Madam Fortune in short, tricked him then as of old,
 For in spite of the toast, he got nothing but cold.
 There was Rowell the elder, for shortness called " Fan "
 Tho' in truth he deserves the proud title called Man,
 With more brains in his finger, than most in their nob's,
 True, devoted, and upright, at home in all jobs,

† Stern to stern.

‡ Pronounced " Smay " in the vernacular.

¶ A Roman gentleman who condemned his son to death.

§ A fact, in Lord Castlereagh's words, " he stood prostrate,"
 whether from attempting to carry more cyder than his strength
 would permit, I know not.

And he spitted the oxen, as neatly as ere,
 The head-cook of the King, trussed a turkey or hare,
 By the side of each pan,
 Marched a Waterloo man,

Quite prepared to do duty in plenty and peace,
 On the beef of old England, and watch o'er the grease,
 Under cooks of such skill, could the faggots but burn?
 To make short, the two oxen were done to a turn.
 Now, old Homer's your time, to prevent me much trouble,
 With thy spirit inspire, make me see, but not double,
 Aid my vision, or else I shall ne'er understand,
 How the thousands were crammed in two acres of land,
 What is worse, I am sure, that without your kind aid,
 I shall halt in the midst of our long cavalcade.

On the Wednesday we met, as on Monday before,
 And collected in shoals at the Baronet's door,
 As the thing of most worth on this day of good cheer,
 The procession was led by three waggons of beer,
 To keep us in spirits, the band from old Shute,
 In a fourth played a march, all the line of our route,
 Lady Pole and her children, they're never apart—
 May they value and rival her head and her heart—
 This is said by the way—well—my Lady and chicks,
 Filled a carriage and four, they were worthy of six,
 While Sir William with heart, full of bounty and pride,
 Graced the dickey behind with Miss Mills at his side.
 On his charger John George, *à la militaire*, dressed,
 Was distinguished and hailed " Rising Star of the West,"
 There was Buckland on *Rose*, there was Merle on his *Minnie*,
 With her head decked with bows, and her tail in a frenzy,
 There was Cann, and the hearty tho' black Mr. White,
 Harry Lott who wished Merle in the morning, " good night,"
 There was Sampson, no giant, with his long flowing hair,
 It was paid for in town, 'tis his own you may swear,
 A good fellow he is, with good wine and a joke,
 Neither one or the other as old as his oak,*
 So beware of the former, tho' capital stuff,
 Or you may, I've been told, swallow more than enough,
 There was Winter—not Father—nor yet very old,
 Tho' the day in his honour was bitterly cold,
 After these came a Drake, of a race that had flown,
 While as yet Messrs. Adam and Eve were unknown,
 Like a dutiful son the great Drake of to-day,
 Loves his mother, the earth, and sticks close to his clay,
 Works his brains like a sage, in the best of all styles,
 And is now—may he thrive ! " Patent maker of tiles."

In a bit of a gig, rode a soldier and tar,
 Men of valour, tho' crammed like two sprigs in a jar,
 Crowned with banners and ribands, and laurels and glory,
 And with excellent lungs to relate a good story,
 There was one I've omitted, of whom said a wag,

* Alluding to an oak that has been in possession of the Sampson family for three hundred years. (It has only lately been destroyed by being set fire to.—1890.)

His two legs have outgrown, all the four in the bag,
But alas! how describe the brave yeomanry show,
Armed with laurels and ribbands from head to the toe,
There was Higgins and Huggins, and Dolling and Dommett,
And a hundred whose daughters, are plump as a pullet.

But supposing I had, both the paper and time,
I am fearful their names, would not answer my rhyme,
Or I gladly would tell, of each man and his steed,
Sing of *Sancho* the racer, good luck to his speed!
Sing of *Blackbird* and *Bob*, and of numbers like these,
'With the Devonshire arms well engraved on their knees.

Under evergreen arches, in gallant array,
To the field of the feast, we at last made our way,
Then came Rowell the younger,—“a good man at need,”
Tho' on this day of days was the head Ganymede,
And as soon as Sir William, uncovered, stood up,
He produced,—tho' 'twas empty,—the gold Loving Cup,
But this emptiness shocked the kind Baronet's taste,
So the cup was returned with all possible haste,
When replenished, he spoke, to the thousands around,
Who were stuck like pins' heads in two acres of ground,
Tho' I heard not the whole, by the little I caught,
'Twas of speeches—perfection—because it was short,
Then the heavens were cracked, that your poets would swear,
That the earth shook beneath, as the shouts rent the air,
And the trumpets were heard as it were in the skies
From a tent in the clouds, I looked up with surprise,
But I soon found the truth, and convinced my two ears,
That the music I heard, was not that of the spheres,
Notes so brazen are apt; thus the Colyton band,
Tho' not wholly of brass, took a very high stand,
But they paid rather dear for ambition so high,
All the ale was on earth, and their throats were all dry.

Now away to the sports amidst roaring and laughter,
The round cheeses rolled first, and the men they rolled after,
Then a pole long and straight (by the Muses I swear,
That I don't mean Sir William, nor John George his heir,)
But a pole of smooth fir, with a prize on its head,
For a climber whose tail, carried least weight of lead,
But the pole, like the poet, found promises rotten,
And its share of the dripping, was wholly forgotten,
Grievous failure indeed! had the pole been made greasy,
Greater fun had been ours, and the prize not so easy,
“Hark! away to the chase”—was the cry from the crowd,
As a pig was let loose, and squeaked louder than loud,
Then the Canon of Christchurch,—professor of stones,**
Scrambled into a hedge, to escape broken bones,
For the greasy-tailed pig, sure the devil was in him,
Ran a tilt at the Doctor, as though he would pin him,
All the feats of the wrestling I once hoped to sing,
But for these we must wait 'fore the warmth of the Spring,
Shall awake Jacky Frost, he whose cruel cold toes,

** The late Professor Buckland.

Turn the water to ice, wheresoever he goes,
Who has spread his white sheet, upon Nature's hard lap,
And is sound as a rock, in a long Winter's nap.

But to speak of a nap, makes me think of the night,
When the squibs and the crackers, put darkness to flight,
When the rockets went up, and the sticks they came down,
And at length shone the Pole star of Colyton town,
Tho' with light not his own, like a planet you'll find,
Mrs. Horsey* had stuck twenty muttons behind;
Long, long, may he shine is the prayer of my heart,
In which, gentle reader, I hope you'll take part,
But no more! or I fear I shall weary your strength,
And the wit of my verse, will be lost in its length.

A WARDEN'S ACCOUNT BOOK IN THE PARISH OF MOREBATH.

BY THE REV. J. E. BINNEY.

(Continued from Vol. x., page 182.)

IT will be noticed in the present portion how well the fabric of the church was cared for by the parishioners, and the number of bequests both in money and kind to help to repair and add to the church furniture. The accounts now follow in regular order. I have to thank Mr. Weaver for a suggestion that “almatory” may be derived from “ambulatorium.” Perhaps some of our readers can illustrate this suggestion.

not y^e
beys Jt of John Morssse for Jhu ys pte & sent Syd-
wyllis of hys beys in wex & a qte of hony y^e
tuthyng payde

Also of y^e store of Jhu ys scheppe y^t we were chargyd w^t all. p'mo. John at Court hys yowe hath a yowe lame ye wyche lame hath Borrage yn kepyn. Willm Robbysn ys yowe hogg. Alsyn zaer ys yowe hath no lame y^s ere & Ric. at Wode payth here for grasse. Thomas Borrage a yowe lame y^t came fro Court. Jekyn Isac a yowe hogg y^t came fro John Goodman. Willm at Tywell ys yowe hogg hath a yowe lame y^e wyche lame ys delyveryd to John Tywell at Borston. John Goodman ys yowe hogg ys delyveryd to Jekyn Isac. John Tywell at Borston a yowe lame y^t came fro Willm at Tywell.

* Landlady of the Dolphin Inn, where a whole length transparency of Mr. Pole was displayed.

Sm̄ pecuniarum iij li xiijs & xjd ob & V scheppe
& ij lame ye wyche makyth vj lame a pon
tuthyng V pownde of wolle & ye lame tow ye
tuthyng payd.

Now of ys forsayd recettis we axe a lowans as
here after follyth primo. Jt for xx pownde
& half of wex for ye ere x s vj d

Jt for makyn of ye same viij d

Jt for makyn of ye pascall taper ij d

Jt for Wykis for ye hole ere iij d

Jt for oyle for ye lappe for ye hole ere vj d

Jt for naylis for ye sylyng ij d

Jt for streng of ye wolde enterclose to Quycke
in mette & drenke & waxis xx d

Jt for setting yn of a borde about Jhu & for
setting up of ye clothe iij d

Jt for a generall dirige for ye bnfactors of ys
cherche iij d

Jt for ye mendyng of ye grete bell clapper ijs

Jt for mendyng & ye new makyn of bothe the
peggis of ye grete bell & ye setting yn &
for naylis xxiiij d

Jt to John Morsse for a xj yerdis of crefte xvj d

nob. vessels Jt for iij platters ij poddyngers & a sawser of
ye wolde dame Rumbelowys ijs & iij d

Jt to Howe for hongyn of ye grete belle yn
mette & drenke & waxis ix d

Jt for mendyng ye zde bell coller ij d ob

Jt for Wyne to ye blessing of ye hye awter ij d

Jt to Thomas Glasse in ernyste to make a new
sent iorge j d

Jt for wrytyng of ys cownte & for all wotten
for ys ere j d

Jt for ye cherche howsse rent iij d

Sm̄ totalis xxij s & xjd ob. Thys coste a
lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all coste quytte ljs
iiij d (ye wyche iij d ys over caste to ye advan-
tage of ye church) ijs & iij d here of ys
delyvered to Jekyn Isac & ye reste to Willm at
Wode wt ye hony & wex & wolle as ys exp'ssyd
be fore ye ere & ye day before exp'ssyd ye
wyche ij men be our Wardyns ys ere.

In eodem die pdict The Cownte of ye V
men p^rmo recettis

1. Sylyng = ceiling which seems to have included the plastering of side walls also.
2. Streng = making strong, repairing.
3. Crefte = crape.

Jt at last a cownte there restyd in ye V men
handis of ye cherche stocke iij li viijs xjd

Jt to thys a gayn we have resceuyd of ye yong
men Wardyns xxjs viij d

Jt of ye be questh of John Tayler to ye payntyng
of Jhu xx d

Jt of ye be questh of Water More to ye payn-
tyng of Jhu xx d

Jt of ye be questh of John Hurly to ye payntyng
of Jhu iij d

Jt for ye grave of Margyt at Borston vjs & viij d

1529 Jt her be questh a gayn id est ivs & John Taylor
ys be questh id est xx d to sent Sydwyll &
Watee more ys be questh id est xx d & John
Hurly ys be questh id est viij d ys be questhis
payd for ye new gyltyng of sent Sydwyll &
for ye new staynyng of ye awter clothe & yt^s
there remaynytte xij d

Jt of Ric. Oblye at Berye at blessing of ye
bedis he gave us iij d

Sm̄ totalis ys vj li ijs iij d unde petunt allo-
care p expenssis p^rmo.

costis

Jt we payd for a full payment for ye payntyng
of Jhu be syd Willm Robbynys ys xxvjs &
viij d & be syd ye xv s & iij d for our Laydy
wolle he hadde of us iij s & viij d
ye wyche Sm̄ of mony made up hys full
payment a cordyng to our pmy'sse

Jt we payd to Jamys Pester for naylis iij s viij d

Jt to ye Syler for hys waxis xxiijs & ix d

Jt to John Morsse for hys borde for ye mayne
spasse xs viij d

Jt to Harry Dey for his full payment for ye
enterclose for teber & gemys for ye dore x l
& xiijs & ij d

Jt to Creche for a full payment for ye p^r myng
of ye enterclose ix d

Jt to hem a gayn for Wessyng of ye rowde lofth
& for gyltyng of ye pax & for payntyng of ye
scekyttis & for p^rmyng of ye wolde enter-
close ijs

4. The particulars of this bequest are given in the Bede roll to be printed hereafter.
5. yt = yet.
6. Gemys = hinges.
7. The screen was thoroughly repaired and a new part, apparently, was added.
8. Scekyttis = sockets.

Jt for blessing of y^e Auter⁹ vijs & vj d

Jt for lyne clothe to hys servantis xij d

Sm̄ totalis v ti xvjs & v d y^e a lowyd there
remaynyth yn Willm to Wode ys hande on of¹⁰
y^e V men vs & x d
y^e wyche vs ys payde to y^e new suit of vestments

Sm̄ of all y^e cowntis of y^s ere wt y^e maydyns a
cownte y^e ressetis clere acten ys viij li & a
xij d.

¹¹
maydyns The cownte of Elizabz Waters & Annys Rum-
below beyng Maydyn Wardyns y^e ere of kyng
Harry y^e viij y^e xxi ere of hys raynyg & y^e
ere of our Lorde a. 1529 y^e secund Sunday
yn clene Lent madyn of y^e getheryn of y^e
maydyn lyzth. In p^rmis rec.

M^m yt y^s for sayd maydyns resseuyd of ye wolde
Wardyns xv s ix d ob
also they have getheryd y^s ere of devocon to
ye lyzth iij s v d ob

Sm̄ totalis xix s iij d

Unde petunt allocare for wex for y^e hole ere &
for makyn ix d

Thys Sm̄ a lowyd here ys elydt yn clere all coste
quytte xvij s vj d

And a pon y^s they have chosyn maydyn
Wardyns for y^e follyng Johanna Dore &
Alsyn Huely & to y^s ij maydyns y^s for sayd
mony ys dd an^o p dict.

yong men

1530 The cownte of John Tyniewell & John Morse
beyng yong men Wardyns y^e ere of our Lord
1530 & y^e ere of Kyng Harry y^e viij y^e xxij
ere of hys raynyg y^e Sunday a pon holy
Rowde day maydyn Jn p^rmis rect.

Jt we resseuyd of y^e wolde Wardyns in y^e
begynnyg of our ere xij s & x d

Jt we made frely of our ale all coste quyte y^s
ere. xxxix s

Sm̄ iij ti iis x d unde petunt allocare p expensis

Jt we payd in pte of payment to a new image of
sent iorge to Glasse xls

Jt we payd for wex for y^e hole ere for y^e ij
tapers afore y^e hye crosse & on a fore sent
iorge xviii d

Sm̄ xxxxs vj d Thys coste a lowyd here ys
elydt yn clere all coste quytte xxjs iij d And
a pon y^s there ys admytted yong men Wardyns
for y^e ere follyng czofer Borrage & Willm
Tayler & to them ys delyveryd y^s forsaid mony
y^e ere & y^e day be fore expt ssyd.

(To be continued.)

* Original Notes. *

Swete Family.—I thought the following inscriptions
from tombs in Wanstead Churchyard might be of interest.
They are on flat ledger stones, are well cut, and have the
Armorial bearings carved in the usual circular indentation.

JOHN SWETE ESQR
of Plaistow in this County
Died the 15 of Avgst 1752.

Arms (Gu.) two chev. betw. as many mullets in chief
and a rose in base (ar) seeded (or) barbed (vert) Impaling
. . . a bend . . .

Crest. on helm and mantling A mullet (or) pierced
(az) betw. two gillyflowers (ppr.)

Near this monument is the tomb of the Gay Family.

Here lies the Body of
MRS MARY GAY
Eldest Daughter of
ROBERT & MARGARET GAY
who died 21 March 1732
Aged 25.

Here lieth also the Body of
ROBERT GAY ESQR
of the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn
who died 31 October 1738
Aged 65.

Arms (or) on a fess (sa) betw. three escallops (az) six
lozenges conjoined (ar) on an escutcheon of pretence (Sa)
a chev. betw. three lamps (ar) flammant ppr. (*Farmer.*)

Crest on helm and mantling. An arm embowed
grasping an arrow.

On the next tomb is recorded the death of Margaret
Gay, his wife, who died March 2^d 1728, aged 54.

She was sister of Edward Farmer, Esq., who died
Jan. 2^d 1708, aged 37, and daughter of Sir Edward
Farmer K^t of Cannons co. Essex.

Arms on this tomb.

9. This blessing might have been of a new slab for the altar.

10. On is always written in the MS. for one.

11. The Maydyns store was to keep up our Lady's shrine and the
light to burn before it, the Wardyns were always two young
girls.

Quarterly. 1. A chev. betw. three lamps. 2. A chev. eng. betw. 3 owls. 3. A chev. betw. 3 wheat sheaves.

Crest out of a ducal coronet or, a salamander in flames ppr.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

Leyton, Essex.

* * *

Epitaph on Thomas Bonde, (Vol. VII, part IX, p. 216).—I was at Fulham the other day, and of course paid a visit to the Church. I was at once struck with the tablet to Thomas Bonde, which I copied, but on looking through the *W.A.*, saw you had already printed the inscription. I notice however, there are one or two discrepancies—after Cornwell (not Cornwall) the word "was" should come. The lettering also, has the quaint joining together of all the letters that can so be treated, which of course you cannot show. The inscription is surmounted with shield, helm mantling and crest, a demi pegasus az. winged and semée of estoiles or. The shield is quarterly of 4. 1. Ar. on a chev. sa three bezants *Bond*. 2. Ar. 3 stag's heads coupés sa, collared or. *Earth* 3. Ar. a chev. sa. between three sinister hands gu. ? Maynard. 4. Ar. a saltire sa. *Coryton* or *Corrington*. Who was this Thomas Bonde?

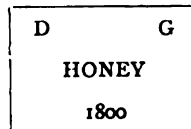
Leyton.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

In every case the tincture sable had the appearance of azure, but I may be wrong.

* * *

Dated Buildings in Plymouth.—Sometime ago your columns noted the discovery of a dated and inscribed stone on a house in Old Town Street, so I am emboldened to ask your insertion of the following. During the alterations of what used to be the lowest house in Frankfort Street, (opposite Courtenay Street), on stripping off the plastering, a stone was found, and I am glad to say is now left open to the view, which bears name and date as under.



Plymouth.

W. S. B. H.

◆ Queries. ◆

1.—**Marazion called Mount Sorrell**—In the *Memoirs of Daniel Mendoza*, the well-known pugilist, it is said under the date of 1796, when he was giving sparring exhibitions in the country districts: "I then exhibited at Liskeard, next at Mount Sorrell or Market Jew, after-

wards at Truro where I made the acquaintance of the famous poet Peter Pindar, and then at Penryn." Is anything known of Mount Sorrell being another name for Marazion? From whence would Mendoza have procured the name? Is it possible that Mount St. Michael is referred to?

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36 James St., Buckingham Gate, S.W.

* * *

2.—**Thomas Bond M.P. for Launceston in 1621.**—He was—there is little doubt—the son of William Bond of Holwood, co. Cornwall, by his first wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Sporre of Northill. (*Vis. of Cornwall* 1620). He was executor of his father's will and is named in certain Chancery proceedings dated 1628, respecting rights in Sheviok Wood. Is anything later known of him?

I believe him to have been the "Thomas Bond" who sat for Southampton in 1624-25, and also the "Thomas Bond" who was returned for Bossiney in December 1640. He, however, never sat for the last named borough, his election being declared void in February, 1641.

According to Colonel Vivian's *Visitation of Cornwall* he married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Savory, of Shilston, and left issue.

W. D. PINK.

* * *

3.—**Marriage Licences.**—The following entry appears in the Register of Marriages in the Church at Crediton.

"1676, Feb. 8. William Beare and Rebecka Lee A quarter Lycence."

Can any of your readers explain the meaning of "a quarter licence?"

H. DRAKE.

* * *

4.—**Donnall.**—Can any of your Cornish readers give me any particulars of the *subsequent* career of a Surgeon named Robert Sawle Donnall of Falmouth, who in March, 1817 was tried at Launceston for the wilful murder (by poison) of his mother-in-law Mrs. Elizabeth Downing.

The case caused much notice at the time, as the man was acquitted, much to the surprise of everyone. I am interested in knowing something of this man's subsequent history.

S. H. S.

* * *

5.—**Fry of Yartye.**—John Ford, gent. of Offweil married about 1695 Mary daughter of Nicholas Fry of Wood in the parish of Colleigh.

There are still Frys who bear the arms of Fry of Yartye.

Has any particulars of Nicholas Fry of Wood?

The Frys of Wood were a branch of Fry of Yartye.

CROSS PATTER.

6.—**Poe of Exeter.**—Has anyone particulars of this family? Robert (?) Poe of Exeter had three daughters who all married into old Western families. One married Ivey of Mount Weir, another=Trehawke of Liskeard, and one=Prudom of Exeter, whose son Robert Prudom, Merchant, a well-known Exeter character, died at an advanced age, April 7th, 1792. CROSS PATTER.

* * *

7.—**Thomas Upham or Uppam, P'cher and Vicar of Plymouth.**—I am seeking information as to parentage, &c. of this gentleman. He died in the latter part of 1603, leaving a widow—Frances Uppam and five children:—Ann Uppam, Mary Uppam, Judith Uppam, Frances Uppam, and Elizabeth Uppam.

He possessed property at Woodhayne, in the parish of Coombe Rawleigh, and at Knowle, in the parish of Budleigh. He left money to the poor of Plymouth, Budleigh, Otterton, and Bicton.

The following entries in the Register of Exeter Coll. Oxford probably relate to him:—1583 P. Thomas Upham or Uppam adm. probationer 22nd July 1583 in place of Halle; full fellow 10th July 1584, res. Nov. 1592, B.A., 10th Nov. 1586, allowed to incept 30th June 1589.

Paul Leigh was elected 30th June 1583 in place of Tooker. (Thomas Upham had equal votes but the Chancellor named Leigh.)

I should also like to know when he was appointed to the living. CROSS PATTER.

* * *

8.—**Parliamentary Election for Tavistock in 1659.**—To the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, which met in January, 1659, the members returned for Tavistock were Edmund Fowell, esq., and Capt. Henry Hatsell. The latter being also elected for Plympton, made choice of that seat, and on 11th March a new Writ was ordered for Tavistock to fill his place. The *Commons' Journals* of 13th April contain the following allusion to the election that then took place.

“The House being informed that upon the new Writ lately issued for the Election of a Burgess for the Borough of *Tavestock*, in the County of Devon, by reason of the double Election of Capt. *Hatsell*, for the Borough of *Plympton* as well as for the said Borough of *Tavestock*, there had been some miscarriages, and that the Sheriff of the said County of *Devon* had returned the Writ and an Indenture thereto affixed, but not signed or sealed by the Portreve of the said Borough, and that sit, hence the said Return, the Portreve had sent up another Indenture, signed and sealed by him, of another Person, and not of the Person named in the Indenture affixed to the Writ, and returned by the Sheriff to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough.

“*Resolved.* That the Clerk of the Commonwealth in Chancery be and is hereby required to receive the Indenture signed by the Portreve of *Tavestock*, in the County of *Devon*, upon the last Election of a Burgess for the said Borough, in the place of Captain Hatsell, elected for the Borough of *Plympton*, as well as for the said Borough of *Tavestock*.”

“*Resolved.* That it be referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to examine the matter concerning the last Election for the Borough of *Tavestock*, and why the Indenture signed by the Portreve of the said Borough was not returned and filed, to the Writ delivered in to the Office of the Clerk of the Commonwealth in Chancery by the Sheriff, and to report the same to the House.”

I find no further reference to this matter in the Journals, nor is it afterwards alluded to in *Burton's Diary*. The sudden dissolution of the Parliament on the 22nd April following, prevented any decision being come to by the Committee.

Is it known who were the two “Persons” returned by the Sheriff and the Portreeve respectively?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

* * *

9.—**Coin or Medal.**—I have just been shown what the possessor supposes to be a coin, (of the value of 10d.) of the first year of Victoria.

The obverse bears a bust of her Majesty, with the date 1837 beneath, and the obverse has what appears to be meant for St. George slaying the Dragon. Above the figures are the words “TO HANOVER.” It was found in a garden at Morice Town, while turning over the mould to sow some seeds. It seems to be silver very much discoloured, or perhaps a silver bronze. Can any of your readers tell me what it really is, whether coin or medal, and whether rare or not? QUERENS.

[Evidently a brass token, once gilt, and issued for the purpose of ridiculing the character of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, the Queen's uncle. It is frequently used as a card counter—ED.]

* * *

10.—**Creber.**—Can any reader give me information as to the family of *Creber* in South Devon, belonging, I believe, to the neighbourhood of Plymouth. F. W. WILLIAMSON.

* * *

11.—**Plymouth Leat and Classenwell Pool.**—I notice in *Black's Guide to Devon*, (p. 246), the statement that this Pool was “long supposed to be unfathomable, “but its real depth was ascertained in 1844, when it “became necessary to supply the deficient resources of the “Plymouth Leat (constructed by Sir Francis Drake, from

"this apparently inexhaustible reservoir." Is this statement correct? If so, where can I find particulars of the operations whereby the waters of Classenwell Pool were brought into the leat? and information as to what was the depth as then ascertained. ?
H. SHARROCK.

* * *

12.—**Long Tomb at Morwenstow.**—Close to the south side of this church on the outside, there is an exceptionally long tomb. The top stone is of granite and no inscription is legible. Can you tell me whose body it covers and whether the person was of more than ordinary stature?
W. S. B. H.

* * *

13.—**Nicholas Trefusis M.P. for Cornwall in the Long Parliament.**—He was elected in 1646 in the place of the unfortunate Sir Alexander Carew, having previously represented Newport in the Parliaments of 1628-29, and April-May, 1640. He was of Landew, co. Cornwall, and son of Thomas Trefusis of Landew, by Mary, dau. of Peter Coryton of Newton, being 18 years and 2 months old at his father's death on Nov. 1610. I am desirous of ascertaining when he died. He was among the secluded members of Dec. 1648, and this is the last I know of him. From the fact that he was "excused," apparently through sickness, at the call of the House on Sept. 28, 1648, it may be suspected that he did not long survive that date.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

* * *

14.—**William Heddon, Incumbent of Lewannick and St. Stephens-by-Launceston.**—William Heddon, clerk in holy orders, was concerned in various law-suits in the reign of Elizabeth. In an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Enrolments of Exchequer Pleas* (in MS. in the Record Office) vol. ix., fol. 61, is the entry: "Lewanneke (Cornub.) Willielmus Heddon Clericus Vicarius ecclesia parochialis de Lawannecke complains against Willielmus Bennett for forcibly seizing and carrying off a certain portion of the tithes there on a certain place called Crog-wornell 37 Eliz. (1594-5) Hil in II." And in the printed *Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. iii., p. 7, is the record of a suit in which William Heddon was the plaintiff and Henry Counter the defendant (the date being given as *cir.* 1600), brought to compel the performance of a contract made with the former for his serving the case of St. Stephens-by-Launceston, it being asserted on his behalf that Sir Gawen Carew, then deceased, had presented Heddon, to the care of the parish named, and that the defendant and other parishioners, on account of the insufficiency of the stipend, had agreed to augment it with 40s. per annum, which agreement they performed for four years and afterwards discontinued. An examination of the original documents of this suit, now in the Record Office, shows,

by the way, that the date of the first, which was Heddon's complaint was "x^o die Novembris 1594," for it is so endorsed, while the commission to take depositions was issued to "Richard Gedy" (= Gedic, of Trebursye, afterwards father-in-law of Sir John Eliot,) "John Glanvyle," and "Philip King Generosis," the two latter being of Launceston, on "25 Nov. 37 Eliz." (1594.) Gedic and King signed as Commissioners the reply of "Henry Courter the elder," the defendant. Is anything further known of Heddon?
A.

* Replies. *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other "Replies" does not in any way commit us to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—EDITOR.]

Proclaiming Banns in the Market Place.—(*W.A.* Vol x., p. 194).—I was recently examining the Registers preserved in the Church at Crediton, and I found the following entry of publication of banns:—

"1657, April 4. Richard Corkorham son of Richard Corkoram and Elizabeth pearse would be published in the market place and not in the church they being Anabaptists."

There were also two or three other entries of the banns of marriage of Anabaptists being published in the market place (of which I did not keep copies) and I do not remember that there were any entries of banns so published except those of Anabaptists.
H. DRAKE.

London.

* * *

West Country Poets: M. S. Sherwood, (*W.A.* x., p. 160).—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1813, vol. 83, part 1, p. 439, mention is made of "*Amusing Translation from the French* in two volumes, by Martha Sennox Sherwood of Coombhays, near Honiton, authoress of *Rural Imagery, a collection of poems*, lately published." This is the only notice of this lady I have met with in a protracted search for people of the name in all sorts of books, indexes, and records. I possess, by the way, some fifteen hundred dated notices of their births, marriages, and deaths from different sources, of which notices at least two-thirds relate to separate individuals—nor does the name Sennox appear elsewhere in connection with the Sherwood family. Where is, or was, Coombhays? Any further notes will be esteemed by,

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

Petersham House, Walham Green, London, S.W.

* * *

Castell and Prideaux.—(p. 169).—The monument at Padstow, which had been brought there from Hols-worthy in which parish Solden lies, only gives the fact that Sir Nicholas Prideaux married thirdly Mary, dau.

of John Castel of Schobchester, and widow Evan Morice, Dr. of Law and Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, and by whom he had no issue, and that Sir Nicholas himself died at West Putford co. Devon, 25 Jan. 1627. It does not give his age, but as he was 23 at his father's death in 1581-2 he would be about 78, and his third wife being the widow of Dr. Evan Morice (not John), would not be very young, therefore if of the same family as Jane Castell have been at least a generation or two earlier, as the latter was living in 1703. It may as well be noted here, as on the same page (169) there are some notes on the Prideaux quarterings, that the quartered shields on this monument differ from those given by Sir John Maclean. They are 1 Prideaux, 2 Treverlyn, 3 Hugworthy, 4 Gifford, 5 Spencer, 6 Huddy, 7 Esse, 8 *Arg. a lion ramp. sa. debruised by a bendlet gu. 9 Barry of eight or, and gu.*

The note states that the arms and quarterings given by Sir John Maclean are from the visitation of 1620, this must mean the visitation of Devon, as there is no Prideaux pedigree in the visitation of Cornwall of that date printed by the Harleian Society, and in the visitations of Cornwall edited by Lieut-Col. J. L. Vivian, it is given among the additional pedigrees, and apparently from the 1620 visitation of Devon, but the arms given are 1 and 4 Prideaux, 2 and 3 Treverlyn.

Seventeenth century shields are not always reliable in in the matter of quarterings, thus the coat of Mohun was introduced among the quarterings of Carew, although there was no issue of the marriage of the heiress of Mohun with Carew. Quartering 8 in the note (p. 169) is Trerice not Arundell of Trerice. Where did the name Nansladron come from? Trerice married the heiress of John Govilly by the heiress of Serle of Lansladron, and the three chevrons are sometimes ascribed to Lansladron. But the marriage of Richard Prideaux of Theuborough (grandfather of Jonathan who married the coheir of Tristram Gorges) with Catherine dau. of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, did not convey the right to quarter any arms except Beville of Gwarnick with Arundell on a canton, as the lady's father by a second wife had male issue through whom descended the Lords Arundell of Trerice.

The descendants of this line do not appear to have been traced beyond the middle of the last century. A full shield of quarterings is a difficult thing to accomplish satisfactorily, leaving nothing out that ought to go in, and including nothing but what has a lawful right. Having drawn out pedigrees showing what coats may be quartered and how, the representative may produce old evidences with other quarterings, to prove the right to admit or reject which is often a doubtful matter. There are several quarterings omitted in the above Prideaux shields which might have been inserted. Care has also to be used, not to give one branch of a family quarterings which belong only to another.

Wells.

A. J. J.

Devonshire Archæological Society, (*W.A. x.*, p. 190-117).—One of the principal objects contemplated by this Society was the preservation of archæological remains and to urge those on whose lands remnants of interest were still standing, to preserve them as much as possible. This has now been done by the Act introduced by Sir John Lubbock. After holding several meetings we found that the Devonshire Association more than covered the ground proposed to be worked by the Archæological Society, and as most of the members were already attached to the Devonshire Association, we found that there was scarcely room for two on nearly the same lines.

Exeter.

EDWARD PARFITT.

* * *

Sidmouth Church Dedication, (*W.A. x.*, p. 189, 103).—Dr. Oliver in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, says, "the church (Sidmouth) was dedicated to St. Giles Abbot; but as Bp. Bronscombe performed its dedication on the morrow of St. Nicholas (7 Dec.) 1259, it is sometimes thought to be named after that celebrated Archbishop of Myra." Polwhele says, "the church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, or, probably St. Giles, as the parish-wake is held on St. Giles's Monday.

Exeter.

E. PARFITT.

* * *

William Gifford, (*W.A. x.*, 187).—Concerning William Gifford—who, surely, in literary history will always be better remembered as first editor of the *Quarterly Review* than as the translator of Juvenal—there are various biographical accounts extant, some of which are, of course, based upon his own statement, as quoted by Mr. Giffard. Reference, for instance, may be made to Charles Knight's *English Cyclopædia* ("Biography," vol. iii., pp. 99-100), the *Dictionary of National Biography* (vol. xxi., pp. 308-11), and Mr. Spencer Walpole's *History of England from 1815* (vol. i. p. 226), all of which deal with his connection with Ashburton and the district.

London.

A. F. R.

* * *

Stocks, (*W.A. x.*, p. 187).—The use of the stocks as a punishment has become obsolete within living memory. The stocks of Sidmouth, said to belong to the Lord of the Manor, in my boyish days were placed just outside the lower gate, going out of the churchyard down Church Street, and on the right hand side. I believe I saw the very last man at Sidmouth held therein by the leg, but how long ago I cannot say—not less than 40 years at all events. To be placed in the stocks for an hour, was then a usual sentence for cases of drunkenness; and for this offence I saw one Franklin, a gardener by trade, but who would turn his hand to any scavenger's work, thus held in durance vile. It was said that he rarely took off his clothes, or slept in a bed. Mr. Pile, of Woolbrook Farm,

a mile out of the town, told me he occasionally employed him to work in his garden—that Franklin would ask to be allowed to sleep in the barn, as he would otherwise have to go a long way in the evening—that he consented to it on condition that Franklin did not smoke—and that he would lie down as he was on the hay or straw and sleep there. I have even been told that he had been known to sleep in the churchyard between the mounds of two graves, and find his clothes stuck to the ground in the morning by the frost. He was a good tempered thoughtless man, and nobody ever knew how to be angry with him for his errors. On the occasion when I saw him in the stocks, he was pretty jolly but rather crest-fallen. Not long after I passed, (as I heard afterwards,) Mr. Lousada, of Peak House, one of the magistrates who had inflicted the punishment, happened to come up the street, when Franklin espied him, and hailed him at once, in language something like the following:—"Ah, bless your Honour, that ever I should have zeed 'e at this moment! Do 'e stap an' let me out. And does your Honour remember when I caught your horses as was running away, and saved your carriage from being smashed to pieces? Do 'e let me out," &c., &c. This appeal was too much for the worthy magistrate, and he used his influence to get him at once released. I think this was the last time the stocks were used in Sidmouth. They have been kept for many years in the Town Hall, over the Market, where I believe they still are. They are for three pairs of legs, which seems to be the usual number of holes.

I have an old coloured sketch of the stocks at the east end of the churchyard of Otterton, some three miles west of Sidmouth, bearing date September 11, 1849. They are under a yew tree, and have five holes for the legs instead of six. I do not know whether they are there still. It is said of Cobbett, when on his travels, that when he got sight of the stocks, he knew he was coming to a civilised country.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

* * *

Old Sundials, (*W.A. x.*, p. 187).—On the 22nd of April 1865, being at Widworthy, some ten miles north-east from Sidmouth, I took note of an old sundial over the south porch of the church. The stone was much decayed, and the gnomon was gone. As an heraldic mem. I may add that over the tower door is sculptured a shield charged with three padlocks, 2 and 1.

At Colaton Rawley, nearly four miles westward from Sidmouth, on the 7th of April 1868 I made a sketch of the sundial remaining over the point of the gable of the south porch of the parish church. The dial has four faces, drawn on the four perpendicular sides of a cubiform block of stone, mounted on a square neck or short stem. Each face may be about ten inches high, and nearly as wide. The south or principal face has lost its gnomon, but the

radiating incised lines remain: the west face retains its metal gnomon: the east face is not in my sketch: and as the north face is turned towards the walls of the nave, and presumably always in shade, it is probably a blank. As an unusual and interesting feature worth noticing, I may observe that there are two human heads sculptured at the ends of the square label or drip-stone of the west doorway, and that the female head at its north end is adorned with the two-horned head dress, a fashion imported from France, and much in vogue in the fifteenth century among ladies of high degree.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

* * *

"A Dream and Launceston Assizes," (*W.A. x.*, p. 189).—The writer asks, "What was this dream?" When a boy, residing in Plymouth, upwards of sixty years ago, it was thus told me:—Mr. Shepherd, a well-known inhabitant, one night very early in this century, was awoke from his first sleep by a very vivid dream, in which he heard a voice, urging him at once to go to Launceston—he treated it as a dream and again slept, when the words were repeated with increased emphasis. Mr. Shepherd was so impressed by it that he forthwith proceeded to act on the strange request—how he was to cross Saltash Passage at that unwonted hour perplexed him until he arrived at the river side, when to his extreme astonishment he found the boat and men ready to take him and his horse across—on his asking how they came to be there at such an hour in the night they said some one had been hailing them for a long to come over. Arrived at Launceston and finding the assizes were being held, he strolled into the court, where a man was being tried and was found guilty of some *capital offence*. The prisoner on being asked in the usual manner, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, replied "that there was only one man who could "clear him, that he resided at Plymouth, too far away to be then called." Mr. Shepherd was that person, who then stepped forward and was able to prove an alibi, with the result that the prisoner was at once discharged.

R.

* * *

"Daisy Mawrs."—"Mawrs" was until lately in common use in the South Hams to designate the "roots" of plants, trees, or shrubs of any and all kinds. "Moot" is another word of the same kind and means the "stump" of any tree that may have been cut down.

Board Schools by promoting education among the masses are tending to make these old words obsolete.

B. B.



"Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

'West Barbary,' or Notes on the System of Work and Wages in the Cornish Mines By L. L. PRICE, M.A., London: Frowde, 1891. Price, 2/6.

THE author of this valuable work has made himself master of his subject, partly by a residence in Cornwall amongst the miners, and partly by a careful study of the evidence given before the Mines' Commission of 1864, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Stannaries Act (1869) Amendment Bill, which sat in 1887.

He first deals with the name of 'West Barbary' which has been sometimes applied to Cornwall, and in this chapter he gives many items of interesting local lore. Then follow a series of chapters on Mines and Mining in general, the system of Wages now in vogue with historical details as to the origin and advantages of the system. The volume is replete with interesting statistics, and scarcely a page appears in the book without copious notes and references, giving abundant evidence of the author's wide and deep research. It is a text book relating to Cornwall which ought to be in the hands of every Cornishman the world over.

Armored of Lyonesse. By WALTER BESANT. London: Messrs. Chatto & Windus. 1891.

Mr. Besant has here given to the reading public a romance as charming as any which have emanated from his powerful pen. It is so fresh and unconventional, and the plot is so original that it holds the interest as with a spell. Each character stands out sharply defined, its every point as distinct as the branches of a tree seen against a clear sky. Armored is a delightful heroine, a creature of charming surprises, a daring girl withal, in whom all the best points of her lawless progenitors are reproduced, whilst the "Ancestress," the ancient dame full of years and of memories of olden times is as clever a picture as that of the "Fraud," the ingenious man who takes to himself the credit of being poet, novelist, and painter—when he is in reality neither. The descriptions of the Scilly Isles, and of the Isle of Samson in particular makes us long to see for ourselves the scenery of the Islands, and the way of living among the simple Scillonians. There is no need to reiterate the fact that Mr. Besant is a perfect master of the English language, and moreover, an exceedingly keen observer of human nature, this latter fact being especially borne in upon us in reading "Armored of Lyonesse."

Rambles of a Dominie. By FRANCIS A. KNIGHT. London: Messrs. Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co. 1891.

Lovers of Dame Nature in all her many moods of grave and gay, will hail with pleasure this new volume from the same pen which gave to us "By Leafy Ways." One would say that Mr. Knight had literally obeyed Charles Kingsley's injunction "Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful." He certainly sees with the eye of a poet, and describes fitly the beauty which lives in wayside flowers and foliage, in placid sunlit rivers, and murmuring brooklets, the charm which lurks in fair woodland vistas, heather-clad moorland, and changing cloud-scapes. The chapter headed "Fair maids of February" is an especially happy one, the facile pen describing the earliest flowers, and all the heralds of Spring-tide with a fidelity which tells of the eye trained to observation. Another paper which makes the reader almost *feel* the sea breeze, hear the crisp curl of wavelets, and see the graceful poise of tern and sea-gull, is "Ultima Thule," so vivid is the description. Some excellent examples of photogravure illustrate the letterpress—and are so good as to make one regret that there are not more.

Letters to living Authors. London: C. Elkin Matthews. 1891.

Those who understand and love art, will thoroughly enjoy this little volume, for the very sufficient reason that the author evidently knows his ground and has studied the *technique* of painting to the utmost, and made the style of the particular artists to whom his "letters" are addressed, his special study.

Even those who have no *absorbing* love of art, will read these pages with interest and amusement, for the writer has a delicate gift of gentle irony which he generally employs with discretion, though at times one has to admit that for an epistle to a *living* artist, the satire is a little pronounced. The letters which are perhaps most generally interesting are those addressed to Alma Tadema, Watts, and Millais.

Bibliographical Notes.

We have the pleasure to announce in preparation a work on "The Old Stone Crosses of the Dartmoor Borders; with Notices of the Scenery, History, and Traditions of the District," by William Crossing, F.S.L., author of "Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies," "Amid Devon's Alps," "The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor," etc. This work has been undertaken in the belief that a companion volume

to "The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor," giving an account of the Crosses which exist in the Parishes on the borders of the Moor will not be unwelcome to the antiquary, and at the same time prove to be interesting to the general reader. In the former book no attempt was made to describe any Crosses not situated on the moor, the aim being to keep it what its title proclaimed it to be. But the Crosses to be found in the Parishes lying immediately around Dartmoor are none the less worthy of a detailed description, while their surroundings, although of a character altogether different from the wild moor, abound with that which cannot fail to attract. As the full title of the book indicates, it will by no means consist of a bare account of the Crosses, but will embrace topographical and historical notices of the parishes bordering Dartmoor. The descriptions of the various places may be relied upon as being strictly accurate, and are the result of a long acquaintance, and careful personal investigation.

About sixty Crosses will be described, situated in above thirty parishes, and among other matters will be found notices of Brent Hill—Christopher Jellinger—Shipleigh—Brent Pair—John Prideaux—Speaker Williams—Stowford—Harford—Ivybridge—Auns and Dendles—Fardle—Blachford—Hanger Down—Sir Joshua Reynolds—Plympton Castle—Boringdon—Crown Hill Down—Plym Bridge—Bickleigh—Sir Nicholas Slanning—Buckland Abbey—Sir Francis Drake—Roberough Down—Meavy Oak—Sheepstar—Sir James Brooke—Yannadon—Sampford Spiney—Huckworthy Hill—Horrabridge—Whitchurch Down—Tavistock Abbey—Brent Tor—Mary Tavy—Peter Tavy—Lydford Castle and Gorge—Sourton Church—North Lew—Hatherleigh Moor—Sticklepath and Belstone—South Zeal—Oxenham House—Throwleigh—Gidleigh Castle and Park—Holy Street—Chagford—Fingle Bridge and Gorge—Whyddon Dear Park—Drewsteignton Cromlech—Moretonhampstead—George Bidder—North Bovey—Manaton—Lustleigh Cleave—The Rev. William Davy—Bovey Tracey—Park Walk—Ford the Dramatist—Buckland Drives—Holne Chase—Ashburton—Hembury Castle—Holne—Canon Kingsley—Buckfast Abbey—Buckfastleigh Church—Dean Burn—The poet Herrick—Wallaforde Down, &c., &c., with concise notices of seats situated in the parishes described.

From the arrangement adopted, that of conducting the reader on an imaginary tour around Dartmoor, it is believed that the book will prove not only entertaining, but of practical utility to all who may be desirous of gaining some knowledge of a most interesting district. An introductory chapter will treat of Wayside Crosses in general, and the book will contain a Map and numerous illustrations reproduced by a good process from photographs. "The Old Stone Crosses of the Dartmoor Borders" will be issued in octavo size, uniform with "The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor," and will be published at 4/6 nett, bound in cloth. As the issue will be limited, an early application for copies will be necessary. Fifty copies only will be printed on hand-made paper, with gilt tops, at 7/6.

The September number of *Tinsley's Magazine* contains a very interesting biographical sketch and portrait of Thomas Winter Wood, of Plymouth. Several of Mr. Wood's poems appear in the same number and will be highly appreciated by local readers, who have been accustomed to see his pieces signed "Vanguard" in local and other journals.

One of the most noticeable articles in the September number of the *Western Magazine and Portfolio* (published at Plymouth) is that on the "Citadel at Plymouth," under the head of "Causeries Plymothiennes," by Pioneer. It advocates the acquisition of the Citadel or its site by the Corporation of Plymouth, for it appears this was filched from the town by Charles II., and formerly formed part of the Hoe. The number contains several other interesting papers, and a serial tale, besides poems, chess intelligence, &c.

From Mr. Elliot Stock we have received the first part of a serial work, entitled "An Account of English Flies" (Diptera), by the Hon. M. Cordelia E. Leigh and F. V. Theobald, B.A. This work fills a gap in English literature and will be cordially welcomed by Entomologists.

We have received several numbers of a little serial called "Versification," edited by Alfred Nutting. Its chief feature is the publication of original poems by amateur authors, to which the editor appends critical notes as to the style and quality of compositions. From a cursory inspection we are inclined to believe that the editor is a true critic, and that his remarks and hints are helpful and given in good part. We wish the little journal every success.

Bickford's Magazine, which is published by Mr. E. L. T. Harris-Bickford, at Tuckingmill, Cornwall, is a bright little periodical, and gives us from month to month choice literary and dramatic tit-bits, besides short stories, brief biographies and all sorts of odds and ends of an entertaining character. We cordially recommend it to our readers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WITH this number we commence the Eleventh Annual Series of the *Western Antiquary*. We have determined to keep to the same order and method of publication, for the most part monthly, but with an occasional double number. It will be observed that our ordinary edition is now printed on better paper, and we have in other respects endeavoured to improve the style and appearance of the Journal. We now solicit on the part of our subscribers and contributors a continuation of their support, and, if possible, their assistance in increasing the circulation. Will our friends therefore kindly recommend the *Western Antiquary* as the only popular antiquarian Journal published in the Western Counties—the only Journal which gives scope for the full and free discussion of interesting topics. We mean no disparagement of our local Journals, but as we were the first of the kind, so we have done our best in face of considerable difficulty, to hold our own for over ten years.

The Index and Introductory matter for Vol. x. is in the press and will be shortly issued to subscribers. The Introductory article is written by Mr. Arthur Jewers, F.S.A., one of our earliest contributors, and a gentleman who has been faithful to us throughout our history. His portrait will accompany the article.

Subscribers may now send us their loose sets of Vol. x. and, we will in due course return bound Vols. on the usual terms.

Subscriptions to Vol. XI. are now due. Remittances should be as follows:—			
	...	...	s. d.
Index, Vol. x.	...	...	1 0
Subscription, Vol. xi.	...	...	7 0
Postage	...	..	1 0
			9 0

To this may be added arrears in the same ratio, and binding at 2/6 per volume, postage 6d. extra. All communications to be addressed to

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

THE
WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

Or, Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 3.

OCTOBER, 1891.

Vol. XI.

THE OLD CORNISH FENCIBLES.*

BY F. CECIL LANE.

AEARLY 100 years ago—about the time when Napoleon Buonaparte made his conspicuous appearance as a leader of men, and when Britain was passing through one of the greatest periods of danger and difficulty that ever menaced her fate as a nation, then the spirit of the English people seemed to be stimulated, and they arose to the occasion; then we had Nelson on the sea and Wellesley on land, and our nation was seemingly possessed with universal zeal for the defence of this country which had been threatened by invasion by France for some time.

It is impossible to treat the subject I have chosen for my paper to-night without, to some extent, recalling to your minds the purely historical aspect of the time, covered by the years from 1793 to 1815. This is the period with which I propose to deal, and you will remember the stirring picture conjured up by the "Wizard of the North," in the Antiquary, when Oldbuck says to Edie Ochiltree, "Bravo! Bravo! Edie, the country's in little ultimate danger when the beggar's as ready to fight for his dish as the laird for his land;" and in the same novel, when strict orders had come down for the forces and volunteers to be alert, and finally, when our Antiquary, (his head wrapped warm in two double night-caps) was quietly enjoying his repose it was suddenly broken by the screams of his sister, his niece, and two maid-servants—"What the de'il is the matter," said he starting up in bed, 'Womankind in my room at this hour of the

night,'—'are ye all mad?'" and then calling for his sword, he says 'are you sure they are come?'" meaning the French, and his frightened womankind hand him a Roman falchion and a two-handed sword of the 12th century for his use. "'Sure! sure! ower sure!'" reply the womankind, "'all the sea fencibles, and the land fencibles, and the volunteers and yeomanry are on fit and driving to Fairport as hard as horse and man can gang,'" and Sir Walter Scott goes on to describe the state of bustle in Fairport,—windows glancing with a hundred lights which appearing and disappearing rapidly, indicated the confusion within doors. The women of lower rank assembling and clamouring in the streets. The yeomanry galloping through the streets, some individually, some in parties of five or six. The drums and fifes of the volunteers beating to arms, were blended with the voice of the officers, the sound of the bugles and the tolling of the bells from the steeple. The ships in the harbour lit up, and boats from armed vessels adding to the bustle by landing men and guns to assist in defence of the place against the dreaded French, headed of course by "Bony" as he was called. Must not Scott have been witness of such a scene? and is it not probable that similar scenes were enacted at many of our coast towns? and yet how strange that the records of them, nay, even almost the records of the brave bands that stood to arms in national defence should be comparatively scarce after the lapse of less than a century.

The naval forces employed at this time, which the Prime Minister declared to be larger than had ever existed at any period of our history, was increased by a levy of 15,000

* Lecture delivered at the Plymouth Institution, Dec. 4th, 1890.

men for the navy and for recruiting the regular regiments, and it was proposed and carried by the Government to raise a supplementary militia to consist of 60,000 men, not to be immediately called out, but to be enrolled, officered, and completely trained, so as to be ready when danger called, and further, to raise a force of 20,000 irregular cavalry. These propositions passed into laws, but the cavalry proposal was so full of difficulty that the measure was superseded to a great degree by the numerous volunteer corps of yeomanry cavalry which pressed forward in the service of their country. A bill was also introduced for raising and embodying a militia force in Scotland, and it was strongly, but not successfully resisted in that part of the kingdom.

In 1794 and 1795 the largest levies of Cavalry took place that had occurred for 200 years. We see, therefore, that Fencibles, Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery of the Volunteer kind, were lawfully called into existence, and to use the words of the time: "Armed for the support of their antient glory and independence against the unprincipled ambition of the French Government."

The supplementary militia was an additional body of men apparently raised in 1793 for the defence of the country at that time of peril.

The local militia was raised for the purpose of replacing in certain districts the corps of volunteers. By the statute of the 26th year of George III. all existing statutes relating to the forces were formed into one law, and in the 42nd, 51st and 52nd years of the same reign new regulations were passed. And by the last named statute the forces therein mentioned might be marched to any part of Great Britain in the event of a rebellion or any invasion, and it might be kept embodied till six months after the former was terminated or the latter repelled. Persons enrolled in the local militia could not be compelled to serve in the regular militia till one year after

their period of service in the former had expired. The recruiting instructions read curiously. The officers are to enlist no man under the size of 5 feet 5½ inches. They must be straight and by no means "gummy." In the regulars the county money was not to exceed 3 guineas and a crown, but the officers are to get them as much under as they can.

In 1793 and 1794, and indeed for some years thereafter, the aspect of things was dismal. War was declared by Britain against Republican France and our troops were despatched to co-operate with our Dutch and German allies. I will not enlarge on the war, beyond remarking that no doubt it was regarded by the French as a cancer, which would drain the strength of England and ultimately lead to her subjection, and before passing on to the immediate subject of this paper we should bear in mind that the trials and difficulties of the age, the sequences of the Revolution, the schemes and campaigns of Buonaparte, and the services and victories of Sir Arthur Wellesley, first in Holland and then in India, were gradually fitting these two leading spirits to play their respective parts in the momentous way they at last did in the history of the world.

It is with the intention of bringing together some gleanings of these times and men, gathered from many sources, that I now attempt this paper, but I confess I had no idea of the scarcity of material until I began to work at the subject.

I believe the Devon and Cornwall Fencible Regiment was one of the first to be raised, which was done by Colonel Robert Hall, of Topsham, in 1794, and this corps did the highest possible credit to the counties of the men who composed it. It was an infantry regiment, and the officers as far as I can discover were Col. Hall, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Mor Maitland, Adjutant William Henry Carrington and Quarter-Master James Hamlyn. It was quartered in 1798, the dismal year of the Irish Rebellion, in the most disturbed

County of Ireland, viz., Kerry, yet we learn to the honour of its Colonel and the officers and men he commanded during his uncontrolled sway over the district, not one rebel was shot or hung. By strict discipline and good behaviour they preserved the tranquility of the south-west of Ireland and gained the esteem we are told of the inhabitants, in every station they were quartered.

The old "Salutation Inn" at Topsham was the head quarters of this regiment. Colonel Robert Hall was father of Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., the well-known author. A curious fact anent the flags of this Fencible Regiment must be recorded.—After the "Peace of Amiens" the regiment was disbanded, Col. Hall gave the colours to his parish church of Topsham, and they hung there for 72 years, but in 1874 they were sold to aid a fund for restoring the church. Major Keating, D.A. Volunteers of Teignmouth, bought them and generously gave them to Mr. S. C. Hall before-named, and in 1881 they were restored by him to their old position in Topsham Church. A brass plate in the church should record the facts.

From inquiries at Topsham I find little can be gleaned about this regiment, but I regret to say that just previous to my visit John Ramson an old volunteer died aged 97. This old man is reported locally to have been very fond of shouldering his crutch and showing how fields were won. It appears he was fife player to the Topsham Fencibles, and must have been a miniature bandsman, as his principal recollection seems to have been of riding on the shoulders of the men when they marched across Countess Weir from Topsham to drill upon Haldon, the heights behind Starcross and Exminster.

In the year 1803 the East and West Looe Volunteer Artillery was established and kept in pay by the Government for six years. They appear to have learned to exercise great guns and also small arms, and four 18 pounders were sent down from Plymouth

with an ample supply of ammunition for their use, 70 stand of small arms and every requisite being also sent down. This company numbered from 60 to 70 men on an average, and were officered by a captain and two lieutenants of their own choosing. The dress was a dark blue coat and pantaloons with red facings and yellow wings and tassels and a white waistcoat. They must have benefited considerably in health by their duties, for remarkable to relate, not one man died during the six years they were embodied. The men with the exception of seven or eight of them from the neighbouring parishes, belonged to East and West Looe, as did also the officers.

This company was commanded by Captain Thomas Bond who was born on the 6th February, 1765. He was a solicitor and Town Clerk of East Looe for 50 years. He died at East Looe on 18th December 1837, unmarried, and left the greater part of his property to Davies Gilbert, F.R.S., who lived at Trelissick, near Truro. He was also the author of some interesting historical sketches of the boroughs of East and West Looe, and in the appendix of this volume is a statement shewing a "View" as it is there called of the Volunteer Army of Great Britain in 1806. But this is a mere tabular statement, and even regarding his own corps the author only states Looe Artillery 70 men, Captain Thomas Bond 2 uniforms.

In 1805-1806 the Mount's Bay Artillery Volunteers was called into existence, and 215 men were enrolled; this corps was commanded by Major John Davis, and there were "two uniforms;" now whether this is meant to imply that the men had two uniforms each or that there were only two uniforms amongst the whole number I am unable to say, but I have gleaned from an Official Inspection Return of this distinguished body as they were inspected at Penzance by Lieut-Col. Enys, of Enys, near Penryn, on the 18th February, 1805. The Inspecting Officer states the officers of the corps to have been Major John Davies,

Major Commandant; Christopher Bodinnor and Thomas Carvosso, Captains; Thomas Hichens, Thomas Kemp, and Nicholas Rowe, Lieutenants. Col. Enys goes on to say, in his report:—"This is a very indifferent corps, attend parades very ill and are very irregular when assembled; the officers appear to have no command amongst the men, indeed, I have sometimes suspected many of them were only hired and dressed up for the day (this I would point out looks like uniform) as they did not always know their names when called over until reminded of them by the Commandant. None of the officers have ever been in the service and appear to be of the same class as their men. The Commandant is an American and I could never account for his being suffered to raise a corps unless from his having married better than he deserved. Nevertheless, I must say their arms were tolerably kept and their accoutrements very good. The others were mostly seamen and accustomed to great guns, so that with all their faults, which were very numerous, they could work their guns tolerably and give ball with more accuracy than anyone from their appearance would expect."

On the 23rd April 1806, Lieut.-Col. Enys inspected the Mount's Bay Yeomanry Cavalry at Castle-an-Dinas, and made an official return of the inspection. This corps was composed of 45 men and 3 officers. The Captain commanding was John Hosking. The troop was originally raised and intended as guides, for which service they were very well qualified, being all men from the country, amongst them many butchers, of course accustomed to search every part of the country for cattle, and therefore must know all the roads.

"Captain Hosking," continues Col. Enys, "was an old man, not remarkably active for his time of life, and had been the purser of a mine. Neither himself nor any of his men had ever been in the service, and it was so late when they were accepted as Yeomanry that they

received but little assistance from Government except their sabres and a few old Spanish pistols. They were at first clothed in green, but when they became yeomanry they got red clothing. All the rest of their appointments were their own, and of course neither very good nor uniform. I cannot say much for their looks or discipline, but they certainly stuck well on their little cat-like horses, for at one of our inspections, wishing to shew off before General Wilford who was present, they proposed to charge in line across so very bad a line of ground that both the General and myself tried to prevent them, but they would and did do it without a man falling from his horse. General Wilford turning to me said 'Thank God, 'tis done and no one killed, I do not think there is another troop in the kingdom that could do or would attempt to do it.'"

I now give you a few facts that I can establish by reference to authorities about the Pendennis Artillery Volunteers at Falmouth. This corps consisted of 573 men, and 7 uniforms. It was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Isaac Burgess, according to Bond in his tabular statement of the Cornish Volunteers, but I find on investigation that the Colonel was Henry Williams of Falmouth, who is stated to have commanded the Pendennis Artillery for 40 years. Colonel Williams was born in March 1763, and died when holding the post of Inspector of Post Office Packets.

Isaac Burgess the Lieut.-Col. was Surveyor General of His Majesty's Customs, and died at Woodside, near Liverpool in 1818. He dedicated some elegant and very interesting letters on religious subjects to Paul Orchard, Esq., of Stoke Abbey, Devon, and these productions were illustrative of the author's amiable character.

Another officer of this corps was John Hooten, Major, who was a merchant at Falmouth. He was born at Falmouth, April 16, 1765, being the son of James Hooton of the Lancashire branch of that family by a marriage with Penelope, daughter of Edward

Snoxell, sometime Secretary of Martin Lister Killigrew, the last representative of the Cornish Killigrews. Major John Hooton married Annie Parkes, July 21, 1791. There were nine children, and two of the sons are stated to have been officers in the father's corps. Of one son, James Hooton, and his appointment to a commission, there is very interesting evidence in the form of a letter in existence which is in the possession of a member of the Athenæum, who is also a relative of the Hootons. This was written by Lieut.-Col. Isaac Burgess, from Woodbridge, on 9th December 1816, to his old brother officer Major Hooton, and encloses with expressions of pleasure a commission for James Hooton to a 2nd lieutenancy in the Pendennis Artillery.

One of the first to join the Fencible Artillery and very highly respected in his native town, Major Hooton had considerable influence in forming the regiment and enjoyed the confidence of Lord de Dunstanville. The Major's commission was signed by George III. himself, and is in possession of the before-mentioned member of our Society. Major Hooton died in 1843, aged 78, and it is to be regretted that he did not leave any records of his long connection with the Cornish Fencible Artillery, the uniform was blue with red facings; pig-tails were worn by old and young members and "gorgets" were worn at the throat by officers.

During the period with which I am dealing, Philip Melville was Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle, having been appointed at a salary of £86 3s. 9d. per year, in 1797. He died much respected in October 1811, aged 49. We also find recorded briefly the Fencible Cavalry, otherwise known as Killigrew's Cavalry, consisting of 56 men and 3 uniforms. Henry Prynne Andrew was Major Commandant, Henry Dupont, Adjutant, Stephen Caskick, Jonathan Kittow, James Taylor, James Hawkins were Quarter Masters to

1810, whilst John Hilliard, Thomas Julyan, John Jackson, John Tait, Robert Hair, and George Pagan were Quarter Masters to 1802, during which year these latter were placed on half-pay.

(To continued.)

ERMINGTON.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

(Continued from page 5.)

NEAR the last, another monument records Mrs. Esther Swete of Train, in the parish of Modbury, who died in January 1781, aged 68, to whose memory this tablet was erected by her only son Adrian Swete, Esqr., who died aged 24 years. "Jon Swete de Oxtou."

Arms. As on the last. Crest, *A mullet arg. pierced, betw. two lilies (or iris) of the last stalked and leaved vert.* Close to the above tablets is a hatchment, the field all sable, arms, Swete as before, the crest being the same except that the mullet is *gu. pierced or.* Motto, *In cælo quies.* By the side of this is an iron spike on which a helmet was hung, part of a gauntlet, and the staff to which was fixed the bannerole, which at the time these notes were taken was lying rolled up on the Strachleigh tomb. The bannerole was of canvas painted black, with, on one side the arms of Swete as already given with the motto 'Festinat lethum' while on the other side is displayed this crest, *A mullet or, pierced gu. betw. two lilies (or iris) arg. stalked and leaved vert.* Also the motto, 'memento mori.' The helmet was a funeral one, which had found a resting place, together with a spur, and an actual helmet which may have seen service in the wars of the roses, on the tomb with the bannerole. In the north aisle of Modbury Church are two memorials to this family, one a mural monument for John, son of John Swete, of Train, and Loveday his wife. He was of

Exeter College, Oxford, and died 22 August 1690, aged 25 years. Arms, Swete as above. The other is a floorslab commemorating the Rev. Mr. John Swete, late of Train, who died 2nd August 1695. On this stone is cut a shield with these arms, *two chevronells betw. in chief two mullets, and in base a rose, imp. per fess, in chief; Three towers (Arg. three towers az. Haviland. Arg. three towers gu. Castell), in base, On a cross five pheons (or, on a cross az. five pheons of the first, Harrison.*

The accompanying Register Extracts give additional data for this family.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTR.

WEDDINGS.

- 1608, Jan 8.—Richard Pearse and Agnes Sweete.
 1613, Aug. 15.—Adrian Sweete and Judith, dau. of John Mayne.
 1660, Feb. 12.—Mayne Sweet, of Modbury, gent., and Mrs. Susan Trevillian.
 1660, Feb. 12.—Sampson Hurrell, of Lodyswell, gent., and Mrs. Judith Sweet, of Modbury.
 1669, March 6th.—Philip Champernown and Elizabeth Sweet.
 1675, July 7.—Richard Sweet and Susanna Bowden.
 1695, Nov. 9.—Adryan Sweet, Esqr., and Honour Founes.

BURIALS.

- 1617, March 22.—Tamsin Sweet.
 1622, June 4.—John Mayne, gent.
 1678, Feb. 6.—Joseph, s. of Richard Sweet.
 1701, Feb. 18.—Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Sweet, of Modbury.
 1733, Sept. 30.—Adrian Swete, Esq.
 1735, July 8.—Maine Swete, Esq.
 1747, Feb. 18.—Madam Philippa Swete, of Modbury.
 1756, Jan. 10.—Adrian Swete, Esq.
 1781, Jan. 28.—Madam Esther Swete.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1613, June 28.—Edward Elliot and Peternell Sweete.
 1620, March 15.—Nicholas Pullibank and Abigail Sweete.

BAPTISMS.

- 1618, Sept. 1.—Marjorie, dau. of Adrian and Judith Sweet.
 1620, Jan. 14.—Adrian and Mary, children of Adrian and Judith Sweet.
 1626, March 27.—Judith, dau. of Adrian and Judith Sweet.

- 1631, June 26.—Adrian, s. of Adrian and Judith Sweet.
 1650, April 10.—Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Maine Sweet and Honour, his wife.
 1731, Sept. 17.—Adrian John, s. of Mr. Maine and Mrs. Esther Swete.
 1731, Feb. 4.—Mary, dau. of Mr. William and Mrs. Amy Swete.
 1744, Aug. 30.—Elizabeth Jane, dau. of Mr. William and Mrs. Amy Swete.

BURIALS.

- 1606, Aug. 8.—Henry Sweet.
 1623, April 17.—Alice Sweete.
 1627, Dec. 12.—Adrian Sweet.
 1633, Aug. 21.—Joane Sweet.
 1635, Sept 22.—Edward Sweet.
 1647, Aug. 23.—Mr. Adrian Sweet.
 1657, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Judith Sweete, widow.
 1661, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Susanna Sweet, wife of Mr. Maine Sweete, Esq.
 1670, April 29.—Mr. Adrian Sweet.
 1682, Jan. 12.—Mayne Swete, Esq., died 30 Dec.
 1689, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Elizabeth Swete.
 1695, Aug. 6.—John Sweet, Esq., clerk.
 1697, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Loveday Swete.

KINGSTEIGNTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1728, April 25.—Mr. Maine Swete and Mrs. Esther Prickman. By Licence.

BISHOP'S REGISTRY, EXETER.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- 1725, Dec. 16.—John Sweet, of Great Torrington, and Ulalia Blackmore of the same place, spinster.
 1728, April 24.—Maine Sweet, of Modbury, Esq., and Esther Prickman, of Torrington Regis, spinster.

BISHOP'S TRANSCRIPTS, EXETER.

GITTISHAM.

- 1730, May 4.—Mr. John Sweet and Mrs. Mary Bayley, both of Ottery St. Mary.

PROBATE REGISTRY, EXETER.

INDEX PRINCIPAL COURT.

- 1608.—Philip Sweet of Georgeham.
 1615.—Lewis Sweet, Rector of Uplowman.

TOTNES ARCHDEACONRY.

- 1710-11 March.—Sampson Sweet, of Plymouth.

These are only fragmentary notes, no regular search for the name having been made.

The next monument to claim our attention is of the mourning note paper style, so generally in vogue during the last hundred years, but happily fast passing out of use; namely a white marble tablet with the inscription, mounted on a black slab, the dreary uniformity being slightly varied by more or less ornamental details, in the way of pilasters, palm branches, wreaths, etc. The inscription on this one states that it is in memory of Henry Rolt Snook, of Lueston, Esq., who died 7th July 1801, the only son of John Snook, and only grandson of Henry Rolt, both of Plymouth, gentlemen. This tablet being erected in grateful respect for his relative by John Henry Rolt, Esq., of Deptford, Kent.

At the top are these arms, viz.: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Sa. a chev. or, betw. three crosses pattée gu.* (sic painted) for Snook. 2 and 3 *Arg. on a bend sa. three dolphins emb. arg. crowned or.* Rolt.

The authority (to say nothing of placing colour on colour), for this coat of Snook is very doubtful, but the same quartered coat is cut on a ledger stone in the yard on the south side of S. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, where the coat also appears alone on the same stone; with this difference that the Rolt coats at S. Andrew's have a crescent for difference. The inscription on this ledger stone at Plymouth, states that it is in memory of Henry Rolt and Mary his wife; also of their infant children, Henry and Betty. Also of John Snook and Mary his wife, daughter of the said Henry Rolt. Also of Ann, sister of John Snook. Also of Henry Rolt Snook, son of John and Mary Snook, who died 7 July 1801, aged 16. Also of John Henry Rolt, Esq., eldest son of John David Rolt, Esq., of Broomfield, Deptford, Kent, who died 14 May 1866, aged 70. In the Registers of S. Andrew's we find a Betty Rolt was buried 19 June 1740. Also Henry Rolt and Mary Randle were married there 30 September 1720.

(To be continued.)

ANTIEN MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

Continued from Vol. x., page 185.

XCVIII.—

JOHN Lambe to all faithful Christian men sendeth greeting. Whereas Thomas Straunge and Joan Cornysche, of Kyngesbrigge, by deed dated 11 May, 6 Henr. VII [1491], granted to James Lambe, Nicholas Osant, George Barrake, and Stephen Wynter, their heirs and assigns, all that messuage and the garden thereto adjoining, with the appurtenances thereof, situate within the Burgh of Kyngesbrigge, between the tenement of the heirs of Barnehous and the late Geoffrey Coke on the East, the tenement of the Abbat of Buckefast on the West, the mill-stream of the said Abbat on the North, and the King's Highway on the South; by virtue of which Grant the aforesaid James, Nicholas, George, and Stephen were seized thereof, in demesne, as of fee simple, and were so seized when the said Nicholas, George, and Stephen died; and the said James survived them and was alone seized thereof, *per jus accrescendi*, and died so seized; on whose death the aforesaid messuage and garden, with the appurtenances thereof, descended to me, the aforesaid John Lambe, as son and heir of the said James, and I entered upon the same, and have been and still am seized thereof: Know ye that I, the aforesaid John Lambe, have granted and by these Presents confirmed to Nicholas Bykeley, Robert Toly, Robert Babelle, Thomas Michelmore, Stephen Mathewe, Andrew Bonfessor, John Petys, John Bonde, Thomas Barrett, John Osant, John Balle, *sherman*, Hugh Hengstone, William Michelmore, Roger Michelmore, Robert Babelle, junior, James Babelle, Hugh Pety, John Bonfessor, Robert Barrett, Robert Mathewe, Richard White, and Roger Cokeworthy, the aforesaid messuage and garden, etc., to them,

their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of the Fee, for such rents and services as are due and customary, by law. Moreover, I appoint my beloved in Christ, Roger Trebelle and John Balle, *miller*, my true and lawful attorneys to carry out this transaction, in my stead and in my name, etc. In witness whereof I have set my seal to these Presents. Dated 20 Sept., 17 Henr. VIII. [1525].

By me, JOHN LAMBE.

The Seal, which is perfect, but a very rude affair, represents, apparently, a trade-mark.

John Balle was a "shearman," *i.e.*, a cloth-worker.

XCIX.—To all Christian men to whom this present Indenture shall come, Thomas Symon and Dorothy his wife, and Dorothy Lake, widow, health everlasting in our Lord. Know that we, the aforesaid Thomas Symon and Dorothy my wife, and Dorothy Lake, have by these Presents granted and confirmed to John Cokeworthie and Elizabeth his wife a certain tenement of ours, situated within the Burgage [*Burgagium*] of Kyngisbrigge, which the Parish-Priest [*Parochialis Presbiter*] now holds of us as tenant at will; also, two cellars underneath the same, a garden called *an erber*, and half of a garden called *an apelle gardyn*, lying to the West of the Churchyard, there, and the garden which belongs to the Church on the North side thereof; also, two butcher's stalls (*dua stalla pro carnificibus*) on the path which leads to the middle of the King's Street (*usque mediam Regie Strate*); and half an acre of our land situate at Knolle; to have and to hold to the said John Cokeworthie and Elizabeth his wife, and to Roger Cokeworthie their son, for a term of ninety years, if they happen to live so long; rendering annually to us, the aforesaid Thomas Symon and Dorothy my wife, and Dorothy Lake, our heirs and assigns, twenty-five shillings sterling, at the four ordinary principal terms, *viz.*, the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and the Nativity of our Lord, to be paid in equal portions. Moreover, the said

John, Elizabeth, and Roger, or one of them, shall perform all and all manner of services to our land and tenements within the Burgage aforesaid pertaining. And if it shall happen that the said rents are in arrear, in part or the whole thereof, for one month after any one of the Feasts aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for us, the aforesaid Thomas, Dorothy, and Dorothy, our heirs and assigns, to enter upon all or any part of the premises aforesaid, and to distrain therein, and carry away the goods found thereon, and retain the same till due and full satisfaction shall have been rendered as to the rent due and all arrears thereof. And the aforesaid John, Elizabeth, and Roger, shall keep and maintain all the said premises in good and sufficient repair, at their own proper costs and expenses, and shall so leave them at the end of their term. And if it shall so happen that the said rents are in arrear for a half-year after any one of the said Feasts, after having been demanded in due form, and sufficient distress cannot be found on the premises; or if the said John Cokeworthie, Elizabeth his wife, and Roger their son shall die before the end of the term of ninety years; or the said tenement, two cellars, gardens, two stalls, and the half-acre of land, with the appurtenances, shall become ruinous to the amount of twenty shillings, and after due notice given by us, our heirs or assigns, as to the ruinous condition of the same, during the space of a whole year, the necessary repairs shall not have been carried out, or distraint shall have been submitted to voluntarily; then it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and assigns, to re-enter on the said premises and to take possession of the same, this present Concession notwithstanding. And we, the aforesaid Thomas, Dorothy, and Dorothy, and our heirs, will guarantee to the said John, Elizabeth, and Roger, during the said term, against all others, quiet possession of the premises aforesaid. In witness whereof we have all hereto set our seals, in the presence of these witnesses,—John Gye, John Symon,

Robert Bable, Robert Tabblye, Peter Lake, and many others. Dated 23 Feb., 20 Henr. VIII. [1528-9].

By me, THOMAS SYMON.

One of the Seals remains, and part of another; both representing the Monogram of John Symon (one of the witnesses, probably).

The garden called *an erber* was "a garden of herbs."

C.—Know all men that I, John Meye, *alias* Skynner, am firmly bound to John Gye, Robert Foly, Robert Babelle, Andrew Bonsesor, and Thomas Michelmor, in the sum of ten pounds sterling, to be paid to them or their attorney, or to their executors; and I bind myself, my heirs and my executors, to make full and faithful payment of the same, by these Presents, sealed with my seal. Dated 10 Jan., 23 Henr. VIII. [1531-2].

The condition of this Bond is, that, if the said John, his heirs and assigns, truly and faithfully abide by and fulfil all and singular the agreements by them made in certain Indentures between the said John Mey, of the one part, and the above-named John Gye, Robert, Robert, Andrew, and Thomas, of the other part, dated on the day and in the year aforesaid, then this Bond shall be void, but otherwise it shall remain in all its force and effect.

The lower part of this document has been cut off and the seal with it.

CI.—Know all men, by these Presents, that I, Martin Horsewelle, have granted and by this Deed confirmed to Stephen Mathew and Eumya his wife, a certain garden of mine "in Borgo de Kynggesbrydge"; to have and to hold the same to the aforesaid Stephen and Eumya, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of the Fee; rendering such rents and services as are due and customary. The said garden is situated *a le Knolle*, between the land of Thomas Foyle on the North, the King's Highway on the West, and the lands of the aforesaid Stephen on the South and East. And I, Martin Horsewelle, undertake

by these Presents to guarantee and defend the said garden to the said Stephen, Eumya his wife, and their heirs and assigns for ever, as well against my own heirs as against all other the King's subjects (*contra omnes alios populos Regis*). And the aforesaid Stephen and Eumya have paid to the said Martin, for the holding and right of entry thereon, 13s. 4d. Know, also, that I, the aforesaid Martin, have deputed and appointed my beloved in Christ, John Monamay and Robert Dowe, my true and lawful attorneys for the transaction of this business in my stead. In witness whereof I have hereto set my seal, in the presence of these witnesses, Thomas Leghe, Richard Byckeleghe, John Barkeleghe, and many others. Dated at Kynggesbrydge aforesaid, 27 Dec., being the Feast of St. John-the-Evangelist, in the 36th Year of King Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth Supreme Head of the Church of England and Ireland [1544].

T. LEGHE.

The Seal is perfect and bears the initials "T. B."

There are two memoranda on the back of which only a few words are legible. It appears from one of them that the Tenement was the property of one "Jonas Hille at Knowell," 9 May, 1626.

(Concluded)

A WARDEN'S ACCOUNT BOOK IN THE PARISH OF MOREBATH.

BY THE REV. J. E. BINNEY.

(Continued from page 23.)

I HAVE received an interesting communication from Rev. F. W. Weaver on the meaning of "clene Lent." He thinks that the term refers to the week after the first Sunday in Lent, and gives a quotation from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (vol. vii., N. G. p. 2.) "Then followeth Quadregesima, that is, the first Sondaye in Clene Lent," but does not give the reference for this sentence. However, this is quite conso-

nant with Dr. Murray's opinion that it means the week after Shrove Tuesday, as Quadragesima would fall in that week. Our readers can refer to the note on the subject in a former number.

In this portion will be found the first notice of a vestry meeting in the parish. Also mention of a Saint Sunday about whom I desire information.

The Cownte of ye almys lyzth in eode die. The counte of John Tyler beyng Wardyn of ye almys lyzth.

In p'mis ressepit

Jt y resseuyd of ye wolle Wardyng in ye begynnyng of my ere xvj d

Sm xvj d unde peto allocare for expenssis ut seqt

Jt for wex for ye hole ere & for makyn vj d

Sm vj d Thys coste a lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all coste quytte x d and a pon ys there ys admtytted Wardyng for ye ere follyng Willm Leddon & to him ys for sayd mony ys delyveryd ye ere & ye day be fore exp'ssyd

sent antoni The Cownte of John Waterns & John Nicoll beyng Wardens of ye store of sent Antoni ye ere of our Lorde & of our kyng be fore exp'ssyd ye sonday a pon sent Jamys day maydyn In prm's recetis

Mm yt we resseuyd of ye wolde Wardyns yn ye begynnnyng of our ere vj s & iij d

1530. Jt for a yowe y schore yt was wt John Goodman we resseuyd x d

Jt for wolle of Sent Antony iij d

Jt there restyzt as yt wt iack Tywell a yowe & her wether lame ys dd to John Goodman

Jt John Waterns a yowe & a yowe lame

Jt Willm Robbyns ys yowe hath no lame ys ere

Jt John Goodman a wether lame yt came fro jac Tywell.

Sm totalis ressepcons vij s & v d & iij scheppe & ij lame & ye tuthyng payd a pon ix lame & iij pownde of wolle & ye wolle of ij lame ye tuthyng payd & Nunc seqtr costis yn prm's

Jt for Wex & makyn for ye hole ere viij d

Jt for a tuthyng lame ix d

1. dd=datur=is given.

Not bn.

Sm xvij d Thys costis a lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all coste clere vj s & ye wolle & a pon ys there ys admtytted Wardyns for ye ere follyng John Dore & John at Pole & to ys ij pssons ys delyveryd ys for sayd wolle & ye mony ano p'dict The marke of Sent Antoni ys scheppe ys a nevyll yn ye nere ere & a hole yn ye furder ere ever here after to cousme in ye merke

Willm at Wode a yowe hogg. John at Wode a wether lame yt came fro John at Court. Willm Morsse ys yowe hath a lame: ye wyche lame was solde un schore Willm at Lawton a wether: John Tayler a yowe & her yowe lame ys delywyd to Phelis at Come: Willm Leddon a wether hogg: John Hucly a yowe & her wether lame ys delywyd un to Joha at Pole: Ric. Hucly a wether Willm Robbyns ys wether hogg ys dede & gon wolle & all so of ys store he hath non now. Robrt at More a yowe hogg Lewys Trychay a wether hogg

Sm pecuniarum actenus ys iij li iuste

Sm of wolde scheppe ytt a lyte & not solde there ys ix in nober how bytt there must be xxiiij flycis & on fell wolle & ye lame tow of V lame for so many lame there restyzt ytt by syde ye vij lame yt were solde ys ere. Sm of ys for sayd wolle yn wyzt there ys of clene flycis wolle xxix pownde & xij pownde good of un wasse wolle lame tow & all. Sm of all ys a wyzt of wolle & viij pownde over after xvij pownde to ye stone. (now yf ye lyst to sett ye iij pownde of sent Antony ys store: & ye V pownde of wolle of Jhu ys store: wt our Lady wolle then thys wyll make iij stone of wolle appryzt after xvij pownde ye stone) now yf we mayzt have xvij. s. for ys for sayde iij stonys of wolle thys wylbe iuste a grote a pownde on wt a noyr wassyd & unwassyd lame & tow & all

2. A nevyll is a triangular cut in the ear.

3. Cousme=come. Sir Christopher's spelling is rather vague, but here and elsewhere it doubtless reproduces the open sound of the vowel 'o' which is still prevalent in N. Devon.

4. Bytt=be it. This is also phonetic.

5. Fell or vel is the skin with the wool on.

6. Wyzt=weight.

7. Uppryzt i.e. exactly. The weight of the stone seems to have varied at different times from 14 lbs. to 17 lbs.

8. Mayzt=might.

9. A noyr = another.

Mdm yt Harry Hurley hadde y^e laste ere n hys
custody de meis dec¹⁰ ijs & viij d

And to y^e he resseuyd y^e laste ere for tuthyng
lame ix d

And for the tuthyng of y^e wolle of y^e laste ere
he hadde a gayn xij d ob & sic restat in Harry
ys hande now de decimis meis iiij s & v d ob
by syde y^e wolle of y^e ere & be syde y^e xij d
for tuthyng lame of y^e ere y^e wyche xij d
chall reste yn my hande tyll my hony be
made

Not Ys for y^e vestmentis of blacke we be full a
greyd y^t y^s decimas schall pay for hyt all to
gethers tho¹¹fte hyt be never so moche a bove
xx s & yff y dey a fore y^s be to xx s y wyll
make hyt xx s

Nunc of y^s for sayd rec petunt allocare for
expensis for y^e hole ere p¹²mo

Jt for y^e twelmoth ys ende of wolde dame
Rumbelow for her dirige & mass iij d

Jt for drenkyn at her dirige iij d

Jt for y^e tuthyng wolle of y^e laste ere to Harry
Hurley xij d ob

Jt for y^e tuthyng of lame of y^e ere xij d
qd habeo

Jt for wex & for makyn for y^s ere vj d

Sm ijs & xj d ob Thys costis a lowyd here
ys elyd yn clere all coste quytt lvij s & ob, and
y^e wolle & y^e scheppe as ys exp'ssyd be fore
and a pon y^s there ys admytted Wardyns for
y^e ere follyng John Waterns & Phelys at Come
& to John Waterns there ys delywyd viij s &
& vj d & so moche a gayn un to John at Courte
in Phelis at Come y^s be halfe & ob. & John at
Court resseuyd a gayn at y^s a cownte xl s to
pay Thomas Glasse in pte of payment of hys V
pownde y^e wyche he must have for a nimage of
y^e nativite of our Laydy w^t her ptenes & to
fynde all stoffe himselfe & to make & sett all a

10. Meis dec. Our readers will remember that the Vicar had devoted his tithes to a fund for purchasing some black vestments. Harry Hurley was in charge of this fund.

11. Tho¹¹fte=though.

12. Twelmoth ys ende. This memorial at a year's end was usual as well as the one at the end of the month. The twelvemonth memorial seems by the columns of the *Times* and other Journals to be coming into a sort of fashion again. Mr. Weaver draws attention to the fact that the days were called respectively 'month-mind' and 'year-mind.'

13. A nimage. There is a tendency throughout this MS. to run the 'n' of the article on to the word.

14. Ptenes=appurtenances.

gayn lamas next comyng an^o p'dict y^s bargyn
made ante pochianos¹⁵

Sent iorge

The cownte of Jekyn isac & Willm Tymewell
at Wode beyng hys Wardyns of y^e gooddis &
y^e cattyll of y^e store of sent iorge y^e ere of our
Lord 1530 & y^e ere of Kyng Harry y^e viij y^e
xxij ere of hys raynyng y^e sonday a fore all
hallow day madyn hyt schulde be but hyt was
madyn in die omn storum hoc an^o

In primus de recetis

Jt at y^e begynnyng of our ere we resceuyd &
restyzt in our handdis lvij s ij d y^e wyche
was xxxxiij s & iiij d of y^e wolde Wardyns &
y^e v s & x d of y^e iiij men Stoke

Jt to y^s a gayn we made frely of our ale all cost
quytt iij li vij s

Jt we rec. of y^e bequesth of Margytt at Borston
to our new sent iorge xx s

Jt for y^e wolle of y^e store of Jhu y^s ere paste
xx d

Jt for y^e hony of y^e store of Jhu y^s ere paste of
Willm Scely viij d ob

Jt for y^e hony of y^e store of Jhu now y^s ere of
John Norman at Wode ijs iiij d

Jt for y^e be questh of cxine at Wode a Kercher¹⁶
to sent Sydwyll

Jt of her a gayn to a new image of sent iorge
sche bequeuyd xx d

Jt for her gue we rec vj s & viij d

not Jt for to bye a pere of latyne canstyckis to
stonde a pon y^e auter a fore Jhu & sent
Sydwyll sche dyd be queste her gowne y^e
debs wyche gowne ys solde to John at Wode he
husban was for vj s & viij d y^e wyche mony
must pay for y^s canstykyis by you or by him

Jt ys for y^e xx d y^t was Water at More ys be
questh Robt at More hath payd hyt now y^s
day ante pochianos¹⁸

not Mdm yt we resceuyd of y^e gefte of Thomas at
Come a pere of vestmentis of whytte : & decon¹⁹

15. Ante parochianos *i.e.* in full vestry meeting. This is first mention of such a thing.

16. Kercher or as we have it now kerchief *i.e.* a veil or square of silk for covering the head.

17. Latten of which candlesticks and lamps and even the sacred vessels were sometimes made.

18. See above.

19. A pere of vestments would be a chasuble and a cope. There is no mention of any other clergy attached to the Church so on high days they probably sent over assistants from Barlynch.

& subdecon to ye same of ye gefte of Sir
cxofer Trychay Vicar of ye church & of hys
fader ut p'dict est

not bn

Mdm yt ye scheppe of ye store of Jhu ys full yn
our Laydy merke & to ys they have a gayn a
ob a pon ye new ere in seculum seculi
amen

Also here after follyzth ye cownte of ye scheppe
of ye store of Jhu ye wyche yt we ware
chargyd wt all : p'mo Jekyn Isac ys yowe
hath a yowe lame ye wyche lame John
Morsse hath now : John Morsse a yowe lame
yt came fro Jekyn Isac : John at Courte ys
yowe hath no lame ys ere. Willm at Tyme-
well ys yowe ys dede but ytt he hath brofth
yn her wolle ys ere John Tymewell at
Borston ys yowe hogg ys dede but ytt he
hath a yowe lame as ytt un schorn

Alsyn Zaer ys yowe ys dede & loste wolle & all
Willm Robbynys ys yowe hath no lame ys ere

Thomas Borrage ys yowe hogg hath no lame
ys ere

Sm of wolde scheppe of ye store of Jhu ys iiij
yn nobe & ij lame & V pownde of wolle good
be syde ye lame tow ye tuthyng payd (& ye
tuthyng of lame ys payd ys ere a pon viij lame)

Sm pecuniarum p'dict recetis ys vij li xviii s
& x d ob where of we axke a lowans for neces-
sary expenssis as here after follyzth p'mo

Jt for iij bell roppis iij s & iiij d

Jt for ye wassyng of ye hye auter xij d

Jt for vj pownde of wax iij s

Jt for Wode for ye plume & for carige viij d

Jt for ye setting yn of ye tab^rnacle of sent
Sunday xij d

Jt for Robt at Hayne we payd to ye makyn of

Thomas at Come ys vestmentis xiiij s & iiij d

Jt for setting of ye setis yn ye quyre iij s iiij d

Jt for mendyng of ye grett bell pegg ij d

Jt for a corde for ye whyppe j d

Jt ye xx s yt Margyt at Borston dyde be quese
to a new Sent iorge we resseuyd hyt of John
at Courte & payd hyt a gayn to Thomas

Glasse in pt of payment of hys iij li accord-
yng to our pymssse : and to yt we payd a
gayn of ye church stoke to Thomas Glasse
xx s more by sydis ye yong men ys xx s yt
Tayler payd & Borrage

Jt for wretyng ys a cownte & all woyer ys ere
paste j d

Jt to ye plumber for hys fee iij s

Jt to John Morsse for hys bord ye Sunday ij d

Jt to Willm at Wode for mendyng of ye grett
byll & for a man to helppe him for there mett
& drenke & wagis xxj d

Jt for ye new makyn of ye grett bell pegg & for
naylis iij d

It for mendyng of ye grett bell coler & for
lether j d

Jt for oyle for ye lampe for ye hole ere vj d

Jt for wax & wyke yerne & franke & sens xj s
& vj d

Jt for makyn of wax to John Morsse for ye hole
ere viij d

Jt for makyn of ye pascall taper ij d

Jt for a corde to hang ye Lent clothe wt all &
for cortynggis iij d

Jt for mendyng of ye dexte cloye & a surplys &
a rachytt iij d

Jt for a corde to hang ye trendell wt all iij d

Jt for a general dirige for ye bn^rfactors of ye
iiij d

Jt for ye church howsse ys rent iiij d

Jt for a tuthyng lame of ye store of Jhu ix d

Jt for gurdyllis for vestmentis iij d

Jt for ye mendyng of ye lyttell bell whelle ij d

Jt to ye plumber a gayn for hys fee iij s

Jt for hys expenssis at church howse & to
Morsse for hys Sunday ys borde iij d

Jt for naylis to nayle ye lede & ye borde of ye
voute ij d

Jt for blessing of ye sute of vestmentis xvj d

Jt for yre gere to sett fast Sent Sunday ys
tab^rnacle & ye wolde sent iorge iij d

Sm totalis expenssis ys iiij li ix s & viij d

20. Can any of our readers give information about Saint Sunday? There must have been an image because of the Tabernacle referred to here, so he or she was a person.

21. Thomas at Come was the Clerk who, as we shall see, afterwards caused some trouble.

22. This whip was to drive stray dogs out of the church,

23. Desk Cloth.

24. What is the meaning of this word?

25. Voute=vault probably the roof over the sanctuary.

26. Iron Gear.

Thys costis a lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all
cost quyte iij li & ix s & ij d ob & a pon ys
there ys amytted Wardingis for ye ere follyng
Thomas Rumbelow & John Norman at Wode
& Thomas Rumbelow ys delyveryd ix s & ij d
& ye ob he muste sette wt Jekyn isac & ye
iij li ys delyveryd unto Willm at Wode ye
ere & ye day be fore exp'ssyd

debz Mm yt Robrt at Hayne ys yn debz to ys churche
xiijs & iij d ye wyche mony he ys contendyd
to delyver un to Thomas Rumbelow ys after
nown

Sm of all ye cowntis of ys ere wt ye maydyns
a cownte ye ressetis yt hath byn resseuyd ys
ere wt ye geftyis & ye be questis : hyt ys x li
& x d

Maydyns The cownte of Joha Don & Alsyn Huclly beyng
Wardyns ye ere of Kyng Harry ye viij ye
xxij ere of hys raynyng & ye ere of our Lord
1530 ye second sonday in clene lent madyn
of ye getheryng of ye maydyn lyzth

In prmis rec.

Mm yt ys for sayd maydyns resseuyd of ye wolde
Wardyns xviijs & vj d

Also they have getheryd ys ere of devocon to
ye lyzth viijs ob

Sm totalis xxvjs vj d ob

Unde petunt allocari for wex for ye hole ere &
for makyn xj d ob

Thys sm a lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all coste
quyte xxvs & vjd

And a pon ys they have chossyn maydyn War-
dyns for ye ere follyng Annys Tywell & cxia
Morse at Towne & to ys ij maydyns ys for
sayd mony ys delyveryd an^o p'dict

(To be continued.)

* Original Notes. *

West Country Poets. —An octavo volume of mis-
cellaneous tracts has recently come into my possession
containing, *inter alia*, *An Exmoor Scolding* and *An
Exmoor Courtship*, Exeter: 1775; Brice's *Mobial*, Exon:
1770; and a collection of verses which will form the
subject of the present note. It is thus entitled:—

27. See above. This would be the Sunday after Quadragesima.

Miscellaneous Trifles, | IN VERSE. | ATTEMPTED BY |
WILLIAM NEWPORT. Esq. | LIEUTENANT IN HIS MAJESTY'S
NINETIETH REGIMENT. | EXETER, | PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
BY T. BRICE. | M,DCC,XCII. 8vo. pp. 208. iv.

A preliminary "Card to the Reader" states that the
Author's friends having requested manuscript copies "of
what they were pleased to dignify with the appellation of
Poems," he has "prevailed upon himself to give them
this form." The volume is exceedingly well printed upon
ribbed writing paper and was evidently issued in a stitched
wrapper. The first fly-leaf bears the following inscription
written in a fine bold hand:—

"To Mr. Shapter, with the Author's compts:

My timid Muse, afraid her fate to try,
Shrinks from the light'ning of the Critic Eye;
Content to win from part'l friendship, praise,
I ask to wear no greener, fairer Bays.

October 20th, 1792.

The bound volume bears upon its cover the autograph
of "Thos. Shapter, M.D., 1833."

The Poems are better than the average; for example
take

A BACCHANALIAN SONG.

Farewell Cupid! I defy
All your engines, youth, or beauty;
Never more a sparkling eye
Shall bewitch me from my duty.
Bacchus! at thy fane I swear
Love to sacrifice, and care.

Should I meet a form inviting,
Lovely as the sea-born queen,
Ev'ry sensitive nerve delighting,
Half as fair as one I've seen;
Bacchus! at thy fane I swear
Love to sacrifice, and care.

Ingratitude I've found can lie
Lurking in the brightest eye.
Farewell Beauty, false delusion!
'Tis my best and last conclusion
Bacchus! at thy fane to swear
Love to sacrifice, and care.

There are no local allusions, unless something of the
kind may be discovered by better-informed readers than
myself, in lines "On seeing Miss A. Biggs perform; first,
in the character of Alicia, in 'Jane Shore'; afterward in
Lucy, in 'The Virgin Unmasked,'" in an "Epitaph on
Captain C— of C—" and in an Address "On the
premature death of the late unfortunate Mr. Sutherland."
This volume evidently belongs to the "privately printed"
series of Devon publications.

There may be no impropriety in also asking the editor
to rescue from oblivion the grateful muse of a "poor
player" who tuned his humble lyre to the praises of the
Devon and Exeter Hospital at the beginning of the present
century. His poem is thus entitled:—

THE | HOSPITAL, | A | POEM | in three books, | written in
the | Devon and Exeter Hospital, | 1809, | By JOSEPH WILDE,

comedian | &c. | NORWICH: | Printed . . . | for the Author: and to be had of him at Mr. Bastin's | Theatre-Court, Plymouth Dock . . . | and of Mr. Trewman, Exeter. 8vo. pp. xxvi.—68.

The Preface is dated, "Dock, January 22d. 1810," and the list of subscribers contains the names of several actors and actresses engaged at the Theatres of Exeter and "Dock." The writer draws attention to the unfeeling behaviour of the hospital nurses within his experience, but balances his censure with unbounded praise for the medical officers; his book is therefore a curious picture of hospital management at the period in which he writes.

Exeter.

ALFRED WALLIS.

* * *

Kingsbridge and Salcombe, 1819.—This book is described in one of the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge's valuable papers on Devon booksellers (*W.A.*, x. 152). I have in my possession the dedication copy, which was presented by the compiler to Dr. Wolcot. It is handsomely bound in red morocco, and is in perfect preservation. I scarcely think that three of the plates were engraved by "the celebrated James Basire (Blake's instructor.*)" They are too late in date to be the work of the elder Basire, and there were other engravers of the same name.

Kashmir Residency.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

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Stocks.—The old Stocks may still be seen in the Churchyard at Churchstanton on the Blackdown Hill in Devon. They are in good preservation.

Chard.

FREDERIC E. W. LANGDON.

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Sir John Glanville the elder and the Borough of Launceston.—In the *Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i, p. 368, is the record of a suit thus described:—

Plaintiffs—John Glanville and Olyver Collyn.

Defendants—Richard Baker, Henry Baker, and others.

Object of the Suit—Personal matters.

Premises—Respecting a grant made by the mayor and commonalty of Dunheved *alias* Launceston, of certain beams and weights there,

County—Cornwall.

The original record of the suit in question (G. g. 10.—No. 40) is, I find, in a much dilapidated condition and is, therefore, unusually difficult to decipher; but it is of interest to the local historian. The plaintiffs were "John Glanville one of Maties Justices of the comon ples" and "Oliver Collen," while the defendants were Nicholas (not Richard as in the Calendar) Baker, Henry Baker, John Gynnys, Arthur Pyper, and William Prest; and on November 26, 1599, a comission was issued to Nicholas Tregodecke, "armiger," Richard "Geller" (?=Geddie)

"armiger," Richard Couch, "generosus," and Philip King, "generosus," to take certain depositions concerning it. Of the parties to the suit, Sir John Glanville had sat for Launceston in 1584 and was its Recorder in 1590 (Peter, *History of Launceston*, p. 406;) while the name of "John Glanville, armiger" appears upon a Court Roll of Launceston, dated 1587, now in the Record Office (*Exchequer, Court of Augmentations, Court Rolls*, Portfolio 17, No. 18); Oliver Collyn had been mayor of the borough in 1573, 1580, 1588, and 1590; Nicholas Baker (whom Glanville, in his written statement, described as having "somytimes used the practise of an Attorney att the comon lawe being late maior of the towne of launceston") had been mayor in 1592, and was again in 1610, 1619, and 1620; Henry Baker in 1579 and 1600; John Gennys in 1584, 1595, 1605, and 1617; Arthur Pyper in 1597, 1606, 1615, and 1624; and William Prest in 1598 and 1609 (Peter, pp. 401-2.)

Opportunity may here be taken of referring to other connections between the Glanville family and Launceston. Sir John Glanville, the younger, son of the judge and Speaker of the Short Parliament, was its Recorder in 1621 (Peter, p. 406;) a John Glanville (whom Mr. W. D. Pink suggests to me could be no other than the only son of Thomas Glanville of Tavistock, brother of the judge) was a Launceston alderman in 1599, and was presented at the Town Court in that year "for that he doeth aide and assist banquerouts and disturbers of Her Mats peace, against the officers of this towne" (*Ibid*, p. 221;) four years later the tithes of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene were conveyed to "John Glanville, of Launceston, Merchant," (*Ibid*, p. 317;) and he was mayor of the borough in 1607 (*Ibid*, p. 402.) Among other Glanvilles of Launceston was Oliver, the eldest son of this John, who was baptised at Launceston on March 31, 1594, was mayor in 1629 and again in 1629, (*Ibid*,) and who, with Sir John Eliot and Ambrose Manaton, figures (as "Olliver Glanvill, gent") among the "outholders" of the parish of St. Thomas by Launceston in 1630 (*Ibid*, p. 37:) he died in 1641 at the age of 47; and the last local mention of him is the record in the Launceston Parish Register that "Elizabeth Glanville the daughter of Oliver Glanville of this Towne gent deceased" was married before the Mayor and Minister on January 5, 1657-8. There was yet another prominent Launceston Glanville about this period, "Francis Glanvill" occurring in the Parish Register as a churchwarden on August 20, 1653, when there was "Collected in ye towne & parrish towards the reparation of ye sad & lamentable loss at Marlborough in Wiltes by orde from ye Councill of State ye sum of fifty fower shillings;" and he was Mayor in 1667 and 1675 (Peter, pp. 402-3;) and there was a John Glanville (son of Alderman John) who was born at Launceston in 1599.

London.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *
Queries. * *

15.—Colonel Yeo.—In a review of Mr. T. P. O'Connors's *Life of Mr. Parnell*, in the *Daily News*, for October 14th last, it appears the Irish leader received his earliest education at Yeovil, and then we find the follow horrible story recorded :—

"His early years were spent at Avondale, and he heard stories from the people and the servants of the horrors which followed the rebellion of 1798. Hugh Gaffney, the gate-keeper, had impressed one of these frightful scenes on the boy's imagination. A rebel had been sentenced to be flogged to death at the cart tail. Colonel Yeo had the savage flogging administered on the poor wretch's stomach instead of his back, and Gaffney saw him flogged in this way and calling for mercy in his agony from the mill to the sentry-box at Rathdrum till he 'fell asunder.' Stories of this kind were among the influences which moulded the future Irish leader."

Is anything known of this Colonel Yeo—who he was and where he came from? The name Yeo is a North Devon one, but I hope for the honour of the west country the atrocious miscreant who ordered this hideous cruelty to be inflicted had no relationship to these parts. R.

* * *

16.—"D. Dumplen, Esq., of Dumplen Hall." (A Bibliographical Query.)—The above is the *nom de plume* appended to a work entitled "Devonshire Tales," printed at Exeter for private circulation by R. J. Trewman, 1841, and bound up with it, in the same style, and evidently by the same hand, is a "A Ramble up the Rhine" (1841) and "Rougemont Castle; or, the Rebel's Daughter: a Romance of the Reign of Edward VI." (no date). I shall be glad to know the real name of this writer.

Plymouth. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

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17.—Fairhouse Chapel.—At Churchstanton there are the remains of an old chapel in the hamlet of Churchingford, known as "Fairhouse," from the fact of the Annual Fair on St. Paul's Day having been held near there up to eight or ten years ago. The parish church is dedicated to St. Paul and is about two miles distant. Can anyone give me any information about this chapel? and why should the fair have been held there, and not near the church itself?

F. E. W. LANGDON.
 Chard.

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18.—Bridestowe.—When was the patronage of this church given over to the See of Exeter? Sourton was, I believe, first licensed as a chapelry to Bridestowe and subsequently made parochial. When was it joined with Bridestowe under one incumbency? H. SHARROCK.

* * *

19.—Two Rood Staircases in the same Church.—I believe I am right in saying that Cullompton Church has a staircase at each end of the rood screen. Is this

feature common in the larger of our ancient churches? At Cullompton the screen extends across both aisles as well as the chancel, and there also parclose screens on each side of the chancel.

HIBYSKWE.

* * *

20.—Carved Beams at the "Half-moon," Cullompton.—Calling at this inn when in the town, I observed several massive carved beams crossing the ceiling of the room I was in, but the occupier then only recently come in, could not tell me anything about them. Can any of your readers say whether they are the remains of a former monastic building.

QUERENS.

* * *

21.—Folk-lore of the Horse Shoe.—When one sees this old world superstition on the increase and examples of its employment can be found on one of the large clothing manufactories in this neighbourhood, on chemists' shops and other places, it may be well to ask those who know, what the belief respecting it really is, whether the fixing of the shoe with the points upwards makes any difference, and whether the painting of the shoe and so destroying its character as a "find" does not *ipso facto* nullify its alleged power as a charm.

IGNORAMUS.

Plymouth.

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22.—"Humphrey Bamfield Drake married Katharine Stowe, both of Cumnor, Berks, in 1692."—Can any of your readers inform me if this Humphrey Bamfield Drake was any relation to Bamfield Drake who died Rector of Farway, Devon, in 1729. Also, if Joseph Drake the father of the Rev. Bamfield Drake had any other sons besides Bamfield and Francis?

A. D.

London.

* * *

23.—George Kekewich M.P. for Liskeard in the Long Parliament.—Mr. Courtney in his *Parliamentary History of Cornwall* writes of this M.P. that "he threw in his lot with the Parliamentarians and was exalted among them by his appointment as Captain of the Castle of St. Mawes." According to the Kekewich Pedigree in Vivian's *Visitation of Cornwall*, George Kekewich of Stonehouse (eldest son of John Kekewich of Polmarken) was "Governor of St. Mawes Castle," being buried at St. Germans in January 1672. I assume, therefore, that he was the Liskeard M.P. Otherwise, I had imagined him to be George Kekewich of Catchfrench—the representative of the Kekewich family—who died in 1662. It is to be observed that one of the sisters of the last named was wife of Joseph Jane the royalist member for Liskeard, to whose seat Kekewich was elected. Is it known on which side in the Civil War George Kekewich of Catchfrench threw in his lot? From his associations and surroundings it may fairly be suspected that he was

royalist, and consequently could not have been the M.P. elected in 1647. I should, however, be obliged by proof positive of this.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh.

* * *

24.—**Thomas Povey M.P. for Liskeard 1647-48.**—His identity has hitherto not been established, but he was admitted to Gray's Inn, 1 November 1633 and is described in the Register as "Thomas Povey, gent., second son of Justinian Povey, one of the Auditors of the King's Exchequer." Is anything known of this Justinian Povey? Thomas Povey was a pronounced Parliamentarian, although one of the secluded members of December 1648. From Mr. Courtney's *Parliamentary History of Cornwall* we learn that "when the Restoration was effected the deserters of the fallen cause included the name of Povey, who was promptly rewarded for his desertion by obtaining the posts of Treasurer and Receiver General to the Duke of York." Is it known what eventually became of him?

Leigh.

W. D. PINK.

* * *

25.—**John Pollard, Speaker in 1553-55.**—Is it known what was his precise kinship to the Pollards of Way? I do not find him specified in either of the Pollard Pedigrees in Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall or Devon*. Manning in his *Lives of the Speakers* seems to regard him as a descendant of Sir Lewis Pollard, Justice of the Common Pleas in 1514, but expressly states that "from which of the eleven sons of the Judge he derived we have not discovered." He was M.P. for Oxfordshire 1553-55 and for Chippenham 1555, and if knighted it was after the latter year. A Sir John Pollard, Justice of Wales—first cousin of the Judge—is mentioned in the pedigree, who might have been our Speaker. The third son of the Judge was Sir John Pollard of Ford, but I am disposed to regard him as the Sir John who was knighted in 1548, in which case he could not have been the Speaker. Another John Pollard was brother of Sir Lewis, Recorder of Exeter and Sergeant at Law to Edw. VI. It is to be observed that of the eleven sons attributed to Sir Lewis the Judge, but six are enumerated in the Visitations.

Leigh.

W. D. PINK.

* * *

26.—**Buller of Shillingham.**—I shall be obliged to any correspondent who can inform me the precise dates of death of Francis Buller of Shillingham, M.P. for East Looe in the Long Parliament, and of his brother George M.P. for Saltash in the same Parliament. They were sons of Sir Richard Buller of Shillingham who died in 1642. Francis was living in 1660, and George was dead sometime before August 1646.

Leigh.

W. D. PINK.

27.—**Henry Killigrew M.P. for West Looe in the Long Parliament.**—He was censured by the Speaker on April 1, 1642 for obnoxious expressions in debate, and disabled in January 1644 for joining the King at Oxford. What afterwards became of him? I am not sure that I can fix his precise position in the Killigrew Pedigree. A Sir Henry Killigrew was knighted at Woodstock 15 August 1625, and was, I believe, second son to Sir Henry Killigrew M.P. for Launceston in 1553 and Ambassador to France *temp.* Elizabeth. He was under age at his mother's death in 1617 and died in 1646. The M.P. for West Looe, was I am inclined to think, the son of this Knight. In the Killigrew Pedigree in Col. Vivian's *Visitation of Cornwall*, nothing more is noted of him than that he was living in 1620, but he must have been an infant at that date if his father was under 21 in 1617.

Leigh.

W. D. PINK.

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28.—**Brooking and Dottin Families.**—I shall be glad to be informed if any Pedigrees of these families whose names occur so frequently in Mr. Edward Windeatt's papers on the Mayors of Totnes are accessible. There is a Hampshire family of Dottin of which Pedigrees exist in Berry's "County Genealogies," and in Burke's "Landed Gentry," but it is probably distinct from the Devon branch. Kashmir Residency.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

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29.—**S. Leonard's Church, Exeter.**—Can any reader inform me if any reliable views have ever been published of the "Quasi-Classical Church, consecrated January 2nd, 1833" (History of Suburban Parish of St. Leonard, Exeter, Robert Dymond, F.S.A., p. 9), *i.e.* the immediate predecessor of the present building. If so, are they obtainable, where, and about what value. What size are they?

PIERRE.

* * *

30.—**Belstone Church Screen.**—Some few years back, before restoration, the church of Belstone near Okehampton possessed a grand oak screen, Perpendicular, I believe it was. Can any reader give information as to its whereabouts?

PIERRE.

* * *

31.—**Knights shayes.**—The recent festivities on the occasion of the wedding of the eldest daughter of Sir John Heathcote-Amory has called attention to the above name. I venture to think it would be interesting if some explanation were given of the meaning and application of this name to the estate on which Sir John resides.

QUERENS.

32.—**Bickleigh—Bench-end.**—On one of the old bench-ends in this church may be found a figure of a man apparently carrying a birch-broom over his shoulder. He wears a quaint cap and rather a curious dress. As the only figure on the bench-ends and occupying a position just opposite the porch, on entering, it attracts attention. Is anything known respecting it, and the intention with which it was placed there? ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

33.—**Parish of "Brodon."**—The Hennock Parish Register contains an entry of a marriage (9 June 1541), between Peter Wraytorde and Ann, daughter of John Samson, of the parish of *Brodon*. I am unable to trace any such parish in Devon or Cornwall,—perhaps some subscriber to the *Western Antiquary* may be able to inform me whether this was the ancient name of any west country parish? It may be a contraction of a longer name such as Broadhempstone, or as the original Hennock Register was re-engrossed in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, the copyist may have made some slight error in the spelling of the name. Unfortunately, I could not refer to the original entry in the old register, as its commencing leaves covering four or five of the earliest years (1538 to 1543) are lost, although the leaves must have been perfect from 1540 when the copy was made fifty or sixty years afterwards. G. W.
London.

* * *

34.—**Wrayford, Wreyford, or Wreford.**—Can any of your readers assist me in arriving at a correct origin of this Devonshire family name? Lower in his *Patronymica Britannica* says the name of Wreford owes its origin to a place of that name in Staffordshire. He evidently refers to a village near Tamworth named "Weeford," a corruption of Wayford. This derivation of the name appears to me to be altogether wrong. I have found about twenty different spellings of the name but in every instance the initial 'W' is followed by the letter 'r' which is wanting in Weeford or Wayford. The earliest settlements of the family were in the parishes of Bovey Tracy, Hennock, and Ashburton. A small tributary of the Teign called the "Wrey" rises near Moretonhampstead, passes Wrey Barton, the ancient manor of the Wrey family now settled at Tawstock, N. Devon, and joins the Teign in the parish of Bovey Tracey. It may be that the name "Wreyford" is derived from this stream, or forms a conjunction of the families of "Wrey" and "Ford," the Ford family being connected with the same district. Westcote (p. 436) states that in the time of Henry II. the manor of Moreton belonged to Elias *Ford*, while the manor of *Wrey* or *Wray* belonged successively to the

families of De Cheverston, Abbot, Archināls, Norris, *Wray*, *La Forde* and Corset. Lysons (p. 154) says the ancestor of the Corset family married the heiress of De la Forde by the heiress of Wrey. Is it not reasonable to assume that the name of Wreyford is derived from the intermarriage between the families of Wrey and Ford? G. W.
London.

* * *

35.—**Wills Family.**—In the last edition of Pulman's *Book of the Axe*, it is stated "Dr. John Wills, rector of Seaborough, and for some time warden of Wadham College, * * * gave all his lands, messuages, etc., at Seaborough to his relative and namesake John Wills."—I should be glad to know the relationship John Wills bore to Dr. John Wills, and also where he (John Wills) came from? Any other particulars of either (or their kindred) would be acceptable. J. ST. N.

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36.—**Stone Huts in Cornwall.**—During a stay in Cornwall last month I went to see a stone hut, (in the valley under the mountain called "Brown Willy") which the farmer said was "a beehive dwelling." Can any of your correspondents tell me its probable date, and give some particulars as to its former inhabitants? J. ST. N.

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37.—**Bere Ferrera.**—The Rectory here was burnt down, I think in 1844. I should be grateful to anyone who would lend me a local paper of that date with an account of it. FREDERIC WINTLE.
The Rectory, Bere Ferrers.

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38.—**Samuel Maunder.**—I should be obliged if any of your readers could give me any information about the parentage, early life, etc., of Samuel Maunder, compiler of the *Biographical Treasury*, etc., who I understand came from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple. G. LE GRYS NORGATE.
20 Bloomsbury Square, London.

* * *

39.—**Rev. William Paul.**—Of what place was he rector or vicar? He preached a sermon in Exeter Cathedral at the opening of the Assizes for Devon in 1724 (Hotten's *Topographia*, p. 49). Where can I refer to this sermon, or would anyone lend it me to copy? It was dedicated to Robert Fry of Yarty? E. A. FRY.
172 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

* Replis. *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other "Replies" does not in any way commit us to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—EDITOR.]

Launceston as a Privileged Magisterial Town (*W.A.* x. 186).—Taking Browne Willis as an authority, it seems certain that "William Godolphin, Clerk of the Peace" was quite justified in putting upon record the curious statement quoted by Mr. Robbins (see *Notitia Parliamentaria*, II., s.v. "Cornwall.") To begin with the Borough of Dunheved, *alias* Launceston—the charter granted by Queen Mary, in 1555, empowered the Corporation to elect "a Recorder who, with the Mayor, should be Justices of the Peace *within the Borough*" (*Rot. Pat. An. 2 Ph. and Ma.*) The charter of Leskard—I follow the spelling of our authority—dated July 6th, 29 Eliz., *An.* 1580, five years after the return made by Godolphin grants that "the Mayor and Recorder be Justices of the Peace *within the said Borough.*" No such privilege appears to pertain to the Boroughs of Lostwithiel, Truro, Saltashe, Camelford, Portpigham *alias* Westlow, Gram-pound, Tregony, or Eastlow. The Borough of Penryn was incorporated by James I., who granted that "the Mayor and two Aldermen should be Justices of the Peace *within the Borough*" (*Rot. Pat.* 18 Jac. I.) The Mayor of Bodmin, with the Town Clerk and preceding Mayor, are Justices of the Peace *within the Borough*, and have a power to take Recognisances of Debts and liberty of trying causes *within themselves* (36 *Eliz.*) Helston was also incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and its charters were confirmed by Charles I., who granted "That the Mayor, Recorder, and preceding Mayor should be Justices of the Peace *within the Borough*, and keep a Quarter Sessions." St. Ives was incorporated by Charles I., who granted to the Borough a Court of Record every Thursday three weeks, and that "the Mayor, during his Mayoralty and the succeeding year, together with the Recorder, and Senior Burgess for the time being, shall be Justices of the Peace *within the Borough*" (*Rot. Cart.* 16 *Car.* I.) A similar privilege was enjoyed by Fowey whose charter (date uncertain) was confirmed by James II. The Portreeve of St. Germans has magisterial powers by prescription, "and may make what house he pleases, within the Borough, his Prison, when he arrests any person." Willis says that "the Inhabitants have a Tradition that they had an ancient Charter which was unfortunately stoll'n from them by a Person imprison'd by the Portreeve." In the Preface to the second edition (1730) of Vol. I. of *Notitia Parliamentaria*, Willis says of St. Germans that "the first Return of Burgesses for this Borough is *Anno* 5 *Elizabeth*, who I presume, by Letters Patent created this and *St. Maus* Boroughs. The Indenture was then executed by a Mayor; tho' in the next, and all other Returns

afterwards by a Portreeve. By what means this and other Cornish Towns were endow'd with this Privilege, I cannot account, unless it was by Letters Patent from the Crown."

I should apologise for occupying space with these extracts from Willis's invaluable compilation, were it not my belief that it is too much overlooked by those who come to the *Western Antiquary* for information, which would readily be supplied by this work and others of the same character.

ALFRED WALLIS.

Exeter.

* * *

Quear of Ground (*W.A.* x., 190).—This expression probably has its root, as "Ignoramus" surmises, in *quadratus*, hence, *quarry* the place whence squared stones are cut, and *querrou* (Chaucer) a stone-cutter, or quarryman. In a secondary sense, *quar* is said to have been used by some Elizabethan writers to convey the idea of an overwhelming mass. Richardson says it is thus employed by Phaer; but he gives no reference, and I searched that author's metrical translation of *The Thirteen Bookes of Aeneidos* (London, 1596), for the passage, without success. In the old newspaper paragraph, quoted by "Ignoramus" at the above reference, I should take the meaning of "a *quear* of ground" to be a bank of earth from which the natural support had been removed by *quarrying*, and which fell *en masse* upon the workmen beneath. I have not encountered this expression elsewhere; but Halliwell gives "*Quar*, a quarry," as a West of England word, and the Abbey of Quarr, in the Isle of Wight, founded early in the 13th century by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, is said to derive its name from its proximity to the ancient stone quarries which tradition says have been worked from time immemorial.

Exeter.

ALFRED WALLIS.

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Arms of Holcombe (*W.A.* x., p. 188, qq. 101).—The following notes may be of interest in connection with the above query. In a MS. professing to give the arms of the gentlemen living in Devonshire in 1598, and now belonging to Reginald Kelly, of Kelly, Esq., the arms of 'Houlcumbe' are given as, *Az. a chev. arg. betw. three men's heads full-face coupéd at the neck of the second, crined or, and wreathed about the temples.*

In Branscombe Church, in the north transept is a mural monument without any inscription, in general outline it is a poor copy of that of Mrs. Joan Wadham (1581), and the centre is occupied by a shield of arms, the colours have long since been obliterated by whitewashing and a portion of the lower part is broken away. The arms are, *A chev. betw. three men's heads side-face, wreathed about the temples, and coupéd at the shoulders.* imp. (*Arg.*) *three rams pass. (sa.) in chief a mullet for diff.* (Sydenham). These arms identify the tomb as that of Ellis Holcombe of

Hole (son of Charles Holcombe, who died 2 Jan. 1527-8), aged 12 years at his father's death (see Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*, p. 474), and who married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Sydenham of Wynford Eagle, co. Dorset. The name Bromeston is probably an error of the MS. for Branscombe. The coat described as given by Sir William Pole is wrongly blazoned, the term, *undy* or *undée*, is exactly the same as wavy. Papworth does not give the identical coat, but on the authority of Glover's Ordinary gives *Az. two bars nebuly erm.* (Sire de Holcam), and *Az. two bars wavy erm.* (Holkham, Holcom, and Holcan). These three all appear to be derived from one another, the result probably of a transcriber's error. The men's heads are undoubtedly the Holcombe arms, the Barry coat may have been brought in by some marriage with an heiress.

A. J. JEWERS.

Wells.

* * *

Hele (*W.A.* x. p. 135, qq. 76).—The etymology of this word is very clear. It means a wood and was originally *sele*, the 's' changing to 'h' by a well-known phonetic law. In Selwood (Form) the English addition to the Celtic word explains itself. Silchester the Callera, (a Celtic name) of the Romans, gives the reason for its origin in the heart of a forest (wood). The change from 'c' to 's' is not so apparent except it has been softened by contact with the Latin or French tongue. Compare the Irish *coile*=a wood.

EDWIN SLOPER.

Taunton.

* * *

Sidmouth Church Dedication (*W.A.* xi., p. 27).—This Church was dedicated to St. Giles, and *not* to St. Nicholas. It is called in Bishop Walter de Stapeldon's Register "*Ecclesia Sancti Egidii de Sydemuwe.*" Dr. Oliver was mistaken in stating that "Bp. Bronescombe performed its Dedication on the morrow of St. Nicholas (7 Dec.) 1259." He misread the MS., as others seem to have done before him, and many, relying on his authority, have done so since. The entry in the Register is as follows: "*Anno eodem [1259], in crastino Sancti Nicholai [7 Dec.], dedicavit Ecclesiam de Sildenne*"; *i.e.* he dedicated *Sheldon* Church on that day. Every letter in the MS. is quite clear. He did not even go to Sidmouth at that time; and, even if the MS. had been obscure, a glance at the map would suffice to shew that Sheldon was meant. He left Ottery St. Mary (having dedicated the Church there), on the 4th of December. On the 5th he dedicated the Church of Old Dunkeswell. On the 6th, he visited Payhembury, reaching "*Sildenne*," where he performed this Dedication, on the 7th. From thence he went on to Kentisbeare, on the 9th, and Sampford-Peverell on the 10th; dedicating the Church in each of those places; and making his way thence, across the County, to his Manor

of Lawhitton, near Launceston, where we find him a few days later. This curious mistake dies hard: I have corrected it more than once, in correspondence and otherwise.

F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore.

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Sidmouth Church Dedication (*W.A.* x., p. 189).—

Much uncertainty has long existed in respect to whether Sidmouth parish church was dedicated to St. Giles or to St. Nicholas. It is only of late years—that is, since the revival of antiquarian and historical research—that this question has received any particular attention. There has long been an impression in Sidmouth that St. Nicholas was the Patron Saint, and for more than two centuries the Churchwarden's accounts and parish notices have been headed, and continue to be headed, as from "The Church of St. Nicholas." There appears to be nevertheless, no authority for such a claim, whereas there are several valid points of evidence in favour of St. Giles. The first documentary evidence that has come under my notice, in which the name of St. Nicholas is associated with that of the church, occurs in the Patent Rolls, wherein James the First, in the fifth year of his reign, leased a great deal of ecclesiastical and other property to Ludovic Owen and William Blake, e.g.,—*Prima pars. Paten. de Ann R. Rs. Jacobi, quinto. No. 1721.* He grants, *inter alia*, to the said parties—"Ac tot ill Recor t Eccliam nram de Sydemouthe als Sydemouth St. Nicholas in Com Devon cum suis jur membr t ptinen univsis. Ac omes Decim oblacion Pencon Porcon comoditat emolument Hereditament quecumq dte Recorie t Eccleie de Sydmouthe als Sydmouthe St. Nicholas ptin sive spectan p particular inde annuat Reddit seu Valor tresdecim libr decem solid nup pcell possession nup monaster de Sion in Com Midd spectan t ptinen aut pcell possession inde quondam existen." But St. Giles, in Latin *Egidius*, was acknowledged as the Patron Saint several centuries before the time of King James. The two Manors of Sidmouth and Otterton had belonged to the mother of Harold who fell at the battle of Hastings: William seized them and bestowed them in feudal tenure on the Abbot of St. Michael's Mount in Normandy: after a time the Abbot established a Prior at Otterton, as his first lieutenant, to look after the property: the tenants paid their rents, partly by their services and partly in money: and they paid the Prior 16 pence every year at the Feast of St. Giles, namely, on the first of September. In 1260, as appears in the preamble, Gaufridus, one of the Monks, began collecting the accounts of the Priory, which he entered in a parchment volume. There is a Kalendar; copies of leases, grants, purchases, etc., and a long list of the tenants or dependants, whose names are given, together with the amount of their rent, and the period when due. As I have copied many pages

from the original volume I can speak with confidence. To show the style of the entries, I give a few from f. 29.

Rog. Bekewelle	ad festum Sti. Egidii	xvid. v. precar.	xvid.
Plessant	ad f. s. egydij	xvid. v. pc.	xvid.
Walt. Chauntel	ad f. s. egydij	xvid. v. pc.	xvid.
Adam loois	ad f. s. egydij	xvid. v. pcar.	xvid.
Eddoart pope	ad f. s. Eg.	xvid. v. pcar.	xvid.
Walt. croch	ad f. s. egid.	xvid. v. pcar.	xvid.
alicia filia blonere	ad f. s. egid.	xvid. v. pcar.	xvid.

It is not necessary to swell the number of extracts. The uniform repetition of the words "ad festum Sti. Egidii" are sufficiently significant, whilst the name of St. Nicholas is nowhere alluded to. Dr. Oliver, in his *Monasticon*, p. 254, writes of Sidmouth:—"The church was dedicated to St. Giles, Abbot: but as Bishop Bronescombe dedicated it on the morrow of St. Nicholas (Dec. 7,) it is generally thought to be dedicated to him." And further, at p. 248, he remarks that, in the Registers, the manor or Religious house is spoken of as—"ecclesia Sancti Egidii de Sydemewe." The autumn fair is held on the third Monday in September, and old men have told me that it used to be called "Gilesmas Fair." I consider that the claims of St. Giles are irresistible, and that St. Nicholas stands nowhere. When Her Majesty presented a painted glass window to the church, (by Ward and Hughes,) in memory of her late father the Duke of Kent, who died at Sidmouth, the artist knew nothing about the merits of the rival saints, and misled by faulty information, he has several times given St. Nicholas a place in the window. Thus do errors get perpetuated.

Sidmouth.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

* * *

Fry of Yarty (*W.A.* xi., p. 24).—The pedigree of this once well-known and influential family has never had the attention it deserves nor has it been worked out into all its branches. I have taken an interest in it from a supposed connection of my own family to some branch of this one and from my collection of Fry wills (some 1,200 in number) and extracts from registers, Chancery suits, etc. I have, assisted by Mr. George S. Fry, of Walthamstow, drawn up a pedigree of the Frys of Yarty, which in the main I know to be correct, and which appeared in shortened form in Lieut.-Col. Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*.

As regards the branch to which "Cross Pattée" refers, I am able to inform him that John Ford, of Offwell, married Mary Fry, at Feniton, on 27 December, 1694. In Offwell Church there is a mural tablet bearing the following inscription: "Underneath lyeth interred the remains of John Ford of this parish, gent., and Mary his wife, daughter of Nicholas Fry of Wood in the parish of Cotleigh, gent. Mary died in 1724, aged 61. John died in 1729, aged 75."

The arms given are, *gules under a crown or a castle gateway argen: [Ford] impaling gules 3 horses courant in pale argent a crescent between 1st and 2nd for cadence*

[Fry.] The Offwell registers give the precise dates, 9 May 1728 (*sic*) for John Ford, and 22 September 1724 for Mary. Mary Ford was the only surviving daughter of Nicholas Fry, of Cotleigh, who was the third son of William Fry and Mary (Young) of Yarty. Nicholas appears in the Visitation of 1620 as 3 years old, so that he was born in 1617. He married apparently twice, first wife's name not known to me, but she was dead before 1661; the second was Judith (or Edith) Yard; they were married at Ottery St. Mary, 18 April 1661. Nicholas Fry by his first wife had a daughter Jane and a son Nicholas, who in all probability was the lawyer engaged by the Axminster authorities in their legal proceedings respecting the church bells which are related by Pulman in his *Book of the Axe*, p. 665. By his second wife Nicholas Fry had Mary, who married John Ford as related above, and a son William. Of the daughter Jane and son William, I have no information beyond the burial of former at Membury, 28 May 1662, and the baptism of the latter at Cotleigh, 8 June 1664.

Nicholas Fry junior also married twice, first Penelopy, (probably a daughter of — Saunders of Payhembury), and Jane —; by the first wife he had a son Gilbert Fry, whose wife's name was Ann; Gilbert Fry had two sons Nicholas and Gilbert, and two daughters Penelopy and Ellen. Ellen appears to have married Roger Andrews. I have not been able to trace the family further, and if "Cross Pattée" has any notes on this or any other branch of the Fry family, he would greatly oblige by communicating with me.

The crescent in the Ford and Fry arms at Offwell would seem to indicate descent of a second son, whereas Nicholas was the third son, but as his next eldest brother John died unmarried some ten years before the marriage of Mary Fry and John Ford, I suppose Nicholas was considered the second son to all intents and purposes. I have a will of Gilbert Yard proved 1679, in which he speaks of his daughter Mary Fry, but I am not sure to whom this refers.

It is true that the family of Fry to which the Lord Justice and the two members of Parliament belong, bear the arms of the Frys of Yarty, but neither they or anyone else (except perhaps the Earl of Lovelace) have the slightest right to them as representing this old family, unless, of course, a recent grant has been made to them, which I do not think is the case. The Frys of Yarty became extinct in 1726. I shall be glad to correspond with anyone having any notes on the Frys of Devonshire, Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts.

E. A. FRY.

172 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

* * *

Nicholas Trefusis M.P. (*W.A.* xi., p. 26).—Like Mr. Pink, I should be glad to know more of this worthy. How close a political friend he was of Sir John Eliot may

be judged from that patriot's own reference to him in the House of Commons on March 22, 1628, when Eliot, describing the then recent election for Newport, at which he had been present, said: "In that election they were all willing to conferr the first place on mee, having formerly served them, but being otherwise elected I desire them to put it upon a neighbor of myne in the countrie; and hee for the first place was chosen with the generall consent of all" (*Launceston Past and Present*, p. 140). He remained true to the Patriot party despite the defection of many friends; and on July 28, 1642, with Richard Erisey and John Trefusis, was appointed by the Parliament a Deputy-Lieutenant of Cornwall (*Commons' Journals*, vol. ii., p. 694.) But a hint as to his later proclivities may be found in the fact that, having on December 21, 1646, been elected for Cornwall, he is speedily to be seen in company with Thomas Gewen, one of the most intractable of the Independents, for in the Corporation Records of Launceston is the following entry: "4^o Januar 1646 [1647; N.S.] Tho. Gewen, Ar: eligitur Burgen Parliam burgi pd in loco Ambr Manaton Et idem Thomas et Nichus Trefusis, Ar. sunt Jur. libr Burgen burgi pd." It is to be remembered that Trefusis also was a nephew of William Coryton. By the way, at what date was he excluded from the House of Commons?

London.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

Mohun quartered by Carew (*W.A.* xi., p. 26, par. 3).—A. J. J. says "Seveteenth century shields are not always reliable in the matter of quarterings, thus the coat of Mohun was introduced among the quarterings of Carew, although there was no issue of the marriage of the heiress of Mohun with Carew." This is a fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth century quartering as appears on the Carew monuments in Exeter Cathedral, Stratford on Avon, and Beddington. True the heiress Eleanor Mohun left no issue, but her husband John Carew had by his second wife Joan Talbot a son and heir who married Margaret Mohun common ancestress of the west country Carews. The arms were allowed to Carew by the Heralds' College on production of the request of the holder of Mohun's Otery. In proof, they were displayed when accuracy was jealously insisted on, and only qualified heraldic painters were licensed to practice. However, the Heralds themselves were accountable for many mistakes (see Lyte's *Dunster and its Lords*, Vivian's *Visitation of Devon*).

HERALDICUS.

* * *

Treverbyn and Prideaux (*W.A.* xi., p. 26).—A correspondent asks "Where did the name of Lansladron come from? From an ancient manor in St. Ewe, Cornwall, near St. Austell, mentioned in Domesday, under the name of Lanlaran, as held by Rainaldus (Reginald de Valletort) of Robert Earl of Morteyn, half brother of William the Conqueror (*Domesday, Corn: Ord: Surv: v.*)

The manor once had the finest park in the county. How it passed from Valletort I never inquired, possibly to a cadet, or with a daughter of the house *in libero maritagio*. Lansladron became a patronymic in the same way as Goviley from Ghivaile (*Domesday, Ib. vi.*) and Treverbyn (not Treverlyn as on p. 27) from Treverbin (*Ib.*) both held by Richard de Cardinan of the Earl of Morteyn. The descent of the manor of Lansladron through Goviley and Trerice, to Arundel is well known. Arundel's ancestor John Goviley, who held Goviley Mohr, had a brother Thomas who held Goviley Vean which descended through Restorkyk and Petit to Tresahar of Trevetan, in Budock, who removed thence to Goviley Vean, which my ancestor Ezechiel Tresahar sold to Boscawen, and Visct. Falmouth still holds it. It was a family tradition that Goviley passed by inheritance from the time of the conquest until Ezechiel sold it. The trace from Goviley to myself is given in Col. Vivian's *Visit: Corn: p. 495*. Treverbyn is near St. Austell. Hugh de Treverbyn had issue two daughters, Sibilla the elder married Sir John Dawney, whose daughter and heiress, Emeline, married Sir Edward Courtenay from whom I trace, and Elizabeth married first Wm. de Ralegh and secondly Sir Roger Prideaux, thus the arms were brought in. Treverbyn Courtenay came to the crown by the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, the other moiety of the manor, styled Treverbyn Trevanion, was bought with "Carhais Castle" by me in 1852 for a personal friend who relinquished his bargain. Through Carew I have a Mohun descent and 'a lawful right' to quarter Mohun by an especial permit which is one of the curiosities of heraldry.

H. H. DRAKE.

* * *

Castell and Prideaux (*W.A.* xi., pp. 26-27).—Roger Prideaux of Solden died 18 Jan. 1581-82, when his son and heir Nicholas was 32 years of age, consequently, he would be about 78 years old when he died, on 25 Jan. 1627-28. The third wife of Sir Nicholas was Mary dau. of John Castell of Ashbury and widow of Dr. Evan Morice, mar. lic. 16 Sept. 1611, she survived her husband and her will dated 28 Sept. 1640 was proved 10 Feb. 1647-48 P.C.C. (Essex 24.) I do not quite follow A. J. J. when he writes, "and his third wife being the widow of Dr. Evan Morice (not John) would not be very young, therefore, if of the same family as Jane Castell, have been at least a generation or two earlier, as the latter was living in 1703." I do not see the meaning of this. In my communication (*W.A.* x. p. 169) I simply gave the arms and quarterings of Prideaux as printed in Sir John Maclean's *History of Trigg Manor*, "allowed at the Visitation of 1620" and of course this being a Devonshire pedigree the Visitation of Devon was referred to. The corrections I offered to the readers of the *W.A.* were those, as I explained, made by Mr. Prideaux-Bruno,

A. J. J. states that the eighth quartering is Trerice, not Arundell of Trerice, with this I agree so far as this, that it certainly is not Arundell. Mr. Prideaux-Brune's note is "Arundell of Trerice represented by the coat of *Nansladron*." A. J. J. enquires "Where did the name *Nansladron* come from?" this is a fair question to put by anyone not knowing the peculiarities of Cornish names and Heraldry, and I will answer it to the best of my ability. The names of *Lansladron* and *Nansladron* were one and the same. The arms of *Nansladron* or *Lansladron* were *Sa. three chevrons Arg.* The Arms of *Lansladron* were *As. three chev. Sa.* The Arms of Trerice were *Sa. three chev. Arg.*, also *Arg. three chev. Sa.* being the Arms of *Lansladron* adopted by Trerice: there is a great deal of confusion in this, but the result appears to be that the eighth quartering on the Prideaux shield is, as Mr. Prideaux-Brune has put it, *Nansladron* brought in by Arundell, but not correctly, for as A. J. J. puts it, the Prideaux marriage with Catherine dau. of Sir John Arundell of Trerice only conveyed the right to quarter Beville of Gwarnick with Arundell on a canton, and any arms quartered by her mother's ancestors, which would include Carminow and many others. Without doubt there are several quarterings omitted in the Prideaux shield which might have been inserted.

J. L. V.

London.

* * *

The Smallest Church (*W.A. x.*, p. 189).—Neither Brent Tor Church nor Culbone Church is entitled to the distinction of being the smallest in the country, for both edifices, miniature though they be, must yield the palm to St. Lawrence in the Isle of Wight. Mr. R. N. Worth, in his *Tourist's Guide to Devonshire*, gives the dimensions of the two Devonshire churches as follows:—

Brent Tor.—Nave 37 feet 6 inches long, and 14 feet 9 inches wide, and at the wall plate barely 11 feet high. Tower, 40 feet high.

Culbone.—Length, 33 feet; width, 12 feet. "Yet it has its chancel screen," he adds, "and pulpit, and pews, and sacarium all complete, with a little bell-turret and a tiny porch. Small as it is, it can hold the 'parish'; for at the last census the population was but 30!"

Now St. Lawrence Church, in the Isle of Wight, is smaller in both dimensions. "The original dimensions"—I am quoting from Jenkinson's *Guide to the Isle of Wight*—"were 20 feet by 11 feet and 6 feet to the eaves. The first Earl of Yarborough lengthened it 10 feet by the addition of a chancel, and he also added a porch and bell-turret." This church is not at present used for services, another having been built near by. Mr. Jenkinson says, "there are churches in the mountainous districts of Cumberland and Westmorland which claim the same distinction," but he does not afford any means of testing this by giving their dimensions.

Mr. Percy G. Stone, in his admirable work on *The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*, at present in course of publication, gives views of this Church of St. Lawrence under Wathe, both before and after its extension in the early part of the century by the first Earl of Yarborough. He gives its original dimensions as 20 feet by 12 feet, but seems uncertain as to its still being the smallest church in the country after the addition of the chancel.

In the *Hampshire Antiquary* (Southampton: *Hampshire Independent* Office), Vol. 1. (1891), page 85, there is a note on this subject quoted from "Abbeys and Churches." In this the width of St. Lawrence Church is given as 12 feet, and the length of "Culbon" Church as 34 feet, an excess of a foot over the dimensions given in the above guide books. "At Pilham, in Lincolnshire," it is further mentioned, "a parish church was built for a congregation of 58, and the builders were so economical of space that they dispensed with a chancel, putting the Communion table in an apse of 6½ feet deep. Without this recess the church would not be 27 feet long. In Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, placed where in olden times they would serve the needs of the scanty scattered populations upon the sheep grazing downs, there may still be found an occasional church of wondrously small dimensions, whose fame even for this type of lowliness has never been noised abroad. As these little houses of prayer were in their prime in the three-decker days, so to speak, when the parson and the clerk were inseparable, and when high enclosed pews wasted what little space there was for use, it is easy to understand that the arrival of a few children home for the Christmas holidays would make all the difference between an ordinary and a crowded congregation. The Chilcombe parishioners, for example, numbered, a short time since, 21 persons, and in the absence of a belfry or any other tower, the congregation were summoned by a small bell suspended from the arch at the west end of the church." But is it not an error to date these churches from the "three-decker days"? Some at least go back long before that period. St. Lawrence, i.w., dates back at least to the time of Edward I., and Mr. Percy Stone believes that it was probably built towards the close of the twelfth century. When in Cornwall some years ago I visited the little ruined church of Peranzabuloe (St. Piran in the Sands). This edifice carries us back to the time of the early British Church, and is supposed by some to be of pre-Saxon date. I should think it would vie in littleness with the other churches named above, but have no means of testing this. I have a copy of the Rev. C. Trelawny Collins's book on "Perranzabuloe" (London, 1837), and looked to see if he gives the dimensions, but apparently he does not. Smallness is however a general characteristic of pre-Norman churches, though of course it would not be correct to argue that a small church is therefore pre-Norman.

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"Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

A History of Nottinghamshire (Popular County Histories).
By CORNELIUS BROWN. London: Elliot Stock, 1891.

WE are glad to welcome another goodly volume belonging to this popular series. The history of the "popular Midland Shire" is second to none in the country for interest and exciting scenes, and well has Mr. Brown told the story, though he has been compelled to condense his narrative to the three hundred pages which appears to be the limit assigned by the publisher. The work is admirably arranged, being divided into chapters, each dealing with some particular district, supplemented by other chapters dealing respectively with the Geology, the Art and Architecture, the Legends, Traditions, and Anecdotes, Dialect and Folklore, Flora and Fauna, etc. When we remember the extent of the county, the number of lordly homes it contains, the beauty of its scenery, the celebrity of many of its sons, and the grandeur of its architectural features, with all the other interesting points connected with its history and topography, we are fain to confess that an author who can make such a satisfactory record in so limited a space, must have mastered the details of his subject in an extraordinary manner. He tells us just as much as we want to know, and indicates where we may find fuller details upon some of the interesting subjects of which he treats. We feel sure that the "History of Nottinghamshire" will not be the least popular of all Mr. Stock's County Histories, and we congratulate both author and publisher upon the excellent work produced.

The History, Principles, and Practice of Symbolism in Christian Art. By F. EDWARD HULME, F.L.S., F.S.A. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1891. 3/6.

This work covers an extensive field, and deals with a most interesting subject. The writer explains the use of symbols of all kinds and in all ages, chiefly confining himself, of course, to those in use amongst Christians and in Christian communities. One is surprised in glancing through the volume, to find how numerous have been the symbols, allegories, and types in use, how much they reveal, from whence they were originally derived, and what important elements they are in Christian worship and belief. The book is well illustrated, and teems with information drawn from a great variety of sources, showing that the author has thoroughly mastered his subject, and speaks with authority. We commend it to all Biblical students as a necessary volume.

History of Cornwall for my Children by their Father.
[Thurstan C. Peter.] Redruth, 1891.

In this unpretending little volume will be found an interesting, if brief, account of Cornish history, shewing the events which have made the fine old county what it is, and the various causes which have combined to build up the character of the Cornish people.

The different battles in which Cornishmen have taken a prominent part, are commented upon; and Cornish children will be proud to learn how their forefathers fought for their religious and civil liberties in the days gone by, and distinguished themselves above their fellows for courage, endurance, and steady pluck. One wishes that the work had been larger and fuller, and that the glossary of old Cornish words had been more extensive, but doubtless it will answer the purpose for which it was designed, and interest the rising generation in some of the chief features of the rugged land in which they were born.

MORWENSTOW.

There should surely be enough remaining admirers of "Hawker of Morwenstow" to prevent the appeal which has just been issued by the Rev. J. Tagert, the present vicar of that wild Cornish parish, being without result. The tower of the old church is now in the hands of the contractor, and the memory of the former parson—Robert Stephen Hawker, poet and romancer—will probably secure the payment of most of the cost. If only for one circumstance he deserved more than passing fame, and that is that he wrote so excellent an imitation of an old ballad as to deceive even such an expert as Macaulay. The latter, in the first volume of his "History," quoted as genuine a story supposed to have been written at the time of the trial of the Seven Bishops (of whom Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of Bristol, was one, with the refrain—

And shall Trelawny die, and shall Trelawny die?

Then twenty thousand Cornishmen shall know the reason why?

There is little doubt that the refrain was old, but Hawker tacked on the verses, and passed them off upon Macaulay as equally antique. And the false has now become so closely mingled with the true that when the Cornishmen resident in London now assemble for their annual dinner they solemnly but in stentorian tones give forth "The Song of the Western Men" as their county anthem.—*Birmingham Daily Post and Journal*, October 21st, 1891.

Bibliographical Notes.

We are requested to announce that a new work on "The Birds of Devon" is now in the press. Its authors are W. S. M. D'Urban, F.L.S., F.G.S., formerly Curator of the Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, and the Rev. Murray A. Mathew, M.A., F.L.S., Member of the Ornithologists' Union. It will be published by R. H. Porter, 18 Prince's Street, Cavendish Square, London, and will be issued to Subscribers at 15/6. We reserve a fuller notice for our next number.

A notice of the Fourth Edition of Mr. Thomas Greenwood's "Public Libraries" (Cassell) will appear in our next issue.

Mr. George Clinch, of the British Museum, has in preparation a work on "Mayfair and Belgravia," as a companion volume to his works on "Bloomsbury and St. Giles's," "Marylebone and St. Pancras," &c. It will be published by Messrs. Truslone and Shirley, ordinary copies at 12/-, large paper 21/-.

Mr. William Andrews announces as in the press, "Bygone Northamptonshire, its History, Folk-lore, and Memorable Men and Women." It will be very fully illustrated.

Particulars of the "Ex Libris Society" may be obtained of W. H. K. Wright, Editor of the *Western Antiquary*. The Journal is issued monthly and contains many beautiful illustrations of rare and curious book-plates.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Owing to pressure of new matter this month, the continuation of "Some Sheriffs' Expenses in Cornwall," by Messrs. R. and A. F. Robbins, is unavoidably held over.

In our next number will appear an original article on "West Country Apparitions," by Mr. Alfred Wallis, F.R.S.L., of Exeter; also a continuation of Mr. F. Cecil Lane's paper on the "Cornish Fencibles," with supplementary notes.

Contributions to Devonshire Bibliography are earnestly solicited by the Editor.

The Index to the Tenth Series of the *Western Antiquary* is now ready and will be sent in due course to every Subscriber. The Editor is now prepared to receive sets of Vol. X. for binding on the usual terms.

Subscriptions to Vol. XI, are now due. Remittances should be as follows:—

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

THE EX LIBRIS SOCIETY.

[Re-printed from the *Western Magazine and Portfolio*, of Nov., 1891.]

THE name and objects of this society will be somewhat mysterious to the majority of our readers, as the society is a new one, and its *raison d'être* only known to the initiated. However, as its origin is in some respects local, and its journal is printed in Plymouth, we may be pardoned if we briefly allude to it in this place. The term "Ex Libris" is a general title, now in use in England, America, and on the continent, for book-labels, or as they are more ordinarily termed, book-plates, consisting of the more or less pictorial, armorial, or grotesque labels pasted inside the covers of books to denote their ownership. Thus the old-fashioned inscription which our grandfathers wrote inside their books—

"This book belongs to William Smith,
etc., etc.,

Steal not this book, etc., etc.,"

is now almost entirely superseded by armorial or other designs, some of them exceedingly beautiful and well-executed, and many of them possessing high artistic merit. Not that the introduction of book-plates is a new thing, for they have, in one form or another, existed as long as printed books. They had their origin in Germany, the fatherland of the printing-press; they have been extensively used in France, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, and other European countries; and in England for nearly three centuries they have held a conspicuous place in the annals of book possession. This being the case, it is little matter for wonder that some enthusiasts have taken to their collection and arrangement and of late to their classification, description, and scientific study. The rage for the collection of postage stamps is well-known, and possesses great interest for many persons, but this form of bibliomania is not so well-known or universally followed. During the present year, however, thanks to the exertions of Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the Plymouth Borough Librarian, these enthusiasts have organised themselves into a society, called the Ex Libris Society, and have started a journal. The society now numbers nearly two hundred members; its head quarters are in London, where it has a large and highly representative council, of which Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., is the chairman; Mr. Walter Hamilton is the treasurer; Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A., the heraldic editor; and Mr. W. H. K. Wright the general editor and honorary secretary. The first number of the journal was issued in July, and it is being continued from month to month. Messrs. A. and C. Black, London, are the publishers, and the journal is printed by Mr. W. F. Westcott, of the "Frankfort Press," Plymouth. Many most interesting articles have already appeared, and the illustrations, which are numerous, are choice and well-executed. Without going into details it may suffice to say that the journal is a model of its kind, and admirably answers the aims of its promoters. When we add that some collectors of *Ex Libris* have 20,000, 30,000, and even 50,000 specimens, it will sufficiently prove the sanity of those who indulge in this pretty pursuit, and the great scope afforded them for continuous efforts to obtain new examples.



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Vol. XI.

A DEVONSHIRE KING OF ARMS.

BY W. H. H. ROGERS, F.S.A.

AMONG the numerous *Worthies* the county of Devon has produced, in science, literature, art, song and arms, there should also be included another, unique in his way, one who attained the foremost position in heraldic and genealogic lore.—Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, who was born at Ottery St. Mary, in 1730.

From "*Short Notes on the Parish and Church of Ottery St. Mary,*" by Dr. Cornish the vicar, 1869,—we get the following notice of him:—

"Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, was born at Ottery St. Mary, 10 December 1730, o.s.—and died 22 April 1822, in the ninety-second year of his age.

In early life he entered the Navy as a midshipman, but quitted the service in 1751, and eight years after was appointed by the Earl of Effingham, then exercising the office of Earl-Marshal for the Duke of Norfolk, to the office of Blue-Mantle Pursuivant of Arms. He rose by degrees to the highest dignity in the Heralds' College and proclaimed on 31 January 1820, King George IV.,—but was unable to take part in his Coronation. It is a curious fact that he officiated at the interment of a Prince or Princess of each generation in a succession of six generations of the House of Brunswick, beginning with King George II., and ending with the Princess Charlotte and her Royal Infant.

While serving as a midshipman on board the *Blandford* off the coast of Guinea in 1750, he was carried overboard from the effect of a tornado, with the main-mast of the ship, whilst standing on the topsail yard, encouraging the sailors to do their duty. By the interposition of Providence, at a moment when the attention of the whole crew was directed to disincumber the vessel from the wreck, he was observed enveloped in the shattered rigging, floating alongside the ship, and he owed his immediate rescue to the hand of his shipmate, afterward Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill.

In grateful commemoration of his wonderful escape from death, he adopted the following arms, which were assigned to him when he became Lancaster Herald:—*Argent, a Neptune crowned with an eastern crown of gold, his trident sable, headed or, issuing from a stormy ocean, the sinister hand grasping the head of a ship's mast appearing above the waves as part of the wreck, all proper; on a chief azure, the Arctic Polar star of the first, between two water-bougets of the second.* His motto was "NAUFRAGUS IN PORTUM."

Sir Isaac Heard is said to have been an excellent Latin scholar, and a good modern linguist, which enabled him to acquit himself with great distinction on several occasions of the investiture of foreign princes."

It was on the mother's side that, more peculiarly Sir Isaac may be claimed as being of Devonshire extraction. She was the only daughter (and apparently ultimate heir of the family) of a gentleman-yeoman named Michell, possessing estates in the parishes of Branscombe and Salcombe. He probably resided on his Salcombe estate, and in the churchyard of that parish he is interred. To this family we shall subsequently make further reference.

A pedigree of the Knight's family has lately appeared in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. iv., second series, No. 14, compiled by J. H. Fuller, Esq., F.S.A., Dublin. From this we learn that the name Heard, is probably a variant of several spellings akin beginning with the same letter, as also of Yearde, or our own antient and familiar Devonshire name Yarde. It also appears that Sir Isaac stated his family was of Wiltshire extraction, but gives as his "paternal coat," substantially the same blazon as Yarde of Devon,—*Argent, a chevron gules, between three water-bougets sable.* For his Crest,—*A demi-goat salient, gorged with a ducal coronet.* Motto,—"*TOUJOURS FIDÈLE.*" It will be seen also in the coat assigned to him, when he became Lancaster Herald, and

previously referred to, he is said to have introduced therein, the *water-bouget*, the badge of Yarde.

The earliest name recorded in the pedigree is John Heard, "of the County of Wilts." He migrated to Ireland, and married Mary, daughter of John Heanes, of Bandon, county Cork; his will was dated 20 April 1619. This John had two sons: Henry, the eldest, from whom the present existing descent of Heard, of Ireland, derive, and John, a posthumous son (the ancestor of Sir Isaac), who deceased about 1670. The family of Heard appear to have occupied, and still continue to hold a good social position in the county of Cork.

Isaac Heard, apparently third son of John, who died in 1670, came to England, and was a merchant of Bridgewater, in Somerset. He married Mary, sole daughter and heiress of William Maysey, of Bridgewater, twice Mayor of that town, and widow of Alexander Bowles, of Bridgewater, gent. He died and was buried at Bridgewater, 2 April 1704.

John Heard, the only surviving son of Isaac aforesaid, was of Bridgewater, and afterwards of London. He was born 30 May 1698, died at Richmond, in Surrey, and was there buried, 24 June 1759. He married Elizabeth only daughter, and at length heir of Benjamin Michell, of Seaside in Branscombe, and Slade, in Salcombe, Devon. She was born 1 August 1705, married 11 June 1726, died 22 September 1778, and was buried at St. George's Cemetery, Bloomsbury. They had two sons Isaac (afterwards Garter); Benjamin who died unmarried 26 September 1765, and four daughters.

Sir Isaac, who appears to have been his parents' third child, was born at Ottery St. Mary, 10 December 1730, and baptized 22 January following. He was constituted Blue Mantle Pursuivant, 5 December 1759; Lancaster Herald, 3 July 1761; Norroy King of Arms, 18 October 1774; Clarencieux, 16 March 1780; Garter Principal King of Arms; Gentle-

man Usher of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Brunswick Herald, 1 May 1784. He was Knighted at a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, 2 June 1786.

Sir Isaac was married twice, and each time to a widow. First, to Katherine, second daughter of Andrew Tyler, of New England, gent., by Miriam, sister of Sir William Pepperell, of Kittery, New Hampshire, Bart.; and widow of David Ochterlony, of Boston, New England, second son of Alexander Ochterlony, of Pitforthly, in the shire of Angus, Esq. She was married to Sir Isaac, 7 March 1770, died 30 August 1783, and was buried at St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Secondly, Sir Isaac married 17 August 1787, — Alicia, daughter of Charles Hayes, of Chelsea, gent., by Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of Francis Black, Esq., and widow of John George Felton, Esq., Inspector General of the Customs for the Leeward Islands.

Sir Isaac, who left no issue, died 29 April 1822, aged 92. Where he was buried does not appear, but a tablet of white marble to his memory is affixed to the west wall of the cloister of the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and is thus inscribed:—

HUNC JUXTA PARIETEM DEPOSITÆ SUNT MORTALES
EXUVIÆ VIRI VENERABILIS ET PROBATISSIMI
ISAACI HEARD
EQUITIS AURATI GARTERI PRINCIPALIS REGIS
ARMORUM CUIUS OFFICIUM XXXVIII PER
ANNOS SUMMA CUM INTEGRITATE ET INDEFESSA
SEDULITATE ADUSQUE VITÆ TERMINUM
EXERCUIT VARUS FECLALIBUS MUNIIS PIUSQUAM
LXII ANNOS PERFUNCTUS OBIIT DIE XXIX
APRILIS M. D. CCCXXII ÆTATIS SUÆ, XCII.

QUEM SI NOVERIS AMASTI.

Above the inscription is a shield:—*Per pale: dexter, — a St. George's Cross, in a chief, a garter between a lion passant guardant and a fleur-de-lys; sinister, the coat assigned to him as previously described when he became Lancaster Herald, but with no water-bougets in the chief; over the shield is placed the Crown of the Garter King of Arms.*

Of the family of Michell, from whom Sir Isaac descended, (on the mother's side), few particulars are known. They were evidently however of gentle descent, and probably resided at Slade, in Salcombe, an estate of some extent, with a residence on it of considerable size, much modernised of late years, but still shewing some traces of olden days. It is situated about a half a mile east of the church, in one of those little pleasant "combes," that slope down to the sea, called Dunscombe.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century, Slade was held by Hooper, who was probably succeeded in the possession by Michell. Two generations of them appear to have held it until the middle of the last century, and the extinction of the family in the male line, when it passed to Leigh.

The Michells were probably an offshoot of the old Somersetshire family of that name, from the similarity of their arms found on the monument in Salcombe Church, compared with those as given for Michaell in the *Visitation* for Somerset for 1623, and borne by the present existing family of Michell of Langport and Huish-Episcopi.

In the nave of Salcombe Church there is a mural monument to the memory of the parents of Sir Isaac's mother, and her five brothers, with this inscription.

"In Memory of Edmond, Son of Benjamin Michell, of this Parish, Gent', who died the 15th of Decem^r, 1721, Aged 18 Years. William Michell Died at Sea, on or upon the 18th of June, 1734, Aged 17 years. Benjamin Died ye 19th of Oct^r, 1734, Aged 24 Years. John Michell died the 17th of August 1737, Aged 36 Years.

Also of their PARENTS,—BENJ^m MICHELL, Gent: who died the 1st of April 1751, Aged 73. And of ELIZABETH, his RELICT the Dau'r and Heir of EDMOND ROWE, Gent: who died the 11th of March, 1760. Aged 83.

THOMAS MICHELL, Gent: son of the said BENJAMIN and ELIZABETH, in whom concluded all the male Issue of this antient and respectable Family, died without Issue the 8th of Sep^r 1785. Aged 77.

His sole Nephew ISAAC HEARD, GARTER, P.C.—1785."

Arms,—*Per chevron gules and sable, a chevron between three swans argent*,—(MICHELL) impaling

—*Argent, a beehive on a stock, surrounded by bees volant, sable.* (ROWE ?)

The burial place of the Michells was in the churchyard on the south side of the chancel, where there is a large mound, and inserted on the chancel wall immediately opposite is a stone thus inscribed:—

"Near this Place lie the Bodies of BENJAMIN MICHELL, GENT:—Buried the 4 April 1751. Aged 73. And ELIZABETH his RELICT, Buried the 14 of March 1760, Aged 83. And also of THOMAS MICHELL, GENT: their sole surviving Son; Buried the 15 of Sep^r 1785. Aged 77. ISAAC HEARD, GARTER, P.C.—1785."

Mrs. Michell, Sir Isaac's grandmother, was also of gentle descent. She was the only daughter of Edmund Rowe, Esq., of Clyst St. George, who died in 1687, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Codrington, Esq., of Dodington, in the county of Gloucester. Edmund Rowe was the son of Edmund Rowe, Rector of Lympstone, ob: 1675, by his wife Ann Prideaux, daughter of Sir Thomas Prideaux, Knt, of Nutwell, in Woodbury.

From the Rev. Edmund Butcher's *New Guide to Sidmouth and its environs*, published about 1820, we get this information with regard to the family of Michell.—

"Slade House, placed at the head of the beautiful and richly wooded vale of Dunscombe (in Salcombe), commands a delightful view of the sea, it was built by the late William Leigh, Esq., and is now the residence of his son. It formerly belonged to the Michells of Salcombe.

The family of Michell, previously to their removal to Slade, resided for nearly two centuries in a mansion called Sea-side House, within the parish of Branscombe, now a farm-house. its situation is salubrious and near the sea. There is an interesting tradition in the family, which has been conveyed to us by respectable authority, that a number of unfortunate persons, informed against, for having been seen among Monmouth's followers, yet wholly innocent of any overt act of rebellion, or intention of committing any offensive acts; were sheltered in a cavern, or secret recess, or recesses, on the sea shore near to Sea-side House, and supported with provisions by John Michell, Esq.—the great-grandfather of Sir Isaac Heard, —and his wife, during several weeks, or at least, until the fury of the Judge (Jefferys) and executioners, and the rigour of the government under James II. had begun to subside.

The above-mentioned John Michell (who was a steady adherent to the Royalist cause) paid £140, as a composition for his estate, as appears by a list of the nobility, clergy and gentry, who compounded for their estates in 1655. The estate was afterwards wrested from him by the violence of the times,—but repurchased,—yet he met with better treatment than many others,—for William Isack of Gittisham, Esq., father of his wife Joan, was considered to be a strong adherent of the Cromwellian interest.

This John Michell died in 1710, aged 80,—his wife Joan, the sole daughter and heir of the said William Isack, in September 1730, aged 100,—and Ursula Michell, his mother, whose family name was Drake, died in 1690, aged 100. These three persons were buried in Branscombe Church, and their advanced ages may be adduced as some proof of the salubrity of the air in which they resided."

Thus far Mr. Butcher's notes. A reference to the Branscombe Register gives the following further particulars of the earlier members of the Michell family. In the *Baptisms*, two children of *John Michell* and *Ursula* his wife,—*Anna*, 3 February 1634, and *Sarah*, 10 May 1637. Six children of *John Michell*, gent., and *Joan* his wife,—*John*, 15 February 1660; *Isacke*, 14 July 1663; *Thomas*, 20 December 1664; *Ursula*, 18 December 1666; *John*, 8 January 1669; *Sarah*, 24 March 1670. In the *Burials*, three children of *John* and *Joan Michell*,—*William*, 29 October 1660; *John*, 17 September 1661; *John*, 10 January 1668; and *Mrs. Michell* widow, 27 November 1691; *Mrs. Sarah Michell*, 30 October 1692; *Mrs. Ursula Michell*, 12 October 1703.

If the Mrs. Ursula Michell was a Drake by birth, she was probably of the Wiscombe branch, for among them Ursula was a family name. Robert Drake of the Ashe descent,—the first settler at Wiscombe, died in 1600, one of his daughters was named Ursula; assuming the lady lived to be a centenarian, and died in 1691, it may have been her. The Sarah and Ursula Michell, buried in 1692 and 1703, were probably the daughters of John and Joan Michell, born respectively in 1670, and 1666, and the old lady's grand-daughters. There was a strain of the Drakes, who descended from the parent stock at Littleham,

located at Dunscombe, the intermediate "combe" between Branscombe and Salcombe. Sundry generations of them, lived there, and inscriptions to their memory with the family arms, occur on a flat stone in Salcombe Church. In the Branscombe Register is recorded the baptism of *Susanna*, the daughter of *Robert Drake*, vicar, and *Susanna*, his wife, 10 March 1654. There is no memorial to the Michells in Branscombe Church.

Sea-side "House," as Mr. Butcher terms it,—the earlier residence of the Michells before they migrated to Slade in Dunscombe,—is a building of moderate dimensions, exhibiting characteristic traces of the earlier part of the seventeenth century, and there still exists within it a nicely panelled room dating about the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The situation, a little way up the eastern side of the deep combe, near to and fronting the sea, is very sheltered and delightful.

A curious circumstance relative to Sir Isaac's reputation as a linguist, as mentioned by Dr. Cornish, is narrated in Jerom Murch's *History of the Presbyterian, and General Baptist Churches, in the West of England*, page 326,—in the biography of the Rev. Francis Webb, sometime stationed at Honiton and other pastorates, a man of great literary attainments, and singular independence of character:—

"In 1786, he (Mr. Webb) went to Hesse Cassel, with Sir Isaac Heard, who was deputed to convey the ensign of the Order of the Garter, to the Landgrave of Hesse. The Latin oration delivered at the investiture was the production of Mr. Webb's pen."

A well engraved portrait of Sir Isaac from a painting by A. W. Devis, Esq., appeared in the *European Magazine* for the 15th of January, 1819. He appears to have been a man of good presence, and grave, thoughtful countenance, habited in a velvet coat with the Riband and Badge of the Garter dependent on the breast.

It is a far cry from rural Salcombe to royal Windsor, that witnessed the beginning and

conclusion of the King of Arms life,—from the peaceful scenes of country surroundings, to the grand pageants rife in the precincts of the Court, where he was one of its most distinguished and prominent officials. An almost charmed existence was accorded him,—when quite a youth, snatched as it were miraculously from the jaws of death, amid the perils of the wreck, he returned in safety to his native land, where his span of life was lengthened to near a century's duration,—spent through a strange transformation of vocation, with fortune following his steps,—among the highest and noblest of the realm; until in the fulness of time the King of Terrors bade the King of Arms divest himself of his tabard and lay down his crown.

“The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

ERMINGTON.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

(Continued from page 37.)

IN the window of a chapel opening from the south aisle are the following three shields with an inscription stating that it is in memory of Grace Freeman, relict of T. Barttelot Bartlett of Ludbrook House and Marldon in this county; she died at Shaldon in April 1874, aged 84; this window was placed by her son the Rev. J. M. Bartlett of the Manor House, Ludbrook. The arms in the window are; 1st shield. *Quarterly per fess indent arg. and gu. four crescents counterchanged* Bartlett. 2nd shield, *Az. semée of crosses crosslet and three cinquefoil arg.*, D'Arcy. 3rd shield, *Erms. a lion pass. gu.* This seems to be an error of *Ermines*, when it ought to be *Ermine*, Drewe.

The following from mural tablets in this chapel will explain the reason for the arms of D'Arcy and Drewe appearing in the window.

N. A. Bartlett of the Manor House Ludbrook, Esq., H.M. Commissioner, died in 1810 aged 73. Anne, daughter of Capt. Douglas, R. N., and wife of the Revd. N. Bartlett, for 31 years minister of this parish, died at Ludbrook House in 1826. J. M. Bartlett of Ludbrook Manor House, Esq., son of the above N. A. Bartlett, died at Newton in 1834. J. Moysey of Ludbrook Manor, gent. died in 1773. ———

The next tablet in point of date is for Christian Drew, of Lovel Spinluff, wife of Col. Drewe, of the Enniskillen Dragoons (who was at Waterloo), and daughter of N. A. Bartlet, of Marldon and Ludbrook, Esq., J.P.; she died in November, 1856. This monument was erected by her nephew, the Rev. J. M. de L. Bartlett.

The third tablet is for J. D'Arcy, H.M. Consul at Ostend, died October, 1876. He was the son of Capt. D'Arcy, 13th Dragoons, and Mary, daughter of N. A. Bartlet, of Ludbrook and Marldon, Esq. ———

In a printed sheet which professes to be a “History of Lodebroca Ludbrooke,” we are told that in 1086 the Manor of Lodebrok was held by Reginald de Valletorta, and by him under Roger, Earl of Moretaine,” and it gives the particulars of the land, referring to Domesday Exon, page 198.

There is some error here for at the date named Robert (not Roger) Earl of Mortein in the Contentin held most of the land in Cornwall, by gift of his uterine brother William the Conqueror.

We are next told that in 1088, Reginald de Valletorta held it of William Burgh, Earl of Cornwall. Now here again is an error, there never was a William Burgh, Earl of Cornwall, in 1088, Robert was still living, and was probably slain in Mowbray's rebellion in Northumberland in 1095, being succeeded by his son William de Mortein, on whose attainder in 1106, when the dignity and estates reverted to the Crown, and the title of Earl of Cornwall

after being held for less than a year by Alain de Bretagne, was conferred on Reginald de Dunstanville, an illegitimate son of Henry I., but reverted to the Crown, and was conferred by Richard I. on his brother John, who, succeeding to the Crown, granted in 1217 the farm of the county of Cornwall with the title of Earl, to a bastard son of Reginald de Dunstanville, but he resigned it in 1220, since which time the honour has vested in members of the Royal House, with the exception of from 1307 to 1318 when it was held by Sir Piers de Gaveston. So far we can see clearly who were the chief Lords while Ludbroke was an appendage to the Earldom of Cornwall.

It is greatly to be regretted that this "History" was not written with a little more care and definiteness, we get "De Lodebroke (why a capital D?) three or four times without any christian name, which to say the least is unsatisfactory. In 1300 this History tells us, "De Lodebroke had the fee of Lodebroke feoffed to him by the Crown on the death of Edmund, Duke of Cornwall, see *Inq. P. M.* 12966." The reference to the Inquisition is also doubtful. As a matter of fact there was no Duke of Cornwall at that date. On referring to the volumes of Index to the *Inq. P. M.* in the Record Office, the only mention of Lodroke (or de Ludbroke) as a surname is John de Lodebrok, parson of Shepedene, co. Norfolk, *Inq. P. M.*, No. 29, 10th Edw. III., and John de Lodbroke chr., who holds Lodbrok manor, Herbury Manor and Toneworthe Manor all in the county of Warwick. This Lodbroke Manor in Warwickshire is mentioned in *Inq. P. M.*, No. 26, 11 Ric. II. and *Inq. P. M.*, No. 24, 17 Ric. II., among the lands of Sir Henry de Ferrers of Grolely held in that county. This Lodebroke is now Ladbroke, a parish in Warwickshire. Nor does a careful examination of the Index reveal any person of the name of Meschuy, Moysney or Moysey. In an Inquisition (No. 138, 31 Edw. I.) Ludbroke is mentioned among other lands, with the Manor and

hundred of Ermington, as the property of Gilbert Fitz Stephen then deceased.

In an *Inq. P. M.* (No. 51, 7 Hen. V.) of the lands of Richard Champernoune, among others in Devon is named, South Lodebroke, Modbury Manor, &c. Again in the *Inq. P. M.* (No. 30, 15 Edw. IV.) on the death of John Champernoune is mentioned Modbury, Ludbroke, Avonmouth and Worthy, with divers messuages and lands in Plymouth, &c.

Although we find frequent mention of Ermington Manor, there appears no trace of Ludbroke in Ermington as a Manor, though it is so termed in the Exon Domesday book.

Of course these notes do not profess to be at all exhaustive, but only stray jottings, from material at hand, in the attempt to reconcile some of the statements in the aforesaid "History." We should be glad to have been able to work the whole matter out more fully.

There are some half-a-dozen Ludbrooks (Lodebroke &c.) in Exon Domesday Book.

On 27 Dec. 1407, Bishop Stafford granted a licence to William Brounyng, Vicar of Modbury to celebrate in the chapel of the B.V.M. at Lodebrok. So that it is evident there must then have been a hamlet there of some size to induce the Bishop to permit the celebration of Mass there.

If the family of Moysey had held the dignity of Lords of the Manor of Ludbrooke for so long a period, and by inheritance from an earlier family of Lords of the Manor, we should be sure to find some trace or record of their armorial bearings and pedigree somewhere, if not in one of the Vistations of the County where we might reasonably expect it; while in 1765 arms were granted to the Moysey family of Henton, co. Somerset, whom we are told were a branch of the family at Ermington. No doubt there were Moyses between A.D. 1500-1600 when Lysons mentions the existence of many generations, in the position of worthy yeomen, or who soon after became such. Lysons makes the statement

evidently from what he had been told by their representative, and gives no evidence of any kind, not even christian names, nothing but the bare statement. Another evidence against the Moysey family being Lords of the Manor, is that they never occur in the Registers either of Ermington or Modbury as gentleman, nor even as 'Mr.' until the late date shown below. The following extracts from the Indexes to the Wills at the Exeter Probate Registry give some clue, though very far from a complete list.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRY.

- 1631.—Will of Robert Moysey of Kennerly.
 1671.—Adm. to effects of Humphrey Moysey of Collumpton.

TOTNES ARCHDEACONRY.

- 1711, Oct.—Will of Elizabeth Moysey of Ermington.
 1716, April.—Will of John Moysey of Ermington.
 1721-2, Jan.—Will of Marjory Moysey of Ermington.
 1725, April.—Adm. of effects of John Moysey of Ermington.
 1731, Dec.—Will of Agnes Moysey of Ermington.
 1737, Aug.—Will of Thomas Moysey of Ermington.

MARRIAGE LICENCES BISHOP OF EXETER'S ACT BOOKS.

- 1723, April 11.—John Perring, of Modbury, tallow-chandler, and Agnes Moysey, of Ermington, spinster.

There is no memorial whatever to anyone of this name in Ermington Church, but in the churchyard near the south porch is a table tomb commemorating John Moysey of . . . gent., who died 13 November, 1775, aged 33. The slab which has some ornamental scrolls but no arms, is much obliterated. We cull the following from

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.
 WEDDINGS.

- 1739, June 25.—Mr. John Moysey and Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson.

BURIALS.

- 1711, March 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Moysey.
 1721, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Margaret Moysey.
 1724, Feb. 10.—Mr. John Moysey.

With regard to the successors of Moysey, at Ludbrook, the family of Bartlett; as we

have not been favoured with information from the family we must fall back on such fragments as our collections afford. At the close of the "History" already often referred to is a statement that a "Silver Seal of Four Crescents (200 years old) borne by Walter Bartlet who came with his Father William Bartlet from Sussex" is in the possession of J. Moysey de L. Bartlet. We happen to have an impression of this seal, the style of which is certainly no earlier than the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Now after such a wide mistake regarding the age of the seal, we are quite justified in not accepting the assertion that Walter Bartlet came from Sussex with his father William without it is supported by very good evidence. The name of Bartlett is derived from the christian name of Bartholomew, and from its very common occurrence is difficult to trace, for it frequently turns up in all directions. There was a family of Bartlet belonging to the lesser gentry, seated at Weston, and after at Hole in Branscombe from the early part of the sixteenth century; the Will of William Bartlet of Branscombe was proved in 1640 (Principal Registry, Probate Court, Exeter), that of William Bartlet, of Hole, in Branscombe, was proved in the same Court in 1752; while in Branscombe Church are seven monuments to the family, the earliest being to Ann, wife of Ellis Bartlett, who died in 1606, all having their arms, *Arg. two bars betw. three cinquefoils sa.*

BISHOP OF EXETER'S ACT BOOKS.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- 1720, Nov. 14.—James Turner of Dittisham, husbandman, and Mary Bartlett, of Marldon.
 1723, Aug. 17.—William Bartlett, of Maldron, sailor, and Mary Bickford, of S. Mary Church, widow.
 1725, Dec. 14.—John Bartlett, of Ide, clerk, and Susan Jory, of S. Andrew, Plymouth, spinster.
 1727, June 17.—Thomas Bartlett, of Marldon, clothier, and Elizabeth Phillips, of Marldon, spinster.
 1729, May 22.—Henry Holdich, of Totnes, and Rebecca Bartlett, of Marldon, spinster.

1729, Dec. 19.—Jacob Bartlett, of Marldon, and Joanna Moore, of Ashburton.

Jan. 27, 1734.—Jacob Bartlett, of Marldon, yeoman, and Joan Stooke, of Paignton, widow.

PROBATE COURT, EXETER.

1777.—Thomas Bartlett of Marldon, adm. in Consistory Court.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRY.

1647.—Richard Bartlett of Wembworthy, adm.

1754.—William Bartlett of Plymouth, Will.

1774.—Robert Bartlett of Sidbury, Will.

1774.—John Bartlett of Bideford, Will.

1784.—Humphrey Bartlett of Brixham, Will.

Here is an abstract of the will of; Thomas Bartlett of Marldon, gent. dated 28 Nov. 1781, names brother William Bartlett, and Ann his wife, William eldest son, and Thomas second son, Jacob third son, Joseph fourth son, and John fifth son of the said William and Ann Bartlett. Brother Jacob Bartlett, and Margaret his wife, their daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, also their sons, Thomas, Jacob, William, and John Bartlett. Gilbert Stephens and Gilbert Stephens the younger, of Marldon, gent. Brother Nicholas Bartlett, of Marldon, gent. Sister Mary, wife of Samuel Cockings, of S. Mary Church, sailor. Sister Elizabeth Hurrell. Brother John Bartlett. Sister Susanna, wife of John Dittjng, of Paignton, yeoman. Wife of testator. Proved 13 June, 1786, by William Bartlett, Jacob Bartlett, the other executor being dead.

A further search would no doubt produce more wills of Bartlett both of Marldon and Branscombe. In the absence of further evidence, it appears most probable that Bartlett of Maldron was an offshoot of the family of this name at Branscombe.

In the Register of Seaton Devon is the marriage on Sunday, 4 August, 1605, of John French, of Beer, fisherman, and Agnes Bartlett, widow; while the same Register records the marriage on Sunday, 7 September, 1606, of Edward Bartlett, fisherman, and Mary French. Seaton is only five miles from Branscombe, while Marldon lies between the latter and Modbury, were we find a Thomas Bartlett married to Elizabeth Blake, on 30 September, 1605. At Modbury was married 2 June, 1790, Mr. William Bartlett, bachelor, and Miss Ann Andrews, by licence.

This lady was the daughter of Mr. Edmund Andrews and Mrs. Florence his wife, being baptised at Modbury, 5 August, 1763.

(To be continued.)

SOME SHERIFFS' EXPENSES IN CORNWALL, 1816-1866.

BY RICHARD AND ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

(Concluded from page 15.)

1836: Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, "in Devonshire," Sheriff: Northmore Herle Pierce Lawrence, of Launceston, Under-Sheriff: John Darke, of Launceston, County Clerk.

Lent Assizes: Saturday, March 26, £21 11 8
(Judges, Littledale and Bolland.)

Summer Assizes: Saturday, July 30, £24 19 0
(Judges, Alderson and Williams.)

Both the Assizes were held at Launceston in this and the next year, because of new halls being built at Bodmin for the full accommodation of the Judges. It is noted by Deacon concerning the earlier assize that it was a day late: "Lent Assizes 1836 Saturday March 26th the Commission was to Open on Friday 25 but was put off." Among the expenses at each assize are a guinea apiece for the ringers and the singers and £14 each time for George Mitchell, the executioner, the latter sum being in addition to the totals above given.

1837: John Bassett, of Tehidy, Sheriff: Thurston Collins, of St. Columb, Under-Sheriff: Frederick Hill, of Helston, County Clerk.

Lent Assizes: Saturday, March 25, £21 17 0
(Judges, Gurney and Williams.)

Summer Assizes: Saturday, July 29, £16 6 0
(Judges, Tindal and Patteson.)

In addition to these totals £10 was "sent George Mitchell" after the Lent Assize, and £5 5s. after the Summer. The Lent account is recorded as having been "Settled Sunday April 1st 1837," but April 1 fell in that year on a Saturday; and it was noted that "the commission was to be open on the Friday the

24 [March] but Business had not finished at Exeter." There seems to have been some trouble about the Launceston Courts, for, although in the Summer account of 1836, had appeared the item

Blinds for Both Courts ., 13 10

the Lent Account of 1837 had

Mr. Derry for Carpets & Blinds 1 6 10

and the Summer account

Blinds for Crown Court 7 9

1838 : Joseph Thomas Treffry, of Place, Sheriff : Thomas Coode, of St. Austell, Under-Sheriff : Frederick Hill, of Helston, County Clerk.

Lent Assizes : Saturday, March 24, £22 2 10
(Judges, Denman and Bosanquet.)

As this was the last occasion upon which an assize was held at Launceston, the page of this account may be given in full :

Judges, Lord Denman & Bosanquet.
The last time the Assizes was held at Lanson.

Lent Assizes 1838

The last time that [*afterwards obliterated with the finger*]

Launceston Saturday Mar 24^t

Joseph Tho^s Treffry Esq^r
of Place Sheriff

Tho^s Coode Esq^r St. Austle Undershirff
Frederick Hill of Helston County Clerk

	£	s.	d.
Paid Carriage of Calenders & Postage of Letters	2	9	
Saw Dust for the Courts	"	2	"
Do Candles	14	6	
Window Blinds &c	11	8	
Mating	4	8	
Rope Mats	7	"	
Ringers & Singers	2	2	"
Clerk & Sexton	"	10	"
Hair Dresser	2	2	"
Stationary	3	8	3
Coachhire &c to Exeter	3	10	"
Salary	8	8	0
The last time the Assizes was at Lanson	22	2	10
Sent George Mitchell	10	0	0
	32	2	10

The last time the Assizes
was at Lanson

Sent George Mitchell 10 0 0

32 2 10

Settled April 2nd on Monday
as the assizes did not end till that time

" On April 2, 1838, the death-knell of the Launceston Assize was rung. Lord Denman then Lord Chief Justice of England, sat in the Criminal Court, and, having sentenced as the last case a boy, thirteen years old, to penal servitude for life for stealing three gallons of potatoes, he observed, ' I have a word to say before I vacate my seat ' ; and, looking up to the gallery in front of him, he added, ' I see a few of the Grand Jury present : I have to inform you that the new hall at Bodmin is all but completed ; therefore the assizes will be held at that town in the future. ' And with these words the holding of assizes at Launceston closed for ever " (*Launceston, Past and Present*, p. 328.) According to Mr. G. C. Boase's *Collectanea Cornubiensia* (p. 1018) the last assize sermon preached at Launceston was published : " Two assize sermons at Launceston and Bodmin. By the rev. E. J. Wilcocks. Bodmin 1838, 80."—A.F.R.

I was present on the occasion thus described, and I may add a remembrance of another trial at the last Launceston Assize. A carter named Pearse, of the hamlet of St. Thomas, was indicted for stealing hay from a rick, the property of Mr. William Burt, of Newport, who has before been alluded to. The case appeared to be proved by Nicholas Burt, a son of the prosecutor, it was not the first charge that had been made against Pearse, and Lord Denman summoned up dead against him. The jury, however, could not agree, it being stated that there were eleven for conviction and one—the foreman, Mr. Dawe, yeoman, of Lewannick—for acquittal. They were accordingly locked up all night in the Grand Jury Room, without food or fire, under the guardianship of Deacon ; and, in the morning, when sent for by the Judge and asked by the Clerk of Arraigns whether they had agreed upon their verdict, they gave one of " not guilty," to the surprise of all present. On this occasion, also, the custom of cock-fighting at the Assizes, which had originally

been at the Castle, and then on Windmill, was carried out in a field above Newport House. Challenges were sent by the Cornishmen of Launceston and St. Stephens to the Devonshiremen of Broadwoodwider across the border. The latter, who were the most noted cockfighters and skittleplayers in Devon accepted, and the Cornishmen were severely beaten, not succeeding in winning a single point. There had for a long period been matches at cockfighting and skittle-playing between Launceston and Broadwood, but there was never another; and, with the last Launceston Assizes, ended all cockfights in my native town.—R.R.

Summer Assizes: Saturday, July 28, £19 11 0
(Judges, James Parke and Coltman.)

Deacon notes "The first time in the New Halls," and adds "George Mitchell's salary &c sent to him 10 0 0," it appearing to have been the custom to forward this when, as increasingly happened, owing to the lessening severity of the criminal law, there were no capital charges for trial.—A.F.R.

From this point it is not our present purpose to further deal in the same minute way with the remaining accounts in this interesting document; but a few further notes may be extracted where specially required. At the Lent Assize of 1841, for instance, in the shrievalty of Mr. John Hornbrook Gill, Deacon made special mention of the fact, "No Wine Sent to the Judges"; and, after the Summer Assize, "No Beer or Porter Allowed to be sent to the Judges by the Sheriffes Order," a custom which had existed for centuries thus being broken through; while in that same era also it was recorded "Mitchell [the executioner] not Allowed his Salary." In the shrievalty of Sir William Molesworth in 1842, Deacon says "this was the first year that I was appointed Chaplain of the Troop and found my own Clothes"; and his note of the payment for the judges' lodgings varied at that time from £52 10s to £57 12s and even £60 1s. 6d. Payments to the in-

dividual sheriff's constables were minutely given—with often the mention of a dinner or an extra shilling from the High Sheriff for good conduct—until the Lent Assizes of 1862, when "This was the first time the County Police attended the Assizes instead of Constables"; and with the account for the Summer Assize of 1866, the book comes to an end.

Two gruesome portions of it remain, however, to be given, and the first is the list of the executioners, with other particulars concerning them, during Deacon's fifty years of service:

William Lee
No 10 Fore Street Dock
Comenced Executioner for Cornwall
1816 and Cut his Throat 1827.

George Mitchell
Longload nigh Martock
Somersetshire
Mitchell died the }
— of March }
1847 }
Commenced Executioner 1828
Mr. Hardy Ilchester Goal
[Written afterwards in pencil]

1837 }
Apl. 5th }
Number of the Bank of
England note Sent to Mr. G. Mitchell
1961. Ent'd Feby 3rd 1837
Signed by J. Butler

William Mitchell of
longload near Martock
appointed Executioner
by Tho^s Coode Esq^r Under sherff
April 4 1847

Willm Calcraft No 2 Pool street
new North road London

William Calcraft first he
Executed in the County of Cornwall
was James Holman for Murder
on Monday April 3 1854

William Calcraft No 2 Pool Street
New North Road Hoxton London

Willam Nevan Executed for
the Murder of Benjamin Robinson
by Willm Calcraft Aug^t 11th 1856

John Doidge Executed for
the Murder of Roger Drew of
Longore by Willm Calcraft
on Monday Aug^t 18th 1862

The other is a document the main portion of which is not in Deacon's handwriting, which sufficiently explains itself:

Names of Persons who have been Executed in the County of Cornwall Since the Year 1790.

Date	Where Tried	Names	Ago	Crime
1791	Bodmin	1 Ben Willoughby	20	} Having beat & fractured } the Skull of James James
"	do.	2 John Taylor	20	
1798	Launceston	3 Wm Trevarvas	25	Murder of Martha Blewett
1798	do.	4 G. A. Selfhorne	25	do. of a Dutch Man
1798	Bodmin	5 Wm Howorth	24	House Breaking
1801	do.	6 Wm Roskilly	24	do.
1802	do.	7 John Vanstone	27	} do. } do.
"	do.	8 Wm Lee	20	
1804	do.	9 Joseph Strick	25	Murder
1805	do.	10 John Williamson	} no { } date {	House Breaking
"	do.	11 James Joice		
1812	do.	12 Ia Roche	20	Forgery. (Frenchman)
"	do.	13 Wm Wyatt	40	Murder of a Jew
1812	do.	14 Elith Osborn	20	Setting fire to Corn
1814	Launceston	Wm Burns	21	Murder
1815	do.	John Simms	20	do.
1816	do.	Wm Rowe	41	Sheep Stealing
1821	do.	John Barnicott	24	} Murder
"	do.	John Thompson	18	
"	Bodmin	20 N. J. Gard	42	do.
1820	do.	21 Sarah Polgreen	27	do., Poisoning her Husband
"	do.	22 Michael Stephens	27	Sheep Stealing
1825	do.	23 Wm Axford	21	Setting fire to Corn
1827	do.	24 James Eddy	29	Highway Robbery
1828	do.	25 T. P. Combe	21	House Breaking
"	do.	26 Ellis : Commins	22	Murder of her Child
1834	do.	27 Wm Hocking	27	Bestiality
1835	do.	28 John Henwood	29	Murder of his Father
1840	do.	29 Wm Lightfoot	26	} Murder of Mr. Norway of } St. Columb
"	do.	30 James Lightfoot	22	
1844	Do.	31 Mathew Weekes	22	Murder of Charlotte Dymond at Rowtor
1845	Do.	32 Benjamin Ellison	61	Murder of Elith Ruth Seaman of Penzance
1854	Do.	33 James Holman	31	Murder of His Wife Philippa Holman
1856	Do.	34 William Nevan	44	Murder of Benjamin Robinson
1862	Do.	35 John Doldge	28	Murder of Roger Drew Longore

This list differs somewhat from one supplied by a lady of Bodmin some years ago for the purposes of my *Launceston, Past and Present* (p. 304 n;) and a careful comparison leads to the opinion that both are in parts incorrect. The one now given, however, is the more complete; and the record of offences for which executions took place affords an interesting glimpse into the then state of the criminal law.—A.F.R.

Before leaving the subject, the change in the method of paying the executioner may be noted as in itself indicating the lessening severity of the Criminal Code. When the hangman's services were so frequently required, this officer of the law had a retaining salary of £20, but for an unusual effort much more

was given him, as is evidenced by the following record after the Lent Assize of 1840:

Paid G. Mitchell at Bodmin

½ Year's Salary Traveling

Expences & Executing Willm & Jas Lightfoot Executed over the Door at twenty Minutes after twelve O clock ½ Years Salary	10 0 0	} 26 0 0
Travling expences	6 0 0	
Executing one	5 0 0	
Do Second	1 0 0	
extra time from the Assizes	4 0 0	
	<u>26 0 0</u>	

Settled April 13 1840

But in 1841, as has been noted, the entry is made, "[George] Mitchell not Allowed his Salary"; and he appears to have been paid no more until after the Summer Assize of 1844, when he had £26 for executing Mathew Weekes. But £5 was allotted him in the Lent account for 1845; he had £21 for hanging Benjamin Ellison on August 11 of that same year; and he had £5 at each Assize of 1846 as a retaining salary. In 1847, William Mitchell was appointed on the same terms, and the half yearly £5 was regularly sent him, though he was never once called upon to perform his functions, until the Summer of 1853, this being the last record of him—

Willm Mitchell Received at Liskeard
of Mr. Hare Clerk to Mr. Pedlar ½ years

Salary	5 0 0
for attending at Liskeard in addition	9 0 0
	<u>total 14 0 0</u>

Why he attended at Liskeard or why he had an extra £9 is not shown; but when the next execution took place, it was thus entered:

Jas Holman Executed on Monday

April 3, 1854 at twelve Oclock

by Willm Calcraft of London

and was paid for the

Execution 21 0 0

At the Lent Assize of 1856, there appeared a chance of Calcraft, who never received a

retaining salary, being again employed, but the following note by Deacon will show why he was not—

April 5 Journey & Expences to Bodmin
to Make preparations for H. Hanson Execution
but was afterward Reprieved 1 10 0

After the Summer Assize of the same year, however, Calcraft, received £21 for hanging a soldier, name Nevan; but no sum is mentioned in connection with the Execution by the same hangman of John Doidge on August 18, 1862. And here, for the time, analysis of this curious document ends.



A CHAPTER ON WEST COUNTRY APPARITIONS.

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

SOME years ago I wrote a slight essay upon Witchcraft, with especial reference to some of its manifestations in Devonshire (*Western Antiquary*, vol. v. pp. 253 *et. seq.*), at the close of which a hint was given that the subject of Apparitions, etc., might be investigated at a future time, in pursuance of which plan I now offer a continuation of the curious relations extracted from long-forgotten works dealing with "the supernatural," some of which furnished the basis of the former article.

It will be remembered that reference was formerly made (*W.A.*, vol. v. p. 256) to the trial of old Bess Horner before Sir John Holt, at Exeter Castle, in the year 1696, upon a charge of having bewitched the three children of William Bovet, and there is, I think, something more than a mere coincidence of names connecting the prosecutor on that occasion with the author of an exceedingly rare little book to which our attention will now be directed. The title which, at the risk of being tedious, I shall venture to transcribe in full, is as follows:—

PANDEMONIUM | OR THE | DEVIL'S CLOISTER. |
Being a further Blow to | Modern Sadduceism. | Proving
the Existence of | WITCHES and SPIRITS | IN |
A Discourse deduced from the Fall of the An- | gels,
the Propagation of Satan's Kingdom be- | fore the
Flood : The Idolatry of the Ages af- | ter, greatly
advancing Diabolical Confede- | racies. | With an Ac-
count of the Lives and Transactions | of several
Notorious Witches. | ALSO | A Collection of several
Authentic Relations of Strange | Apparitions of Dæmons
and Spectres, and Fascinations | of Witches, never
before Printed. | By Richard Bovet Gent. | London,
Printed for J. Walthoe, at the Black Lion in | Chancery
Lane, over against Lincolns Inn. 1684.

12mo. Title: Dedication ("To the Rev. Doctor Henry More, D.D., etc.") = 5 leaves (Title collates A2). Text begins on B (page 1) and runs to L (p. 239); counts twelves. A remarkable frontispiece, engraved by Sturt, is prefixed. The book is incorrectly described by Lowndes, who probably copied the error from the Bodleian (Douce Collection) Catalogue, as an *octavo*; and it is not included in the curious list of works on Witchcraft compiled by Mr. Fox in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. v., p. 86. According to Hazlitt, it was reprinted in 1694; but I have not seen that edition; indeed, my own copy, described above, is the only one that, during long research after out-of-the-way books of this kind, I have ever examined. Thus much for the book and its rarity. As for the author (beyond the coincidence just mentioned, and internal evidence contained in his book that he was a West-countryman) I have been unable to trace him to any particular place; but he appears to have been stimulated to his task by the perusal of Dr. Henry More's letters printed in the first edition of Glanvil's *Saducismus Triumphatus*, 1681, the influence of that famous work being apparent throughout. Bovet is especially bitter against Popery, in attributing much of the mischief of Witchcraft to "the confederency of Roman Priests with evil Spirits," and his language when dealing with this branch of his subject is frequently more forcible than polite. We are, however, more concerned, just now, with his "Relations"

than with his theological arguments, and some of the stories that he narrates are as will be seen, curious enough.

The first history relating to the county of Devon is that of the Demon of Spraiton, a circumstantial narrative of whose pranks had been published the previous year (1683) in a 4to tract (see Davidson's *Bib. Devon*, p. 51) which, notwithstanding the statement, therein contained, that it emanated from "a person of quality in Devon" whose initials were "T.C." and his rank "Esquire"—I now strongly suspect to be the work of Mr. Richard Bovet. In the book before me ("Pandæmonium") he says:—"That which was published in May 1683, concerning the Dæmon or Dæmons of Spraiton was the extract of a letter from T.C. Esquire, a near neighbour to the place; and though it needed little confirmation further than the credit that the Learning and Quality of that Gentleman had stamp'd upon it, yet was much of it likewise known to, and related by, the Reverend Minister of *Barnstaple*, of the vicinity to *Spraiton*. Having likewise since had fresh Testimonials of the veracity of that Relation; and its being at first designed to fill this place; I have thought it not amiss (for the strangeness of it) to print it here a second time, exactly as I had transcribed it then."

It appears, from this statement, that the narrative from the letter of "T.C., Esq.," published for the first time in 1683, was drawn up by Bovet—a fact hitherto unrecorded in Devonshire bibliography.

The story runs that in the month of November 1682, Francis Fey, a servant of Mr. Philip Furze, being in a field near his master's house, was accosted by "the resemblance of an aged gentleman, like his master's father, with a pole or staff in his hand resembling that he was wont to carry when living, to kill the moles withal." As usual in such cases, the apparition was troubled about money matters, and particularly about legacies bequeathed by himself

which were still unpaid, and he gave the young man some directions concerning them. Amongst others, he was to get twenty shillings from his master and carry them to a "gentlewoman, sister to the deceased, living near Totness, and promised if these things were performed to trouble him no further; but at the same time the *spectrum*, speaking of his second wife, who was also dead, called her *wicked woman*; though the gentleman who writ the letter [T.C.] knew her, and esteemed her a very good woman; and (having thus relieved his mind) the *spectrum* left the young man." Mr. Furze seems to have accepted this message from the grave with filial obedience, for he at once satisfied the legatees, and gave his servant twenty shillings to carry to the gentlewoman near Totnes who, however, utterly refused to receive the money, it being sent to her, as she averred, by the Devil. In this dilemma, the spirit again had recourse to young Fey whom he directed to ride to Totnes and buy for her a ring, of twenty shillings value, which he said she would accept, and so she did, and there the affair ought to have ended, for since that time, "the ghost or apparition of the old gentleman hath been deemed to be at rest, having never given the young man any further trouble."

However, the satisfaction of the restless old gentleman did not extend beyond himself, the sequel proving that his confidences concerning his second wife had raised the ghost of matrimonial discord with a vengeance. The next day after the delivery of the ring, Fey was riding back from Totnes, accompanied by a servant of the gentlewoman, when just as the pair arrived on the borders of the parish of Spreyton, "there appeared to be upon the horse behind the young man [Fey], the resemblance of the *second wife* of the old gentleman." Never was Horace's line, *Post equitem sedet atra cura*, more aptly illustrated! That young man had a bad time during the remainder of the journey; for "this Dæmon often threw him off his horse and cast him

with such violence to the ground as was great astonishment, not only to the gentlewoman's servant but to divers others who were spectators of this frightful action." Nor was this all. The spiteful ghost, who probably had no means of wreaking her vengeance upon her deceased husband, made up for it by playing the Devil with his survivors. "She sometimes appeared in her own shape, sometimes in forms very horrid, now and then like a monstrous Dog belching out fire, at another time it flew out at the window in the shape of an Horse carrying with it only one pane of glass, and a small piece of iron." She had an especial enmity to "the young man" (no doubt as the recipient of her husband's indiscreet confidences) but she also interfered with the comfort of "Mistress Thomasin Gidley, Anne Langdon, born in the parish, and a little child, which by reason of the troublesomeness of the Spirit they were fain to remove from that house." There was no end to the pranks played-off by the ghost upon "the young man" who was strangled with cravats and handkerchiefs, bruised, by being thrust between his bed and the wall, insulted, by having his Perriwigs torn from his head and destroyed before his eyes, and alarmed by finding his shoe strings endued with vitality, so that they crawled about the room and curled about the hand that took them up, "like living eels or serpents." This last fact might look like the effect of over-indulgence in *bad spirits* of another sort, but that it "is testified to by a Lady of considerable Quality, too great for exception, who was an eye-witness." Then he was lifted into the air and thrown into a quagmire, upon which occasion "he solemnly protested that the Dæmon had carried him so high that his Master's house seemed to him to be but as a hay-cock." This immersion had such an effect upon "this young man" that "upon the following Saturday, which was the day before Low Sunday, he was carried to Crediton, *alias* Kirton, to be bled, which being done accordingly and the company

having left him for some little space, at their return they found him in one of his fits with his forehead much bruised . . . he gave them this account of it:—That a Bird had, with great swiftness and force, flown in at the window, with a stone in his beak, which it had dashed against his forehead. The people much wondering at the strangeness of this Accident, diligently sought the stone, and under the place where he sat they found, not such a stone as they expected but, a weight of Brass or Copper which it seems, the Dæmon had made use of on that occasion to give the poor young man that Hurt in his forehead. The persons present were at the trouble to break it in pieces, every one taking a part and preserving it in memory of so strange an Accident. After this, the Spirit continued to molest the young man in a very severe and rugged manner, often handling him with great extremity; and whether it hath yet left its Violences to him, or whether the young man be yet alive, I can have no certain Account. I leave the Reader to consider of the extraordinary strangeness of the Relation." And thereupon doth Richard Bovet deliver himself of some wise and philosophical remarks from which the modern reader (who has probably made up his mind as to the part played by "the young man" throughout the whole business) shall be considerably spared. The story, with some variations, finds a place in Turner's *History of Remarkable Providences*, folio, 1697.

The next relation I shall extract is surrounded with some appearance of mystery, both persons and places belonging vaguely to "the West Country," and as it is a short one, the narrator shall speak for himself.—

*Of divers strange Appearances of Spirits
in a Noblemans House in the West.*

About the year 1667, being with some Persons of Honour at the House of a Nobleman in the West Country, which had formerly been a *Nunnery*: I must confess I had often heard the Servants, and others that inhabited or lodged there, speak much of the noises, stirs, and Apparitions that frequently disturbed the House; but had

at that time no apprehension of it; for the House being full of Strangers, the Nobleman's Steward, Mr. C., lay with me in a fine Wainscot Room, called my Ladies Chamber; we went to our Lodging pretty early, and having a good fire in the Room we spent some time in reading, in which he much delighted: then having got into Bed, and put out the Candles, we observed the Room to be very light, by the brightness of the Moon, so that a Vager was laid between us, that it was possible to read written-hand, by that light, upon the bed where he lay; accordingly I drew out of my pocket a Manuscript, which he read distinctly in the place where we lay: We had scarce made an end of discoursing about that affair, *when I saw* (my face looking to the Door which was lockt) *entering into the Room, through the Door, five Appearances of very fine and lovely Women, they were of excellent stature, and their dresses seemed very fine, but covered, all but their Faces, with thin white veils, whose skirts trailed largely on the floor. They entered in a file one after the other and in that posture walked round the Room, till the foremost came and stood by the Bed where I lay, with my left hand over the side of the Bed. She struck me upon that hand with a blow that felt very soft . . .* I demanded in the Name of the Blessed Trinity what business they had there, but received no answer: then I spoke to Mr. C.—Sir do you see what fair Guests we have, come to visit us? Upon which they all disappeared: I found him in some sort of Agony and was forced to grasp him on the breast with my right hand before I could obtain speech of him: then he told me that he had seen the fair Guests I had spoke of, and had heard *me* speak to them; but withal said that he was not able to speak sooner to me being extremely affrighted at the sight of a *dreadful Monster, which, assuming a shape betwixt that of a Lyon and a Bear, attempted to come upon the Beds foot.*"

How Master Bovet congratulated himself upon *his* share of the ghostly entertainment, and how the Steward showed "to divers Persons of Quality" the mark of Master Bovet's "gripe" upon his breast, in confirmation of this wonderful story, are matters to which I need not devote any space. It may be sufficient to say that the narrator determined to make another trial of his own resolution and of the constancy of his "five lovely women," by lodging in the same room again. The relation continues as follows:—

"The next night therefore I ordered a Bible, and another Book to be laid in the Room, and resolved to spend my time before the fire in reading and contemplation, till I found myself inclin'd to sleep, and accordingly . . . got into bed past one in the morning: a little after,

I heard something walk about the Room, like a woman with a Tabby Gown trailing about the Room; it made a slight rustling noise, and a little opened the curtains, and thence went to a closet-door on that side, through which it found admittance, although it was close lockt: there it seemed to groan and draw a great Chair with its foot, in which it seem'd to sit, and turn over the leaves of a great Folio which you know make a loud clattering noise; so it continued in that posture, sometimes groaning, sometimes dragging the Chair, and clattering the Book till it was near Day. Afterwards, I lodged several times in the same Room but never met with any Molestation."

From which concluding paragraph, the reader will readily gather that the young ladies, or serving-maidens, of the house grew tired of playing tricks, and suffered Master Bovet to rest in peace; his opinion may, moreover, be strengthened by the perusal of another relation which is told quite as gravely as the former, thus:—

An Account of one stripped of all his clothes after he was in Bed, and almost worried to death by Spirits.

I had occasion to make mention of a Nobleman's House in the West of England, and to give two Relations of what passed there of mine own knowledge: I shall now add another known to the Lady and to all the Family which is thus. One night as we were at Supper one of the Ladies' Footmen complain'd he was pain'd in his Head, whereupon he had Orders to go to Bed, which he did some hours before the rest of the Family. His Lodging was by the side of a fair Gallery where there were several Alcoves, with beds for the Servants, and they were planted near Sir F's Lodging. When the Lady was disposed to go to her Chamber, the other Company waited on her up the Stairs. . . we passed into the foresaid Gallery, and when we came to the Alcove where the Page was we found the door of it open, and out of it issued a steam which by the light of the Candles appeared like a thick Fog: which occasioned some of us to look into the Room where we saw the poor young Man lying speechless on the Bed, his Eyes were staring very wide, his Hands were clutched, his Hair erected and his whole Body in so violent a sweat, as if he had been in the Bagnio; all the Clothes of the Bed was flung some in one part of the Room, some in another, his very Shirt was drawn off his Body and cast into one side of the Room &c."

The narrator is somewhat prolix and we must compress him. The Footman, or "Page" as he is also styled (he was probably a youth) informed the party gathered around him, that he had been visited by "two beauti-

ful young women" of such resplendent appearance that "their presence enlightened the place as if had been Day, though there was no Candle near it." Not satisfied with dazzling the eyes of the page with such glories, these playful she-spirits then proceeded to other extravagances which Master Bovet shall relate in his own unaffected style.—

" . . . they endeavoured to come into the Bed to him, being one on the one side, the other on the other side thereof, which he resisted with all the power he could, striking at them several times with his Fists; but could feel nothing but empty shadows; yet were they so strong that they drew all the Bed-clothes off him though he endeavoured with all his force to hold them; that after that they had stripped him of his shirt; and he had contended with them so long that he concluded within himself he should die under their violencies, during all that time he had no power to speak or call for aid . . . Some were ordered to continue [with him] that night; and the next day he was bled, having been much bruised in the conflict: however, he had no sickness after it: nor do I hear that ever after he had any disturbance from them."

This is (to quote our relator's opinion, expressed in an "Advertisement") "perhaps one of the most stupendious accounts of this nature that have been heard of"; and as he hints that he could, if he liked, say much more, "beyond the skill of the greatest Caviller to contest it," the nineteenth century reader may perhaps smile, whilst recalling to mind Don Juan's interrupted slumbers in the haunted chamber, and think that there must have been much smothered laughter in that "West-country Nobleman's House" whilst credulous Master Bovet was descanting never so wisely upon Apparitions and the tricks of Spirits.

Until I became acquainted with our good Bovet, I was not aware of the powers of evil prophecy possessed by the rat. Toads are ever uncanny, bats have no very good reputation, and cats, especially black ones, are essentially necessary to every properly-appointed witch. We are now to learn, that the old grey rat occasionally practices as a prophet upon his own account, foretelling un-

looked-for death by his gnawing, as we shall presently read. It must be premised that I am unable to find out the whereabouts in Devonshire of the place called Kitsford at which the following occurrences took place.—

An Account of the death of the most Eminent of a certain Family presaged by Rats eating the Hangings of a Room.

At Kitsford in Devonshire which is now the seat of Thomas Wood, Esq.; I very well remember dining in the Parlour there, with the Lady, the Mother of the above-named Gentleman; she showed me in the hangings of the Room near one of the Windows, a great hole eaten, as suppos'd by Rats; it was almost at the top of the Room; and this she said happen'd but a very few weeks before the death of her Husband. Some time after, dining again in the same Room, there was another hole eaten just under the former, which the Gentlewoman was pleas'd to say did foreshew her death; and truly in a very little while after, she died on a Sunday morning without any previous sickness; to all appearance well in health and dead, in half an hours time. About a year, or more, after that another hole was eaten in the same Hangings, soon after which died Roger Wood Esq.; the Heir and elder Brother to him that now enjoys the Estate. He likewise died very suddenly; for having been out coursing a Hare in the morning, he came in about noon at his Brother George Powell Esquire's (where he then lodg'd) and leaning his head on his hand complain'd that his head ached, and died in a few hours."

And then does Master Bovet, unwilling to let slip the chance of saying a word or two about witches, fall into a descant upon Rats and Toads, "noxious creatures, and therefore generally loathed by all people, unless it be Witches who are said to cherish them," and he goes on to talk learnedly about "Magical Animals," instancing "Crows, Ravens, and Screech Owls, which generally resort to the Windows or tops of the Houses where people are a-dying," finishing up with an instance which seems conclusive to him in demonstrating the weird wisdom of Rats.

"I had," says he, "a Relation of my own, who was a Silk-Man and had laid by a Parcel of Ribbons, which he had sold to a Merchant for the Sea; after a day or two, when they were to be sent away, there was above 30 yards of them torn out, eaten, and spoil'd by Rats: Within a very short time after, the Silk-Man died as he was returning from a journey to London."

But what the rats had to do with the termination of the Silk-Man's career—seeing that death comes to all, and at all times, and that rats are greatly given to “spoiling”—is not so easy to understand, as it is to account for the “Agony” into which the Steward fell when he could not speak for laughing at the tricks of the fair Spirits who visited him and Master Bovet in bed.



EXTINCT DEVONSHIRE PERIODICALS.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

V. “THE CRACKLING GOOSE.”

THIS periodical was published at Barnstaple by Mr. Syle in 1823. I have been unable to meet with a copy.

The following particulars relating to it are taken from Mr. J. R. Chanter's *Literary History of Barnstaple* (50, 83).

It was called *The Crackling Goose, a fragment of the backward age*; and was occasioned by a book that had then recently been published at Ilfracombe, entitled *Barum, a fragment, by Tom Thoughtful the younger*. The first number was entirely occupied by a lashing critique on this book, in very clever verse. The second number took up the same subject finishing off *Tom Thoughtful* . . . The Crackling Goose expired with the subject that gave it birth, only two numbers having been issued, but they were so full of wit as to cause regret that the publication was not continued.”

Efforts made at the time to discover the name of the writer of the article, led to the following disclaimer in the *Barnstaple Miscellany* of December 19, 1823:—“A report having been circulated that the *Crackling Goose* was hatched by the Editors of this Miscellany, they beg leave to declare that it did not proceed from their nest.”

Barum, was written by Mr. T. H. Cornish, the author of *Sketches of the rise and progress of the principal towns of North Devon*; and the projector and editor of the *County and N. Devon Advertiser* in 1832. (J. R. Chanter, op. cit. 69, 71).

VI. “THE GOSSIP.”

The success of the early issues of the *Barnstaple Miscellany* led apparently to another periodical of similar size and aims, being started by a rival publisher. It consisted of 12 pages. The head title of the first number ran thus:—

“The Gossip, a weekly Trifle.

No. 1. Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1823. price 1½d.”

According to a note on the bottom of the last page, it was “published by Purchase, Barnstaple, and Griffiths, Bideford.” Other parts followed on December 17, and 24, when it ceased to appear. Its cessation was foreshadowed by the following notice contained in the third number:—

“In consequence of an engagement, by which the Editor is compelled to remain in London for the next ten days, the final Number of the Gossip will not appear till Wednesday, January 7th, 1824.”

Editorial troubles may have acted as a factor in causing its speedy disappearance. In its second number (Dec. 17,) a letter signed “Clericus” reflected on the older Journal, and was noticed in the next issue of the latter in a courteous manner. On the last published page of the *Gossip*, the Editor inserted an apology commencing, “we regret that the slightest word reflecting on a contemporary publication, should have been admitted into our pages”—that he felt very sore on the subject was indicated by the character of the remarks appended to this notice.

The articles it contained were of a general literary character, few of them original, and without author's names. It was “said to be all under the direction of Messrs. Weeks and Trix” (J. R. Chanter, *Lit. Hist. of Barnstaple*, 49). The reasons for its publication were stated in a well written introductory article. From it the following transcript is taken, and is of interest in contrasting, from a literary point of view, Barnstaple in 1823, with Barnstaple in 1891—the latter with its North Devon Athenæum, Library, and Museum:—

"We have no Institutions devoted either to the promotion of Science, or to the cultivation of Literature, and where these are wanting, there is but one method of giving publicity to the discoveries of the votaries of the one class, and the lucubrations of those who are devoted to the latter. It is not at all creditable to the Inhabitants of an extensive and opulent Town, that the late Public Library, the only Establishment (we believe) ever formed in it connected with Letters, should so speedily have fallen to the ground."

The only article needing special mention is entitled "Barum; a Fragment, &c." (9, 10, 18-21) a slashing review of the work already noticed in the account of *The Crackling Goose*.

For the loan of a Copy of the *Gossip*, I am indebted to Mr. C. D. Heathcote, late of Salterton.

VII. "THE UNIVERSAL MEDLEY."

It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Syle, the publisher of the *Barnstaple Miscellany*, should concurrently with it, and in the month following the decease of the *Gossip*, issue another octavo literary periodical of 24 pages, and intended to be monthly. It was enclosed in a yellow wrapper, bearing the following title:—

"No. 1. price Four-pence.—[To be paid for on delivery.]

THE UNIVERSAL MEDLEY. January 12, 1824. Edited by Christopher Quotewell, Esq., Member of several learned Societies.

'That work bids fairest for an age to last,
'Which, nosegay like, has flowers for every taste.'

Advertisements for the Wrapper of the Universal Medley will be printed in a conspicuous manner, and the terms for their insertion will be moderate.

No. 2 will appear on Monday the Second of February.

Barnstaple: Printed for the Editor by W. Syle: Published by him; and also by Mr. Fowler, Torrington; Mr. Cole, Bideford; Mr. Parramore, Southmolton; Mr. Cullum, Exeter; and by all other respectable Booksellers, 1824."

The proper title on the first page announced the work to contain "Selections from the best English Authors; Translations from the most esteemed Italian and French Writers; and a considerable proportion of Original Matter." Other parts followed on February 2, and March 1, when it was discontinued. It extended to 72 pages.

The following note appeared in the first number:—

"Should the *Universal Medley* meet with general support, we propose affixing to our future numbers a Lithographic Engraving of some of the most interesting objects in the neighbourhood, commencing with the Grammar School."

It does not appear that any such illustrations accompanied any of the parts. In his *Literary History of Barnstaple*, Mr. J. R. Chanter has recorded that the periodical "was edited and mainly written by Mr. Thomas Mortimer" (49); and has personally informed me that Dr. Morgan, Mr. Syle, (the publisher), and two Clergymen, one of whom was Curate of Braunton, also rendered literary assistance.

The following are the articles of local interest:—

I. SIGNED ARTICLES.

1. "Aliquis." [W. F. Rock.]
 - a. Fable 5 4-line verses. 36.7. Additional verse 72.
 - b. "All that's bright must fade." 7 4-line verses. 37.8.
 - c. "To —." 4 8-line verses. 61.
 - d. "There is a smile." 3 4-line verses. 64.
 - e. Stanzas. 8 lines. 65.

Mr. Chanter thought these "were the first literary efforts" of Mr. Rock (*Op. cit.* 49). But, as pointed out in the article on the *Barnstaple Miscellany*, some had been printed in that periodical in the year preceding—in 1823). *Vide* List *W.A.* x., 54. The earliest one appeared in the number for October 17.
2. C., W.L. Torrington.
"Family Pride." 6. 7.
3. K.K. — Barnstaple.
"Leap Year." 5 4-line verses 15. 6.
4. Lee, Henry. Barnstaple. (Manager of the Barnstaple Theatre).
 - a. "The Peach." 12 lines. 64.
 - b. Epigram. 8 lines. 64.
5. "Obadiah" Ilfracombe.
"Observations [satirical and poetical] on Mr. I.'s Address in No. 13 of the Barnstaple Miscellany." 42. 3.
"Arouse, Native Talent!—and call for fair play!
'Tis announced 'The *Miscellany* bears all the sway!'"
6. Playfair, Anthony. Bideford.
On the same subject as the last named. 56. 7.
"Mister I, who conceived all his verses divine
In the Barum *Miscellany* thinking to shine,
Exclaims, who writes poetry equal to mine?
Sweet Mr. I."

II. UNSIGNED ARTICLES.

1. "Lines written on the late *Thomas Burnard*, Esq., Merchant, of Bideford, who, by honest industry and perseverance, secured an ample fortune, which he dispensed with liberality, unalloyed by ostentation." 19 lines. 13.
2. Memoir of Lord James Audley, born at Barnstaple. Died circ. 1386. 16.
3. Memoir of Sir Thomas Bodley. 45.
4. "Observations on the recent Critique inserted in *The Gossip*, on a work bearing the title of "Barum, a Fragment."

(To be continued.)

TOTNES: ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

(Continued from Vol. x., p. 149.)

1619, Richard Lee.

HIS Mayor died during his Mayoralty and William Duck was elected for the remainder of the year. He was buried at Totnes, 18 June, 1620.

The following is a copy of a letter still preserved dated Whitehall, 12th November, 1619, signed (in copy) Lenox, G. Cant, Fra Verulam Cane, Hamilton, J. Digby, Foulke Grevile, and others; the original had been sent to the Mayor of Dartmouth, who forwarded a copy to his brother, the Mayor of Totnes, Richard Lee. It begins—

"After our very hartie recommendations. Whereas the expedition against pyratts, and especially those of Argier and Tunis, was, for causes best known to his Majestie, deferred and left of for a while and that nevertheless you were required to go on in the meane tyme with your collections for the leaving (levying) and gathering of the moneys that by a equal and indifferent allotment were laid uppon that porte, accordinge to former directions by lettres from this expedition." It goes on to say that "it is his Majesty's present intention to proceed with the expedition next Spring, and it is requested that the money collected, shall be heere (at Whitehall) by the last day of the ensuing December." A postscript to the original letter to the Mayor of Dartmouth says:—"You are to give notice to the Maior of Tottnes to have the moneys allotted upon that towne in reddynes heare according to the tenor of this lettre. John Plumleigh the Mayor of

Dartmouth then writes at the foot:—"Good Sir,—This is a copy of a letter I have received this very daye; by the postscript of which you maye perceave I am willed to give you notice, the effect of which I leave to your good discretion and so to God I leave you. Dartmouth this 22nd of November, 1619—Yours to his power assured."

There are also preserved, an Order for raising £1,000 allotted for the King's Service from Dartmouth, of which Totnes agreed to pay half dated 11th April, 1619; and a copy of a Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Officers of the Custom House at Dartmouth, referring to raising £1,000 and the complaint of the Merchants of Totnes (Members of the Town of Dartmouth) of the amount charged them by the Mayor of Dartmouth and their offer to pay half, which the Council accept as a fair proportion.

There is also a copy of a Letter of the "Duke of Lenox" dated Whitehall, 21st April, 1620, as to the deceitful and slight making of those stuffs called "new Draperies" (some sort of woollen goods).

The Letter of the Earl of Bath enclosing the copy of the Duke of Lenox's Letter is also preserved.

1620, William Duck.

This Mayor too died during his year of office and was succeeded by Bartholomew Laskey.

1621, Christopher Wise.

To the Parliament of 1620-1 Totnes returned Sir Edward Giles, Knight, and Richard Rode, Merchant, the Mayor of 1612.

1622, Richard Belfield.

There are preserved several receipts signed by (William Herbert) Earl of Pembroke, in the years 1622 and thereabouts for the sum of £5, his yearly salary as High Steward of Totnes.

1623, Philip Holditch.

There is also a note of those that have receyved their paye for one yeare, viz. in Mr. Philipp Holding (Holditch) his year anno-

1625. A list of 58 names with the sum of 16 pence against each. At the end is written: "Paid the soldiers in Mr. Nicholas Wise his yeare anno 16 primo die Junii."

1624, Robert Groynne.

In September 1625 King Charles 1st passed through Totnes. On this occasion and on his return in the following year the Mayor rode on horseback before his Majesty.

Charles it seems went to Plymouth to dispatch a fleet which consisted of 12 vessels and an army of 6,000 men.

1625, Nicholas Wise.

There is an account of money paid by this Mayor for billeting soldiers, also for making the Beacon and for diet of sick soldiers 23rd December 1625 and dated 14th September 1625 Fees paid his Majesty King Charles I. officers when he passed through Totnes on his return from Plymouth, the total being £33 3s 4d.

A roll indented is preserved of all the armes assessed on the towne of Totnes by the Deputie Lieutenants, of this countie, viz: Sir Edward Seymour, Knight and Baronett, Sir William Strode Knight, and John Bampfield, Esq., and by Sir Edward Giles, Knight, Serjeant Major, Generall of the said counties, made the 16th day of August, 1626.

The names of the inhabitants are given with the calyvers, halberds, muskets, and corselets assessed upon them respectively.

1626, Richard Macey.

One of the most interesting papers of this date is written in a fine and beautiful hand; it is a petition of one Nicholas Harris, who had for nearly 40 years been foot postman in Totnes. He had it seems been elected by the Corporation to one of the Almshouses, but some enemy had informed the magistrates that he was a leper and he had accordingly not been allowed to go into the house until he could show without doubt that he was not so infected and polluted. He accordingly

journeys to London, most probably on foot, and prays for examination by the President, Governors, and Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and that they will certify whether he is a leper or not; he is accordingly examined and found to be free from the disorder and the following certificate is appended to his petition.—

"Wee whose names are underwritten upon this petition have viewed the body of this petitioner, and in our censures he is free from ye imputed disease. Tho Woundeser (sic) Pres Coll Med Lond, John Argent, Mich. Andrewes, Sy. Baskerville, Censors, Matth. Groynn, Registrarius."

Then came a toilsome journey on foot home again, armed with the above certificate the almshouse was secure.

There is a letter preserved, from John Cole to Mr. Humber and Mr. Short, Constables in Tottnes," dated at Market Lavington in Wiltshire, 8th of January, 1627. If they have not already sent away his "Captaines arms" they are to—"keep all the muskets and "bandaleers and rests, and so many of the "best Corsletts, gorjetts and head peeces as "conveniently a horse will bring."

If Mr. Mayor has not sent the 5 pounds, which Cole left with him to his "Ensyne to Plymouth," the bearer of this letter is to receive the money; and—"if ye two soldiers in my captains Company bee recovered send them away, and give them stockings, shoes and shirts, and furnish them with so much money above their conduct as you look to be rewarded for in heaven: there names are Barnard Farrall and Anthony Suerdale."

This Mayor, Richard Macey was among the benefactors to the Charities; in 1638 he gave to the Mayor and burgesses of Totnes £10, to be lent yearly to poor decayed men.

By his will, dated 3rd May, 1633, he also gave to the Mayor and burgesses of Totnes, conditionally that they should grant that which he should thereafter request of them to perform, the sum of 20 marks, to procure so much land; that there should be paid

monthly for one dozen of penny fore right bread, to be distributed to 13 poor people, on the communion day, by the Overseers of the poor; and before the land should be procured, the said Mayor and burgesses to pay so much money out of the rent of the market for the performing thereof. There is a note that the amount was paid Mr. Thomas Brooking the receiver, but there is no trace of its having been laid out in the purchase of land as directed, nor the distribution in bread.

Mr. Macey also gave to the Mayor and Burgesses of Totnes, for 1000 years, 9s 6d yearly out of two meadows near Buckfastleigh, then in the possession of Thomas Kellond, and after his estate was wound up the other 30s 6d to make it 40s, as long as any lecturer should be at Totnes, if none, then to cease until one again should be, his heirs and executors, taking the benefit thereof during that time. The lecture referred to was a week day lecture at the parish Church.

(To be continued.)

* Original Notes. *

Sir John Hawkins or Dockyard Peculation (Vol. IX., p. 57).—Possibly the infirmities of age will frustrate my design of giving a novel and unsuspected turn to the biography of Sir Francis Drake, and I somewhat reluctantly trench on the confines of my story in order to explain why Sir John Hawkins could embezzle with impunity while Cecil, looking on with his hands tied, contented himself with a general Act of Parliament (35 Eliz. c. 8.) to restrain such evil doers, and entrusted the bill to Sir Francis Drake (*Sir Simonds Deves*) who certainly would treat Hawkins tenderly. I will remark here that since Drake and Hawkins were kinsmen, affinity discovered between the one and the queen embraced all. Hawkins's mother was Mary Trelawney, his grandmother was Joan, daughter of William Amadas, Serjeant at Arms to Henry VIII., by his wife Margaret Hawkins. It is safe then to conjecture that Drake's ancestress was either a Hawkins, a Trelawney or an Amadas, I incline to the last, because Amadas and Butshide, of St. Budeaux, were doubly connected, and young Francis Drake on his return from sea would naturally stay with his relatives, and at St. Budeaux he married his first wife.

Hakluyt tells us that William (the father of Sir John) Hawkins was a sea-captain *much esteemed and beloved by Henry VIII.* (vol. iii. p. 700) a very peculiar circumstance with something underlying it. His grandfather William Amadas and his uncle John Amadas, who married Elizabeth Butshide, were both Serjeants at Arms to Henry VIII. and had lodgings assigned to them in his palace as well as homes in Devon. The Amadas family had been goldsmith bankers to the Crown, to Walter Amadas were granted certain customs of the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth to repay a loan to Edward IV. whose daughter Elizabeth was mother of Henry VIII. Very probably John Amadas introduced his enterprising nephew, William Hawkins, husband of Mary Trelawney, to the notice of Henry VIII. and the royal favour was extended by Henry's daughter, Q. Elizabeth, to Mary Trelawney's son, John Hawkins, whose marriage with Catherine Gonson and succession to the Treasurership of the Navy were probably due to uncle Amadas, Gonson the father having also been in the Royal household.

Again, Katherine Courtenay, Countess of Devon, and Queen Elizabeth of York, daughters of Edward IV. were fondly attached, their children (Henry VIII. and Henry, Marquess of Exeter) shared the same chamber and on the queen's death aunt Katherine was a second mother to to Prince Henry. She corresponded familiarly with her husband's cousins, the Trelawneys, (John Trelawney had married the coheirress Florence Courtenay, an aunt of the Princess's husband) her grandson, the last Earl of Devon, had a Trelawney youth in his household and a Trelawney was found by an Inquisition to be one of his coheirs.

The Royal Countess, Katherine Courtenay was buried at Tiverton and a Trelawney had he lived, was to have been created Lord Tiverton. For brevity I omit the precise relationship of these Trelawneys.

Henry Courtenay, the Marquess, had his adherents, Powderham betokened his descent from Edward I. and Edward IV. was his grandfather. Henry VIII. had nominated him his successor and executed him as a dangerous rival. As is well known, it was planned to unite the interests by marrying the princess Elizabeth to the Marquess's grandson, young Edward Courtenay between whom there was an alleged amatory correspondence (see letters in Leti). Elizabeth had a narrow escape for her life and so had Cuthbert Vaughan, originally of Hergest, a principal conspirator. Sir John Hawkins's second wife, Lady Margaret daughter of Charles Vaughan of Hergest, was a Lady in Queen Elizabeth's household. Of Florence Courtenay's nephews and nieces by marriage, or affinity, Mary Trelawny married William Hawkins, and Walter Trelawny married his sister Agnes Hawkins, which proves the affinity between Hawkins and his Queen, but the ties between Drake and Elizabeth included this and something more.

Yet again—Sir John Fortescue who was related to Q. Elizabeth through his grandmother Anne Boleyn, had been appointed tutor to Elizabeth though only a few months her senior. She made him Chancellor of the Exchequer and was in the habit of visiting him. His sister Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to whom Drake gave 800 dollars worth of wrought plate and had his son Henry Bromley returned, with Christopher Harris, as members for Plymouth to promote the passing of the Water Act. Sir John Hawkins left a legacy to Sir John Fortescue's daughter and also to the queen, and his brother-in-law, Hugh Vaughan, was afterwards Henry Bromley's colleague in representing Plymouth. Sir John Fortescue's mother married, secondly Sir Thomas Parry, the Princess Elizabeth's cofferer, related to the Vaughans. Certain members of the party who had favoured a match between the Princess Elizabeth and the Admiral, Lord Seymour, (brother of the Protector Somerset) assembled at Wm. Slanning's house, in London, (Hampstead?) There were present Lady Fortescue, above, who was in great tribulation lest her husband Parry should be arrested, Lady Barkley once governess of the Princess Elizabeth and aunt of Edward Courtenay above, with her sister-in-law Lady Denny, whose uncles, Archdeacon George Carew (the present writer's forefather) and Sir Gawen Carew, whose brother-in-law had married Mary Q. of France sister of Henry VIII. There were also present Sir Peter Carew their nephew, and Katherine Ashly the governess of the Princess Elizabeth who held all these parties in high consideration. She conferred on Lady Fortescue the patronage of the living and lands within the parish of Charlton adjoining Deptford, where dwelt Sir John Hawkins who left the incumbent of Charlton a legacy.

Wm. Slanning's brother Nicholas married Margaret Amadas the cousin of Sir John Hawkins, who, I may repeat, on the death of his legatee and presumed accomplice, Richard Chapman, ship builder, of Deptford, sought to retire from the service and Cecil dared not injure him. Q. Elizabeth always favoured Devonshiremen, and it was they who had intended to receive her and Courtenay and proclaim them King and Queen. I fear to lay my ideas open to piracy by those who have not given a tithe of my study to the subject. Without claiming superior acumen, my right to quarter the arms of Carew and Courtenay has led me to note much affecting their pedigree and history with those of Drake. A mass of disjointed fragmentary matter when arranged chronologically reveals a history little suspected by ordinary historians. Genealogy has been styled the handmaiden of history—I call her the foster-mother.

More could be adduced, but let this suffice for the time to shew that Hawkins had a peculiar hold on Elizabeth's secret predilections that overawed Cecil, who knew full well that all in any way concerned on her behalf with regard to the Seymour or Courtenay conspiracy were

singled out as especial favourites and rewarded when she reached the throne.

H. H. DRAKE.

London.

* * *

Arms of the See of Truro. There is not a more interesting and historical coat of arms belonging to the Episcopate of the Church of England than the one belonging to the See of Truro, and which the Right Reverend Dr. Gott, by his consecration and appointment to this See has the right to use. A short description of these arms are certainly deserving a brief space on a page of the *Western Antiquary*, which I may compare to a store-room in which to preserve western relics or scraps to which belong any historical interest. Now these arms commemorate the Church in Cornwall spread over the whole county from very ancient times—and to indicate some places which are so intimately associated with her early history. The Red Saltire on its argent field recalls to mind the ancient Missionaries from Ireland, headed by the venerated Saint Patrick, preaching the Gospel to Cornish people; the Key and Sword lying saltire-wise, on the red cross, both gold, are copied from an ancient oaken boss preserved in Saint Germans' fine old church, once the seat of the Bishops' in the "far west," the Sable fleur-de-lis, in the base, the beautiful and expressive emblem of the "Virgin Mother of God" is a fitting commemoration of St. Mary's Church, Truro, now incorporated in the magnificent Cathedral of the Diocese, while the whole of the charges are appropriately environed by its border Sable bearing the well-known fifteen golden bezants, the cognizance of that ancient Duchy, the Duchy of Cornwall, so familiar to "one and all" Cornishmen, and to every Englishman who has made himself familiar with that portion of Her Majesty's dominions stretching its horn-shaped peninsula into the Atlantic Ocean.

The arms of the See of Truro would be described by the Heralds of the *Western Antiquary* and *Ex Libris* thus:—*Argent, on a saltire gules, a key in bend, wards upward, surmounted by a two-edged sword in bend sinister, hilt upwards or, in base a fleur-de-lys, sable, the whole within a border of Cornwall, sable, fifteen bezants, ensigned with a Mitre.*

J. W.

* * *

The Old Cornish Fencibles.—In the interesting article in the October number of the *Western Antiquary*, the writer refers to Col. Robert Hall's regiment, raised in 1794, and to the restoration of the Colours to the parish Church of Topsham in 1881.—I had the pleasure of being present on that occasion, and the late Mr. S. C. Hall left with me two MS. volumes containing Rolls of the regiment—one of them bears the following heading:—"Alphabetical Roll of the Devon and Cornwall Fencible Regiment, commanded by Colonel Robt. Hall—Killarney, 1st June 1796." The Roll comprises the names of the men, their

size, age, where born, trade, by whom enlisted, whether married or single, &c. The Roll includes Serjeants, Drummers, Corporals, and Privates: the entire numbers being 470 Privates, 30 Corporals, making up rank and file of 500.

It will be of interest to notice that under the term "trade" many of the privates were connected with the ancient Woollen Manufactory of Exeter, such as weaver, fellmonger, comber, woolcomber, fuller, calendar man, dyer, &c., and under the term "Inlisted by" occur the names of the following Officers:—Capt^{ns}. Vicary, Hine, Lane, Winter, Thomas, Brown, Binford, Lawford, and Manley.—Lieutenants Nicholls, Manley, Ford, Sandford, Hill, Clarke, Drew, Jemett, Sanders, Tribe, and Hearle. A large number were enlisted by the Colonel and the Serjeants and others had their share in the enlistment.

The other list referred to is imperfect and without heading and date.

G. T.

Exeter.

* * *

Sir Beville Grenville.—The following is from a letter, dated "Windsor Castle: the last day of the year 1846," from Baron Bunsen, then Prussian Minister to England, to Mrs. Waddington:

"When at Trentham, I saw the fine portrait of that great and good man, Sir Bevil Granville, in armour, with his long and beautiful hair; the Duke * * * showed it to me, and reminded me of the link between the two families, himself being *seventh* and my wife being *sixth* in descent from the common ancestor" (*A Memoir of Baron Bunsen*, vol. ii., p. 123.)

A. F. R.

* * *

A Devonshire Clergyman's Washing Bill, 1793.—I find the following in an old MS. book, it is a copy of a washing bill and is headed "The Rev. Mr. Vivian's washing bill." This was the Rev. Thomas Vivian of Cornwood, I give it as it may interest some of your readers for its quaintness and Devonshire connection.

The Rev. Mr. Vivian to Susanna Veal, Debtor.
 For Washing, as few Women can do it better,
 October y^e 12th for Ten shirts she does say
 Two shilling and sixpence you have, Sir, to pay 2 6
 Of Cravats and Handkerchiefs ten does appear
 And all Washed for five pence so white and clear 5
 One Waistcoat, one Nightcap, of Stockings two pair
 Which fourpence halfpenny says she declare 4½
 On the Seventeenth four Shirts washed for you
 For which there is only one shilling her due 1 0
 With two pair of Stockings, five Cravats like wise
 For which fourpence halfpenny, Sir, is her price 4½
 On the twenty first she five shirts more wash'd clean
 For which there is fifteen pence Due does remain 1 3
 Five Cravats, one Handkerchief numbered two

For which there is threepence one halfpenny due 3½
 Threepence halfpenny more now does fill the whole Gap
 'Tis for six pair of Stockings, Sir, and one night Cap 3½

6 6

London.

J. L. V.

* * *

Manor of Walreddon (Extract from the Manor Book of the Court Baron.)—

"1802.

On Saturday 1st May one Peter Holmes a Miller of Walkhampton died in consequence of a fall from his horse in Caseytown Lane within the Manor of Walreddon belonging to Mr. William Courtenay—And on Saturday, 8th Mr. Ridelone Bailiffe of the sd Manor was sent by Mr. John Ridont Guardian to the sd Mr. Courtenay he being a Minor under the age of twenty one, to demand the Forfeiture of the Horse from which the deceased fell and which was adjudged by the Coroners Inquest to be a deodand and due to the Lord of the Manor."

When Mr. Ridelone came to the late Mr. Holmes's House to demand the Horse he was informed that a Person had been there on the evening preceding in the name of Mr. Harris and had taken the Horse.

John Ridont.

At the Court Baron held at the Mansion House of Walreddon on the 4th day of October 1802.

The Jury presented.

Also are present a deodand to have been due to the Lord of this Manor by the accidental death of Peter Holmes of Walkhampton Miller whose death was occasioned by a Fall from his Horse within this Manor.

Deodand is a thing given as it were to God to appease his wrath, where a person comes to a violent death by mischance, not by any reasonable creature; and is forfeited to the King, or Grantee of the Crown.—*Jacob's Law Dictionary*.

SAML. M. L. DOBELL.

Steward's Office, Powderham Castle.

* * *

Minor Minstrels of the West Country.—Desiring to offer my small quota to those who are engaged in the laudable task of compiling a Devon Bibliography worthy of the name, I nevertheless experience some misgivings lest the articles thus registered may have been already dealt with by other observers; if so, my readers will, I hope, make due allowances for one who has not yet mastered the array of disconnected notes on West Country matters which await arrangement and classification at the hands of some patient benefactor of his species. It is better, perhaps, after all is said, to run the risk of overdoing, than to neglect an author out of a suspicion that some one else has already noted him; and with this proviso I take up the books immediately at hand.

POEMS | ADDRESSED BY A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN ;
| with extracts from | THE DIARY OF A PEDESTRIAN ;
| and a | MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR, &c. | By
HENRY INCLEDON JOHNS, | PROFESSOR OF DRAWING
TO THE PLYMOUTH NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL. | Quot.
four lines from Cowper.] DEVONPORT: | W. BYERS, BOOK-
SELLER TO HIS MAJESTY, FORE-STREET; | LONGMAN &
CO., LONDON. | 1832. Sm. 8vo. pp. viij. 184. x.

On the back of the half-title following the list of Contents, there is in my copy an autograph poem, dated three years later than the volume itself, as follows:—

To the River Plym.

Lov'd Plym ! I owe thee many a blessed hour—
When, 'scaped the Town's dull din, thy banks I've sought
And roamed at will, feeding the unfetter'd thought
With dreams Elysian—while the placid power
That dwells in greenwood shades, sweet influence brought,
And hallow'd all my musings—Oh ! how oft,
Amid these lonely wanderings, hath the soft
And balmy eve, with gentle pace, and slow,
Stol'n on my devious walk—lulling awlile
All bitter sense of past, or present, woe :
And when upon the woods, Day's lingering smile
Diffused its last rich tints of deepened glow,
A holier joy—past utterance—was given ;
And wrapp'd in sweet illusion, Earth, to me, seem'd Heaven !

H. I. J. April, 1835.

(Written with his left hand, while
deprived of the use of his right, after
four years' confinement in one Room,
with no hope of release.)

The volume is registered in *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, page 172 ; but no collation is given. There are some prose sketches in this little book that add to its interest. The preface reveals the fact that the writer was one of the partners of a private bank at Plymouth Dock, which failing in October, 1825, threw him out of employment. He then became a drawing-master at No. 6 Ker Street, Devonport, and No. 32 Park Street, Plymouth, and the last leaf of the volume is devoted to an advertisement of the "Drawing Academy." The list of subscribers at the end indicates that 312 copies were taken.

POEMS | BY | RICHARD JOHNS, | [Vignette, "J. P. Vibert, sc."] LONDON. | PUBLISHED BY W. SAMS, | BOOK-SELLER TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, | 1 ST. JAMES' STREET. | PRINTED BY E. ROWE, PENZANCE. | 1825. Sm 8vo. pp. 81. Errata and List of Subscribers' Names, three leaves.

The above title is wholly engraved, it is preceded by a half-title (which is counted in the paging) and followed by a dedication "To her Grace the Duchess of Leeds." The Preface informs the reader that the Poems are "the production of one who has not yet seen twenty summers : his wild spring of youth has not pass'd," and at the end is a note :—"The Poem, Ruin, is at present unfinished, but

should the Author ever be induced to publish a second volume of his Poems, it will be concluded." Writing without absolute knowledge of the facts, I should say that "the Poem, Ruin," probably remains in an unfinished state to this day.

EPIGRAMS | and | OTHER SHORT POEMS, | WRITTEN | On various Subjects, | SERIOUS AND COMIC. | By EDWARD TRAPP PILGRIM, Esq. | The Third Edition. | Exeter: | Printed for C. Upham, High-Street: F. Upham, | Bath; and Baldwin, Cradock, & Joy, | London.

12mo. Half-title, title, one pp. x. 96.—At end, "Cullum, Printer, Exeter." There is no date ; but the author (who is not registered by Davidson) was living on Magdalen Hill, Exeter, in 1831.

That a work of this ephemeral nature should have been advanced to the dignity of a third edition is, *prima facie*, a testimony in its favour ; but I am bound to say that lines which may have appeared witty sixty years ago, fall very flat to day. Take the following as a local specimen :

"Epigram, on the Rev. Mr. Oliver, in his 'History of Exeter,' comparing the high Pews, which disfigure the Nave of the Cathedral, to 'Sheep Pens.'

Though the 'PEWS' you describe, Sir, ('tis easy to see),

All true taste must undoubtedly shock ;

Yet those 'PEWS' in the Church (I am sure you'll agree)

Are appropriate quite to a 'FLOCK.'"

The following notes in brackets are from my interleaved copy of Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* :—

P. 128.—Poems by John Gerrard, Curate of Withycombe-on-the-Moor. 4to, London, 1770. [This is the second edition : it first appeared in 1769.]

" [Miscellaneous Poetic Attempts of C. Jones, an uneducated Woolcomber. Sm. 8vo. Exeter, 1782.]

129.—[DOWNMAN, Dr. H.—Poems to Thespia. 8vo. Exeter, 1781. Printed by W. Grigg, Bookseller in the Fore Street. A copy "from the Author" to Chancellor Quick, now in the Library of the Devon and Exeter Institution has a MS. Dedication, (14 lines of verse) to Chancellor Quicke, signed "H.D." Reprinted as under:—

— Poems to Thespia, to which are added, Sonnets, &c. Exeter: Printed by R. Trewman & Son, 1791. 8vo., pp. 210, and slip of *errata*. KENDALL, W.—Poems by William Kendall. Exeter: Printed by R. Trewman & Son for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, London; and G. Dyer, Exeter, 1793. 8vo., pp. vii. 127.

HEMANS, Mrs. F. D.—Dartmoor, A Poem. [See Supplement to *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, p. 25. Davidson was not aware that the first issue of this Prize Poem was

in the first instance privately printed for the Council of the Royal Society of Literature. The title runs thus:—

DARTMOOR; | A POEM : | WHICH OBTAINED THE PRIZE OF FIFTY GUINEAS | PROPOSED BY, THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE. | BY FELICIA D. HEMANS. | PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY. | Printed by J. Brettell, Rupert Street, Haymarket, London. | 1821. | 4to.

It is printed upon 14 leaves of Whatman's fine writing-paper, (with the water-mark date, 1818) the last leaf being blank. The title is followed by a leaf containing the order in Council for the printing, dated June 21st, 1821. My copy, measuring 10¼ x 8½ inches, is most beautifully bound by Staggenier in crimson morocco, elaborately tooled inside and out, and lined with watered silk. The second issue, without date, as registered by Davidson, was printed for general circulation.

P. 131.—The Eddystone Light-House, A Poem, &c., Frontispiece. London. [Probably identical with, *The Eddystone Lighthouse, a Poem.* By M. Rough. London, 1823. 12mo; folding plates.]

,, Carrington's DARTMOOR, second edition. [Some copies were struck-off on royal octavo—a handsome book.]

[BIDLAKE, J.—Poetical Works. By J. Bidlake, Master of the Grammar School, Plymouth, 1804. post 8vo.]

Exeter.

ALFRED WALLIS.

❀ Queries. ❀

40.—Hannaford Hill.—What is the explanation of this place-name? Is there any connection between it and that of the Camp, near Seaton, now known as Hannaditches?

QUERENS.

* * *

41.—Penitent's Ring.—Can any of your readers give any explanation as to the "penitent's ring," which is to be met with attached to some church doors in Mid and North Devon,—Lapford for instance, and I think Stoke, near Hartland? I surmise it must be in some way connected with the old privilege of Sanctuary.

Exeter.

W. SEDGWICK SAUNDERS.

* * *

42.—Southwood Family.—Can any of your readers tell me the place of birth in Devonshire or Somersetshire, about the years 1775-1780 of James and William Southwood (brothers)?

E. W. SOUTHWOOD.

Wimbledon.

43.—Right of entry to Parish Churches on the occasion of Weddings.—The local papers mention that tickets were issued to friends for the admission to Tiverton Church at the marriage of Mr. Carew and Miss Heathcote Amory, and also to Maker Church when Lady Albertha Edgcumbe was united to Mr. Lopes. The *Western Morning News* states that there is "only one other recorded instance of admission being limited in this way," viz., 81 years since, on the occasion of a musical performance for the benefit of British prisoners in France. The programme, still extant, is interesting if you could find space for it. This case, however, is on a par with the three Cathedrals' Musical Festivals, but I am desirous of ascertaining whether similar limitation can be legally set to the admission of parishioners during a wedding.

QUERENS.

* * *

44.—Cullompton Church.—In this church there still remains, apparently untouched, a magnificent carved, coloured, and gilded rood-screen and rood-loft. There is also a beam crossing the chancel several feet above the rood-loft. Was this the beam from which the rood hung? Has there ever been published any detailed account of the church, which seemed to me a most interesting one? The guide books merely mention the existence of the screen and the Lane Chapel as features worthy of notice, but the whole church is clearly deserving of a monograph.

Plymouth.

W. S. B. H.

* * *

45.—Church Customs.—Notices of the survival of old customs are I presume acceptable to you. I therefore wish to mention that in the month of August I attended an early celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Peter's Church, Tiverton. When the clergy had received, the clerk (or verger) left the seat in the stall which he had occupied (there being no members of the choir in attendance) and coming to the middle of the rails made a low bow towards the congregation. This was done to signify that the laity present might come up to receive the Holy Communion. Will any reader kindly say if he knows of the same being the practice elsewhere?

HIBYSKWE.

* * *

46.—A Palimpsest Inscription.—In the north aisle of Cadeleigh Church, close to the chancel arch, is a monument bearing an oval-shaped tablet on which an inscription is *painted*. Beneath this, however, as may be readily seen there is an incised inscription, which is in most places filled up, but time or meddling fingers have caused the filling to be absent to a great extent and thus revealed a curiosity. The last inscription is dated 1691. Is any similar instance to be found? Palimpsest manuscripts of course have been well known.

HIBYSKWE.

47.—Richard Cowle, of Plymouth—The parish churchyard of Bickleigh, near Tiverton, contains a headstone with the following inscription:—"Mr. Richard Cowle | late of Plymouth | who having nearly compleated | a survey of this County met Death suddenly | near this Place by a Fall from an unruly Horse | on the 14th day of August 1789 | in the 40th yr of his Age | An affectionate wife and three children | were left to deplore | the loss of an excellent Husband and Father."

I should be glad to learn some particulars of the above-named and of his family. ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

48.—Edmund Fowell, M.P. for Tavistock in the Long Parliament.—He was elected in 1646 in the place of John Russell, Esq. disabled, and was one of the members secluded in 1648. In the Cromwellian Parliament of 1656 he sat for Devon, and in that of 1659 for Tavistock. He was returned for Plymouth in the Parliament of 1661 but unseated upon Petition. He was eldest son of John Fowell, Town Clerk of Plymouth, who died in October, 1627, and was aged 26 years and more at his father's death. Whom did he marry? According to Burke (*Extinct Baronetage*), his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Barker, of Sunning, Berks, by whom he was ancestor of the Fowells, of Stoke Damerell, Devon, and of Harewood and Letchley, Cornwall. On the other hand, the Pedigree of Fowell in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, gives his wife's name as "Jane, daughter of, buried at St. Andrew, Plymouth, 24 April, 1640," having survived her two children, a son and daughter . . . who died young. A third pedigree in the *Records of the House of Glanville* (p. 103), names as the wife of Edmund Fowell of Plymouth, Alice Glanville, daughter of Sir Francis Glanville (eldest son of Sir John Glanville, Justice of C.P.), by whom he is said to have left issue. The same authority adds that Edmund Fowell married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir Anthony Barker, of Sunning. It is, of course, quite possible that all three marriages may be correct—those to Glanville and Barker taking place after 1640. When did Edmund Fowell die? His immediate family appear to have been buried at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, where in all probability he was also interred, but if the entry of his burial was to be found in the Register, Colonel Vivian would almost certainly have recorded it. W. D. PINK.

Leigh.

* * *

49.—Sir Thomas Stafford.—Sir Peter Killigrew. --In the second volume of *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding* (pp. 1301-2) is a long account of the composition of Sir Thomas Stafford, of the Savoy, Strand, London, "for delinquency in going to the King's garrison at Exeter, to attend on the Queen till she was brought to bed, and residing there till its surrender to Parliament."

On 18 September his fine was fixed at £1,000, so that Sir Thomas was evidently a very wealthy man. On the 31 December following this fine was increased to £1,115 upon his own request, "to add to his particular £1,300 left to his wife by Sir Peter Killigrew her former husband, due from the Earl of Holland." Besides a considerable estate in Middlesex, Sir Thomas had property in Devon, "the Manor of Salcombe held of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and worth £50 a year," and "the Rectory of Halberton held of the Church of Bristol for £100 yearly," being referred to in the particulars of his composition.

This Sir Thomas Stafford is said to have been an illegitimate son of George Carew, Earl of Totness, Lord President of Munster, to whom he was Secretary when in Ireland. He was knighted in Dublin, 6 October 1611, was admitted to Gray's Inn, February 2, 1618-19, and was M.P. for Helston in 1621-22, and for Bodmin in 1624-25. I am strongly inclined to think that he was also the Thomas Stafford, Esq., who sat for Melcombe Regis as far back as 1593. I do not know the precise date of his death, but the *Royalist Composition Papers* refer to him as alive in January 1652, at which date, if M.P. in 1593, he must have been far advanced in years. Further information respecting this knight will be acceptable. Who was Sir Peter Killigrew, the "former husband" of the wife of Sir Thomas Stafford? The only knight of this name at the date was "Sir Peter the Post," who survived until 1668.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh.

* * *

50.—Roger Mathew, M.P. for Dartmouth in the Long Parliament.—By the aid of the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding* (vol. ii. 1131-2) I am enabled in part to reply to my own query respecting this M.P. A petition presented to the Committee on the 19 March, 1652, by Joan, widow and executrix of Roger Mathew, Joan their daughter, and Wilmot widow of Robert Mathew their son, states that the M.P. died in July 1646. I still lack particulars of his parentage for which I shall be obliged to any correspondent who can supply.

Roger Mathew was disabled on February 5, 1643-4, for deserting the service of the House and joining the king at Oxford. On the 29 January, 1645-6, the House ordered that he be committed prisoner to the Tower "for deserting his trust, being chosen a Member of Parliament and adhering to the enemies thereof." On the 17 March, 1646, he petitioned to Compound and begs to be admitted to bail. The 31 March, 1646, the House ordered that he be referred to Goldsmith Hall for his Composition and to be bailed if that Committee see cause. On the 7 April he was bailed on giving security in £1,000 to appear when required, till his composition is perfected. His fine was fixed on 9 June at £1,000, but was apparently reduced afterwards to £666 13s. 4d. He died, however,

without paying any part of it, and his widow and daughter petitioned that the fine might be remitted. This seems in the main to have been conceded, a small fine of £13 16s. od. was exacted of the widow in December, 1653, and the estate discharged. Further particulars respecting him will be most acceptable. W. D. PINK.
Leigh.

* * *

51.—**Manley, of Craddock House, Devon.**—The following names are from an old Breeches Bible, formerly in the family of Rev. John Pearse Manley, D.C.L. (Oxon.) of Craddock House, Devon, sometime Rector of Filton, Glos. (appointed July 16th, 1816, died November 25th, 1823):—Jone Calway, Edward Calway, Elizabeth Calway or Cadway, Elizabeth Gifford, Mary Gifford, Ann Andrews her book 1710. The Rev. Dr. Manley married a Miss Richards of near Tiverton. Perhaps someone may know of a connection between some of the above-mentioned names and Manley and Guppy, of Sidbury. Robt. Manley, Esq., Captain in Colonel Tyndale's Fencible Fuseliers, married at Chelsea, on September 20th, 1798, Miss Pearse, late of Sidbury, Devon (*Gentleman's Magazine*.) We have a yellow silk flag, presented (so the inscription runs) by J. P. Manley, Esq. and Wm. Guppy, Esq., Lords of the Manor of Sidbury, Devon, 1797. Sidbury Volunteers; John Pearse Manley, Capt. Comm'd. Lieut. Upham, Lieut. Guppy, Artillery Capt. Robert Manley.

An old copy of Owen Feltham's *Resolves* is inscribed J. P. Manley, St. John's Coll., Oxford 1790, and the name M. Cary is on another page—Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. In 1833 the Captains were John Guppy and Charles Gifford. Another Bible has Thomasin Marshall 1722, and Robert Manly 1729 and ditto 1740. The Parish Registers of Sibury having been mostly destroyed by a fire at the Rectory in 1856, are not available.

CROSS PATTEE.

* * *

52.—**Wreford Family.**—At various times queries and replies have appeared in the pages of the *Western Antiquary* concerning this old Devonshire family, but I do not anywhere find the arms mentioned. Can any reader enlighten me on the subject? They are not in 'Burke.'
WRAYFORD.

* Replies. *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other "Replies" does not in any way commit as to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—EDITOR.]

Folk-lore of the Horse Shoe (*W.A.* xi., p. 45).—I am not learned in the witchery of old horse shoes. I have seen them where they have been nailed to the doors

of cow-houses, barns, and stables, but most frequently on the inside fittings of the majority of the boats lying on the sea beach at the various watering-places that be gem our coast. The favourite—that is to say the most convenient spot in a boat, is at the bow, inside the stem. I once asked a sailor and fisherman why he put a horse shoe in his boat? He smiled and said, "It was to keep out the witches." I do not recollect having seen a shoe with the points upwards. I have been told that it must be an old half-worn-out shoe, and certainly not a new one, as that would not possess the charm. I would willingly know something more of this strange practice or belief, and what may have been its origin. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

* * *

Carved Beams at the "Half-moon," Cullompton (*W.A.* xi., p. 45).—The style of ceiling concerning which "Querens" makes inquiry, is by no means rare in old houses once of the better class, and having no connection necessarily with any monastic building. He appears to mean ceilings constructed of oak beams crossing one another at right angles, thereby cutting up the area into quadrangular spaces or panels, either square or oblong, according to the dimensions of the room. In chambers of large size, the beams are sometimes of very bold character and handsomely moulded and carved. Of this type, though at first of the rudest carpentry, the earliest floors and ceilings were probably made. They may be looked for in any old house either in town or country, the latter possibly having been the seat of the Lord of the Manor, or the mansion of some wealthy county family. Owing to the change of times, habits, or fashions, most of these residences are found to be so inconveniently seated, that they are relegated to the use of the farmer who tills the land. As to their date, there are likely to be many still remaining of the time of Henry the Eighth, or perhaps earlier. A cross section of their mouldings generally presents a Perpendicular or Third Pointed age, architecturally speaking. By Queen Elizabeth's period lath-and-plaster ceilings were fully come into vogue, and some of these, but especially those of the subsequent reigns of James the First and the Charleses, are covered with raised ribs running into geometrical or other graceful forms, together with embossed enrichments of fruit, foliage, and flowers. Original examples of both of these styles are to be found without difficulty, and especially so of the latter. As to modern examples of the most ancient mode of construction—that of the cross beams, the finest that I recollect to have seen are in the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. The principal oak timbers there are of great massiveness, and boldly moulded in harmony with a Tudor building. The panels are richly painted and gill, and charged with Royal Coats of Arms or Badges, in settings of foliage or otherwise, treated conventionally. On a much smaller scale, there is a similarly constructed ceiling over my head as I write.
P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Thomas Povey, M.P. (*W.A.* xi., p. 46).—Mr. Pink will find many references to the above in Pepys' Diary and also in Evelyn's. A note in the former states that "Thomas Povey was M.P. for Bossiney in 1658, and Treasurer for Tangier." EMILY COLE.
Teignmouth.

* * *

Quear of Ground (*W.A.* x. 190. xi. 48).—As a rider to the communication of Mr. A. Wallis on this subject, may I be permitted to add the following remarks:—

Quar, both as a verb and a substantive, is a shortened form of *quarry*, and is common in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Dorset; but it must have been in frequent use in the same sense, as it is to be found in the pages of Drayton and of Ben Jonson, neither of whom were west country men.

When, however, we inquire as to its employment to denote a mass of anything, it is remarkable that neither the works of the English Dialect Society, nor any of the Glossaries with which I am acquainted afford us any clue, with one exception presently to be noted. I may state that I have searched Phæar's *Regiment of Life, Treatise of the pestilence*, and *Book of Children*, without finding it, nevertheless, there are several examples of the secondary uses of the word that corroborate Mr. Wallis's opinion that the word *quear*, in the phrase quoted by him, was meant for a bank or mass, inasmuch as they convey the same general idea.

I take first the apparent exception alluded to. In Mr. Elworthy's valuable *West Somerset Word Book*, the fourth rendering of *quar* is thus given:—"A rough building-stone from the quarry." Not only does this point out that it was a mass, but is of importance as shewing the identity of *quar* and *quear*, the latter being a variant of the former. The mass was not necessarily of large size, but was relatively large to the object, as in the following example, *Quarrier*, a wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre" (Halliwell's *Dictionary*), something like a modern night light. Also called *quarion*, and is frequently mentioned in old inventories. In Walcott's *Sacred Archaeology*, it is termed a *quarrel* or *quarry*, and is stated to be "a wax taper of ½-lb. in weight." It is not contained in the *Dictionaries of Hook or Lee*.

Again, *quarrom* or *quarrom* is a court term for a body and is so recorded in the *Lexicon Balatronicum* (1800), although it finds no place in Hotten's *Slang Dictionary*. It was employed as far back as 1641, by Richard Brome, in his *Jovial Crew, or the Merry Beggars*:—

"To fill up the crib and to comfort the *quarrom*."
That the body as a mass is more or less indicated, is borne out by Gabriel Harvey.

"They are so *quarry* bigg and righte Babylonian like." (*Letter Book 1573-80*. Camd. Soc. (1884) 93); and also by Skinner, who, in his *Etymol. Anglic.* (1671), mentions *quarry* as synonymous with a fat man.

The last instance I may cite, is in a quotation from the *Britannia's Pastorals* of our Devonshire poet, W. Browne:—

"As a miller having ground his grist,
Lets downe his flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithall
The waters swell in spleene.—(Bh. 2. Song i.)

This is equal to blocking up, as if by a mass.

The word *quarry* and its diminutive *quar*, or *quear* comes from the Latin *quadra*, through the French *quarriere*, *carrière*; applied first to the place where stones were obtained; then to the stones themselves, more especially to squared stones, (a sense in which it is still employed as one of its meanings, in Somersetshire); then transferred from a mass of stone, to that of a mass of any other substance, appears to be the natural sequence, and in this last application the "quear of ground" affords a good example.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton.

* * *

Stocks (*W.A.* xi., p. 27).—I can remember when a boy returning from school, often seeing a notorious fisherman named Bob Cowley, in the pillory situated in the Plymouth Market. There was an open space in the old market (I speak of about 40 years ago,) devoted to crockery ware. The man stood upon a raised platform with his hands in a wooden frame about his own height. I dare say many Plymouthians will be able to recall this instrument of correction. I think it was for drunkenness or wife-beating that he was punished. I can also remember that he was pelted with rotten eggs and other refuse.

W. SEDGWICK SAUNDERS.

Exeter.

* * *

Buller of Shillingham (*W.A.* xi., p. 46).—In reply to your correspondent W. D. Pink, I may say that from a certified extract from the Records of the College of Arms in my possession, it appears that Francis Buller left a codicil dated 12 June, 1677 to his will, and that the same was proved 22 November following. This fixes the date of his death within a month or two. There is no entry of the date of his death or of the place of his burial. His widow Thomazine appears to have survived him only a couple of months, as her will dated 3 December, 1677, was proved on the 17 January. He is stated in the pedigree to have been M.P. for Saltash, and to have been the eldest son of Sir Richard Buller. The pedigree contains

no mention of a brother named Francis, but he had a sister named Katherine who married James Parker, of Blisland, co. Cornwall, at St. Stephen's, Saltash, 31 December, 1616, and who is said to have had a daughter named Cordelia, who was born in 1631 and who married the Rev. J. Fathers. I cannot, however, find any trace of such a daughter in the pedigree of the Parker family at the College of Arms, and I should be much obliged to any of your readers who could throw any light on the subject. A pedigree sent by the late Dr. Freeman of Lostwithiel, to a great-uncle of mine, about a century ago, gives the descent of Cordelia Parker from James Parker and Katherine Baker, but I have been unable so far to verify it.

W. BARTLETT.

Liverpool.

* * *

Brooking Family (*W.A.* xi., p. 46).—There was a family of this name in the parish of St. Marychurch. The churchyard has several gravestones bearing their names—Samuel Brooking, purser, R.N., married Mary Salter Sullock, at Bigbury, 22 June 1822.

W. BARTLETT.

Liverpool.

* * *

Nicholas Trefusis, M.P. (*W.A.* xi., pp. 26-50).—By a slip of the pen, I described Thomas Gewen as an Independent: in point of fact, he was a Presbyterian, and his activity as such I have described in *Launceston Past and Present* (pp. 205-6).

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

Two Rood Staircases in the same church (*W.A.* xi., p. 45).—According to an engraving of the ground-floor of Cullompton Church in the *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society* II. (1849) plate 3, there is only one rood staircase, and that is situated at the south end of the screen. There are two rood staircases in the church of St. Austell, Cornwall, and in each instance is continued in a turret up to the roof: that of the south side is shown in a lithograph by Mr. G. E. Street, in the fourth volume of the same *Transactions*, plate 4.

Salterton.

T: N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

* * *

Samuel Maunder (*W.A.* xi., p. 47).—Samuel Maunder was born in 1791, and was long associated with his wife's brother, William Pinnock, in the production of elementary books on education and the following Treasuries bearing his name, which have had so large a place in the youthful library of the past generation, viz. :—

Treasury of Useful Knowledge,
Treasury of History,
Scientific and Literary Treasury,
Treasury of Natural History,
Biographical Treasury,
Universal Class Book,

all of which were published by Messrs. Longmans.

Maunder was the true worker on the long series of Catechisms for schools to which Pinnock's name is attached, and to him the young of England were largely indebted for their instruction. He died at his residence in Gibson Square, Islington, on April 30th, 1849. A handsome engraving of his portrait was published during the year previous to his death.

There are brief notices of him in Cates's *Dictionary of Biography* 1867; *Gentleman's Magazine* 1849, and *Literary Gazette*. His name will appear in the *Dictionary of National Biography* now in course of publication.

London.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.



A new work on Dartmoor has just been published, entitled :—*The Two Sisters: a Dartmoor Story*. Translated from the French.

“NUMEROUS are the romantic tales that have been written of the vast tableland that lies within a dozen miles to the north-east of Plymouth, but there can be no denial of the fact that in a considerable proportion the imagination has been allowed pretty full play. Small wonder, perhaps, that such should be the case when one remembers the invigorating air to be found on Dartmoor, and how stimulated is the visitor both in mind and in body by a few weeks sojourn in that great land of mystery, of fairy and pixie lore, and of what not besides. But of all the stories which it has evoked there are not many which will be read with more appreciation than will that just published by Mr. W. H. Luke, of Plymouth. It is entitled *The Two Sisters*, and possesses many points of interest, the historic being blended with the romantic, the natural with the supernatural, the local with the general, the cheerful with the pathetic; a tale of love and friendliness, of malice, of duplicity, of enmity, and of revenge. For residents in Plymouth it will have exceptional claims, containing as it does frequent reference to that town, and especially to its theatre. The little work is translated from the French of M. Jules Poulain by “J.E.R.W.,” and has the advantage of an introductory chapter as well as of being edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the borough librarian.”—*Western Daily Mercury*, November 12th, 1891.

Price, One Shilling. Published by W. H. Luke, 8 Bedford Street, Plymouth.



"Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

Sir Walter Raleigh, a Biography. By WILLIAM STEBBING, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1891. 10/6.

WE must give the post of honour this month to a new life of our great west-country hero, Raleigh, and an admirable work it is. The author has had the advantage of perusing many biographies of this famous Devonshire Worthy, and has given his readers the cream of them all. Not that he has slavishly copied from any of his predecessors, for the work before us has merits of a real and original character, and its author does not fail to quote his authorities and to speak in terms of commendation of those who have before laboured in the same field. Moreover, in the preface, he gives a list of the biographies which have already appeared from 1660 to the present time. He also pays a richly-deserved compliment to our esteemed friend and contributor, Dr. Brushfield, whose industrious researches in connection with Raleigh and his birth-place, Hayes Barton, and his valuable bibliography (which appeared in these pages) are well known to our readers. As far as we can judge, from a somewhat cursory examination of the book, Mr. Stebbing's work is a fair and impartial account of this remarkable man—a man who "for thirty-seven years lived in the full glare of publicity—a man who combined in himself many rare qualifications,—he was at once poet, statesman, courtier, schemer, patriot, soldier, sailor, freebooter, discoverer, colonist, castle-builder, historian, philosopher, chemist, prisoner, and visionary." We quite agree with the biographer that it is difficult for any man to deal well with the many-sided character of Raleigh, but difficult though the task undoubtedly is, Mr. Stebbing has done his work well and has satisfactorily reflected Raleigh's versatile character. He has not posed as an apologist, but has narrated facts without gloss, he has not condoned faults, but has fairly passed judgment upon many of the failings and shortcomings of his hero. And yet he has not allowed his own opinions as a student and a writer to be too obtrusive, for he has become well versed in what he calls the "art of standing aside," so as to allow his readers to judge for themselves on many points where a difference of opinion exists. We cannot too much admire the painstaking spirit which is evident in every page of the book, and we can readily see that the author has spent years in collecting his materials, weighing his evidence, and perfecting his chain of facts, in order to make a perfect whole. That Mr. Stebbing had a great admiration for

the character of Raleigh goes without saying, and what true Englishman in these days has not? Equally strong too is his detestation of those who betrayed him, and led to the crowning scene in a great tragedy, his execution in the Palace Yard at Westminster in 1618. Raleigh in his own day was regarded as a martyr, and King James as a weak vacillating tyrant, and this feeling is intensified the more one reads of the life and works of the great Sir Walter. Space would fail us to do full justice to this scholarly book, which is a full and clear history of one who did much to raise his country to the high position it occupied during the reign of Elizabeth, an era which produced many great and noble men, but none greater or more noble than Sir Walter Raleigh.

Dartmoor Pictorial Records (II.) By ROBERT BURNARD. Privately Printed. Plymouth, 1891.

We must congratulate Mr. Robert Burnard upon another valuable contribution to the topography of Devonshire. Dartmoor seems to be an inexhaustible subject, for the number of books descriptive of this romantic region, is increasing year by year to such an extent that this branch of bibliography (which we have in preparation) will form no inconsiderable portion of the Topographical Section of the subject. In the volume before us, Mr. Burnard gives us no less than sixteen illustrations from his own negatives, and they have been admirably reproduced in permanent form by the Autotype Company. Besides these there are plans and woodcuts. The descriptive letterpress, with its admirable introduction, is just what is needed, and no more, to make the "Pictorial Records" intelligible to the reader, and the details given are most carefully and accurately put together, being in fact the result of Mr. Burnard's personal observations, for he is not content with describing at second hand, but investigates every detail himself and verifies every statement. The places and objects of interest which are described in this volume are diversified and widely-scattered; they are as follows:—Tavy Cleave; St. Michael-on-the-hill, Brent Tor; Drewsteignton; Grims-pound; Meavy; The Island of Rocks—West Ockment; Bellaford Kistvaen; The Blizzard on Dartmoor; Dean Prior; The Grey Wethers; South Zeal. Only two hundred copies of the work were printed, and we believe they were all subscribed for before the book was issued from the press.

Okehampton: its Castle and the Surrounding Country, with illustrations. By JOHN LLOYD WARDEN PAGE. Exeter, 1891.

This little work is a general description of that fine old ruin which has recently been in danger of demolition, but has now fortunately found an owner who promises to preserve it intact. Okehampton Castle is one of the landmarks of Mid-Devonshire, and we trust the day will be far distant when the vandal shall arise and doom it to destruction. We gladly hail the advent of Mr. Page's little work, although it has been, to a great extent, anticipated by the "History of Okehampton," published by Mr. W. Masland of Tiverton a short time since. We do not see that Mr. Page offers any new facts or theories, but he tells the story of Okehampton Castle in a popular manner, and his pamphlet may therefore find many readers who do not possess the larger and more expensive work.

The "Jolly Roger," a Story of Sea Heroes and Pirates. By HUME NISBET. London: Digby Long & Co., 1892. 3/6.

Chief among the stories of adventure of this present Christmas season, is Mr. Hume Nisbet's *The "Jolly Roger."* We have read several of this author's stories recently, including "Ashes," "Bail Up," "A Savage Queen," and others, but this story of daring adventure and an extraordinary invention surpasses them all. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the most perfect work which Mr. Nisbet has yet produced. We knew him before as the novelist of the *Antipodes*, but here he has struck out a new line, combining the old charm of wind and wave of Capt. Marryat with the descriptive faculty of Clark Russell and the inventive genius of Rider Haggard. Several of the characters hail from our own good town of Plymouth, most of the sea-dogs were followers of Drake and Raleigh, and there is a genuine west country flavour about the whole story. Moreover, the dedication identifies it so closely with ourselves that we cannot but feel flattered at the compliment paid.

"Dedication—To my friend W. H. K. Wright, F.R. Hist. Soc., of Plymouth, I dedicate this story of Sea Heroes and Pirates, with admiration for his untiring efforts to make Englishmen remember that glorious summer for Eng'and and Liberty 1588."

The following is an extract from a review in the *Daily Chronicle* for December 21st, 1891, the sentiments of which, as regards the story, we fully endorse:—"Necromancy and the sea are both largely called into requisition in this record of the adventures of one Humphrey Bolin, with his son, young Humphrey, who fell amongst pirates, and sailed to the island of Laverna. Bolin was accompanied by an evil witch, Penelope Ancrum, who could call up all the big and little imps from Pandemonium with the

greatest ease. The modern hypnotists are weak commonplace creatures beside Penelope, who was living before the Christian era began, who was assistant for some time to the famous traditional bard and magician Merlin, and who knew where to gather the herbs (and how to mix them) whereby perpetual life is assured. Flying from the anger of King James I., who would have made short shrift of all witches, Penelope sailed with Bolin for South America, there to find the means for renewing her youth. She plies her sinister arts during the voyage, and afterwards, with devilish effect. Strange and exciting are the experiences, and sanguinary the battles and sieges, through which the mariners of the good ship *Vigo* are called upon to pass. Mr. Hume Nisbet recites them so well that one could almost believe them to be real. The reader who follows them is in no danger of going to sleep; all his faculties will be kept at their full tension. The author introduces William Shakespeare into his narrative as a real being, *pace* Mr. Ignatius Donnelly; but he is not quite so successful with the great poet's presentation as to make it desirable for other authors to give their conceptions of Shakespeare the man. We cannot endure that "the divine Williams" should be modernised and familiarised to that extent. By the way, Shakespeare was forty-one years of age, and not thirty-nine, when this story opens in 1605."

Mayfair and Belgravia: being an historical account of the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square. By GEORGE CLINCH (Illustrated). London: Truslove & Shirley, 1892.

With praiseworthy industry Mr. Clinch has quickly followed his works on "Bloomsbury and St. Giles's" and "Marylebone and St. Pancras" with this admirable volume on one of the fashionable districts of London. If he perseveres in this course at the same rate, he will soon cover the whole of the historical portion of the Metropolis with his patient investigations, and furnish our libraries with a valuable collection of works, comprising almost everything of interest in the modern Babylon. The volume before us is quite equal to its predecessors, for it is well written, profusely illustrated, and beautifully printed. Many of the illustrations are taken from rare prints in our national library, while others are from sketches by Messrs. A. Bernard Sykes and Charles G. Harper. Mr. Clinch's work includes Hyde Park, which itself has a most varied and entertaining history, it also takes in Buckingham Palace, and many of the most noted West-end mansions. St. George's Church, Hanover Square, of course takes up considerable space, this being one of the principal churches for fashionable marriages. Another interesting feature in the book is the description given of the great Exhibition of 1851, and Paxton's plans for the Crystal Palace, afterwards removed to Sydenham. Another feature calling

for passing comment is the list given in Chapter VIII. of the Residences of Celebrities who have at one time or another inhabited houses in this district. Nothing but praise can be accorded to the author as well as to the publishers for the admirable manner in which the book is presented to the world, and we trust that it may be as successful as those which have preceded it.

Winifred's Journal of her life at Exeter and Norwich in the days of Bishop Hall. By EMMA MARSHALL (Illustrated). London: Selby & Co., 1892.

Mrs. Marshall is at her best when treating of the domestic history of our country, and dealing with the lives of real personages in the guise of fiction. We have here a most entertaining story, in which many of the details of the Bishop's domestic life and sorrows are graphically told. The incidents in the life of Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, are, she tells us, gathered chiefly from an interesting biography by the Rev. George Lewis, of Balliol College, Oxford. The fact that a great portion of the book, and many of its scenes, relate to Exeter and Devonshire during the troublous times of the first half of the seventeenth century, will ensure for the work a wide circulation in the west. Many of the names are well known in Devon to day, for we have the Fulfords, the Buckingham, Barters, Elands, Rodds, Redvers, Mereliths, Carews, and a lot of others amongst us still. The author gives a very good picture of upper-class life in Devon two hundred and fifty years ago, and introduces us to scenes of which we have read in real history, but which are here put before us in much more attractive guise. The illustrations in the volume relating to Devonshire are—Exeter Cathedral, the City Hall, Exeter, Widdicombe Church, and the Bishop's Palace, Exeter. About half of the book is devoted to the Bishop's life after leaving Exeter, but the whole will be found of the greatest interest to persons other than the ordinary readers of three-volume novels. Mrs. Marshall is very fond of the West Country.

A Yorkshireman's Trip to the United States and Canada. By WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S. London: Longmans, 1892. 5/-

Mr. Smith is so well-known as the editor of many acceptable volumes on "Old Yorkshire," that any new work from his pen will be received with pleasure. In the work before us he has given a full and lucid account of his own experiences in the States and Canada a short time since. Although he describes places and things which are well-known to reading people, yet we cannot consider his book as a superfluity, for it is written with a purpose, and well answers its aims. It is a work well calculated to give untravelled Englishmen a better idea of America

than they had before, and it shows what hearty hospitality is accorded to one who goes there, even for the express purpose of 'takin' notes.' The book contains no less than one hundred and forty illustrations which considerably enhances its value.

The Savage Queen, a Romance of the Natives of Van Dieman's Land. By HUMR NISBET. London: F. V. White & Co., 1891.

The date of the events which form the groundwork of this exciting story is the year 1813, when Van Dieman's Land was regarded as the Hades, rather than as the Garden, of Australia. It was a great convict settlement, a moral plague-spot, where it was almost impossible for anything good or admirable to flourish. Mr. Nisbet's characters are for the most part faithful portraits of real personages, and many of the scenes he so vividly depicts, did undoubtedly happen. Mathuna, the Savage Queen was a real personage, and her tribe once a power in the land; Governor Davey is a faithful sketch of a well-known man; John Whitehouse, the visionary, is an assumed name for another notable character, as are Michael Howe and Mosquito, for noted bushrangers. The story is graphically told, there is a rich vein of humour running through it, and not a few tragic scenes; while the description of the natural scenery is given with that freedom of style and correctness of detail in which Mr. Nisbet is proficient. Although we are fain to admit that in this volume we are introduced to many things and scenes which are repulsive in themselves, we must confess that the book is very entertaining and sustains its interest from first to last. The chief, nay, the only fault we have to find with the story is that there are too many characters, and that the reader is bewildered at the constantly shifting kaleidoscope of the plot.

FROM THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Constable's Tower; or, the Times of Magna Charta. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

One of the best children's books published this season, Miss Yonge's faculty for weaving a delightful story being fully exemplified in this the latest product of her facile pen. The tale illustrates the courage and loyalty of Herbert de Burgh, at one time Seneschal of Poitou, and afterwards Constable of Dover Castle. From the opening description of this historical building down to the decisive struggle between the English and French the story keeps up its interest, and there is just enough of the romantic to relieve the historical and domestic details. On the whole it is just one of those stories that will whet the appetite of young people, and incite them to read the history of their country.

The Abbot's Bridge. By FRANCES MARY PEARD.

This is an exciting tale of the fourteenth century, the central incident in which is the attack upon the Monastery of St. Edmundsbury by the townfolk and people of the district, who resented the extortions and high-handed practices of the monks. The principal characters are, Hal, a freeman, and Robin, a runaway thrall. Besides these, Richard de Grey, an outlaw, a villain named Bowyer, and a wicked knight, Sir Nicholas Wareham, occupy a prominent place in the story. There is a reasonable amount of love-making, and the tale winds up with the marriage of Hal to a maid named Alison, who has been his ally for the chief part of the time covered by the story. The work is worthy of the authoress of "Mother Molly."

Mistress Phil. By MARY H. DEBENHAM.

We have here a story of the last century. Mistress Phil is Phillis Juliana Cheviot, and the story describes her stay at Waltham Cross in the year 1760, and the results that followed. May-day festivities, adventures with highwaymen, and others of a more or less exciting character go to make up a very entertaining story which is suitable for young people of both sexes.

Fifty Pounds. By CHRISTABEL R. COLERIDGE.

This is a sequel to "The Green Girls of Greythorpe" noticed some time ago, and narrates the further experiences of the principal characters in that entertaining volume. Readers of the former book will be glad to know what became of their old acquaintances, but this fact need in no way detract from the interest it will have for a new circle of readers. The book is especially valuable as a gift or prize book, owing to the lessons in high principle, and the moral tone which pervades it.

Abby's Discoveries. By M. BRAMSTON.

This is a book about little children, but written rather for those who have the bringing up of the young, than for the young folks themselves. It is somewhat novel in its method, and high and commendable in its aims, and will be found especially useful and valuable, to elder sisters and brothers, nurses and teachers. To such we heartily commend it and trust that the story of little Abigail may furnish a lesson to many whose characters are now in course of formation.

The Silver Mine: an Underground Story. By ESMÉ STUART. National Society.

The events in this clever story are supposed to occur on the coast of Devonshire, and partly in connection with a disused silver-mine. The characters mostly hail from the "west-countrie," and give evidence of their fact by the broadness of their dialect. We are introduced to a long

standing family feud between the Redwoods and the Pennants, in the course of which some exciting incidents occur. Although a homely story, the writer has invested it with a considerable amount of pathos, and it will be read with interest both by boys and girls.

For King and Home. By MARY H. DEBENHAM.

Here we have a stirring narrative of events supposed to have taken place during the rising in La Vendée. It is a girl's story, and the principal character, Dorothy Wingfield, is well portrayed, and the circumstances in which she is concerned, with her French cousins, will commend the book to girls in general. Some interesting historical information is given incidentally, respecting the persecutions of the peasants of La Vendée, and the passions that inflamed their enemies.

King's Ferry. By the Author of "Starwood Hall."

A thoroughly entertaining story for boys, in which the doings of the press-gang occupy a prominent place. One of the chief personages in the story is a ship's doctor at Weymouth, who was mean enough to entice men into the king's service and to receive at the hands of the authorities five guineas a head for his captures. The book is healthy in its tone, and contains just enough of mystery and adventure to make it acceptable to youthful readers.

Kinsfolk and Others. By the Author of "The Atelier du Lys."

Anything by this talented writer is certain to be popular. This story is intended for elder girls, and relates the troubled experiences of Olive Garth. She is a high-spirited girl, and finds it a great trial to bear the somewhat despotical guardianship of her grandmother, to whose care she was confided at a very early age. Her mother, who had gone to Australia, returns after an absence of seventeen years, and it was then found that the grand-dame had loved her rather rebellious grand-child in a manner little anticipated. The characters in the book are admirably sketched.

Lost on the Moor. By "TAPPY."

This is a very pretty little story, suitable for small children; it tells how Little Jack was lost on the moor by his brother's negligence, how he was rescued, and became a little hero. It also points a good moral.

Joan's Victory. By the Author of "Starwood Hall."

A capital book for village or school libraries, and shews how the gentle influence of a child succeeded in bringing a woman of quick, passionate temper, back to a better state of mind. It is a valuable character-forming lesson.

A Village Genius. By M. BRAMSTON.

This is a true story of Oberammergau in which is given a delightful sketch of Rochus Dedler, the author of the music sung from time to time in connection with the Oberammergau Passion Play. He was born in 1779, and died in 1822. He had remarkable gifts, music being his ruling passion, and filled various offices in the convents of Ettal and Rattenbuch; but being of a very retiring disposition he failed to rise to the rank to which his genius entitled him. The Passion Music was first performed in 1815, and it is a curious fact that those who have the management of the play will on no account change the music for a more modern style, and set great value on Dedler's score. We heartily commend this book to young and old.

Bibliographical Notes.

The most recent issue of the publications of the Ballad Society (Vol. xxi. Part vii.) consists of another series of the Roxburge Ballads illustrating the last years of the Stuarts. It is edited, with special introductions and notes, by J. Woodfall Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A., and contains many interesting items, besides numerous curious woodcuts. We can fully sympathise with the editor in his lament at the ever-diminishing number of his supporters, and join with him in his denunciation of those "many opulent persons and committee-men, who gave no helping hand," but who will be ready enough to purchase the work when complete, as a finished achievement, an unrivalled collection. Still it is surprising that so few persons care to support a movement which has for its object the preservation of, in a compact and handy form, a collection of literature so valuable as that gathered from a multitude of sources by the learned and industrious editors of the Ballad Society.

We are glad to welcome another number of the *Cheshire Sheaf*, edited for several years by the late Thomas Hughes, F.S.A. The part now to hand dates from July to December, 1885, and completes the Third Volume of that most interesting Journal. We take the more interest in this periodical because from it, and a chat with our lamented friend, Thomas Hughes, we really imbibed the first notion of publishing the *Western Antiquary*. Mr. Hughes himself was very much interested in West-country archæology, and had a large and valuable collection of Devonshire books. The number before us contains an excellent portrait of the late editor of the *Cheshire Sheaf* and an Index to the Third Volume. We hope soon to hear that Mr. T. Cann Hughes, has undertaken to continue the interesting serial founded and so satisfactorily carried on by his father almost up to the time of his death.

Arrangements are being made for the publication of a new literary Magazine entitled the *Essex Review*, which will be devoted mainly to the study of the literature, antiquities, family history, traditions, county and parochial records, dialect, folk-lore, quaint customs, &c., of Essex, and to the recording of everything of permanent interest to the county at large. The first number will be issued in January, 1892, the Journal will be published quarterly, and the publisher is Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, of Paternoster Buildings, London. The Subscription is Five Shillings per annum. The names of many well-known and able contributors are announced to assist in this "New Essex Literary Venture."

Mrs. A. Garland Mears announces a Special Edition of "Idylls, Legends, and Lyrics," prospectuses of which are given in this issue. The reader will find within the pages of this volume an ample variety of verse and subject. The love sonnet, love song, and love story, are well represented here. In these latter he will be carried back to the dim historic time when romance and history are so intimately entwined that it is difficult to discover where legend ends and authentic history begins. There is the love story of King Uther, father of the famous King Arthur, which opens with a description of the wars that were being constantly waged between the Ancient Briton and the hardy invader who hailed from Northern Europe. Here are accurately described the weapons and methods of war on both sides; while the thrilling incidents of the battle are given in vivid language. Eventually peace ensues: then follow the love-making mingled with magic; and finally the triumph of the love-lost king, so brave in war, so erring in love. Then comes a story of a later period, where the Saxon sways the land, and heathendom reigns supreme—for Christianity, as the early Britons knew it, was extinguished by the Conqueror. The theme of this poem is the love of Cædmon's daughter, but the historic interest of the tale is comprised in the sudden and almost miraculous endowment of Cædmon, the unlettered peasant, with the power of the poet, and its recognition by the Abbess Hilda, of Whitby Monastery, who thus gave to posterity England's first poet—our early Milton. In "Edain" we have a beautiful Irish legend, or fairy tale, which is rendered as instructive as it is interesting by the description given of the customs, dress, and modes of thought of the people of ancient Ireland. To this ancient legend, and also the historic poems, "are appended valuable notes, most interesting to the reader." On its appearance the *Newcastle Chronicle*, which is the leading journal of the north, made this work the subject of a long and interesting leader; and later on published in the same journal a short biographical account of the author. We cordially recommend this work to our readers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Subscriptions to Vol. XI. are due and should be remitted at once together with any arrears.

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THE
WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

Or, Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 6.

JANUARY, 1892.

Vol. XI.

THE OLD CORNISH FENCIBLES.

BY F. CECIL LANE.

(Continued from page 35.)

IN the year 1802 there was peace for a short time between the English and French, and in a very charmingly written novel called "Springhaven," Mr. R. D. Blackmore, who is usually historically correct in his references, speaks of a visit of Admiral Lord Nelson to his old shipmate Admiral Darling, and during this visit Nelson is made to say—"What a fine set of fellows you have in Springhaven, the finest I have seen on the South Coast anywhere, I suppose you had most of them in the Fencibles last summer, as they appear rather trained." Miss Darling, daughter of the Admiral, answers Nelson thus—"Not one of them—they have their own opinions, nobody could get them to believe for a moment there was any danger of invasion"; and thereupon the novelist makes Nelson say—"As to the Boulogne affair Springhaven was quite right." In this fictitious conversation perhaps Mr. Blackmore intentionally and for novelistic reasons did not write by the card, for we must remember that according to the best statistics open to reference, the total strength of the Volunteer Force of Great Britain was at this time 370,860 of all arms, and if these figures are even approximately to be relied upon, Springhaven must have been singularly deficient in patriotism, and very full of courage or indifference not to have believed in the probable invasion, but later on in the story Mr. Blackmore makes amends, for down at Springhaven one day he puts Admiral Darling in full uniform as Commander of the

Coast Defence, just stepping aboard of a ten oared galley, manned by good samples of "Sea Fencibles," and then we are given the copy of a notice of one of their drills in gun practice and curiously it reads. "By order of his Majesty King George III.—To morrow being Wednesday and the fishing boats at sea Artillery practice from Fox Hill Fort will be carried on from 12 at noon until 3 p.m. at a mark boat moored half-a-mile from the shore," and it winds up by warning "His Majesty's loyal subjects not to cross the line of fire," and anon Mr. Blackmore gives us a song called "Billy Blue" which was a favorite with Fencibles and popular all over the land—"Billy Blue" was the nick-name of Admiral Cornwallis, who is entitled to be bracketed almost with Nelson in history, as he is in the refrain of the ditty.

THE SONG.

'Tis a terrible time for Englishmen,
All tyrants do abhor them,
Every one of them hath to fight with ten
And the Lord alone is for them;
But the Lord hath given the strong right hand
And the courage to face the thunder,
If a Frenchman treads this English land
He shall find his grave thereunder.

CHORUS.

Britannia is the Ocean Queen and she
Standeth staunch and true,
With Nelson for her faulchion keen
And her buckler Billy Blue.

They are mustering on yon Gallic Coasts,
You can see them from this high land,
The biggest of all the outlandish hosts
That ever devoured an island.
There are steeds that have scoured the Continent,
Ere ever one might say Whoa there,
And ships that would fill the Thames and Trent
If we would let them go there.

CHORUS.

But England is the Ocean Queen
And it shall be hard to do,
Not a Frenchman shall skulk in between
Herself and her Billy Blue.

From the smiling bays of Devonshire
To the frowning cliffs of Filey,
Leaps forth every son of an English sire
To fight for his native Isley.
He hath drawn the sword of his father now
From the rusty sheath it rattled in,
And Dobbin, who dragged the peaceful plough
Is neighing for the battle-din.

CHORUS.

For Albion still is Ocean Queen,
And though her sons be few,
They challenge the world with a dauntless mien,
And the flag of Billy Blue.

James Lampier who died at Morice Town, Devonport, in March 1891, was possibly the last surviving veteran who could have told any personal recollections of the Cornish Fencibles. He was popularly known as "The Child of the Regiment." He was the son of a bandsman in the old Cornish Militia and was born at Canterbury in 1797. In 1807 he joined this regiment as a fifer, and was stationed at Northampton in 1809, guarding a large number of French prisoners. In the next year the regiment was suddenly ordered to London at the time of the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, and were quartered at Kentish Town and Bow, but returned to the West Country in the same year and stationed at Kingsbridge. Soon after this last move the whole regiment volunteered for service in Ireland, each man receiving a bounty of two guineas. They were henceforth known as the 8th Infantry until William IV. altered the name to "Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia," which designation it retained until it was formed into the 3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. These changes in name draw attention to the fact that the distinction between the local regiments raised on emergency, and Militia regiments, is of the finest; and more than one Fencible Corps at this period developed into a regular regiment and

it is somewhat difficult to define exactly the original formation. For example, one authority I have consulted points out, that "twenty-nine regiments of Fencible Light Dragoons were raised in Great Britain in 1794, each consisting of 6 troops of 80 privates." These underwent many changes and volunteered for service, and thereafter hardly come within the limits of this paper, but the same authority states the distinction to be drawn is this, regiments raised directly by a Royal Warrant, or that having been raised independently were accepted by the Sovereign, and their officers directly commissioned by him, the corps being placed at once on the footing of a regular regiment; and those corps levied by the Royal Lieutenants—in brief, between troops subject to, or exempt from, the conditions of the Mutiny Act.

Another Cornish veteran was Major Andrew, of the Killigrew Fencible Cavalry, who died at Bodrean in the parish of St. Clement, near Truro, in August 1821.

I will now relate what I have discovered about the Launceston Infantry. This corps consisted of 285 men, with 4 uniforms. It was commanded by Lieut-Col. Phillipps. This gentleman was originally called Winsloe and lived at Newport, Launceston. By Royal License he took the surname and arms of Phillipps in lieu of Winsloe, in November 1798. I gather his reason for doing so was his mother having been a co-heiress of Sir Jonathan Phillipps, surgeon, R.N. Lieut.-Col. Phillipps otherwise Winsloe was appointed a gentleman of the Privy Chamber in 1804. The corps he commanded was known as the Launceston and Newport Volunteer Corps, and he died at Sidmouth in 1806. He was an ancestor upon the paternal side of Major-General Paul Winsloe Phillips Treby, R.A., of Goodamoor, near Plymouth.

The Duchess of Northumberland presented colours to the Launceston Corps, and on the occasion of their being delivered, June 4th,

1795, the Rev. W. Carpenter preached a sermon to the volunteers which is recorded, but I do not propose to reproduce it. It was full of patriotism and good advice to Fencibles, and commended their services to a nation in dire peril from the unscrupulous designs of that Arch Fiend "Bony."

The St. Ives Fencible Infantry and Artillery consisted of 378 men, with 6 and 7 uniforms, respectively.—Lieut.-Col. James Halse commanded both bodies, and Robert Snaith Hitchens was second in command, and at the head of the Artillery. Thomas Matthews was drummer of this corps. Upon the south wall of St. Ives Church a brass commemorates officers and men.

There was a corps of Fencible Infantry formed on the Scilly Islands, which consisted of 100 men. Henry Gudgeon was the first Captain, and he was placed on half-pay in 1802. Then Post-Captain Marsh, R.N., assumed command, and had as under officers, Commander Veitch, R.N., and Samuel Lemon as second officer and lieutenant, respectively—Abraham Legatt was medical officer, and John Mumford, sergeant. The men were armed with muskets and pikes, and learnt small arm, as well as big gun drill, at Pellew Redoubt, named after Sir Edward Pellew (subsequently Lord Exmouth) who used to visit the Island with his fleet. This redoubt is now Mount Weldon, at the eastern end of St. Mary's Island, commanding the anchorage in Crow Sound.

The chief duty of the corps was to mount guard at Pellew Redoubt by night, and then march into head quarters in St. Mary's Town, for which they received one shilling each, per day. The uniform was blue, short jacket and loose trousers, with a belt, and badge a "Dolphin."

I should imagine Mr. R. D. Blackmore must have seen Mr. Bond's book about Looe, or an engraving representing a review, on Cox Heath, near Maidstone, Kent, of 150,000 troops of all arms, by King George III., the

Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York. This engraving is in the possession of Mr. Sampson Seaton, of Plymouth, who had it from his father, a lieutenant of the Volunteer Artillery, at Chatham, commanded by Captain Wm. Drawbridge.

I am indebted to both the book and the margin of the picture for a tabular statement, and both the authors named state the total effective force of the Volunteer Army of Great Britain to have been in 1806 Cavalry Artillery and Infantry 370,860. But I should mention that another author puts the total force in the same year as 430,300. However this may be, the cost of embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry, as granted by Parliament in supply was—

	£	s.	d.
Infantry	917,294	14	1
Contingencies	210,000	0	0
Fencible Cavalry... ..	470,636	19	8
Allowances for ditto	115,000	0	0

Total in the year selected, viz., 1795. £1,712,931 13 9

(To be continued.)

ERMINGTON.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

(Continued from page 62.)

RETURNING from the long digression on Ludbrooke which the windows in the chapel and the printed notices of Ludbrooke and its owners have led us, a mural tablet in the south aisle is inscribed for Francis Geach, M.D., F.R.S., First Surgeon of the Royal Hospital at Plymouth, died 17 Feb. 1798. This tablet was erected to his memory by his nephew, George Crossman, LL.D., Rector of the parishes of Blagdon and West Monkton, co. Somerset and Prebendary of Wells.

NOTE.—The Royal Hospital here referred to is the Royal Naval Hospital at East Stonehouse. The honour of being the first surgeon at this establishment is also claimed for a distinguished member of another family connected with this parish, Sir Stephen Love Hammick,

Bart., who will be mentioned under the general Register Extracts hereafter. A comparison of the dates implies that the above tablet is most probably correct.

In the vestry was a large slate slab inscribed to the memory of the following members of the family of Jackson, viz., Richard Jackson, of Freehamlet, gent., d. 7 June 1720, aged 64. Richard Jackson, his son, who died 2 March 1727, aged 38. Susanna, wife of Richard Jackson, the father, died 8 Jan. 1737, aged 78. Nicholas Jackson, of Drew, s. of Richard Jackson the elder, died 22 Nov. 1738, aged 47. Courtenay Jackson, died 30 Nov. 1841, aged 15 months. Richard Jackson, son of Richard Jackson and Ann his wife, died 22 June 1817, aged 7 months, also a still-born child. Mary, wife of John Jackson, died 26 Jan. 1819, aged 64. John Jackson, gent., died 6 Sept. 1821, aged 69.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1722, July 6.—Mr. Nicholas Jackson and Mrs. Courtenay Elliot, both of Ermington.
 1724, Oct. 6.—Mr. Richard Jackson, of Ermington, and Mrs. Agnes Wills, of Rattery.
 1739, June 25.—Mr. John Moysey and Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson.
 1739, Aug. 6.—John Kitto and Courtney Jackson, widow.

BURIALS.

- 1720, June 8.—Mr. Arthur Jackson, senior. In the west corner of the north aisle.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1672, July 27.—John Ford, gent., and Susanna Jackson.
 1775, Nov. 24.—Mr. Edward Clyffe and Miss Virginia Jackson.

Administration to the effects of Richard Jackson, of Ermington, was granted June, 1720, in the Totnes Archdeaconry Court, Exeter.

BISHOP OF EXETER'S ACT BOOKS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

- 1724, Sept. 23.—Richard Jackson, of Ermington, and Agnes Willes, of Rattery.

1731, May 10.—James Mapowder, of Ermington, clerk, and Agnes Jackson, widow.

1739, Aug. 4.—John Kitto, gent., of Ermington, and Courtenay Jackson, of the same place, widow.

The following are from floorslabs :

On one almost obliterated stone can be traced a shield, surmounted by a helmet, but the crest, and all on the shield save a chevron have disappeared, and just enough of the lettering remains to show thatwife ofsometime Rector of this Parish, was buried at Pe..... ..St. Malloe.....day of May, 1659.

Another stone on which only the outline of the shield can be traced tells us that it is in memory of William Fountain, Esq., who died Dec. 1622. The rest is gone, but from the Register we find that Mrs. Agnes Fountain was buried 2 May 1622. There are two members of this family named in the pedigree either of whom might be the person recorded, but we have not at present evidence to establish the identity.

A floorslab in the chancel commemorates Samuel Revell of Hunsdon, gent., who died 19th Oct. 1726, aged 48. Also his sister Charity Revell, who died 30 April 1731, aged 49. Also another sister Margaret Shephard who died 28th May 1709, aged 36. Also William Shephard son of the said Margaret Shephard, who died 1 Dec. 1731, aged 29.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1614, June 4.—Solomon Gould and Elizabeth Shephard.
 1672, Nov. 1.—James Tuckett and Joan Revell.
 1677, Sept. 18.—William Soper, Rector of South Poole, and Mrs. Frances Shephard, of Modbury.
 1679, Jan. 30.—Christopher Hammick and Mary Revell.

BURIALS.

- 1703, May 21.—Mrs. Jane Revell.
 1725, July 10.—Stephen Revell, gent.
 1726, Oct. 22.—Mr. Samuel Revell.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1708, May 13.—Mr. Hugh Torkington and Mrs. Elizabeth Shephard.
1741, Sept. 16.—Mr. Abraham Kennoway and Mrs. Mary Shephard.

A floorslab in the north aisle records the names of

Christopher Shephard, of Cliff, buried 1 July 1739, aged 38.

William Shephard, of Cliff, buried 24 Dec. 1766, aged 31. Also two daughters of the above William Shephard.

A floorslab in the south aisle is to the memory of

Mr. Nathaniel Cooper, who died 8 June 1728.

There are two floorslabs in the north aisle one for

Mrs. Jane Winter, of Cadley, who died 28 Jan. 1774, aged 83.

The other being for

Mr. Samuel Winter, of Cadley, who died 22 Dec. 1773, aged 80 years.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1740, Oct. 10.—Mr. Joseph Gill and Mrs. Ann Winter,
1746, March 2.—Mr. John Pearse, of Ugborough, and Elizabeth Winter.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1638, April 4.—Thomas Shephard and Joane Freind.
1674, June 14.—Henry Shephard and Frances Rich, gentwoman.

BURIALS.

1680, Feb. 18.—Hercules Shephard, clerk.

A floorslab in the north aisle is inscribed for Robert Warring, gent., buried 4 Dec. 1758. Another slab in the same aisle commemorates Elizabeth, wife of William Brooking, of South Coyton, who died 21 July 1635. Also Mrs. Mary Warring, buried 6 May 1763, aged 71.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

1621, June 18.—John Brooking and Mary Frind.

1632, April 14.—John Edgcombe and Alice Brooking.

1633, July 25.—James Worth and Johan Warren.

1656, Oct. 7.—Thomas Warren, clerk, son of Robert Warren, of Ludbrook, gent., deceased, and Mary Brooking, daughter of John Brooking, of Coyton (Publication 25 May.)

1657, ———— Oliver Warring, son of Thomas Warring, deceased, gent., and Honor, daughter of John Maynard the younger, of Brixton, gent. (Publication 24 Jan.)

1683, Aug. 8.—Thomas Warring and Mary Edgcombe.

BURIALS.

1627, Jan. 24.—Richard Warren.

1629, July 14.—Ralph, s. of Thomas Warring and Austine his w.

1629, July 21.—Thomas Warring.

1660, April 27.—Christopher, s. of Christopher Warren, of Coyton, gent.

1662, March 2.—Christopher, s. of Christopher Warren, gent., of Sepston, (?) Merchant.

1670, May 3.—Sarah, a dau. of Christopher Warren, gent., and Capt. of one of his Majesties company of the Town of Plymouth.

1678, May 5.—Richard Brooking, gent.

1700, Oct. 23.—Robert Warren, Esq.

1711, June 11.—Mr. Thomas Warren, of Modbury.

1722, April 15.—Mrs. Mary Waring.

1745, July 5.—Robert Warring, of Plympton St. Mary.

1758, Dec. 7.—Mr. Robert Warring. (Will proved Archdeaconry of Totnes, 1759. Exeter Probate Registry.)

1762, May 6.—Mrs. Mary Warring.

1779, March 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Warring.

NOTE.—In the yard close to the south porch of Plympton S. Mary, is a table tomb to the memory of William Warring, of Colebrook, gent., who died 5 Nov. 1672, and of Elizabeth, his wife, who died 3 Feb. 1673; and on it are these arms, (*Ar.*) *on a chev. betw. three lions p.uss. (or,) as many fleurs-de-lis (of the first) in chief a mulet for difference.* This impales *Paly of six,* for the wife, while in the Registers of that church will be found many entries relating to the family.

A fine floorslab in the nave has a well-cut shield with these arms, (*Gu.*) *on a bend erms. cotised (or), three boars' heads coupéd (arg. armed of the third). Imp.....on a chev.....three crescents... Arg. on a chev. sa. three crescents or.* Hogh or Hoghe, co. Chester; with the *chevron az.* Hodgetts *vide* Papworth.

The inscription shows that this stone was in memory of Robert Edgcombe, of Coyton, gent., who died 6 June 1708, aged 76. Also of Margaret, his wife, who died 16 Dec. 1690.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1617, Dec.—Thomas Cleve and Elizabeth Edgcombe.
 1628, Aug. 13.—John Cleve and Thomasine Edgcombe.
 1629, Oct. 6.—Thomas Edgcombe and Mary Cleve.
 1632, April 14.—John Edgcombe and Alice Brooking.
 1633, Jan. 25.—Nicholas Edgcombe and Johan Beare.
 1637, March 25.—Thomas Petherydge and Dorothy Edgcombe.
 1658, July 2.—Robert Edgcombe, of Coyton, gent., and Margaret Hodge, dau. of Hellen Hodge.
 1658, Nov. 30.—John Edgcombe and Johane Prideaux.
 1660, Sept. 4.—Ambrose Fostescue, gent., and Johan Edgcombe.
 1661, Feb. 4.—Humphrey Skinner, of Modbury, and Bridget Edgcombe, of Ermington.
 1675, May 15.—James Mudd and Agnes Edgcombe.
 1681, Dec. 6.—Oliver Edgcombe and Joan Striple.
 1699, Dec. 26.—Edward Pinson and Sarah Edgcombe.
 1701, May 25.—John Edgcombe and Sarah Straichleigh.
 1702, Oct. 20.—Andrew Edgcombe and Agnes Helliar.
 1706, Sept. 7.—Jeptha Edgcombe and Elizabeth Treble, of Kingston.
 1709, May 27.—Oliver Edgcombe and Elizabeth Pearse.
 1710, Jan. 22.—Mr. Matthew Hele, of Newton Ferrers, and Mrs. Hannah Edgcombe, of Ermington.
 1715, Nov. 4.—Mr. Richard Bowring, of Plympton S. Mary, and Mrs. Jane Edgcombe, of Ermington.
 1716, Jan. 2.—Mr. John Carkeet, of Peter Tavy, and Mrs. Sarah Edgcombe.
 1734, July 22.—William Ellet and Mary Edgcombe.
 1735, Nov. 17.—George Bowhay and Mary Edgcombe.
 1739, Aug. 25.—George Flashman and Mary Edgcombe.
 1742, Oct. 1.—James Edgcombe and Mary Bowden.
 1749, May 12.—James Flashman, of Modbury, and Elizabeth Edgcombe, of Ermington.
- BURIALS.
- 1606, Oct. 1.—Richard Edgcomb.
 1620, Sept. 5.—Sampson, s. of William Edgcombe.
 1637, April 9.—Thomas Edgcombe (Thomas Edgcombe was churchwarden in 1604.)
 1638, May 30.—Elizabeth Edgcombe.
 1638, Dec. 21.—Dorothy, dau. of John Edgcombe and Alice his wife.
 1643, Jan. 2.—John, s. of Robert Edgcombe.
 1644, June 5.—Robert Edgcombe.
 1644, Jan. 19.—Agnes Edgcombe.
 1654, April 18.—Pentecost, dau. of Henry Edgcombe and Pentecost, his wife.
 1654, Aug. 18.—Margaret, dau. of Francis Edgcombe and Richard his wife.
 1654, Sept. 9.—Thomas, s. of Robert Edgcombe, deceased, of Coyton.
 1664, Dec.—Alice Edgcombe, widow, of North Coyton.
 1669, Feb. 21.—John, s. of John Edgcombe, North Coyton.
 1670, June 5.—Jone, wife of Nicholas Edgcombe.
 1670, Feb. 25.—Mary Edgcombe, widow.
 1672, Dec. 6.—Francis Edgcombe.
 1675, April 21.—Henry Edgcombe, of Burington.
 1676, June 3.—Oliver Edgcombe.
 1677, April 3.—Bridget Edgcombe.
 1677, Aug. 28.—Pentecost Edgcombe, of Burraton.
 1677, Feb. 13.—Robert, s. of Thomas Edgcombe, of Ugborough. (The baptisms of several children of Thomas Edgcombe and Margery his wife are to be found in the Registers of Ugborough about this time; in one or two cases he is described as "gent," and his wife called "Mary." The name first occurs at Ugborough towards the close of the sixteenth century.)
 1678, June 6.—Nicholas Edgcombe.
 1678, Feb. 22.—Jane Edgcombe.
 1679, April 12.—Pentycost, dau. of John Edgcombe.
 1684, May 27.—Richard Edgcombe.
 1700, Aug. 30.—Margaret Edgcombe, of Modbury.
 1708, June 8.—Robert Edgcombe, senr., gent.
 1709, April 30.—John Edgcombe.
 1712, March 16.—Mrs. Sarah, w. of Robert Edgcombe, gent.
 1719, Feb. 13.—Elizabeth, dau. of Oliver Edgcombe.
 1720, Oct. 21.—Grace Edgcombe.
 1721, July 5.—Francis Edgcombe.
 1728, March 13.—Joan Edgcombe.
 1730, April 22.—Mr. Robert Edgcombe.
 1731, March 18.—Edward Edgcombe.
 1737, Dec. 6.—John Edgcombe.
 1738, March 11.—Margaret Edgcombe.
 1745, Sept. 30.—Sarah Edgcombe.
 1749, April 15.—Thomas Edgcombe, junr., of Modbury.
 1757, April 6.—Oliver Edgcombe.
 1760, Dec. 8.—Mary, dau. of John Edgcombe.

1761, Feb. 1.—Sarah Edgecombe, of Modbury, dau. of Richard Edgecombe.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 1621, April 25.—George, s. of George and Agnes Edgecombe.
 1625, Sept. 11.—Gartrude, dau. of George and Ann Edgecombe.
 1699, Jan. 9.—Mary, dau. of Richard and Margaret Edgecombe.
 1709, May 10.—John, s. of Thomas and Elizabeth Edgecombe.
 1709, March 17.—John, s. of Benjamin and Agnes Edgecombe.
 1712, Dec. 26.—James, s. of Benjamin and Agnes Edgecombe.

WEDDINGS.

- 1670, July 19.—Nicholas Edgecombe and Joane Avent.
 1698, Feb. 17.—Richard Edgecombe and Margaret Stratchley.
 1714, Feb. 11.—John Treley and Elizabeth Edgecombe.
 1714, Feb. 13.—John Edgecombe and Cœlia Popplestone.
 1735, April 6.—Richard Edgecombe and Mary Witheridge.
 1742, Dec. 20.—John Luckraft and Honor Edgecombe.
 1744, Oct. 9.—Matthew Edgecombe and Margaret Sanders.
 1749, Oct. 8.—Matthew Edgecombe and Dorcas Chapman.
 1750, Nov. 11.—John Edgecombe and Prudence Mager.
 1767, May 31.—Thomas Edgecombe and Sarah Williams.
 1769, Oct. 27.—Richard Edgecombe and Agnes Lyndon.
 1770, Oct. 14.—John Edgecombe and Sarah Barrows.

A floorslab commemorates John Frind, of Pengelly, gent., buried 26 May 1601. Also William Frind, gent., buried 29 Aug. 1689. This partly obliterated stone is very useful, it supplies us with information not to be found in the Register, which does not go back so early as the first date, and the part containing the later date has been cut out. This family seems to have been one of that class of lesser gentry, which stood slightly above the yeoman class. The name occurs round this neighbourhood as early as the registers exist. At Holbeton is a mural monument to one of the family who married a Hillersdon, on which are these arms, *As. three stags' heads erased arg.* Very possibly an error for *Gu. a chev. erm. betw.*

three bucks' heads caboshed or. which with some variations is generally assigned to them; but we will treat of them as belonging more particularly to Holbeton and confine ourselves to some extracts relating to them from

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

1621, June 18.—John Brooking and Mary Frind.

BURIALS.

- 1612, Feb. 5.—Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Frind.
 1613, Jan. 2.—John Frind
 1617, March 15.—John Frinde, gent., of Penquit.
 1639, May 9.—Wilmouth Freind.
 1643, April 25.—Andrew Freind, of Penquit, gent.
 1644, Nov. 20.—Thomas, s. of Richard Friend, gent., and Jane his w., of the parish of Holbeton.
 1645, April 18.—Katherine Freind, gen., of Penquite.
 1647, Jan. 19.—Elizabeth Freind, gen., dau. of Andrew Freind, gent., late deceased.
 1660, Aug. 19.—John Freind of Penquite, gent.
 1710, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Freind.

Administration to the effects of William Freind of Ermington, granted May, 1690, in Archdeaconry of Totnes. Exeter Probate Registry.

A large ledger-stone in the nave is inscribed with the names of Elizabeth, widow of John Love, gent., buried 9 Feb. 1775, aged 56. Also John Love, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Margaret Hammick, of Plymouth, who died 27 Sept. 1782, aged 16 years. Also a still-born son of the same, buried 3 May 1784. Also Jane Love, buried 5 June 1788, aged 2 years and 10 months. Also Elizabeth Margaret, wife of Stephen Hammick, who died 4 May 1803, aged 50, and was buried 7th May following. Also the above Stephen Hammick, born 24 Aug. 1744, and died 17 June 1830, he was senior Alderman and senior Justice of Plymouth, and Mayor of that town in 1790.

So far the stone tells us, to this scanty record we are happily able to add a few more facts. The above Stephen Hammick was a surgeon at Plymouth, the only son of Stephen Hammick, Capt., R.N., and married Elizabeth Margaret, only child of John Love, of Plymouth Dock, (now Devonport) surgeon, named

above. Beside the children named above, Stephen and Elizabeth Margaret Hammick had a son, Stephen Love Hammick, an eminent surgeon, for some time Surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital, East Stonehouse, who was created a Baronet, 25 July 1834, ancestor of the present Baronet. (*See Baronet-age*).

The seal of a Thomas Love, Merchant, to a deed dated in 1612, among the Plymouth Corporation archives, has a shield charged with *two bars wavy betw. in chief as many mullets and in base a crescent*. This is not the coat of any family of Love, of which the said Thomas Love seems to have been aware, for he had the letters T. L. cut between the bars, apparently to make known that the seal was his.

The nearest coat to this given by Papworth is *Sa. two bars betw. in chief as many mullets, and in base an annulet or.* for Spillman, but the accompanying extracts are more to the point as showing that the family of Hammick had been long settled in this parish.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

- 1611, Nov. 18.—Richard Hammick and Alice Morrish.
 1674, Oct. 20.—Bartholomew Fox and Sarah Hammick.
 1678, May 5.—Christopher Hammick and Mary Lambert.
 1679, Jan. 30.—Christopher Hammick and Mary Revell.
 1680, Jan. 25.—John Hammick and Mary Stevens.
 1683, June 1.—Michael Hammick and Susanna Godfree.
 1700, May 7.—John Hutchings, and Philippa Hammick.

BURIALS.

- 1711, January 8.—Thomas Hammick.
 1747, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary Love,
 1747, March 18.—Stephen Hammick, senr.
 1751, April 9.—Jane Hammick.
 1751, May 29.—Mrs. Mary Love.
 1754, March 15.—Thomasine Hammick.
 1755, Nov. 26.—Mr. John Love.
 1775, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth Love.
 1782, Oct. 9.—John Love Hammick.

S. ANDREW PLYMOUTH PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

1676, Nov. 24.—Mr. John Opie and Mrs. Mary Love.

Having exhausted all the memorials on the interior we will make a few notes from the yard.

Over the south porch doorway is a sundial, on which is cut this coat: *A chev. charged with a crescent for difference and in chief a label throughout*, Prideaux. Also this motto, "Cito pede preterit ætas," with the date 1766. An almost obliterated table tomb, has the coat of Prideaux.

(To be continued.)

* Original Notes. *

Moyseys of Ermington.—The following extracts in connection with Mr. Jewers's account of the Moyseys of Ermington may be worth recording:—

"Will of Abel Moysey, of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, dated 21 February 1733, proved 19 January 1736, by Mary Moysey the relict [9 Wake.] My stock in the shop. My son Abel and my dau. Molley. My sisters Eliz. Atterbury, Swann, Biddle and brother Nathaniel.

Will of Mary Moysey, of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, dated 7 December 1752, proved 28 April 1753 [116 Searle.] My son Abel Moysey £200. My dau. Mary Pettit £300. My grandson Abel Moysey £5. All residue to my dau. and Extrix Esther Moysey.

Abel Moysey, M.D., of Bath and Hintan, co. Somerset, was born 3 December 1715, and entered at St. John's College, Oxon., as 'son of Abel, of Lime Street, London, pleb.'"
 V. L. O.

* * *

Sword of Sir Francis Drake.—At a meeting of the Archæological Institute, 6th February 1863 (see their *Transactions*, vol. XX., page 182), there was exhibited by Mr. R. T. Pritchett, F.S.A.—

"A fine old sword, the blade stamped 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)CISCVS DRACVS ARMIGER. Also within an elegantly foliated compartment a cross potent, or Jerusalem cross.

This sword, supposed to have belonged to Drake, was found, as stated by Mr. Edward Hawkins, jun., through whom it was obtained for Mr. Pritchett, in a cottage near Brockwear, Gloucestershire. The blade may be contemporary with the great naval commander, whose name it bears, although possibly not actually used by him. The hilt appears of later date."

Perhaps some correspondent may be able to afford further particulars of this relic.
 R.

Uplowman Church and its Rectors.—This church dedicated to St. Peter is a perpendicular structure, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch, vestry, and square tower containing six bells, and was restored by subscription in 1864 at a cost of £1,800, when a new pulpit was erected and the pillars, font, and windows scraped and repaired. The belfry and ringing cage were thoroughly repaired and improved and a chiming apparatus added in 1870. The east window is filled with stained glass, in memory of Montague Baker Bere, Esq., the north chancel window was given to the late rector by friends and the south chancel window is in memory of a former rector the Rev. S. Pidsley; all three windows are by Wailes of Newcastle. There are the arms of the Courtenay and other families on the capitals of the pillars. The first church was erected about the 12th century and opened by Bishop Stapeldon, but nothing of this building remains, except the pedestal in the porch, over the south door which is supposed to have been the top of one of the old columns in that church. The present church was built chiefly by Margaret, the mother of Henry VII., who occasionally resided in the neighbouring parish. There was formerly a chantry on the south side of the church founded by Piers Courtenay, but it is now thrown into the south aisle. The church was formerly connected with the Priory of Canonsleigh, which again was connected with the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol. The Priory of Canonsleigh was founded by Walter de Clavell, a forefather of the late rector, de Clavell having married a Miss Bere or Beare, of Huntingsham. The communion plate was mostly given by Mrs. Margaret Ham in 1738. The register dates from 1662. The living a rectory is in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Mooyaart, who has 43a. 3r. 6p. of glebe and a large residence which was mostly rebuilt in 1832, and has tasteful grounds.

The Rectors of Uplowman.—The following list of Institutions to the Rectory of St. Peter's Church, Uplowman (Lomen and de Lomena, also Wellyngton Lamon) in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter, from A.D. 1281 (9 Edward I.) to 1885 (48 Victoria) has been extracted from the Principal Registry of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, by G. L. Dunsford, of Mount Radford, Exeter.

Willelmus de Lomene was instituted 20 December 1281 (Reg. Quivil, folio 115).

Reginald de Wylington, sub-deacon was instituted on the 24 September 1309, patron Sir Edmund de Wylington (Reg. Stapeldon, folio 44). This was a short incumbency for

Sir Richard de Hoderet, priest, was instituted on the 11 October 1309, patron the same (Reg. Stapeldon, folio 44).

John de Southam was instituted on the 21 June 1333 (Reg. Grandisson, book 5, folio 24).

Robert de Ewyaslacy was instituted 18 September 1336 (Reg. Grandisson, book 5, folio 35). Upon his resignation

John de Sco. Neco was instituted 25 October 1347 (Reg. Grandisson, book 5, folio 63).

Robert Alewy was instituted 25 March 1349 (Reg. Grandisson, book 5, folio 75).

William Atte Purve was instituted on 15 January following (Reg. Grandisson, book 5, folio 88).

Robertum Scheterne was instituted on 5 April 1391, by an exchange effected between him as Rector of Lawhitton, and Peter Lanmoren, Rector of Lomene (Reg. Brantyngham, book 7, folio 121).

John Bisschop, priest, was instituted 12 December 1397, patron king Richard II. (Reg. Stafford 11, 7^b Byschepe exchanged with

Richard Forste on 6 August 1402, patron king Henry IV. (Reg. Stafford 11, 63^b). Forste exchanged with

Thomas Warre who was instituted 7 November 1406, patron the same (Reg. Stafford 11, 93), on whose resignation

Robert Baret was instituted 12 November 1411, patron the same (Reg. Stafford 11, 136^b). He resigned and

Thomas Combe was instituted 7 June 1429 (Reg. Lacy, vol. 2, folio 179).

Richard Godde (Goode) having been presented 1 September 1450, a commission was issued to enquire whether he was properly presented, and if so, power was given to the commissioners to institute him (Reg. Lacy, vol. 3, folio 347). He resigned and

John ap Hulkyn or Bromfeld was instituted 21 February 1487 (Reg. Fox, book 12, folio 101). On the death of John Bromfeld

Robertum Cook was instituted 10 February 1505 (Reg. Oldam, book 13, folio 6). On the death of Roberti Cooke

Thomas Worsley was instituted 6 January 1508 (Reg. Oldam, book 13, folio 27). After his death

Henry Holcroft was instituted 16 June 1532 (Reg. Oldam, book 14, folio 60), he died and was succeeded by

William Nightgale who was instituted 17 April 1565 (Reg. Alley, book 19, folio 9).

Lodovicum Sweete was instituted on the death of the last incumbent, 5 December 1579 (Reg. Woolton, book 20, folio 46), upon whose death

Richardum Sweete was instituted 1 December 1615, (book 21, folio 106). After his death

Richardum Peck, M.A., was instituted 26 September 1636 (Reg. Hall, book 22, folio 44). He died and was succeeded by

Seymerum Kyrton, 5 August 1637 (Reg. Hall, book 22, folio 47). Upon the death of Seymour Kirton

Seth Ward (afterwards Bishop of Exeter) was instituted 15 October 1661 (Reg. Gauden, book 1, folio 20). On the resignation of Seth Ward

Edwardum Young was instituted 24 February 1661 (Reg. Gauden, book 1, folio 32). Edwardi Young died and was succeeded by

Robertum Creighton, Professor of Sacred Theology, 21 January 1663 (Reg. Ward, book 1, folio 71). On the promotion of Dean Creighton to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells

Robertum Creighton was instituted 28 July 1670 (Reg. Sparrow, book 1, folio 121). On the death of Robert Creighton

George Woodward, Clerk, M.A., was instituted 18 April 1734 (Reg. Weston, book 6, folio 137).

Bertie Henley, M.A., succeeded upon the death of George Woodward, and was instituted 11 April 1739 (Reg. Clagett, book 7, folio 31). On the death of Bertie Henley

John Adney, clerk, Bachelor of Physick, was instituted 8 September 1760 (Reg. Lavington, book 8, folio 97, on whose death

Simon Pidsley, M.A., was instituted 18 May 1815 (Reg. Pelham, book 11, folio 74). On the death of Simon Pidsley

Richard Skinner was instituted 22 January 1822 (Reg. Carey, book 11, folio 125). On the resignation of Richard Skinner

Sydenham Pidsley was instituted 3 May 1832. On the death of Sydenham Pidsley

Charles Sandford Bere, Clerk, B.A., was instituted 27 November 1857. Patrons Montague Baker Bere of Barley, St. Thomas, and Christopher Samuel Flood of St. Leonard's, Exeter (Reg. Phillpotts, book 13, folio 131). On the cession of Charles Sandford Bere

Henry Mooyaart, Clerk, M.A., was instituted 12 May 1885. Patron Mrs. Elizabeth Genge Fowler of Forde Grange, Thorncombe, Dorset.

* * *

The Suppression of the Monasteries in the West.—Writing of the year 1538, Father Gasquet, in his "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries," published in the "Catholic Standard Library" (Edition of 1889, vol. ii, pp. 260-1 n) says:—"Other friars at this time got into difficulties. Sir Peter Egerton, for example, wrote to Crumwell that he had sent to Launceston gaol a 'priest secular and two late friars priests.' The secular 'Andrew Furlong priest and schoolmaster at Saltash, Co. Cornwall,

was sent by me to gaol,' he says . . . 'for this cause, there was a Bible of his found in his chamber. In the beginning thereof was three or four leaves cancelled and blotted out in such a manner that no man could read the same.' Also 'John Hunt and Robert Ellis, late Grey friars of Plymouth, by the confession and handwriting of the said Hunt, said to one that questioned them when they were put out of the Grey friars whether they would buy them new habits or not, and they both said that they would not for a year or two, and by that time perchance there would be another change.' For this they were sent to gaol (R. O. Crum. Corr., x., f. 26)."

The "Sir Peter Egerton" here referred to was really Sir Piers Edgcombe of Cotehele, who took a prominent part in all these transactions; but Sir Piers' name is correctly given earlier in the same work (vol. ii, p. 29), when, referring to the Act of 1536 for the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, the author says:—"No sooner was the passing of the act made known than Crumwell received letters from persons begging his good offices with Henry, for the preservation of houses in which the writers were specially interested. Sir Piers Edgcombe, for example, writes that 'here is much communication and bruits that all abbeys, priories, and nunneries under the clear value of £200 shall be suppressed, notwithstanding it is not as yet in these parts openly known the occasion of suppression, nor who shall take most benefit thereby, nor to what use it shall rest at length.' He then goes on to say, that he is the founder of the priory of Totnes and the convent of Cornworthy, in Devonshire, both under £200 a year, and as the prior of Totnes is a man of 'virtuous conversation and a good viander,' he thinks it right to tell the king's secretary. (Wright, 'Supp. of Monast.' Camden Soc., p. 117)."

London.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

Local Fable Book.—I have quite recently obtained the following:—

FABLES | ON | MEN AND MANNERS. | BY RICHARD GURNEY, JUNR., ESQ. | [two-line Greek quotation from Theocritus]. LONDON: | Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme; and | Rees and Curtis, Plymouth. | 1809. | 12mo, pp. xix. 146.

The author dedicates his book to "The Rev. Richard Gurney, A.M., Rector of St. James' and Vicar of Paul, Cornwall," his father. The dedication is in verse, and is dated, "Plymouth, July, 1809." Some of the "Fables" appear to be founded upon local facts, e.g.

"THE TRAITEROUS SENTINEL.

In a strong prison situated near the sea, a French prisoner of war was confined, who, after having made many useless efforts to effect his escape, at length succeeded in bribing a sentinel who guarded a passage near which he was obliged to pass, to suffer him to go off unmolested.

The bribe was a very considerable one; and the Frenchman pledged his honour that in case he should be discovered and taken, the sentinel's conduct should be kept a profound secret. Having broken the bars of his prison window, he let himself down by a rope, about midnight, from an immense height, and ran towards a beach somewhat more than a mile distant, intending to push off for the French coast in the first boat he could find. Nearly two hours elapsed, and the Frenchman neither returned, nor were any tidings of him brought to the prison. The sentinel, therefore, took it for granted he had got clear off; and not contented with having acted the part of a traitor, he resolved to be guilty of an additional piece of deception, in order to impress on the minds of his officers a high opinion of his vigilance. He accordingly fires off his musket and shouted as loud as he could. Several of his fellow soldiers headed by the officer of the guard very soon joined him. He told them that having heard a slight noise of footsteps, he hastened toward the sound, and on turning round a corner was suddenly knocked down by one of the prisoners who quickly made off; that recovering himself as fast as possible, he caught a faint glimpse of him as he was running away, but was ignorant whether he had wounded him or not as the fellow favoured by the darkness of the night, instantly disappeared from his view. The officer of the guard commended him for his good conduct and hastily despatched men in all directions to search for the prisoner. In less than five minutes after the Frenchman was brought to the guard room by some fishermen, who told the officer they had discovered him in an open boat at the mouth of the harbour endeavouring to escape. The officer at first supposed two prisoners had decamped that night as it was absolutely impossible for the man whom the sentinel stated he had fired at to have reached even the beach. The names of the prisoners were called over, but they were all in their beds except the one taken by the fishermen. Suspicion instantly fell upon the infamous sentinel, whom the officer sharply accused of having purposely omitted to spread an alarm until a long time after the prisoner's escape. Trembling with fear, the man at first denied the charge; but at length finding it in vain to persevere in the falsehood he made confession of his villainy. The next day he was for form's sake tried by a court martial and sentenced to be shot as a traitor to his king and country."

This may perhaps be an episode of the occupation of the present convict prison on Dartmoor by the French prisoners-of-war.

In 1817, one Mary Ann Tooker was indicted for writing and publishing in the *West Briton* a libel upon Richard Gurney, Esq., late Vice-warden of the Stannary Court, Devon, in which the prosecutor was described as "Mr. Rd. Gurney, Solicitor, Plymouth, son of the Rev. Mr. Gurney of electioneering notoriety." The defendant conducted her own case with considerable ability, and was

acquitted by the jury in the very teeth of the judge's summing up. A printed copy of the trial before me is embellished with a portrait of the lady, whose features and facial expression are those of an eminently "strong-minded woman." The prosecutor, Mr. Richard Gurney, junior, was probably the author of the little volume under notice.

ALFRED WALLIS.

[These books are both in the Free Public Library, Plymouth.—ED.]

* * *

Memorial Tablets to Eminent Men in Devon and Cornwall.—Let me suggest whether in Plymouth, Penzance, Truro, Exeter and elsewhere in Devon and Cornwall it would not be well to fix memorial tablets to the houses were eminent men resided, or which are connected with them? I recently made the suggestion at Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, but other towns might do likewise. In Plymouth there are houses connected with the "old sea dogs," e.g. the site of some of Drake's houses can be ascertained, so also probably Hawkins's house, and in later days Kitto's, &c. What an interest tourists would take in seeing these very spots (even where the house has been rebuilt). In Truro, Martyn, Landor, Foote must have left vestiges. In Redruth I am glad to know Murdoch's house has been marked. I may say these tablets would not be expensive if local scientific societies took the matter up.

Ilford, Essex.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

◆ Queries. ◆

53.—**Devon and Cornwall Manors, &c.**—In an *Inquisitio Post Mortem*, 7th Henry IV., the following Devon and Cornwall names occur, some of which are quite clear, but the rest I should be glad to have identified. I italicise those known in Devon, "Southole et Hardsworthy, Westayshford maner, *Ilfridecombe, Barnstaple, Brendon* maner, Knofton Beapole maner, Kearsdescote ut de manerio de *Nuneton Episcopi* (? Bishop's Nympton) Braiggeworthy." In Cornwall, "Treimwell manerium, Nansuck." HIBYSKWE.

* * *

54.—**Boconnoc and Braddock.**—These names are those of two conjoined parishes in Cornwall, of which a writer in *The Church in the West* (December 26th, 1891) dates the union in 1742. The same writer in giving the list of Rectors, mentions "1268 Robert de Wyke, rector of Boskenecke (Boconnoc) and Broreche (Braddock)."

Is he correct in identifying "Broreche" with Braddock, which I believe is also named *Broadock*? If so, were the two parishes united at the date 1268, or was Roger de Wyke a pluralist?

ECC. ANT. INQ.

55.—**Devon Place-Names.**—In a Fine, dated 27th January, 1384, after the manor of "Uggeburgh" is mentioned, presumably the modern Ugborough, the other possessions named are stated to lie, "in Burnels, Litelhanford, Overhoke, Netherhoke Esthoke, Hokwode, Kydelond, Smalcombe, Wolnelee, Crowethorne Godyngcote, Cowelond Smalridge, Pytte, Bircombe Esse Regin, Newelond and Ighewelle in the county of Devon." Can any of your readers identify these place-names and give their modern equivalents? HIBYSKWE.

* * *

56.—**Copyhold Property in Plymouth.**—Was there ever any copyhold property in Plymouth? I do not think such a tenure is ever heard of here now, but in a Law Manual published in 1849, an example is given of "a Copyhold Estate and appurtenances situated in Plymouth in the County of Devon," &c., so one would think such property did formerly exist. If the example given is not a mere "legal fiction," I should be glad to know if any such still remains. IGNORAMUS.

* * *

57.—**Leaving Corner of Field Unreaped.**—Is this custom still in vogue in any part of Devon and Cornwall? If any reader of the *Western Antiquary* would give particulars of the place and time, where he has seen this custom observed, he will much oblige the writer. I certainly remember that it was usual in South Devon some five and thirty years ago, but I have not had the opportunity of knowing whether it is still kept up. It is stated to have been practised by our Celtic ancestors. H. SHARROCK.

* * *

58.—**Which is the most ancient Convent for women in England?**—In Essex there is a belief that Barking Abbey was the first established convent for women in England. It was founded by S. Erkenwald and S. Ethelburga in 670. But surely 200 years before that date there must have been Brito-Celtic religious houses for women in Cornwall at least? It should be remembered that S. Breaca, S. Burién (the virgin), S. Keyne were all women and foundresses of Cornish parishes (the latter may belong to a date nearer S. Ethelburga, the others were certainly prior to S. Gregory the Great). The idea of a female hermit in a wild age is untenable. These female foundresses of churches must have been a woman living as superiors of conventual houses with chaplains and sisters and servants. In each of the three cases mentioned they are represented as royal princesses, *i.e.* Breaca sister of King Germochus, Burién, probably daughter of the Irish King of Donegal, and Keyne, daughter of King Breehan of Wales. They probably were the "ladies bountiful" of the period and lived

as lady abbesses superintending communities of Christian women. These female saints of a very remote Celtic age from a pleasing feature in Romano-British history. We are wont to regard our Cornu-British population of 1300 or 1400 years as barbarians and savages, but they seem to have had respect for women, and Christian unmarried ladies lived safely among them and founded churches. But it is less strain to probability that these ladies were heads of religious houses, than that single Christian female missionaries settled alone amid rough half-heathen populations. So I am inclined to view that probably at S. Breage, not at Barking, the first conventual house for women was started by the princess Breaca, sister of King Germochus or Germu. In this case Breage Church with its noble frescoes has especial interest to antiquaries.

Ilford, Essex.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

59.—**Downham, Devon.**—Can anyone tell me in what parish in Devon, Dorset, or Somerset, there is a farm or small property called Downham. A. J. J.

* * *

60.—**Books on Cornish Language.**—Can anyone tell me where books on the Cornish Language can be procured, *e.g.* Norris, on *Cornish Dramas*, or Borlase's *Cornish Antiquities*, or Bryce's *Cornish Grammar*? I have had inquiries from two or three sources lately and do not know what second-hand booksellers possess these books.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

61.—**Pack Monday.**—Can any of your readers tell the meaning of *Pack Monday Fair*? It is held in Sherborne during the summer and lasts several days.

S. S. B.

* * Replies. * *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other "Replies" does not in any way commit us to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—EDITOR.]

Church Customs, (*W.A.* XI., qy. 45, p. 79).—I have been told that it was the custom at the parish church of Saint Thomas the Apostle during the incumbency of Prelendary Medley,—Bishop of Fredericton since 1845—for the clerk to exclaim "Draw Near," to signify to the congregation that they might come up to the rails and receive. I do not know whether the custom still survives.

Kensington.

JOHN NEWNHAM.

Cullompton Church, (*W.A.* xi., qy. 44, p. 79).—This grand church is fully described and profusely illustrated in one of the early volumes of the *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*. "W.S.B.H." had better write to the Curator of the E.D.A.S.—Edward Ashworth, Esq., Architect, 17 Dix's Field, Exeter,—and ask for the part of the *Transactions* on Cullompton Church. It may had for a few shillings and is well worth having. The illustrations are admirable, being engraved by Le Keux. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, and Murray's *Handbook for Devon* notice the church more or less fully.

JOHN NEWNHAM.

Kensington.

* * *

Edmund Fowell, M.P. for Tavistock, (*W.A.* xi., qy. 48, p. 80).—On comparing the Glanville Pedigree with that of Fowell of Fortescombe, in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, I think the most profitable explanation of Edmund Fowell's marriage is that his first was *Jane*, daughter of Sir Anthony Barker and not *Elizabeth*. If so, this would no doubt be the Jane Fowell who was buried at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, in 1640 and recorded by Col. Vivian. Alice daughter of Sir Francis Glanville married first John Connock of St. Clare, Cornwall, (Mar. Lic., 14th Sept., 1622), who was living in 1635 when Sir Francis made his will. Col. Vivian records her second marriage with Edmund Fowell in the Glanville Pedigree (p. 412), although he omits it in the Fowell Pedigree (p. 369). Edmund Fowell was apparently living in 1658. G. W.

* * *

Epitaph on Thomas Bonde, (*W.A.* vii., 216, xi. 24).—Thomas Bond was the third son of Richard Bond of Earth, in St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Coriton of Saltash. He was born at Earth in 1532, and died at Fulham in March, 1600, leaving to the poor of Fulham twenty shillings per annum out of lands in Austen's Field.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36 James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

* * *

Giglet's Market, (*W.A.* v. p. 132; vi. pp. 247-274).—The following extracts from recent Launceston newspapers may be placed on record as illustrating the continuance of the custom referred to in the original question on this point:—

"GIGLET MARKET.—The West of England is rich in old manners and customs, and we in this district have our *quois* of them. One relic of the past and queer custom which has survived in Launceston is the giglet-market, which we believe is more common in Devonshire than in Cornwall, but which is now held in very few places. Few there are in this neighbourhood who are unaware of its significance. Country lads and lasses look forward to go

to 'giglet-market,' and when they get old their children in turn have the same desire to go 'gigletting.' Britton's *Devonshire* says that, 'On the Saturday after Christmas is a great holiday fair, called a *giglet* or *giglet-market*, that is a wife-market, at which the most rustic swain, if weary of his bachelorship, is privileged with self-introduction to any disengaged fair one who may attract his particular fancy.' We are inexperienced in the matter, and are unable to state whether the custom is still in vogue, but giglet market has not quite lost its meaning, for on that day the old people are supposed to stay at home whilst the young people of both sexes come to the market and enjoy themselves without fear of being watched by their elders. Their enjoyment on Saturday was, however, somewhat marred by the rain, which came down mercilessly throughout the day—a contrast indeed to the Christmas Market on the Saturday before. It, however, spoke well for the endurance of the country folk of the Launceston district that the rain made little difference in the attendance at the market, there being a constant stream of youths and their swains in the streets during the afternoon despite the constant stream Jupiter Pluvius poured on their heads from above. Indeed, this only made the young men more valuable, as they proved of great assistance in holding the umbrellas of their 'fair ones.' Business, of course, was not as brisk as on the previous Saturday, this market being generally reckoned as a more of a holiday than anything else, and, owing to the wet, the town resumed its usual quietness early in the evening. There were no disturbances of any importance, only one person seeking the hospitality afforded at the County Police Station."—*Launceston Weekly News*, January 2nd, 1892.

"GIGLET'S MARKET.—There was not so large an attendance at 'Giglet's' market as is usually the case, probably owing to the very inclement weather which prevailed throughout the day. The young people, however, came in fairly large numbers. There were additional sweetmeat and other stalls in Broad Street, also shooting galleries and other means of extracting money from the pockets of those attending the market, and apparently they did a very good business. Many of the 'giglets' came to Launceston by the excursion trains. The market was not a very good one for most of the shopkeepers, the people chiefly attending to spend a holiday and look about."—*Cornish and Devon Post*, January 1st, 1892.

It would be of interest if other correspondents would place upon record all the Cornish and Devon towns in which this custom still continues.

London.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

Edward John Trelawny (*W.A.* x., p. 189), was born in London in the year 1792. His father Charles Trelawny (eldest son of Lieutenant-General Henry Trelawny who died in 1800) was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Cold-

stream Guards and member of Parliament for Michell from 1810 to 1813, he died in Soho Square, London, 10th September, 1820, aged sixty-three, having married on 1st July, 1786, Maria, sister of Sir Christopher Hawkins, she died at Brompton, 27th September, 1852, aged ninety. Lieut.-Col. H. Trelawny on the decease of his relative Owen Salusbury Brereton, assumed the surname and arms of Brereton, 8th September, 1798. E. J. Trelawny the subject of this note went to sea when eleven years of age, and in the course of his voyages was at one period shipwrecked on the coast of Patagonia, when he remained five hours in the sea and swam five knots before he was picked up. He was the friend of Lord Byron, and Percy Bysshe Shelley meeting them first at Pisa in 1822, when Shelley and E. Elk Williams were unfortunately drowned and the quarantine laws of Italy not permitting of the removal of the recovered bodies, Trelawny accompanied by Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt superintended the burning of the corpses at Bocca Lericcio, in Tuscany, on 14th August, 1822. In July, 1823, he went to Greece with Lord Byron, where during 1824-26 he assisted the Greeks in their struggle for freedom and was afterwards always known as "The Greek." In May, 1825, he was shot through the back with two bullets by Thomas Fenton, who was employed by the Greek Government to assassinate him. Having, however, wonderful courage and a strong constitution he recovered from his wounds and married Tersitza a younger sister of Odysseus the commander in Eastern Greece.

Trelawny died at Sompting, in Sussex, on 13th August, 1881, his body was then conveyed to Gotha, under the care of Miss Emma Taylor, where it was cremated. An urn containing the ashes was taken to Rome and deposited on the tomb of Shelley in the Protestant cemetery of Montetestaccio. The will was proved on 23rd November, by George Whitley, sole executor, the amount being sworn under £14,000. The freehold at Sompting with the furniture and effects was left to Miss Taylor. The lease of the house, 7 Pelham Crescent, Brompton, with the furniture and contents and residue of his property to his daughter Miss Lætitia Trelawny. She married 27th March, 1882, at the British Consulate, Florence, Charles Frederic Call, a major in the Royal Engineers.

Trelawny was the author of "Adventures of a younger son." Anon. London: H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1831, 3 vols, 8vo, 31/6. A work which has gone through at the least five editions, and is said to contain details of the early life of the author.

"Recollections of the last days of Shelley and Byron," by E. J. Trelawny. London: E. Moxon, 1858, 8vo, 10/6, three editions.

In J. E. Millais's painting of "The North-west Passage," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1874, the old sailor is a portrait of Capt. Trelawny.

The character of Capt. Sumph in Thackeray's "Pendennis" is thought to have been intended for a representation of the same person.

GEORGE C. BOASE.
36 James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

* * *

Penitent's Ring, (*W.A.* xi., p 79).—The matter of the "Penitent's Ring" interested me very much, and knowing the Rev. T. H. Chope, the Vicar of Hartland, in which parish Stoke Church is situate, I addressed him on the subject and now beg to enclose his reply which is confirmatory of the supposition of your correspondent, and at the same time conveys information deeply interesting.

Newport, Mon.

W. E. HEARD.

Hartland Vicarage, N. Devon,
January 23rd 1892,

Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in giving you the information you seek. There is a Sanctuary Ring attached to the middle of the north door of the chancel of St. Nectan's Church, Stoke—the door leading from the vestry into the chancel. In former times if anyone became guilty of manslaughter, murder, or any other crime and fled to the church and laid hold of this Ring, he was safe—no law could punish him.

Lingard in his *History of the Anglo-Saxon Church* (vol. i. pp. 252-53), remarks as follows on the privilege of Sanctuary:—"Among the Jews we find cities of refuge appointed, that the involuntary homicide might flee thither, and fleeing to one of them might live" (*Deut.* iv., 41-43). Among the Pagans we behold the weak and defenceless continually seeking protection at the altars of the gods. In the Roman Empire, after the conversion of Constantine, the right of asylum was transferred by the practice of the people from the Pagan to the Christian temples.

On the occasion of deeds of violence and fatal feuds, the Church offered her protection to the weak and unfortunate. Within her precincts they were secure from the resentment of their enemies till their friends had assembled and either proved their innocence or paid the legal compensation for their offence.

The first Anglo-Saxon law on this subject was passed by Ine in 693.—"If anyone be guilty of death and he flee to a church, let him have his life, and make bot as the law may direct him" (*Wilk. Leg. Sax.*, p. 15, v. 35. ii.-iii.) "If anyone put his hide in peril and flee to a church, be the scourging forgiven him" (*Wilk.* 15, v.) This law should be explained by others which follow that he was to have his life for a certain time only, during which he might find the means of making bot or compensation.

This privilege was not granted to all churches, for the criminal might legally be dragged from the foot of the altar to receive the punishment of his crime. There were

however, a few churches which claimed a proud pre-eminence above the others. To them their benefactors had accorded the extraordinary privilege of securing the life of every fugitive, how enormous soever might be his guilt, and of calling upon the prosecutor to accept in lieu of his head a pecuniary compensation. Among these may be numbered the churches of York, Beverley, Ripon, Ramsey, Westminster, and those churches I believe which, as in the case of Hartland Church had Sanctuary Rings.

Trusting this information will meet your requirements,
Believe me, yours truly,

T. H. CHOPK, Vicar.

* * *

Heraldry connected with Plymouth History.—

Mr. Jewers should have excluded from his Introduction (Vol. x., *W.A.*), any allusion to a controversy which questioned his candour, for every reader must know that endeavouring to hush up inquiry is not the way to "elucidate the truth," and that the proper course was to search the municipal records and expose the impositions practised on the public concerning the Plymouth Leat. How can he pretend that no "statement in his paper (Vol. i, *W.A.*) has been disproved," when the answers to my questions, which followed, cut it up root and branch, and his inability to answer those questions proved him to be unacquainted with the subject? It is useless to insist that a dead man boxed the ears of a living one for assuming arms allowed him by Clarencieux. The Windsor Herald's letter (vol. x. 193) proved that the earliest recognition of Bernard Drake's own title to those arms was through the medium of Sir Francis Drake's grant. On the same page with my questions (I. 6) Mr. Jewers continued blundering by saying that "Sir Bernard Drake returned home (to A-h) to die, as stated on his monument 10th April, 1586." That tomb in Musbury Church is a cenotaph bearing no such statement. I know Prince said so, and he it was who first gave currency to the childish fable about Drake's arms, but Barrow (*Life of Drake*) says rightly, Prince is no authority, and the fable "is as absurd as it is improbable," an euphemistic way of saying that none but a fool would believe it. However, a very clever boy did believe it, and retained the belief in manhood (Sir W. R. Drake, *F.S.A.*, whom Mr. Jewers has plagiarized) until the receipt of the authentic certificate of Sir Bernard's burial at Crediton opened his eyes to the value of Prince's testimony, when he hauled down his colours. Mr. Jewers may in time further imitate him by writing to thank Dr. Drake for preserving him from error, and to hasten that happy consummation I will set him, and the united forces of all the Heralds' College combined, the task of proving Bernard Drake's title to the arms in question, without recourse to Clarencieux's interleaf (or *cedula*) alluded to (x. 192) and I defy them to do it.

It is because not half a dozen readers will care to look up my questions (I. 6) that Mr. Jewers's pretence, that his paper has not been disproved, should not pass uncontradicted. His other assertion that "nothing new has been added" is not quite correct. However, to gratify him especially, and inform readers generally, I will quote something new and useful to the Heraldic editor of the *Ex Libris Journal*. All know that Sir Francis Drake used first a small seal displaying the wyvern quarterly, and lastly a larger seal, the escutcheon as before, but mantled as a mark of additional honour, and the following proves all this was authorized:—"It was enacted that every freeholder should have his proper seal of arms, and he was either to appear at the head court of the shire, or send his attorney with the said seal, and they who wanted such seals were to be amerced or fined; every gentleman used then to send his seal to the clerk of the Court in lead, in order to compare with other sealings for fear of counterfeits, and so particularly careful were people of seals in those days, that in case one was lost, no means were wanting, by proclamation or otherwise, to endeavour to have it restored."

"The impression on seals of deeds, wills, and the like have been found in genealogical matters to be of signal service." "Herald-painters were (to insure accuracy) obliged to obtain licence from the heralds to pursue their occupation, and were punishable and punished for acting without such authority" (*Origin. Geneal.* 82-83). They were imprisoned and lost their ears for giving false heraldry. The warrant for apprehending Dakyns, one of the class who had so suffered, was issued 31st Dec., 1597, the year after Sir Francis Drake's death. In 1616 R. Brook, York herald, and Sir Wm. Segar, Garter, were committed to jail, the one for allowing family arms to an outsider of the name, and the other for overlooking it. With such contemporary evidence before us, in addition to the Heralds' Visitations, it is preposterous to pretend that a man in Drake's position could have flaunted false arms before the public for fifteen years with impunity, and no wonder Barrow drew such an estimate of those who believed it. Drake's arms are bound up with Plymouth history in varied ways, but there is a much grander heraldic affair mixed up with the same history which is less known. I mean the memorable Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, relative to the arms, "Azure a bend or," which lasted over four years from place to place. "Among the witnesses appeared one Sovereign Prince, one Duke, three Earls, three Barons, three Mitred Abbots, eleven Bannerets, and more than one hundred and fifty Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, and others, an array such as no other case has ever seen before or since" (*Amicia Tract.*) By commission dated Westminster, 5th June, 9 Richard II., 1385, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, Constable of England, youngest son of Edward III., appointed commissioners to receive depositions, and directed the Marshal to summon

the defendant to be at Plymouth, 14th June, and two days later Lord Fitzwalter, Sir John Marmyon, and Sir John Kentwode, sitting in the palace of John of Gaunt, (John par la Grace de Dieu, Roy du Chastell, et de Lyon, Duc de Lancastre), being the Monastery of the Carmelite Friars at Plymouth, called Sir Richard Scrope who appeared, and Sir Robert Grosvenor who did not appear. Depositions were then taken of John of Gaunt and sixty-nine others for the plaintiff and certified at Plymouth, 26th June, 1385. So far relates to Plymouth. We will now cross the Tamar. In April, 1360, the Cornish knight, Carminow, challenged Scrope's title under the walls of Paris, where Edward III. and John of Gaunt adjudged the arms entire to both equally, because Cornwall was formerly a kingdom. This disposes of the notion that Carminow had to difference his arms with a label of three. John of Gaunt, alluding to this incident at Plymouth, deposed that "upon true evidence it was found that the said Carminow descended of a lineage armed, "azure a bend or," since the time of King Arthur,"—rather much since. WYVERN GULES.

* * *

Ermington: Bartlett, of Marldon, (*W.A.* xi. p. 59).—I take it that Mr. Jewers has not seen the article on the above family which appeared in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (vol. ii., Nos. 18 and 19) by Geo. Grazebrook, F.S.A., from which it appears that on application to the Herald's College for an exact and correct drawing of the arms and crest as used by the family since the end of the seventeenth century, and probably much earlier, it was explained that no satisfactory records existed at the college, and that therefore a fresh grant must be taken unless descent proved from a grantee.

The silver seal referred to by Mr. Jewers is figured, also an impression, and a facsimile of the Bartlett entry from a "Catalogue of the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Devonshire, etc., Anno 1689"—a MS. now preserved in the Cornwall Street Library, Plymouth.

The entry numbered 96, is as follows:—

Bartlett of Exon and Marldon. Quarterly the fess indented argent and gules, 4 crescent counterchanged, The word Marldon is written in over the top, and is apparently by another hand.

The crest from the seal impression was a cock pheasant, and the same arms and crest are preserved on old family plate.

The following arms were granted by Sir Albert Woods, Garter, to John Adams Bartlett, of Liverpool. Quarterly argent and gules, five lozenges conjoined in fesse between four crescents all counterchanged. Crest, on a mount vert a moor-cock sable, combed and wattled gules, in the beak an ear of wheat leaved and slipped proper, resting the dexter claw on a crescent gules. Motto, Deo favente cresco.

The family have been for many generations the principal landowners in the neighbouring parish of St. Mary Church, they were in fact the only large owners in that parish. John Bartlett occurs 1475, but their holdings there extended to the earliest times, although the fixed surname would not be settled before the first half of the fourteenth century (see two papers on St. Mary Church Parish, by Canon Brownlow, Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, etc., 1886).

Mr. Grazebrook accepts the fact of the family bearing the original arms for 200 years, but says, from the data of Canon Brownlow no connection with the Sussex Bartletts is probable.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

Leyton, Essex.

* * *

Southwood, (*W.A.* xi., p. 79).—Although not answering the question of E. W. Southwood, the following note may be of interest to him, being an abstract of the Will of Thomas Southwood in the Wells Probate Registry:—Thomas Southwood of West Buckland, co. Somerset, gent., Will dated 7 December 1734, proved 8 November 1739, mentions, copyhold lands of inheritance in the hundred of Poundisford, within the manor of Taunton Deane, to son John Southwood, his heirs and assigns, by Deed dated 26 February 1731. Son Thomas Southwood, messuage, tenements, and a fardel of land known as Perry, in West Buckland. Residue to son John Southwood who is to be executor. Seal, *on a bend betw. three annulets—six fleur-de-lis; 2, 2, and 2 inter two cross crosslets*. Crest, *A griffin sejant*. Neither Burke nor Papworth give this coat. Does any reader know of the grant?

ARTHUR J. JEWERS.

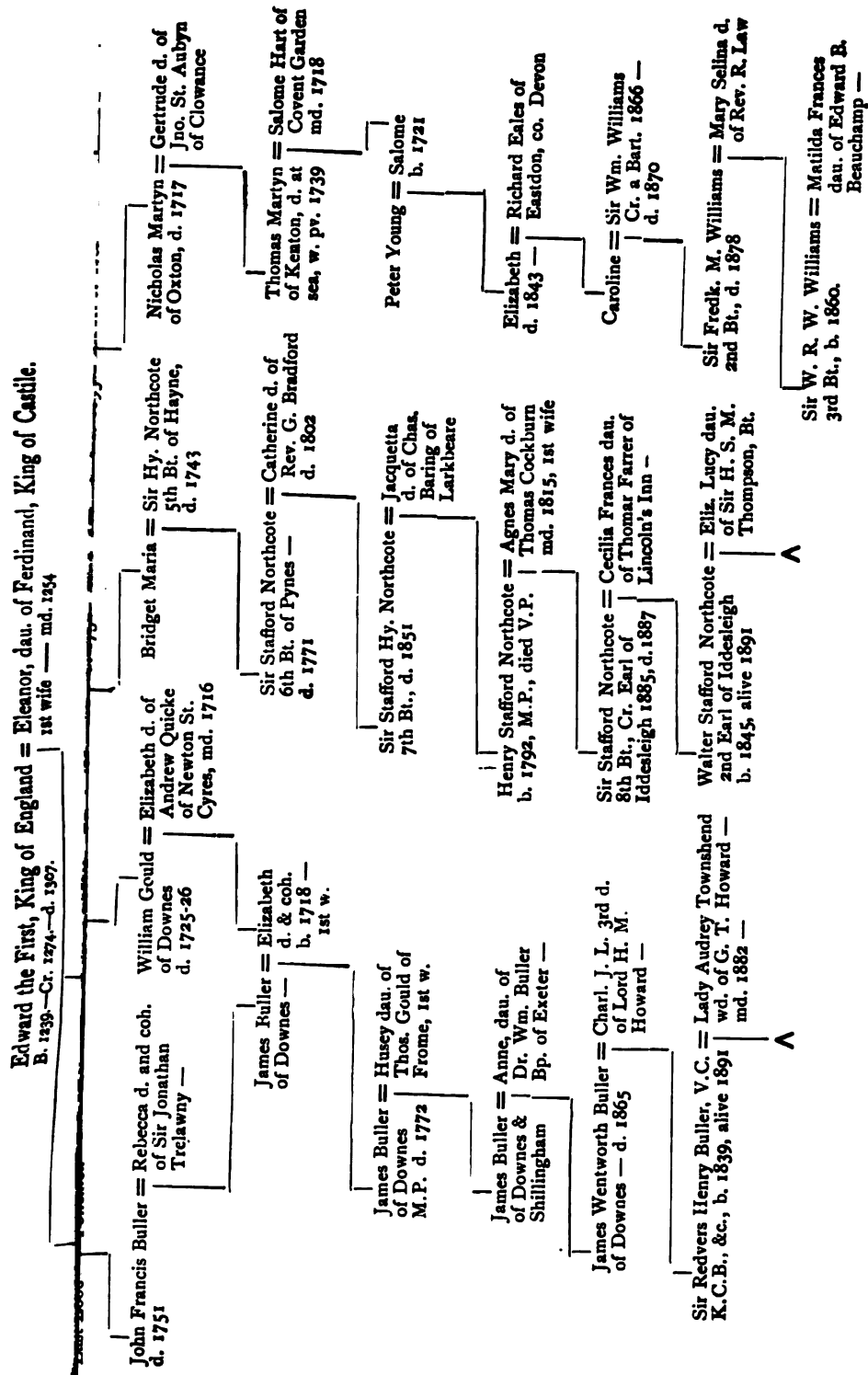
Wells, Somerset.

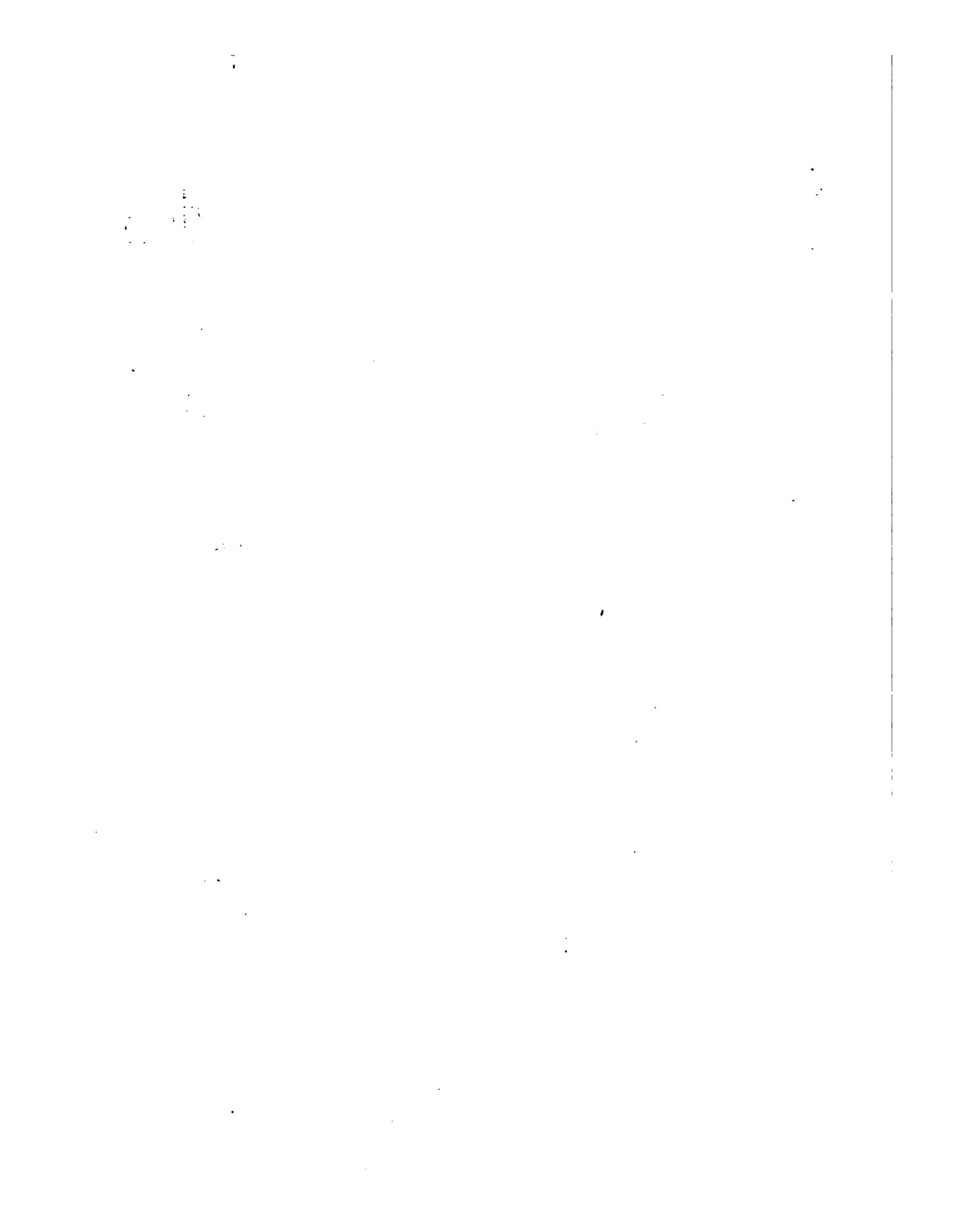
* * *

Scions of Royal Families.—The Earl of Iddesleigh, Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., and Sir Redvers H. Buller, v.c., K.C.B.—In continuation of my article, (*W.A.* vol. x. pp. 45-47), I beg to offer the readers of the *Western Antiquary* the following pedigree, which exhibits the connection between three of our most popular county families, and their descent, through the Courtenays, from Elizabeth the fifth, daughter of King Edward III. It will be seen that in addition to the three houses specially treated, the pedigree shows a relationship with many other families, such as the Champnownes, the Trethurffes, the Fortescues, the Calmady, the Fownes, Quicks, Strodes, Kellands, Martyns, and St Aubyns, to say nothing of the Edgcumbes, Cheyneys, Bonvilles, and other illustrious houses; and it goes far to exemplify the fact that before the days of steam, people did not wander far from home to look for wives, and that most families of equal social position in a county were all more or less connected, and that, in very numerous instances, their common ancestor was a king of England.

ROUGE ROSE.

**DESCENT OF THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH.—SIR WM. R. WILLIAMS, BART., & SIR REDVERS H. BULLER, V.C., K.C.B.
FROM KING EDWARD THE FIRST.**





"Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

A Fortnight in America. Notes of a Visit by the Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. J. T. Bond, to Canada and the United States, in June and July, 1891. Privately Printed. Plymouth: Brendon, 1891.

A TASTEFUL little *brochure*, handsomely turned out of hand. It is too small to contain much information, moreover, it was not printed for the public, but rather for a select circle of friends; nevertheless it has many points to commend it, for Mr. Bond and his companions went about with their eyes open, and did not fail to note what was good and worthy of emulation in the various cities of America which they visited. It should be added that the Mayor of Plymouth (Mr. J. T. Bond) was accompanied by Mr. E. S. Lancaster, who was known in the States as "Mayor Lancaster" (he being Chairman of the Stonehouse Local Board), Mr. G. W. Eyre, and Mr. W. T. Lee. These gentlemen had certainly a "good time" in America.

The Abbots of Tavistock: with Views Beyond. By the Rev. W. P. ALFORD, M.A., Vicar of Tavistock. Plymouth: Brendon, 1891.

Truly an admirable little book, and one that must commend itself, both in matter and treatment, to every Devonian who takes an interest in the history of his favoured county. It is no disparagement for the author to state that these papers first appeared in the *Tavistock Parish Magazine*, for we know well that much valuable historical material is hidden in these useful little journals. Mr. Alford has done well, however, to place his essays before a wider circle, and we feel sure that they will be read with great pleasure by many who would never have seen them in their original form. The book covers a period of history ranging from the founding of the Abbey in the reign of Edgar the Peaceable, down to the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, and, as may be supposed, contains many curious and interesting historical facts. The volume also contains two supplementary papers, one entitled "Four Tavistock Worthies of the Seventeenth Century," and the other "Some of our Vicars"; the former of these papers was contributed to the Transactions of the Devonshire Association, at the Tavistock meeting. We find also in the appendix several valuable papers, not the least of which is that on the books printed in the Abbey at Tavistock. The book is one that should be in the library of every native of Devon who claims to be a book-lover, as well as in every public library throughout the kingdom.

Symbolism. By JOHN VINYCOMB, F.R.S.A.I., being the President's Address delivered at the opening of the Winter Session of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, 17th November, 1891.

We admire this little essay very much, for we quite agree with Mr. Vinycomb in his treatment of the subject, especially where he discourses so eloquently upon symbolism in heraldry. But the author traces the origin of the use of devices in many other ways, and gives quite a poetical touch to the subject.

Bibliographical Notes.

There will shortly be issued from the press (Westcott, Plymouth) a work of considerable interest and importance to dwellers in the West. It is entitled "The Suburbs of Exeter," and has been compiled by Mr. Charles Worthy, author of "Devonshire Parishes," "Practical Heraldry," and other works. We have been favoured with advance sheets of the work, and from a cursory examination can speak of the deep research and patient investigation which the volume displays. We hope to give a more extended notice when the book is actually published.

Among a number of cheap reprints of popular works which have lately reached us, we single out for special mention "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Vicar of Wakefield," published by Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co., at sixpence each. They are marvels of cheapness, and are worthy companions of the sixpenny edition of Kingsley's works recently issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Correspondence.

SIR,—I should like to correct a mistake that I find in the August-September number of the *Western Antiquary*. The correction is perhaps a little late, but, owing to my only just having seen this number I must plead the old excuse of 'better late than never.' On page 1 there is a copy of an epitaph on Sir John Hele: the ninth line begins "Calluit atque apices," to this two footnotes are appended, viz. :—

1.—Unfortunately *caleo* is a neuter verb and the first syllable is short and a second 'l' has been added to make it long.

2.—Literally, he warmed the highest points.

To preserve the memory of the author from obloquy I should like to point out that the word 'calluit' has no connection whatever with 'caleo' or 'warming,' and that no second 'l' has been added, as the word is a totally different one from 'calleo' to be skilful, have understanding in.—Yours faithfully,

MONTAGUE C. ELIOT.
8, Onslow Gardens, S W., Dec. 27th, 1891.

THE following Rhymes from an unpublished manuscript by Peter Pindar, and written probably 100 years ago, may interest some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. It appears to give a doggerel account of a Magistrates' Meeting held at Moreleigh, with the intention of putting a stop to that ever recurring sin which county magistrates are so often called to adjudicate upon, viz., poaching. The manuscript came into the hands of an old family of that neighbourhood, and from a descendant of that family it was shown to the contributor. No doubt some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* may be able to give their imagination freedom and fill in the names at the foot.

V. S.

AN EPISTLE FROM DIGORY DOLT, FARMER OF STANBOROUGH, TO JOHN JOLT, WAGGONER, AT CLANABOROUGH.

Loard ! Jan, hast thee heird that at leet Morleigh Town,
Where jist Asses often say Whore, Rogue and Clown ;
A learge drove of Passons, and Torneys and Squires,
Met lately to ruinate Poachers and Buyers ;
How purd and how fine they came scampering in,
Zome dreaving, zome riding, zome fat, zome thin,
This mounted on pony, and that Rozinante,
Zome galloways strided, zome frisky, zome janty,
Mun Doubtful, Tom Guttle, Jack Jaw, and Ned Silly,
Dick Doughty, Jan Numscull, and Blockheaded Billy,
Jan Clod from the fields, Jimmy Jumps from the shop,
(His Father sells inkle, will buy, or will swop ;)
Young Nincompoop Simpkin, (the son of Jan Huffer)
Nat Windy, Soft Stephen, and Peter the Puffer :
Leek Maze Men ware eager their plans to express,
Tho' as to their *reason* it couldn't be less.
Where Brains be but little and tyranny's found,
Much bother and bluster do most times abound,
Our Squires (of these tho' but few by the bye,
Were zich as to 'urt 'tothers—all is my eye).
Our Squires and Passons and Limbs of the Law
Determin'd strong rules and resolves they would draw,
And then in the Papers the whole advertise,
Zure nort as they thoft could be acting more wise,
All Game must herearter to none else belong,
Their Acts war zo clear and their power zo strong,
To Dinner they went, where they grinn'd and they swear'd,
The Bottle pushed round till with drink their eyes glar'd,
All speakers at once nort but D——me was plain,
E'er Passons took roundly the Lord's name in vain ;
The Reck'ning discharg'd (yet at this zome looked bluff,
And grudg'd the expense, tho' twar moderate enough),
Zome galloped away, and zome tratted at ease,
Zome mounted their buggies or two wheel'd post shees ;
Not far how some e'er went Mun Doubtful 'twas zed,
When a tumbl'd, but luckily valld on his head,
Tom Guttle o'er set in a ditch on the road
And eas'd his gorg'd stomach of part of its load,
Jan Clod lodg'd his bones where the vars grow in clumps,
And under a lien roost sprawl'd leet Jimmy Jumps.
Buried lay saft Stephen his heels zolely zeed,
The rest war conceal'd by the Briars and Weed.
There plung'd in a puddle roll'd Passon Jack Jaw,
There bald-pate Dick Doughty was emptying his maw.
Nat Windy framed on, but at length came to ground,

Zome zay with his nose in a pakes he was found,
But norts ne'er in danger who's born to be hung,
Will never meet death till on Gallows he's strung ;
Jan Numscull (a Mushroom that lately arose),
Now stretch'd on a Dunghill had *fuming* repose.
Young Nincompoop Simpkin lay speechless hard by,
A learge Dab of Cow Dung had clos'd his left Eye.
And Peter the Puffer, he couldn't tell how,
In spite of his boasting, rode into a slough.
While snug in a Hogstye got Passon Ned Silly,
And under a vuz bush snoor'd Blockheaded Billy.
Thus ended the Meeting that made poachers tremble,
The rest thee shil ha' when again they assemble.

F . . . t e s . . . e

L r

F . . . w . . . l Buck Passon, attends Newmarket and other
races, keeps hounds, pointers, and spaniels

E . . . d . . . d s

H . . . k . . . i n s

N . . . e t h . . . o n

B . . . d w . . . d once a great buck, an admirer of ladies,
now married, hunts and shoots.

J n o B r . . . w n e

T . . . r . . . i n g

S l e

P r . . . d . . . x

A m s Pot hunting priest, lives well, and shoots
six days in the week.

P I r t

ADDITIONAL REPLY.

Kitsford.—The Kitsford mentioned in Mr. Alfred Wallis's interesting article on *West Country Apparitions* by Master Bovet in his account of the "death of the most eminent of a certain family presaged by rats eating the hangings of a room" is said by mistake to be in Devonshire, for it is really in Somerset, about five miles from Wellington, although not far from the border of the former county. The Thomas Wood mentioned was the last of his name, and the Manor of Kittisford (as it is now spelt) descended to his nephew George Wood Powell, son of the George Powell mentioned by Bovet, whose daughter Dorothy, coheirress of her father together with her sister Elizabeth, married Thomas Langdon, clerk, my great-great-great-grandfather. Elizabeth married William Barbor, M.D., of Chittlehampton, ancestor of the Barbors of Fremington in North Devon. The dining-parlour alluded to was standing within the memory of people still living, but has long been pulled down, and the house, now called Kittisford Barton, contains little that is old. Over the mantel-piece in one of the bedrooms are still however to be seen the arms of a branch of the Drake family, who were at one time lords of the manor and connected by marriage with the Woods. I have been told that there is a picture in existence of the old house before any part of it was pulled down or modernised. Should any of your readers know of it I should like very much to see it.

FREDERIC E. W. LANGDON.

Broadwood Vicarage, Lifton, R.S.O.

THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

Or, Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

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Vol. XI.

THE PREBENDAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY WITHIN THE CASTLE, AND THE PREBENDS OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

BY "ROUGE ROSE."

THE common tradition as to the foundation of the Church of St. Mary in the Castle by some member of the Briwere, or Brewer family, may have originated in the fact that William Briwere was at one time the Governor of the Castle, and by writ of *mandamus* of the 2nd of King John he was ordered to deliver up its custody into the hands of Ralph Morin, then Sheriff of Devon, although he recovered it again afterwards. But the church existed long before Briwere's time, who was unknown in Devonshire previously to the 26th Henry II., 1179. William Briwere, the younger, died without issue, and at his death the Courtenays received a considerable accession to their property, since his wife, Joan, a daughter of William, 6th Earl of Devon, was sister to Mary, the wife of Robert Courtenay.

But the Courtenay interest in the Castle and its belongings was not derived either from the Earls of the Redvers family or from Briwere, but came to them in right of the Barony of Okehampton, to which Robert Courtenay succeeded on the death of his mother, A.D. 1209.

The church—or chapel, as it is generally called—was either coeval with the castle, or else was founded immediately after the completion of that fortress by Baldwin, of Okehampton, and its four prebends were

simultaneously created and endowed for the support of the clergy who served it. These prebends are, and were, known as Hayes, Cutton, Carswell, and Ashclist—that is, by the names of four estates which formed portions of the vast possessions, in this county, conferred by the Conqueror upon the husband of his niece Albreda, the aforesaid Baldwin de Brion, Baron of Okehampton, and hereditary Sheriff of Devon.

The Castle Church was evidently founded with the assent and co-operation of the Abbot and community of St. Mary, at Rouen, in Normandy, and hence its dedication, and its four original priests were, probably, Canons of that Monastery.

The prebend of Hayes, written "Hax" in the Exeter copy of Domesday Book, consisted of the manor of that name, within the more important one of Cowick, both these manors belonged in the Confessor's days to the Saxon Ailmar, and passed at the Conquest to the aforesaid Baldwin de Brion. Part of its property, situated in "Clist," now Cliston Hayes in Broadclit, and which was also a manor, was held under Baldwin by the Canons of St. Mary's, Rouen.

The prebend of Cutton, consisted of lands in the parish of Poltimore, as it does now. It was an appendage to the Manor of Clist, and belonged to Baldwin in 1086. It is written "Pontimore" in the survey, and the adjacent larger manor of the same name then belonged to the Canons of St. Mary's Abbey, at Rouen.

The prebend of Achclit, which was also a small manor within the parish of Broadclit, was held under Baldwin, by the said

Canons of St. Mary, at the period of the Domesday survey. The authors of the "Magna Britannia" have confused matters by an attempted identification of these two Clists with the parish of Clist St. Mary, a statement which, in a subsequent portion of their work, they admit to be conjectural.

The prebend of Carswell was a moderately-sized farm within the manor of "Chent," now known as Kenn. The latter was also the property of Baldwin de Brion. Now, as the Canons of St. Mary's, Rouen, were the virtual owners of more than three-fourths of the lands which formed the endowment of the four prebends, it is only reasonable to assume that they were very intimately connected with the foundation of the Castle Church by their chief lord, Baldwin de Brion, or by one of his immediate descendants. These were Richard de Brion, his eldest son, who died in 1137, when he was succeeded by his eldest sister, Adeliza, who departed this life in 1142.

Baldwin himself probably deceased shortly after the year 1130, and must have been very aged. I cannot say certainly that the Castle Church was built in his lifetime; that it did not exist in 1086 I have shown; that it was built and endowed before 1142 I shall now proceed to show.

Adeliza, Lady of Okehampton in her own right, between the years 1137 and 1142, had the patronage and right of presentation to the Castle prebends. She ceded her right to the Priory of Plympton. Her gift was confirmed by her nephew, Ralph de Avenel, son of her younger half-brother, William, who—as I have recently explained elsewhere—has been generally mistaken for the husband of his other half-sister, Emma. William Fitz-Baldwin, de Avenel, it will suffice to say now, was Sheriff of Devon in the reign of William Rufus, and half-brother of Richard de Brion, Adeliza, and Emma.

Adeliza nominated her nephew Ralph de Avenel, son of this William, to succeed her in the Okehampton Barony if she died issue-

less, which she did. But the Barony had evidently been limited by the Conqueror to descendants of his niece, Albreda; consequently, the Avenels were dispossessed under a writ of ejectment, and the Okehampton property devolved upon the posterity of Emma, whole, not half-sister to Richard and Adeliza. The original deed which proves the cession of the prebendal patronage by Adeliza, and her exact connexion with the Avenels, is preserved at Heralds' College. An asserted "copy," taken, I think, from Dugdale, was printed by the late Dr. Oliver. When the Avenels were ejected from Okehampton their acts became null and void; the gift to Plympton was not confirmed by Maud de Abrincis, granddaughter of Emma de Brion, and the patronage of the castle prebends descended in due course to her grandson, Robert Courtenay, who gave the prebend of Ashclist to Tor Abbey in 1138, but reserved to himself the other three.

The subsequent history of these prebends has been so carefully recorded by my early friend Dr. Oliver, in his history of Exeter, that I need only add that but two of them still exist. The last Prebendary of Hayes, *nomen sine re*, as the Doctor says, was presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1591, whilst Ashclist, usually served by a monk from Tor Abbey, disappeared entirely at the Reformation.

The present very estimable Sub-dean of Exeter succeeded the Hon. Canon Courtenay, the equally-beloved Vicar of Bovey Tracey, in the prebend of Cutton, 30th December, 1845. May the years of both of them be prolonged. The present Prebendary of Carswell is the Rev. Arthur Johnson, Rector of Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, who was presented to this sinecure by the patrons Messrs. E. E. Tustine and F. F. Barlow, in 1889, according to the *Diocesan Calendar*.

In Norden's plan of the Castle precincts made in 1617, the old Prebendal Church is shown, together with the enclosure of the churchyard, which was latterly used occasion-

ally for the interment of prisoners who died in the Castle Street County Gaol up to 1787—and the modern lodge, which stood well within the limits of this old cemetery, has recently acquired much unenviable notoriety in consequence, and has been therefore taken down for sanitary reasons. A new "chapel," now occupied, I believe, as an office by the County Clerk, was provided within the Castle Buildings, when they were erected in 1773. The key of this chapel, the late Prebendary Jonas Dennis, of Carswell, demanded during the Assizes, in March, 1840, to enable him to induct the Rev. William Barker, who had been admitted the 27th of the preceding February into the Prebendal Stall of Cutton.

Morning Prayer was said, for the benefit of the Magistrates, in this Castle chapel, by a Prebendary or his deputy during Quarter Sessions, at all events, down to a recent period. I do not know exactly when this laudable custom was discontinued.

The original church, which had been long used for a similar purpose, was left to the natural course of decay subsequently to the provision of the new chapel. At last it fell into such a state of dilapidation that steps were taken for its removal, and permission to destroy it was included in an Act of Parliament 27th George III., cap. 59, and it accordingly disappeared soon after 1787. The chapel bell has been recently removed to the County Lunatic Asylum, it bears date 1718, when it was probably recast.

The clergy of this interesting church were rightly described as Prebendaries, and not as Canons, because one of their number was sufficient for the daily office, which they probably performed in rotation and in return for their prebends; had the whole of them constantly resided and celebrated then they would have been Canons.

Thus, although the prebend is born from the canonry, as explained by Ayliffe, and others, yet a Prebendary is not necessarily a Canon.

Some months since there was an interesting but somewhat lengthy correspondence in the columns of an Exeter journal, upon the subject of the Exeter Cathedral prebends, which some of the writers confused with those of the Castle, and in the course of which the original question was almost entirely overlooked, and eventually remained unanswered. This was a query as to "whether the twenty-four Exeter prebends ever had territorial designations like those in the other Cathedrals of the old foundation," and if not, why not?

The reason that the prebends of the diocese have been distinguished, since the eleventh century, by "numbers instead of names," will be at once apparent, if it is remembered that when Bishop Leofric removed his episcopal chair to Exeter, in the year 1050, he came there alone, and founded a new Cathedral and a new establishment. The Crediton establishment was deprived of its Bishop, but its eighteen Canons and its eighteen Vicars still remained there, under the presidency of the Precentor, who was the head of the Chapter, the next to him, in point of dignity being the Treasurer, and then the Dean.

I should say that Canons have no dignities properly speaking. A dignity may be attached to a Canonry, but the Canonry and its accompanying prebend alone will not make a dignity. "Canons" were the clergy of a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, or of Monasteries, under certain "rules," who *resided* and assisted in the daily offices of the Church or Monastery. The latter were known as Canons regular, the former as Canons secular; to every secular Canonry a prebend was, of necessity, attached, in order to provide the Canon with an income; but although the prebend is thus born from the canonry, it still differs, to a certain extent, from the latter.

The first Prebendaries were necessarily Canons because they held their prebends in return for their constant services in the choir,

and the original Canons of Exeter followed the rule of St. Chrodegang, the eighth century Bishop of Metz, and took their meals in common, occupied the same dormitory, and attended in church daily during the seven canonical hours. The rule, as to living in common, was subsequently relaxed, although it long remained obligatory upon the Vicars, whose College Hall in South Street is still utilised for various diocesan purposes. It is to be wished that its old houses behind it were in as good repair and as usefully employed.

The income of a prebend was either derived from land belonging to it, in which case it took name from its land, as in the case of Crediton, and also of our Castle prebends, or else it was a stated allowance paid out of the general revenue of the Church and attached to the canonry, as at Exeter Cathedral, in which case it could only be distinguished by a number. Therefore, Bishop Brewer rightly described his Canons as "Canones sive Prebendarii." But the good Bishop's description does not afford precedent, as more than once has been suggested, for thus distinguishing the modern Prebendaries of Exeter, nor have the latter been Canons at all since the time of Bishop Alley. The latter Prelate on the 22nd February, 1561, with the full concurrence of the Chapter, reduced the number from twenty-four to nine, and among these nine, since known as "Canons residentiary," the bulk of the prebendal income was divided. The remaining fifteen then ceased to be Canons, because they ceased to perform the daily canonical office, they were allotted a trifling recognition for occasional services, and retired to their several preferments in the country and elsewhere, and that they were subsequently duly installed as "Prebendaries" is evident from the Episcopal Registers. The first, under the new regulation, was, I think, Sutcliffe, Archdeacon of Taunton, who was collated to a "prebendal stall" at Exeter on 12th October, 1588.

A Prebendary might now, possibly, be justly described as a probationary Canon, because the latter are always selected from the former, and when a Prebendary is "called into residence," then he acquires an income, assumed to be derived from his Prebend, he becomes a member of the ruling chapter, takes part in the daily office, and is legally a Canon. True it is that the Prebendaries have remained members of the great chapter, but the latter is not the ruling body, and is only convened for the purposes of election.

It is, I think, safe to assert that all the earliest prebends were endowed with lands, and when Bishop Leofric came to Exeter, he was of course compelled to organise a body of Canons to carry on the Services of his new Cathedral, and he was equally bound to provide for these Canons in strict accordance with ecclesiastical law. But, although he was thus obliged to found twenty-four prebends to correspond with the number of his Canons, he had no land which he could conveniently set aside for their endowment, and therefore, as an alternative, he assigned a certain proportion of the common funds of the Church for their support; since then they have never at any time been endowed with separate estates, but have always depended upon the general income of the chapter as a corporate body, and consequently have been always known by numbers instead of names.

But the original prebends of the See of Crediton remained, up to the Reformation, with the Canons of Crediton Church; these derived their income from land, and were duly known thereby. At the period of the removal to Exeter there were eighteen such prebends attached to Crediton Church. Soon afterwards, however, on account of poverty, the number was reduced to twelve. Again, subsequently, Bishop Bronescombe, in order to restore the Canons of Crediton to their original number, founded six "Bursar prebends," endowed them first with the rectorial

tithes of Coleridge, the church of which parish was given to Crediton by Sir John Wiger in 1269; secondly, with those of Eglosheil; and thirdly, with the great tithes of Lelant, in 1272. The Bursar prebends each had, in 1535, a fixed annual income of £3 4s., derived from the above Rectories. In 1535 the twelve prebends belonging to the Collegiate Church of the Holy Cross, at Crediton, are set down as fellows in Bishop Veysey's return, pursuant to a writ of King Henry VIII., dated Westminster, 20th July 1536:—

		Annual Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Wollgrave, Prebendary	Richard Heryngton	26	6	10½
Carswill, „	Walter Mugg ...	15	0	0
Poole, „	*Adam Traves ...	22	0	0
Henstyll, „	*John Gebbons ...	12	18	6½
Credye, „	John Holwyll	8	16	10½
Snowforde, „	Thomas Baschurch	13	6	8
Rydge, „	*Thomas Brerwode	12	0	0
Prouscombe, „	*William Leveson	11	10	0
Woodlande, „	William Harroman	11	0	0
W. Sampforde, „	*George Carewe	8	0	0
Aller, „	John Kytte	14	0	0
Crosse, „	John Mason	10	0	0

Those marked with an asterisk were also Canons of Exeter.

The 24 Canons of Exeter received, as Prebendaries, a fixed allowance of £4 p.a. each in 1536.

THE OLD CORNISH FENCIBLES.

BY F. CECIL LANE.

(Continued from page 91.)

IN 1794 and 1795 the largest levies of cavalry took place that ever occurred to that date. Of this variously stated force Cornwall contributed 8,362.

Before concluding my far from exhaustive investigations into this subject, I must record the names of other Cornish Corps of which I have not been able to obtain any particulars more than as follows:—

Crinnis Cliff Battery, 120 men, 1 uniform, Captain Joseph Dingle. Fowey Artillery, 180 men, 2 uniforms, Captain William Browne. Helston Infantry, 60 men, 2 uniforms, Captain John Rogers. Maker Artillery, first company, 121 men, 2 uniforms, Captain William Little. Maker Artillery, second company, 90 men, 2 uniforms. Loyal Meneage Infantry, 574 men, 5 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. James Passingham. Mount's Bay First Regiment, 569 men, 5 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. Rose Price. Second Regiment, 418 men, 6 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. Richard Hichens. Penryn Infantry, 418 men, 8 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. George C. George. Penwith Fencible Cavalry, 105 men, 9 uniforms, Major Lord de Dunstanville. Royal Redruth Infantry, 103 men, 5 uniforms, Captain Henry Noal. St. Mabyn Infantry, 92 men, 10 uniforms, Captain Francis J. Hext, the great uncle of the present Francis J. Hext, of Tredethy, near Bodmin. Col. Michell, of Hengar, near Bodmin, raised a similar company, and their old drill shed has been incorporated with Hengar House, now the property of Sir William Onslow, Bart., and is used to day for tenants' dinners, political meetings, and like purposes. Breage Infantry, 113 men, 5 uniforms, Captain John Tregear. East Cornwall Fencible Cavalry, 44 men, 11 uniforms, Captain Rt.-Hon. Reginald Pole Carew. St. Germans Cavalry, 40 men, 11 uniforms, Captain Lord Eliot. North Cornwall Infantry, 630 men, 4 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. Wrey Ians. East Cornwall Infantry, 1,073 men, 5 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. Lord Eliot. Loyal Meneage Cavalry, 136 men, 11 uniforms, Major Vyell Vyvyan. Portreath Artillery, 94 men, 2 uniforms, Captain W. Reynolds. Roseland Infantry, 348 men, 5 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. Francis Gregor. Royal Stannary Artillery, 1,113 men, 2 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, Tyrwhitt. Truro Infantry, 344 men, 5 uniforms, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Warren.

The uniforms as far as I can learn were generally scarlet, with yellow cuffs and

collars, and in the cavalry white breeches, and in infantry sometimes blue with scarlet collar and cuffs and blue breeches, and in some corps white breeches. As to arms, muskets, pikes, and swords seem to have been the ordinary weapons, but my authorities are vague on this point.

There are to be found in the Universal Register of 1803, some fine lines, entitled a National Address, written by Sir James Bland-Burgess, and spoken by Mr. Raymond, the actor, previous to the performance of the tragedy of Edward the Black Prince, at Drury Lane Theatre, on Thursday, October 27th, 1803, and in the same volume an Occasional Address to the volunteers, written by William Boscawen, Esq., and spoken by Mr. Charles Kemble, the actor, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Friday, November 25th, 1803, after the performance of the play of King Henry V., for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

Although not strictly within the scope of this paper, it may be interesting to record the fact that while the "Army of England" as the French loved to designate the troops assembled to menace us on the coasts of France were getting ready to cross the channel, a small force of the French left Brest on the 22nd February, 1797, and managed to reach Ilfracombe, where they scuttled some ships and unsuccessfully tried to destroy all the vessels in the harbour.

This invading squadron which consisted of 2 frigates and 2 sloops next steered for Carmarthen Bay, where on the 23rd February they landed 1,500 criminals dressed as French soldiers, provided with arms and ammunition. The Welsh peasantry flew to arms, not of war but husbandry, and provided with scythes, sickles, and pitchforks, marched forth to meet the invaders. In the meantime Lord Cawdor had assembled in the course of a single day, a local force consisting of six to seven hundred militia, fencibles, and fencible

cavalry, and the French commander perceiving his situation to be desperate, sent a letter the day following to Lord Cawdor, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th February surrendered himself and his men prisoners of war.

To add to the disaster of this extraordinary enterprise, the two frigates that accompanied the expedition were captured on their return to Brest, and the whole expedition proved as unfortunate in the execution as it was unaccountable in design.

I hardly know whether I ought to mention in this connection the old stories of the French troops thinking to land on our coasts, being frightened by the sight of numerous old women dressed in red petticoats or red shawls, however, Pembroke, Mousehole, and Scilly, are three places which repeat a local tradition to this effect, with what amount of truth I know not.

An interesting Law Case, respecting Fencible Volunteer Corps, was tried at Kingston Assizes, in March, 1807, entitled—

Drew v. Smith, Esqr.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a tradesman, residing at Richmond, against defendant, for an assault and false imprisonment, to which the defendant had pleaded that the plaintiff had committed the first assault, and secondly a justification inasmuch that plaintiff being a serjeant in a volunteer corps had refused to obey the defendant's orders as Colonel of such corps, and had conducted himself in an unsoldierlike and impudent manner to the defendant his commanding officer. Serjeant Best most eloquently stated the case for the plaintiff, which he represented to be of the last importance to the volunteers. It appeared that the corps had received orders to attend a general muster before Lord Onslow, the commanding officer of the district, and the defendant having expressed a desire to see a full muster, the plaintiff although only two days recovered from a fit of sickness attended. During the

course of the evolutions the plaintiff received the thanks of the Colonel for his prompt performance and attention to his duty; however, towards the close of the day from over exertion he became exhausted, and in wheeling his company into line he became so faint and overcome with fatigue as to be unable to keep up with the company he commanded, upon which the Colonel desired him to "step out." The plaintiff declared he could not, and that he was ill, upon which defendant said "then you had better go home," plaintiff replied, "If that is your pleasure, I will." This gave the Colonel, who was of an irritable disposition, great displeasure, and going up to Serjeant Drew he informed him he did not choose to be replied to in such impertinent language, and that he would put him under arrest. The Colonel then desired the plaintiff to deliver up his halbert and sword, the plaintiff said "there is my halbert, take it, that belongs to the king, but as the sword is my property you shall not have it unless you take it by force," upon which the Colonel seized the plaintiff, and attempting to wrest his sword, a scuffle ensued, in the course of which the Colonel retreated a short distance from the plaintiff, and exclaiming he would cut him down if he further resisted, drew his sabre and struck him two violent blows with the flat side. One of these was aimed directly at the plaintiff's head and but for the interposition of the plaintiff's arm might have deprived the plaintiff of his life and subjected the Colonel to a charge of murder. After this the Colonel got behind the serjeant and cutting his sword belt in two secured the sword. The plaintiff was then marched by a file of men to the parade of the corps, and told by the defendant if he did not apologise for his ill conduct he would confine him in the Black Hole for that night. The plaintiff sinking with fatigue and illness and under the influence of the threats consented to make an apology. His sword was placed upon the ground and the Colonel told him he might take it up and

depart. The plaintiff as he took it up, exclaimed, "I thank you for what is my own." Upon which the Colonel said, if he did not hold his tongue he would stuff a handkerchief down his throat; and as the plaintiff left the parade the Colonel said he was a vagabond, and a disgrace to the cloth he wore. The plaintiff reached his home and was confined for several weeks. Several privates in the corps proved the case.

Mr. Garrow for the defence in a very able speech, enforced the propriety of a rigid discipline in volunteer corps, and contended that what the Colonel had done he was of necessity compelled to do. The plaintiff and the defendant were at issue when the former refused to give up his sword, and that it was absolutely necessary as an example to the whole corps that the plaintiff should be made sensible of his improper conduct. He also insisted that whether Fencible Volunteers or Regulars, it was needful the commanding officer should compel obedience, without which the Fencible Volunteers and Regulars would be rather a burden than a service to their country.

Several witnesses, principally officers in the corps, were then called for the purpose of proving the first assault to have been committed by the plaintiff; but it appeared from the whole of their statement, that plaintiff had only resisted the Colonel by pushing his hand down when he attempted to take the plaintiff's sword.

The reply of Mr. Serjeant Best in a most animated speech, reprobated the conduct of the defendant in the strongest terms; such conduct tended he said not only to subvert the volunteer system, but also to degrade the character of a British officer. If the spirit of an English subject, who volunteered his services for his king and country, and to protect those laws to which the plaintiff had that day appealed was to be broken by such acts of tyranny and oppression, he thought but few would be found to join fencibles and

volunteers and come forward in their defence, and he hoped the jury would confirm that statement by their verdict.

Mr. Justice Heath, after recapitulating the evidence, remarked that there seemed to be two parties in the regiment, one of the officers and the other of the privates, which accounted for the variation in the evidence. It had been proved by all the witnesses that the defendant had struck the plaintiff twice with his sword; and that he had been obliged to step back, in order to draw his weapon. The Act of Parliament had specifically stated the punishment commanding officers of Volunteer Corps were authorised to inflict, namely, to put the offending party into confinement during the time the regiment was under arms. The spirit of men was not to be broken by such degrading conduct as had been shewn by the defendant, and that no commanding officer even in a regiment of regulars was to be justified in the act of striking a private under arms. The laws of the army required the offender should be brought to a court martial. The defendant had threatened to send the plaintiff to the Black Hole for the night, unless he made an apology for his conduct; which he had no right to do, as he could only confine him during the time the corps was under arms. The plaintiff being ill was induced to comply, and was then suffered to take his sword. His Lordship added, that there were some of the first men of rank and fortune serving as privates in volunteer corps, and if they were to receive such treatment and disgraceful epithets as had been applied to the plaintiff by the defendant particularly such as "You are a disgrace to the cloth you wear," it would be the means of depressing, instead of exciting the zeal of individuals, and would ultimately destroy the volunteer system altogether. His Lordship concluded by saying, the jury would take the whole case into their consideration, and give such reasonable damages as would be the means of correct-

ing such conduct in commanding officers in future. Verdict for the plaintiff, two hundred pounds.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A WARDEN'S ACCOUNT BOOK IN THE PARISH OF MOREBATH.

BY THE REV. J. E. BINNEY.

(Continued from page 43.)

I HAVE had a very interesting communication from the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse, on St. Sunday. He connects her with St. Dominica and says the vernacular version of her name may be due to the difficulty of differencing her from St. Dominic, the English tongue failing to distinguish the male from the female name. She was invoked in an Exeter Litany of the eleventh century. I have also had a communication from the same, on the interpretation of "elyd," in the MSS. He suggests that it = yielded, and says that Mr. Elworthy, author of the *Western Wordbook*, suggests "haled" *i.e.* covered. At present I am inclined to hold to my own interpretation as the simplest. Also from Mr. Weaver, that the word "trendell" means a hanging hoop for candles. It now means a salting tub, possibly, because that has large hoops.

Sometime in the year 1531, Sir Christopher Trychay bethought him to draw up a Bede Roll, containing a list of gifts and benefactions made to the church during his vicariate. He commences with the year of his induction to the benefice, as follows:—

Orate p animabus sequen tibus.

Nota bene. Mdm yt here after schall ye see & knoo how ys church was p'vaylyd by y^e dethe of all these pssons yt here after ys exp'ssyd by name: ye wyche all & synguler gestis was gevyn & be queuyd un to y^s churche syn y Sir cxofer Trychay was made Vicar here: y^e wyche was an^o dm 1520 y^e 30 die mensis Augusti

1. P'vaylyd = advantaged.

& in eo an^o dextera d^m exaltavit me cuius animæ pⁱcietur Deus animæ orate. p^rmo.

1520. An^o d^m 1520 John Huclly & Ric Webber was hye Wardyns of y^s church: and how y^s church was p^vaylyd by there Wardyng sceppe & by there tyme now schall ye see Jamys Radnynche gave a cappe to y^s church for y^e wyche was resseuyd xxi d.

1521. An^o d^m 1521 was hye Wardyns of y^s church Ric Huclly & Wylmett at Tymewell: & how y^s church was p^vaylyd by there tyme now schall ye se

Alsyn Huclly gave to y^s church viij d.

Cxina Hurley eclie xij d. Dns Robrtus Willams eclie iiij d.

Johannes More filius Galfridi More eclie xx d.

nob g^vo John Norman at Court payd vj s. & viij d. for hys wyffis gve coram pochianos an^o p^dict dicit

1522. An^o d^m 1522 was hye Wardyns of y^s church Willm Roblynys & Thomas Borrage & how y^s church was p^vaylyd by there tyme now schall ye se

Willm Rumbelow gave to y^e store of Sent iorge of y^s church a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d.

Jt he be queuyd a gayn to y^e almys lyzth a nother sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xvj d.

Jt he gave a gayn to y^e store of our laydy a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d.

Jt he be queuyd a nother sceppe to y^e store of Sent Antoni for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d.

Thomas Tymewell at Hayne gave to y^e store of our layly of y^s church a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xvj d.

1523. An^o d^m 1523 was hye Wardyns of y^s church Jekyn at More & Jac Tymewell & how y^s church was p^vaylyd by y^e dethe of any man by there tyme: now schall y^e see

Margeria Lake gave to y^s church yn wex v s.

2. And in that year the right hand of the Lord lifted me up, on whose soul may God have mercy. Pray for my soul.

3. A cape = his out-door cloak which was sold and produced xxj. d.

4. Ecclesiæ = to the Church.

5. i.e. in the presence of the parishioners.

Jt sche gave a gayn a awter clothe to Sent Sydwyll ys auter: and a bassyn of latyn to sett lyzth on a fore Sent Sydwyll prise of all ij s.

Edwardus Trychay gave to y^s church for hys knyll iiij d.

Johanna at Yaye gave to y^s church for her knyll iiij d.

Willm Rowsswell gave to y^s church to be p^yd for iij s. & iiij d.

1524. An^o d^m 1524 was hye Wardyns of y^s church John Morsse & Harry Hurlie & how y^e church was p^vaylyd when they was Wardyns now schall ye see: and yf ye be yn any doute of any man ys gefth loke what ere y^t ye wyll have and loke a pon y^t a cownte & there schall ye a see playnly what p^ffyth y^s church toke by y^e dethe of any man

Jekyn at More gave yn to y^s church to dresse Sent Sydwyll ys auter w^t all a pere of awter clothys y payntyd & a bassyn of laytyn y^t y^e almys lyzth now dothe stond yn be fore y^e hye crosse all yn valeu xiiij s. & iiij d. & he lay yn y^e quyre where for y^e p^sson & my patrone resseuyd vj s. viij d.

not

1525. An^o d^m 1525 was hye Wardyns of y^s church John Goodman & Thomas Norman & how y^s church was p^vaylyd by there Wardyng sceppe & by there tyme now schall ye see

Thomas Zaer gave to y^e store of sent iorge of y^s church a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xj d. It he gave a nother sceppe to y^e almys lyzth for y^e wyche was xiiij d. Jt he gave a gayn a noy^r sceppe to our laydy ys store for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d.

Willm Don gave to y^s church to be pryed for xx s.

Jt he gave a gayn to stonde a fore our laydy a taper prise of xij d. & of ys Willm Don hys gefth h^t spekyth not of yn John Goodmans a cownte

1526. An^o d^m 1526 was hye Wardyns of y^s church John Waterns & John Norman at Courte & how y^s church was p^vaylyd by there tyme now schall y^e se

6. Profit. Sir Christopher is very anxious to draw attention to the accuracy of his accounts.

7. My patron is the Prior of Barlynch.

8. This account is missing from the MS, so we cannot verify this statement.

Alicia Obye xant Thomæ Zaer conda geve of
y^e store of sent iorge iij d. It sche gave a
a gayn to y^e store of Jhu iij d.

It sche dyde be quesse a gayn to y^e store of
Sent Sydwyll iij d.

It sche gave a gayn to y^e almys lyzth ij d.

John Holcum gave to y^s churche a lent cloye
y payntyd : a rood cloth y payntyd & a
sepulture clothe y payntyd prise of all x s.

Johes Holcum maior filius p'dict Johis Holcum
gave to y^e store of Jhu iij d. Jt he gave a
gayn to y^e store of Sent Sydwyll a sceppe
for y^e wyche was resseuyd xvij d.

Thomas Holcum filius p'dict Johis Holcum
gave un to y^s churche a supaltar y blessyd
prise iij s. & iij d.

Joha Holcum filia p'dict Johis Holcum gave un
to y^e store of our laydy of y^s church iij d.

John Hurlye gave un to y^e store of Jhu iij d.

Jt he gave agayn un to Sent Sydwyll viij d.
Jt he gave to our laydy iij d.

Dms cxoferus Trychay conda istius ecclie vicarius
y^e furst ere y^t he was made vicar here he
gave yn Sent Sydwyll & payd for her makyn
& gyltyng xxxij s. & iij d. It by y^s for
sayd Wardyns tyme he payd for y^e glasyng
of y^e south weste wyndow yn y^e quyre x s.
It agayn by hys devocon & y^e prysyn was

payd for y^e tabyllments of Sent Sydwyll
xij s. & iij d. It a gayn y^s for sayd Sir
cxofer payd for on pere of y^e sute of whyte
vestmentis xij s. & iij d. and all y^s for sayd
he gave to y^s churche thof¹¹ hyt a pere not a
pon y^e cownte of y^s ere

1527. An^o d^m 1527 was hye Wardyns of y^s churche
Willm at Pole & Geffery Smyzth & what y^s
church was p'vaylyd by y^e dethe of any man
by there tyme or by y^e quycke now schall
ye see.

John Tymewell at Hayne gave to y^e store of
Jhu iij sceppe prise of iij s. the wych sceppe
was gevyn to y^s entent to mayntayn lyzth
a fore y^s fugar of Jhu & yn y^s entent y^e

prysyn hath resseuyd y^s sceppe & do y^e
entende to fynde y^e encressyng of y^s sceppe
to y^e same entent.

1528. An^o d^m 1528 was hye Wardyns of y^s churche
Margyt at Borston & Ric. Raw & what y^s
churche was p'vaylyd by there tyme by any
p son now schall y^e see : torne over lyfe¹²

Willm at Pole vel Potter gave hys pte of beys
y^t restyd w^t John Morsse at hys deptyng to
y^e store of Jhu to mayntayn a lappe bainyg
a fore y^e fugar of Jhu & a fore sent Sydwyll
every prinssipal feste yn y^e ere to barne fro
y^e furst en song un tyll hye masse be don y^e
morow : y^e wyche beys ware yn valure at
Willm at Pole ys deptyng ijs. & viij d. Jt
he gave a gayn to y^e store of sent Antoni a
sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d.

(To be continued.)

GREAT STORM AT PLYMOUTH, 1824.

WE make no apology for publishing the following account of the remarkable storm which devastated this port of Plymouth, in November, 1824. It is an historical event in the history of the town and district, and was as disastrous in its effects and severe in its force, as the Great Blizzard of 1891. This is a verbatim report extracted from a newspaper of the period. The prints of this event are well-known to collectors, and are very scarce.—Editor, *Western Antiquary*.

FULL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE LATE STORM.

Extracted from the *Devonshire Freeholder*, of Saturday, November 27th, 1824.

IT becomes our painful duty this week to detail the melancholy and sad effects of a calamitous and awful storm, which visited our coast on Tuesday morning last, the effects of which are unparalleled in the history of Plymouth, and which has also spread desolation and distress throughout every part of the

9. Servant. Conda = quondam, formerly.

10. i.e. the shrine for the image of St. Sidwell, or Ceadwold, t stand in.

11. = though.

12. i.e. the Bede Roll is continued on the other side of the page.

13. That would be from 3 o'clock probably until about 10 o'clock on the next day.

adjoining coast. The weather on Monday was attended with continual showers, and the wind, which during the greater part of the day was blowing in violent squalls, towards the evening increased, and blew tremendously; great fears were then entertained for the safety of a considerable number of vessels which lay in various parts of the harbour, mostly consisting of outward-bound ships, valuably laden, and some having a great number of passengers on board. During the Monday night the wind increased, till, between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued without intermission at this rate for many hours, and though it varied a little, the wind, during the far greater part of the gale was at the S. E. till about eight o'clock in the morning, when it shifted to S. and S. S. W. Between three and four o'clock the dreadful havoc commenced; many of the ships which lay in the Sound drifted by the violence of the wind from their moorings and ran on the shore; others in Cat-water, who otherwise probably might have withstood the storm, were ran on foul of, and driven on the rocks. Between six and seven on Tuesday morning we visited Deadman's-bay; the scene there presented to view was of the most deplorable nature; we counted the wrecks of seventeen fine vessels on shore, many of which were by the violence of the breakers still dashing on the rocks, and as the water fell back would again rebound with a crash that made the very blood curdle. The whole extent of the shore on which these wrecks lay did not exceed we should think 350 yards. The beach, rocks, and surface of the sea was literally covered with ruins; property of every description, pertaining to vessels, was indiscriminately strewed in every part: at one spot groups of sailors, some of whom were half naked, might be seen endeavouring to save some parts of their property at the risk of their lives, further on several were met who had given up all hopes of saving anything, having witnessed the total destruction of their property, and hardly escaped with their lives, drenched with wet, and still exposed to the inclemency of the storm. The very awful appearance of the weather at this instant was also dreadful; the gale had not much decreased, and the rain was falling in torrents; this, with the roaring of the breakers, as the surge was impelled by the resistless fury of the wind, combined with the crashing and jarring of the vessels, formed a scene totally indescribable, the bare recollection of which strikes one with awe. We observed the crew of a schooner, which was on shore on the rocks immediately off the lime-kilns, cutting away her masts, which fell over the side with a tremendous crash, with a view to lighten her, and by that means get her off, but it was unfortunately without effect, as she beat with such repeated violence on the shore that the crew was obliged to abandon her. The ship Richard, Williamson, of London, bound to Demerara, struck, and sunk a short distance off Deadman's-bay; the masts were cut away,

and the vessel, with the exception of a small portion of the quarter-deck in which the crew were herded together, was under water and the waves breaking over her; the crew, excepting the chief mate who was unfortunately washed overboard while cutting away the mast, were taken from their perilous situation about eight o'clock in the morning, by a boat sent from a brig laying off and happily rescued from a watery grave. On the rocks at Teat's Hill, three vessels were on shore. Between the piers lay the Percy, Sayers, of London, dismasted and greatly damaged, bound to Madeira and St. Sebastian's: she was ran foul off by the City of Rochester, East Indiaman, which carried away her masts and otherwise greatly damaged her; the sea was making a fair breach over her; this vessel has since been removed to Sutton-wharf, where her cargo is taking out.

The scene under the Garrison at daybreak presented a heart-rending sight, though the damage was not so extensive as at Deadman's-bay. The Hibernia, a fine vessel, laden with hemp and tallow, which had been riding at anchor in the Sound the preceding evening, was discovered on shore on the rocks adjoining the west end of the lower fort, nearly at the same spot where the Dutton, East Indiaman, was wrecked in 1796 [the crew of which were saved by the meritorious exertions of Lord Exmouth]; the main-mast was carried away and the vessel by the force of the waves was rolling from side to side, and it appeared as if each succeeding wave would totally overwhelm her; on the mast which remained, as the light increased, a man was discovered clinging to the shrouds, and at intervals between the raging of wind his cries for help could be distinctly heard; a number of persons, amongst whom were several soldiers of the 8th regiment instantly proceeded to the lower fort, being the nearest spot to the wreck, and having procured ropes, flung them to the unfortunate man; after a considerable period had elapsed he succeeded in securing the end of a rope and lashing himself round the body with it; he had several times before caught the end but from weakness had been obliged to let it go again; he then descended the rigging and having waited for an opportunity plunged into the briny waves, and was dragged through it in a gentle manner by those on shore and fortunately hauled up with safety in the lower fort; the poor man could scarcely stand, being so much exhausted; he thanked his deliverers and said had he not had relief shortly he must have let go his hold and perished; he also said that the rest of the crew, three in number, were carried overboard when the main-mast fell and were drowned: what rendered the circumstances more providentially was, that a few minutes after the man had been saved, the mast, on which was his whole dependence, fell over, and had he been on it inevitable destruction must have followed; he was taken to the Hospital in the Citadel. The vessel shortly after went to pieces.

At Mill-bay the brig *Retrench*, and the *Arrow*, cutter, was on shore. In Stonehouse-pool, though none of the vessels are what may be strictly termed wrecked, yet very few but have sustained some damage. The *Sir Francis Drake*, steam-packet, was driven from her moorings and grounded near Stonehouse-bridge; the boats, small craft, etc., at every part of the harbour have been damaged, and many entirely destroyed. The schooner, *Devonport*, of Devonport, a London trader was driven on shore near Morice-town and very materially injured; fortunately none of the men-of-war in ordinary, laying in Hamoaze, are the least injured, nor can we understand that any of them drifted. A vessel laying at Foxhole-quay, belonging to Mr. Cummins, of this town, and laden with fruit, was torn from her moorings and turned over. The timbers in the shipwrights' yards were thrown high and dry in the thoroughfares of the town. Several vessels both in Cat-water and in the Sound, weathered out the storm in safety, one vessel we discovered in the morning laying at anchor in the Sound with not a stick standing. Had the gale continued for any time longer there can be no doubt but many vessels which were laying in Cat-water and were drifting would have got ashore. The brig, *John*, of Bideford, bound up the Channel, drove on shore near Wemlury, and all on board perished save the captain's wife, she it is said was lashed to the mast by her husband prior to the vessel striking, she was taken up dreadfully exhausted and conveyed by the orders of Mrs. Calmady to Langdon-hall, the residence of that lady, where the greatest attention was shown to the unfortunate woman. The brig *Welcombe*, also bound up channel, met a similar fate.

It is the opinion of most persons conversant with the harbour, that had the vessels been driven on the rocks under the Hoe, or Mount Batten, it is more than probable that very few of those on board would have been saved. Providentially the vessels which had the greatest number of passengers on board, viz., the *Rochester*, *East Indian*, and *Colonist*, for the West Indies, were driven on shore under Teat's Hill, where it was easy for the passengers to escape. Of the number of lives that have been lost we cannot give a correct estimate, some state that as many 15, others say 20; there have been but four or five bodies as yet picked up; several of the vessels it is supposed will be got off at the ensuing spring tide.

It is but justice to observe that the Serjeants and Constables of the Borough, who were sent to prevent depredations at the various wrecks, by order of the Chief Magistrate, exerted themselves very meritoriously, and were on duty early Tuesday morning. Mr. Harding, the Tide-Surveyor of the Excise, and his boat's crew, were particularly active at Deadman's-bay during the morning in securing the valuable property which had been driven on shore. Shortly after eight o'clock a detachment of the 8th regiment (a request having been sent to the Colonel

in the Citadel), arrived at Deadman's-bay as it was found necessary, as many wretches not deserving the name of man, were busily employed in robbing the wrecks, securing and carrying off everything valuable within their reach; shortly after a stronger detachment arrived and kept back everyone from the wrecks except those whose presence was required. A number of persons was employed to secure what had been driven on shore, and to unload the various vessels. Constables, assisted by the military, were also placed on the pier, under the Hoe, and on Sutton-wharf, to protect the property from being pillaged. The highest praise is due to Lieut.-Col. Duffy, of the 8th regiment, to Brigade-Major Smith, and the officers and men under their directions, for their very active exertions while on duty. Nearly twenty persons were secured, having been detected with plunder (for particulars of which *vide* Police Report).

The following is the list of vessels that have been driven on shore, on various parts of our harbour, as far as we can ascertain:—Ship *City of Rochester*, Coppin, of London (East Indian) bound to Calcutta with a valuable cargo, driven ashore at Teat's-hill, after parting two cables, and running foul of the *Percy*; a total wreck—crew saved. Brig *Retrench*, Ansell, of London, bound to the Canary Islands, with a general cargo, was run on board in the night by some vessel in the Sound, name unknown, and obliged to cut her cables, and drove on shore in Mill-bay—a total wreck—crew saved. Ship *Colonist*, Smith, from London, bound to Barbadoes, with a general cargo, on shore, at Teat's-hill Bay, but is expected to be got off after considerable damage—crew saved. Dutch ship *Harmonie*, Peterson from Surinam, with a cargo of sugars and sundries, is gone ashore in Whitsand Bay, a total wreck—seven men drowned. Brig *Elizabeth*, B. Sedmond, from Archangel to Bristol, with deals, ran on board the *Thomson*, carried away a schooner's bowsprit and struck on Mount Batten—particularly damaged. Brig *Two Sisters*, Jackson, gone pieces in Deadman's-bay—several men lost. *Thomson*, Hobbs, bound to Trieste, dismasted in the Sound. Ship *Margaret* (American), Lellain, bound to St. Ubes, is on shore in Deadman's-bay, dismasted and bilged, but expected to be got off. Brig *Sceptre*, Nickels, of Fowey, in ballast—total wreck in Deadman's-bay—crew saved. Brig, *Loyalty*, Graham, of London, bound to Trieste with a valuable cargo of sundries;—gone to pieces in Deadman's-bay—crew saved. *Lapwing*, Richards, of Dartmouth, in ballast; total wreck in Deadman's-bay—crew saved. Brig *Female*, Chapman, master, bound to St. Sebastian's, with a cargo of sugar and sundries, cut from her cable in the Sound, and ran for the Pool about three in the morning; after having struck against the pier with great force so as to make a considerable breach, she ran on some timber in Mr. Kerswill's yard at high-water mark, and was providentially saved without very consider-

able damage. Brig *Patience*, Kind, of London, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, lost all her anchors and cables. Brig *Star*, Moore, of London, bound to Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of sundries;—total wreck in Deadman's-bay—crew saved. Ketch *Coromandel*, J. Renton, from Faro, bound to the Downs for orders, with a cargo of Cork: capsized off the Eddystone, filled and was driven on the Breakwater bottom up; two of the crew were washed overboard, but the remainder were rescued by Eddy the pilot, of Cawsand—she is likely to be got off with considerable damage. Brig *Zephyr*, Paddon of London, from Sunderland, bound to Oporto with coals;—a partial wreck—crew saved. Ship *Percy*, Sayers, of London, bound to Madeira and St. Vincent's, with a general cargo, was ran foul of by the *City of Rochester*, East Indiaman, which carried away her masts and drove her from her anchors in the Sound, with ninety fathoms of cable out, and she finally grounded between the piers,—crew saved. Schooner *British Union*, of Plymouth, bound to London, with a cargo of fruit and cork, put in here on Tuesday morning, with loss of sails, &c. *Ruth*, Monro, of London, bound to Jamaica, is on shore at Catdown, full of water. Brig *Mary and Eleanor*, of London, on shore dismasted, bilged—part of her cargo landed. Swedish Galliot *Concordia*, with deals—on shore, full of water, totally dismasted. Brig *Mary Ellen*, R. A. Guild, from London to Gibraltar, with a general cargo; ashore in Deadman's-bay. Schooner *George Canning*, Chisnel, driven on shore on Tuesday in Deadman's bay. *John of Bideford*, with a general cargo, on shore at the mouth of Yealm—all hands on board perished except the captain's wife, who was taken off the wreck—a total loss. Schooner *Eliza*, of Dartmouth, Edwards, from Lisbon, with oranges, is on shore full of water, but is expected to be got off. Two more vessels names unknown, are ashore at Wembury. *Caledonia*, Thorn, bound to Grenada with coals, last from Newcastle; total wreck in Deadman's-bay. *Regenton*, Ostberg, bound to Alicant in ballast; on shore at Teat's-hill. Danish brig *Najaden*, Mass, for the Havannah with hollands, &c.; is on shore, masts carried away bilged and very much damaged. Ship *Richard*, Williamson, of London, bound to Demerara;—sunk off Deadman's-bay, chief mate drowned. *Scotia*, McCormick, bound to Cape of Good Hope, with a general cargo; on shore in Deadman's-bay, dismasted and bilged. Schooner *Hibernia*, from London to Waterford, with hemp, &c.; wrecked under the Citadel—three men drowned.

Many of the vessels which have so unfortunately been destroyed put to sea on Friday and Saturday last, as the wind got round and blew lightly from the eastward, but towards Saturday evening it veered to the S. and W. and they were obliged to put back again, and it is therefore supposed in consequence that many of them were insecurely moored.

On Thursday, upwards of 100 bales of linen, of various descriptions, were taken to the Custom-house, having been picked up by some fishermen at sea, supposed to be part of the cargo of a vessel lost.

THE BREAKWATER.

This stupendous pile has sustained, we are informed, very serious damage; the landing-places on the north side is entirely destroyed, not a vestige of any steps can be seen, and the surface of the Breakwater, which, it will be recollected, was laid with large stones, smooth on the top, forming a foot-walk from east to west, has been nearly destroyed. Stones of seven and eight tons in weight have been forced from their positions and knocked to pieces; at two places the sea has made complete chasms of several feet in the finished part, indeed this was visible from the Hoe, for on Tuesday morning the sea could be distinctly seen rolling over the Breakwater in two distinct places: of what extent the damages are, or whether they can be easily remedied we are not enabled to state. It is generally believed, that had it not been for that great national undertaking, the damage would have been much greater, particularly to the town, as the sea would naturally have had a much greater power. The waves were rolling and breaking with a tremendous height on the outside of the Breakwater, and the white foam caused by the surge breaking against that erection, presented a picture awfully grand, while the sea in the Sound was not so tempestuous but that open boats during the morning could pass across it.

DAMAGE ON LAND.

The tide during the Tuesday morning rose to so great an height, that the lower parts of the town were completely inundated. The sea on the Barbican, Southside-street, and Parade, was between three and four feet high; the lower stories of every house were consequently filled with water, to the very serious injury of its inmates, and particularly those whose goods were exposed in shops. The lower part of Market-street, part of Nut-street, and places adjacent, were also overflowed. The Parade looked as one complete sheet of water, and the sea broke completely over the Piers in a most terrific manner. The Western or Barbican pier has been very materially damaged by the brig *Female*, Chapman, master, running foul of it having cut her cables in the Sound and attempted to run for the Pool, in doing which she came in contact with the Pier, and threw down a considerable part of the wall, destroyed the pavement, &c.; several parts of the Barbican-quay and Sutton-wharf were also carried away by the violence of the sea; many houses partially unroofed and a number of chimneys blown down, amongst the latter accidents we have been informed of one that nearly proved fatal; a chimney belonging to some premises at the back of 30 Market-street, fell down about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the materials falling

on the roof of the adjoining house, in which reside Major Barnard and his family, broke through the roof, rafters, and flooring, and came with a most tremendous crash in bedroom of the Major; fortunately the gallant officer and his lady, hearing an unusual noise, had just time to escape from the rubbish, &c., otherwise it is more probable that they would have been both killed; part of the roof of the Theatre was also blown away. The Embankment leading the Fly-bridge and the meadow adjoining, where the granite blocks are worked, were completely overflowed; the Flying-bridge was broken from its moorings, and carried away by the force of the water to a considerable distance, and the promenade under the Hoe was destroyed in several places. Some parts of Stonehouse were also injured by the sea overflowing; the wall near the Long-room was partially destroyed and many houses in Baker's-place were also injured, and the bridge at Keyham shattered. No damage that we can learn has occurred in H.M. Dockyard, though the sea was so high that several masts, &c., were moved from their position.

KINGSAND AND CAWSAND.

The injury sustained to these towns is of the most incalculable description; all the houses on the beach are damaged to a great extent, and the property contained in them nearly totally destroyed. The sea made a complete breach over them, and it was with great difficulty that the inmates, who are reduced to the deepest distress, could escape with their lives, leaving their little property to the mercy of the rude waves. The scene of misery that Tuesday morning to the view at these places it is impossible to describe: every part of the coast, as far as we can learn, has also felt the ravages of the hurricane, and damages more or less have occurred.

NARRATIVE OF EDWARD BARNES, A SEAMAN OF THE COROMANDEL.

We have before observed that the ketch, Coromandel, upset near the Eddystone. Since writing the above we have seen one of the men who was providently saved in that vessel, and he stated to us the following particulars: The vessel was 110 tons burden, and was sixteen days from Ferro, with a partial cargo of cork, bound to the Downs to await orders: the hands on board were the master, J. Renton, mate, Wm. Trotter, our informant Edward Barnes, two other seaman and a boy named James Slater, with a passenger, a sick seaman who had been left at the hospital at Ferro.

They made the Lizard about nine o'clock on Monday morning, wind S. blowing fresh; during the day the wind increased and got round to S.E., and still increased till Tuesday morning, when it became a perfect hurricane and blew S.S.W., at four o'clock they were off the Eddystone and our informant left the helm to which he had been stationed for ten hours, and got below in the cabin for the purpose of changing his clothes, the mate and a seaman

being on deck and the rest in the cabin; just at this instant they shipped a sea and a few minutes after a most tremendous one followed, with that they felt a sudden and dreadful emotion as if the vessel was capsizing, and immediately after she turned keel up; the cabin filled up with water and they were knocked with violence off their legs; they then, with a view to prolong life, though they had given up all thoughts of being saved, crept into the coal-hole scuttle, where there was just sufficient room for the four to lie down; the water covered their bodies, and at times their faces, so that they were often nearly suffocated; in this deplorable state they lay, supposing every moment would be their last, for a period of eight hours, when they felt the vessel ground on something and perceived the water to decrease from the cabin; they left the place where they had crept and found their way to the spot on which the vessel had grounded; after some difficulty, owing to the irregularity of the stones, they got out, and found they were on the west end of the Breakwater, they proceeded as well as they could, though nearly exhausted, to the part of the Breakwater not covered with water, and after remaining there half an hour were taken from it and brought to Plymouth by Mr. Eddy, a Cawsand pilot.

All the seamen, six in number, belonging to the Two Sisters, Thompson, master, which ran on shore in Deadman's bay were unfortunately drowned; the master, first and second mates, and carpenter, were providentially saved.

R. Bond, Printer, 14 Whimble Street, Plymouth.
Price, One Penny.

* Original Notes. *

The Plymouth Leat Composition.—If I remember rightly the readers of the *W.A.* have been told that a lawyer, twice mayor of Plymouth, altered his opinion of Plymouth leat on reflecting that the duty of scouring Plymouth Haven for naval purposes would not have fallen, by Act of Parliament, to Plymouth alone, and as the leat could not scour the haven, the "composition" with Drake must have been a fiction also, well understood at the time, if inexplicable now, but he had not the Receiver's Accounts, as we have, to explain all.

It struck me since my last (*W.A.* x. 49, 160), that it would be well to reinspect the municipal records and examine the internal evidence of the entry relating to this "composition" which is not in the Receiver's Accounts, however, though Mr. Worth's words are:—"My authority throughout has been, and I should not have attempted to assail even a tradition on less firm ground, the Receiver's Accounts of the Corporation of Plymouth for the years under review" (*W. M. News*, 9th Feb., 1881).

Among the Corporation's books is a rough waste book called "The Black Book," containing in the beginning a columnar marginal list of the Plymouth mayors from the earliest, with blank spaces left for any scribbling gossip to fill in if so inclined. Against the date 1589 (!) John Blitheman, mayor (fol. 8), are entries in three different hands: the last writer notes the composition incidentally, but by no means authoritatively—just as I have given it (*W.A.* x. 161, col. 2.)—but I find on reinspection that our persistent gossip continues his writing into the following year and W. Pepperell's mayoralty, thus:—"This yere on the Day of December Sir Frances Drake knight begann to bringe the Ryver of Meve to the towne of Plymouth the water beinge in length about 25 myles he with greate care & diligence effected and brought the Ryver into the towne the xxiiijth Daye of Aprill the nexte after, Presentlie after he sett in hand to Builde sixe greast Mills two at Wythy in Eckbuckland parish thother 4 by the towne, the two at Wythy and the two nexte to the Toune he fully fynished befor Michaelmas next after and ground Corne with theym; in this yer my L. Thomas Howard went to the seas with vj of her Maties shippes and passed to the coast of Spayne with theym, and my L. of Cumberland with one other of thre hundred shippes. This yere also landed great forces of Spaynerds in Brittainye to assist the leaguers and to depose the vertues king of france, Also in this yere divers convayaunces were made within the said Towne for conveyinge the forsaid Ryver elongst the towne."

Would anyone of sound judgment balance these gratuitous sentences of an unknown individual, against the household words of a population? He might turn to the Receiver's Accounts for greater certitude and find that the gross corporate income was under £300, the sum said by the anonymous individual to have been paid in 1589 before even the course of the leat was known (*W.A. ut supra*). In 1593 the Receiver set off Drake's old mill rent "in full payment" of the composition (*Receiver's Acc.*, fol. 96 b.) which proves the entry was an after-thought of later date than 1593. Why did not Mr. Worth see this instead of puzzling to account for the payment so early as 1589? He says the length of the leat is given wrong and impugns the authority he relies on. But the rambling nature and the unauthenticity of the entry stamp, it as worthless for direct evidence. It is instructive, however, to observe (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, *Plymo. Trans. and New Hist. of Plymo.* 439-40), how the historian has manipulated this entry after the assurance given that his only authority has been the Receiver's Accounts.

I can now trace the leat story back to 22nd August, 1566, when the Queen's Council instructed the magistracy of Devon to restrict the sale of fresh pilchards (*Plymo. Bk. of Constitutions*, fol. 98 b.), and in response it was decreed, same year, in Plymouth Guildhall, that no Breton, Fleming, Spaniard, or any other foreigner, should

purchase more than a thousand pilchards in one day, under penalty of five shillings *per diem* &c., &c., &c. (*Ibid.* fol. 17). The design was to retain sufficient for the country population and to victual the navy, to foster a nursery for seamen, to benefit the trade of Plymouth and create a naval rendezvous strong to resist invasion. Certain parties infringed the rules, therefore, in the mayoralty of Drake, 14th October, 1581, the pilchard agreement was entered into between him and the town as given (*W.A.* x., 161, col. 1). To make a long story short, the upshot was a resolution of the Queen's Council to fortify Plymouth Haven by means of an impost on exported pilchards, and the local gentry were expected to contribute (*Stu. Pa. Dom.*) Pilchards were in request for victualling the navy, and the Water Act declared that the leat was required for the same purpose. Drake's six new grist mills were built to the same end, not for supplying Plymouth alone, the old Millbay mills were equal to that. Had they been a private investment Drake would have secured the freeholds with water power in perpetuity.

We need not repeat here what is given (*W.A.* x., 49, 161), Mr. Adams planned the fortifications and perhaps the leat also, they were left to the town's control, as the leat had been, for diplomatic reasons. Paid messengers frequently passed from Plymouth to Drake about pilchards and the leat at the same time, and Mr. Carew, whom Lord Burghley had commissioned to guard the interests of the Cornish fishermen, was also engaged on leat business. Sprie the painter was sent, like Lampen, to Meavy about the leat (*Receiver's Acc.*, fol. 60 b.), and was also employed to plot the town, Hoe, and rivers for fortifications (*Ibid.* fol. 84).

As there seems to be no present intention of printing the Receiver's Accounts, I will offer my extracts to the *W.A.* instead of committing them to the waste basket.

WYVERN GULKS.

* * *

Plymouth in 1643.—The following very interesting information is quoted from a "A Perfect Diurnal of Some Papers in Parliament," No. 8. dated 4th September to 11th September, 1643, which was issued by Francis Coles and Laurence Blaikelock, at their shops in the Old Bailey and Temple Bar, London. From the Parliamentary Proceedings, of Monday, 4th September, is the following announcement:—"They also received notice from Plymouth that another of their members, namely, Mr. Alexander Carew, Governor of the Island, near Plymouth, that commands the Sound there, was proved an Apostate, and went about to betray that island and the Town of Plymouth into the hands of the Cornish Cavaliers, but was prevented by the fidelity of his souldiers, who, upon the first discovery of his perfidious purpose, seized on him, and are about sending him up to the Parliament to receive just punishment according to his demerit: and least there should be any protraction of Justice here, by reason of

other business, the good women in that towne, upon first apprehending (so odious was such treachery unto them), were about to be the executioners of Justice themselves, and were very hardly intreated to forbear the hanging of him in the Island. And the House of Commons, upon consultation hereof, to evidence to the world their detestable hatred of such perfidiousness in any of their members, and to make him more capable of a speedy trial, with some other of his fellow apostates by a Council of War Agreed in a vote To disable him for being any longer a member of that House, and that another should be chosen in his place." W. ROBERTS.

63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

* Queries. *

62.—**Mannington Family.**—Can anyone furnish any clue to the history of the family called Mannington or Manington or Manaton—so far back as the 17th century, or earlier? A. MANNINGTON.

New House, Northiam, S.O., Sussex.

* * *

63.—**The Oldest Leat Map.**—According to the new edition of Worth's *History of Plymouth*, p. 446, "The oldest Leat Map shows that when the Leat was first made, the water flowed to Sutton Pool." At page 440, it says, that the Leat was brought into the town 23rd April, and before Michaelmas Corn was ground in Drake's mills. How was the mill in Mill Lane worked when the Leat ran to Sutton Pool? Where can this oldest map be seen? Neither the Cecil nor British Museum map gives Sutton Pool for the outlet of the Leat. At page 411, the author says, that Robert Adams's plan of the Plymouth fortifications "unfortunately cannot be traced." Readers may be pleased to know that plans of the "Fort on the Hoo," by Robert Adams, author, and by S. B., author, have been traced, see *Western Antiquary*, x., 163. QUERENS.

* * *

64.—**Hery Cock.**—In Bodmin Corporation records there occurs among the assignments of goods to the church in 1566,—“One Comouyn Cup of silver and one other gylt wch hery cock vsed at weddynges.” Who was Hery Cock? IGNORAMUS.

* * *

65.—**Game of Draw Gloves.**—Herrick, the Devonshire poet, mentions this game in the following lines:—

At Draw Gloves we'll play,
And preethee let's lay
A wager, and let it be this;
Who first to the summe
Of twenty doth come
Shall have for his winning a kiss.

What is known about this game? Is it in connection with this that gloves are said to be claimable when a person has succeeded in kissing one of the opposite sex while asleep? DEVS, JUNR.

* * *

66.—**Old Town Walls.**—Are there any instances existing in the two Western Counties, of sufficiently perfect remains of the usual fortifications surrounding our olden towns, for one to understand what they were generally like?

In Lambhay Street, Plymouth, we have specimens of some of the castellated fortifications of the town, and in other places as at Plympton, etc., we have specimens of the principal fortalices of the respective places; but I do not know whether there are to be found any remains that would enable one to realize what the mere walls surrounding a town were like. QUERENS.

* * *

67.—**The Anthurite Club.**—What is known respecting this club and its members? In a series of 18th century tracts occurs one dated 1749, an "Address to the Members of the Anthurite Club in the County of Devon." I should like to know how long it existed after this time?

H. SHARROCK.

* * *

68.—**Colonel John Fielder, M.P. for St. Ives, 1647-53.**—At the risk of repeating a query already asked, I shall be glad of some definite information respecting the family of this M.P. Mr. Courtney in his *Parliamentary History of Cornwall*, says, that he was of Borough Court, Hants, and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Trevor. I presume that this was Sir John Trevor, of Trevallyn, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Trevannion, was knighted in 1603, and died in 1630. In most pedigrees he is confused with his son of the same name, the father of the well-known Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State.

Colonel Fielder was Governor of Portsmouth, from January 1643, to January 1645, and Governor of Farnham Castle, April 1645, till that fortress was dismantled in the following October. In July 1649, his arrears of pay as Colonel and Captain of Foot—£1,148 11s. 1d.—were ordered to be paid to him, and on August 31st, 1649, £1,200 were to be allowed him for his services as Governor of Portsmouth. These amounts were, however, still unpaid on March 24th, 1651, when the House ordered that they should be paid by the Committee of Compounding. Colonel Fielder appears to have been returned for Castle Rising, in Norfolk, to the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, in 1659, but his election was declared void on petition. He is then described as "of London." He was one of the Rumpers who returned to Westminster in

May 1659, and appears to have sat until the entrance of the secluded members in February 1660. I have no later reference to him.

W. D. PINK.

* * *

69.—Returns relating to Local Parishes.—A literary publication recently stated that the Lambeth Library contains an interesting return of the state of parishes in 1705, touching greatly on the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Besides the dry statistics of each parish, in many cases local occurrences are given.

Has the local portion of this return ever been extracted for publication? If not, would it not be a very interesting occupation for some Devonian or Cornishman in London, to make copies and send them to you for publication? The lapse of nearly two centuries would make the comparison of the old with the present state of the parishes very instructive.

HIBYSKWR.

* * *

70.—Care-cloth.—In old inventories of Church vestments and goods, the Care-cloth is sometimes mentioned. In an article in the *Penny Post* of some years back, quoting the inventories of Church goods, in Hertfordshire, reference was made to two of these as being used at weddings—but no particulars were given, except, that they were of silk. Can any reader tell me of what material these care-cloths were usually made, and in what way they were used during the marriage ceremonies of the pre-reformation period? In the Tavistock parish records “two yards of linen” are mentioned as being bought for a “veste spon (? n) sal,” in 1401-2. Perhaps the information sought as to the material of the Care-cloth will enable one to decide as to the real spelling and meaning of this old entry.

H. SHARROCK.

* Repltes. *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other “Replies” does not in any way commit us to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—EDITOR.]

Pack Monday (*W.A.* XI., 100).—Your correspondent will find a full account of Pack Monday Fair, in *Hone's Every Day Book*, ii., 1307. As to its origin “Tradition relates that this fair originated at the termination of the building of the church, when the people who had been employed about it packed up their tools, and held a fair or wake, in the churchyard, blowing cows' horns in their rejoicing, which at that time was perhaps the most common music in use.” Hutchins in his *History of Dorset*, says, “This fair is held in the churchyard, on the first Monday after the feast of St. Michael, (O.S.) and is

a great holyday for the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. It is ushered in by the ringing of the great bell, at a very early hour of the morning, and by the boys and young men perambulating the street with cow's horns, to the no small annoyance of their less wakeful neighbours. It has been an immemorial custom in Sherborne, for the boys to blow horns in the evenings in the streets, for some weeks before the fair.” The date at which the church was built is uncertain, but it may be conjectured in the sixth century, for in the year 704 King John fixed an episcopal see at, and Aldhelm was consecrated the first bishop of Sherborne, in 705, and enjoyed the bishopric four years. Aldhelm died in 709. The fair was removed from the churchyard about 1820, to a street not far from the church.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71 Brecknock Road.

In answer to S.S.B. as to the meaning of Pack Monday Fair, at Sherborne, I can perhaps assist him as to the meaning thereof. In January, 1436, the Bishop of Salisbury settled a dispute between the monks and towns' people, and his decision caused a riot, during which the nave was burnt down; and being rebuilt by Bradford, Abbot of Sherborne, and his successors, Sanders and Ramsam, was completed on the Monday after old Michaelmas Day, and the tradition is, that being kept as a holiday on that day, A.D. 1490, it took its title from the circumstance of the workmen packing up their tools, &c. The day is still kept up in Sherborne and the neighbourhood, and boys go round the town at an early hour and blow horns, &c., making a fiendish noise. The Wolsey (or tenor) bell used to be rung at 4 a.m., on this day, but this has been discontinued.

BLANCHARD R. COWARD, R.N.

Gibraltar.

* * *

Penitent's Ring (*W.A.* XI., p. 79).—The following extract from Beattie's *Castles and Abbeys of England* (vol. i., p. 15, 1842), would seem to convert into a certainty Mr. Saunders's conjectural connexion of the “Penitent's Ring” on Lapford church-door, “with the old privilege of sanctuary.”

“A curious instance of escape from this dungeon (“Arundel Castle”) in connexion with the law of sanctuary, is recorded in Bishop Rede's Register. A person named John Mot, having been committed on a charge of robbery, contrived to elude the vigilance of his keepers, passed the enclosure of the castle, and had nearly succeeded in effecting his retreat, when his flight becoming known, the constable, assisted by a part of the inhabitants, followed in close pursuit. Finding he was likely to be overtaken, the fugitive turned to the College of the Holy Trinity, and seizing the ring attached to the gate, claimed the rights of sanctuary. The constable, however, appears to

have doubted the validity of this appeal . . . and the captive was forcibly disengaged and hurried back to prison."

For this violation of the immunities of the church, the offenders were summoned before the Bishop, and being found guilty were adjudged to make a pilgrimage to Chichester, and to be publicly cudgelled on five several occasions, a sentence which was only remitted when it was ascertained that the culprit had been "restored to the church." The offence was considered to be expiated by the "offering of a burning taper by each of the offending parties, at the high mass on the following Sunday."

Torquay.

C. KING.

* * *

Downham, Devon (*W.A.* xi., p. 100).—If A. J. J. is unable to find out by other means, he might as a last resource, write to the Director, Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton, as an index of every name mentioned on the six inch scale is kept by that Department. It is a great pity this manuscript index is not printed and made available to the public.

E. A. FRY.

172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

* * *

Knight's-hayes, near Tiverton (*W.A.* xi., p. 46).—I am sorry I cannot throw any light on the origin of this place-name, but it may be well to note that not only does the name Hayes occur as that of the house where Sir Walter Raleigh was born, but that there is another combination in the vicinity of Tiverton, viz., *Jurishayes*, which has just been sold, after having been in the possession of the Anstey family for many years. I hope someone with local knowledge will be able to explain both these names.

H. SHARROCK.

* * *

Hannaford Hill (*W.A.* xi., p. 79).—If "Querens" can get access to vol. xvii. of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, at pages 193 and 277, he will find two articles bearing on the subject concerning which he is making enquiry. They were both read at the meeting held at Seaton, in August, 1885. The first is a learned one by the late Mr. J. B. Davidson, dealing chiefly with some Saxon charters, and notably one by Æthelred, in which he makes grants of certain lands in Seaton. To this is prefixed a map of the parish, and Honeyditches is laid down. The other article (by me), comes closer to the question at issue. It refers to a hostile landing of the Danes at the mouth of the river Axe, who were opposed by the Saxons, under the command of Athelstan their king, when a very severe and bloody battle ensued.

Hanna is said to have been an active and warlike Danish chieftain, who left his name at Hennaborough and other places, and although the chief leader of the invaders on the present occasion now alluded to is not specially designated or recorded, the name of Hanna-ditches, as applied to a hill near Seaton, on which were the earthworks and trenches described by Stukeley and some others of our older writers, but which have been since destroyed, it is hard to resist the feeling that Hanna was the leader in this battle. It is simply supposed that as soon as he had effected the landing of his followers, he led them to a hill called Little Coochill, where he threw up earthworks to secure himself. This camp having been effaced since the commencement of the present century, and forgotten, the name got transferred half a mile north, to the ruins of a Roman Villa, now also blotted out, but under the corrupted form of Honeyditches. Where Hannaford Hill is I am not informed.

Sidmouth.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

* * *

Humphrey Morice (*W.A.* x., p. 39, xi., p. 5).—I came across the following in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, p. 356, which answers my query and throws further light on the Morice pedigree (Wandsworth).

On a handsome raised tomb, within iron rails,—To the memory of Nicholas Morice, son of Humphrey and Katherine Morice. He died 1778, aged 44, also *Peter Paggen, Esq., who died 1720, aged 69. Also Katherine Paggen.

Charitable bequests to the Poor of Wandsworth.—Mrs. Catherine Paggen and Mrs. Catherine Morris by will, uncertain when.

Interest of £100—to cloathe four poor women at Christmas.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

Leyton.

* This gentleman was owner of, and probably built, the large mansion on Wandsworth East Hill, near this cemetery. His daughter Katherine married Mr. Hale, of Herts, and had issue, two sons Paggen Hale and William Hale. She afterwards married Mr. Morice, by whom she had two sons, Humphrey and Nicholas. It came to Humphrey, who sold in 1759 the whole estate to Matthew Blakiston, Esq. (afterwards Baronet).

"Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

Lectures on the History of Literature, delivered by Thomas Carlyle, April to July, 1838, now printed for the first time. Edited, with Preface and Notes, by PROFESSOR J. REAY GREENE. London: Ellis and Elvey, 1892.

IT is somewhat singular that these lectures of the celebrated philosopher and thinker should have been permitted to lie in obscurity for more than fifty years. But the reason, or an approximate reason is given by the editor in the preface, and also a brief history of the work itself. It appears that the Lectures were delivered by Carlyle, in London, in the year 1838, and full reports taken by Mr. Anstey, a barrister-at-law. This gentleman had copies made, three of which are known to exist. One, is the property of the publishers, another belongs to Professor Dowden, and the third is the property of the Asiatic Society, Bombay. Strange to say another edition has appeared simultaneously with the one now under notice in India. As to the lectures themselves, they have all the touches of genius of the great master; they appear almost as they were delivered, only a few minor corrections and alterations having been made. And as, in 1838, the genius of Carlyle may be said to have reached its highest and most fervid epoch, it may be assumed that in these lectures we see the great man at his best. The lectures embrace almost every phase of literature, from the ancients down to the time of their delivery, and show what a grasp the author had of the vast subject of which he treats. Admirers of Carlyle will revel in these essays, and students of literature will find them full of valuable information. We congratulate Messrs. Ellis and Elvey for their public-spirited venture.

The History of the Suburbs of Exeter, with general particulars as to the Landowners, Lay and Clerical, from the Conquest, to the present time, and a special notice of the Hamlyn Family, together with "A Digression" on the Noble Houses of Redvers, and of Courtenay, Earls of Devon. By CHARLES WORTHY. London, 1892.

It may reasonably be conjectured that the suburbs of so ancient and important a city as Exeter will furnish the historian with almost as valuable and interesting material as the city itself. This idea is very fully borne out by the case before us, for Mr. Worthy, who frequently contributes articles on history and genealogy to our pages, as indeed, under his alternative signature, he has done, in this issue, in respect of the Exeter prebends,

has gleaned a large amount of most interesting facts from the district covered by his new work. Histories of Exeter we have in plenty, but very little has been previously done to elucidate the history of the immediate surroundings of "The Faithful City." In this Mr. Worthy has found a congenial task, and has admirably carried out his work. The Parish of Heavitree, with references to all the important families which have from time to time flourished there, occupies a considerable portion of the volume; then comes the Parish of St. Leonard, with an account of its venerable church. Chapter iv. is chiefly occupied with an account of the Families of Redvers and Courtenay, the two successive houses of the Earldom of Devon. Another chapter is devoted to the Parish of Pinhoe, another to the Parish of St. Thomas, and in the final chapter Alphington comes in for its share of attention. The work is praiseworthy from whatever point of view we regard it, and has been admirably printed by Mr. W. F. Westcott, of the Frankfort Press, Plymouth.

Bygone Beauties. London: Leadenhall Press, 1892.

This, as the title indicates, is a little booklet dedicated to "Bygone Beauties." Charming indeed are the faces and forms portrayed here, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, the Viscountess of St. Asaph, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Lady Gertrude Villiers, Lady Langham, the Countess of Euston, Lady Catherine Howard, The Duchess of Rutland, and Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick, being the beauties chosen to illustrate the art of John Hoppner, R.A., as painter, and Charles Wilkin, as engraver. Each picture is a perfect little portrait, and the value of the book is greatly enhanced by the biographical notes accompanying each specimen of the painter's and engraver's art.

Bibliographical Notes.

We have received a very interesting pamphlet on "Early Hampshire Printers," by Mr. F. A. Edwards, formerly editor of the "Hampshire Independent," the paper being reprinted from the Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club, 1891. Although the author has to admit that "Printing in Hampshire has no early history," the first mention of any typographical work having been performed in the county, being as late as 1708, yet he has managed to invest his subject with considerable interest and has brought together, in the text of his pamphlet as well as in the biography at the end much useful information. He has thus done for Hampshire what Mr. R. N. Worth, the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge and others have done for Devonshire, and we heartily commend his work.

Correspondence.

Soady Family.—I should be glad of references to this family. They were originally yeomen, but whether a Cornish or Devonshire family, or where their estates were situated, I should be glad to know. John Soady was Mayor of East Looe, in 1788, 1793, 1796, 1799, 1801, and 1807. Query the same individual, William Soady, was Mayor of East Looe in 1814 and 1819.

Thomas Soady, Mayor of West Looe, 1773, 1777.

Joseph Soady, Purser, Royal Navy, 7th July, 1808.

Are there any members of this family now living?

John Soady, of the Victualling Office, Plymouth, by his wife (a Brooking?) was father of

1. John Soady. 2. Brooking, d. in London, 23rd Nov., 1784, aged 32. 3. William Soady, general merchant, at Plymouth, and contractor to H.M. Navy and Dockyard, at one time a man of some wealth, had a large family, all daughters, the third married, 7th May, 1805, Lieut. John Row Morris, commander of the "Insolent," gun-brig.

1. John Soady, the eldest son by his wife ——— had

1a. John Soady, of the Audit and Exchequer Office (Admiralty), who died in 1872, aged 96, he was father of (2b) Robert William Soady, Barrister-at-Law, father of Robert Francis Walford Soady, Assistant-Paymaster, Royal Navy (retired 2nd June, 1876).

1b. John W. Soady, eldest (my informant).

2a. Joseph Soady, born about 1788, Midshipman of "Malta," in Calder's action, 22nd July, 1805, Lieut. 17th Aug., 1807. In the "Colossus" and her boats he aided at the defence in 1808-10, of the fortress of Rosas and the city of Cadiz, and was frequently in action with the enemy's gun-vessels and batteries. In a gallant but unsuccessful attack made on a convoy in Basque Roads, his was the only boat that escaped falling into the enemy's hands. He was Lieutenant of "Superb," at Algiers, 27th Aug., 1816. Commander 26th Dec., 1822. He married, 29th Aug., 1822, Rosetta, third daughter of Mr. Gray, surgeon, of Kingsand, Cornwall.

3a. William Soady, Purser, Royal Navy, 16th Feb., 1811, Paymaster, H.M.S. "Bellerophon," 1850, ended his naval career as Paymaster-in-chief, on board H.M.S. "Victory." His third son, *John Clark Soady*, born 18th April, 1828, was Lieutenant of "Magicienne,"

in the Baltic expeditions, 1854-5; present at the whole of the engagements,—action off Hangs Head, destruction of 29 Russian ships, in Werolax Bay, bombardment and destruction of forts at Fredericksham,—gazetted first Lieutenant of "Arrogant," at bombardment of Sveaborg, and served in the boats, at cutting out vessels at Kodiata (Baltic Medal) as first Lieutenant of "Magicienne," 2nd Nov., 1858, was gazetted with high praise for his conduct in a successful action with a Chinese piratical fleet; and was also gazetted, 2nd Nov., 1858, as on 27th Aug., being one of four officers and ten men under Captain Vansittart, who, at midnight, one mile inland from the boats up the Coolan river, surprised and captured a piratical fortified stockade, mounting 14 guns, which were firing at the boats, and which they spiked; landed with a large force on the following day and destroyed the pirates' stronghold.

Lieutenant, 9th April, 1851. Commander, 9th Dec., 1858. Captain, 12th Dec., 1863. Rear Admiral, 9th Sept., 1879.

His only son, *John Clark Soady*, had the honour of being the midshipman selected to represent Her Majesty's Naval and Marine forces, who presented her with two silver models of the "Britannia" and "Victoria," on her Jubilee, 1887. He is now a sub-lieutenant. I should be glad of any additions or corrections to the foregoing, and should be glad to know if there is any record of the family having borne the arms attributed by *Burke* to *Sodey*—Gules a man's head couped at the neck argent. Crest, A stag lodged at gaze between two laurel branches proper. Leyton. G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Subscribers would greatly oblige by remitting the amount of their Subscriptions, for the current and previous years, to the Editor without delay, as constant applications by letter involves unnecessary expense. All Subscriptions are due in advance, and are, for the ordinary edition 9/- including Index and postage, and for the best edition 12/-.

All communications to be addressed to

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THE
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MARCH-APRIL, 1892.

Vol. XI.

THE OLD CORNISH FENCIBLES.

BY F. CECIL LANE.

(Concluded from page 114.)

IN a certain market town, on June 13th, 1807, two respectable corps, one of cavalry, the other of infantry, had a dispute on a point of precedence, which was decided in favour of the horsemen. In the evening, the town fire engine was brought out, and played in the market place by the usual persons, amongst whom were several of the foot fencibles. Some of the *Chevaliers* were taking their wine after dinner at the windows of the Inn, which were invitingly open, the temptation was too strong to be resisted, and the *Engineers* watching their opportunity poured in such streams of muddy water, as in a short time cleared the table of glasses and decanters, and threw the whole line into confusion. Indignant at the attack, the troopers left the room, and going to the stables, mounted their horses, with a determination of taking ample vengeance on their assailants. Forming line they charged, the infantry at the engine stood firm as a rock, and when the troopers came within a few yards, they threw in such a liquid volley to the front as made the cavalry on their right and left wheel backwards, and finally to retreat covered with everything but glory. The *Chevaliers* notwithstanding this repulse, rallied, and changing their mode of attack, divided their forces and fell upon the *Engineers* in every direction, driving them into the middle of the muddy pool, from whence they had drawn their liquid ammunition.

This was one of the ways in which his Majesty's liege subjects varied the pleasures and toils of active service in the old fencible days. No doubt, in these good old days, there was much enthusiasm, and we should be thankful for it, but it is with natural regret that the student of military history, whose researches have made him familiar with an active patriotism and with loyalty that burnt like a flame, dwells upon times which, little as one may be inclined towards laudation of of things past, throw out in strong relief the lapsing policy of things present. We have seen that 80 or 90 years ago, ministers were able to raise troops in England, the bare enumeration of which reads like a fable, and which in spite of ignorance, mismanagement, and ill directed energy, wrought the work they were embodied to do by force of numbers and unity of aim, but it is instructive to recall what was said at the time by professional soldiers, in pamphlets I have searched, apropos of Fencible Militia and Volunteers generally. One gentleman said, "Reliance on Forces imperfectly disciplined has ever led to disaster." The only means of giving troops the quality of destructive superiority is by a judicious course of discipline, which shall by degrees mould the intractable passions of men into habits in many respects repugnant to the feelings of ordinary life, and by the due cultivation of those moral qualities which are only to be obtained by a long process of careful instruction.

If the external appearance of a large proportion of the Militia and Fencibles as to dress or even as to manœuvres be contrasted with that of the regular regiments the difference

may not be considerable, but the question is, can moral qualities be created without previous cultivation? And not whether evolutions shall be best performed by regular or irregular forces when no enemy is at hand to disturb the proceedings of either. And the same writer speaking of Officers says, "All the theoretical knowledge in the world will not teach men to command. To learn to command is as difficult as to learn to obey—perhaps more so. There are certain moral qualities which have to be developed to make an officer fit to lead men into action, and which can only be developed by long training and habit." I hope devoutly that we in this country will never be taught the stern lesson, that an organised army of disciplined men would brush away like flies our splendid army of Volunteers of to-day, brave and devoted to duty as they most undoubtedly are.

The maxims of the Great Napoleon will be acted upon as surely to day or to morrow if ever the occasion of our being invaded should arrive. He said, "Armies have no laws but those of war," and again, "A stranger to the country, the conqueror enters into no discussion but makes the mass of citizens responsible for what takes place in their locality." It would probably eventuate in such a fearful catastrophe as an invasion that the young and the unmarried might fight to the death, but do you think men would forget their wives and children? After one or two towns had been burnt with all belonging to them, the sort of resistance known as fighting to the death would quickly cease.

It is the opinion of experts, I believe, with reference to the home defences of this country, that in case of a war, on a scale that would menace us, we should be very much subjected to minor descents and raids upon our coasts for the purpose of harassing the country and crippling our local trade, rather than to make a permanent lodgment, although

this might also be the enemy's policy; however, if the first view should be the correct one, then the cheapest and best way would be to very fully equip and organise our present volunteer forces, and if this is admitted as desirable, then it should be done in time of peace. Of course, we admit as a general proposition, that there is no guarantee for the peace of the world and for the highest interest of civilization so certain as a powerful English navy, and by this I must be understood to mean a sea, going navy. I am quite sure the mass of the people in England do not quite know what war would mean. I have spoken of the numbers of Fencibles, Volunteers, Militia, and other arms, at the beginning of this century, enlisted for defence, but notwithstanding these preparations, the people all along these south-eastern and south-western coasts had Government orders to destroy their property and retreat on London on the alarm being given of the French landing, so I suppose our ancestors knew to some extent what war meant, and it is by the discussion of facts alone, and recalling as far as possible facts from the past, that we can ever hope to awaken the general public to a sense or state of mind which will demand from those in authority, that the needful amount of money shall be spent, and, moreover, properly spent in placing our Volunteers upon a thoroughly satisfactory footing. I trust we are not living to day in a fool's paradise, for if we are, and the day comes we find it out, the people in their agony will curse those in power at the time for the shortcomings due in reality to their own supineness.

I believe there is no doubt that vast as the sum is which we spend upon our defences the fact remains that the navy and the army are quite inadequate to the wants of the country, and I have longed for years to see the day when every man capable of bearing arms in England shall have to take his part

in the defence of his country, and some day soon we shall in our wisdom see a kind of compulsory military service established.

I can only hope in conclusion, that my paper has been found worthy of attention. I could have wished to have given more details, but after a very diligent search of all the books of authority likely to contain them, I must admit that I can deal no better with the subject I have chosen than I have done, and I must ask my readers to remember that line from the Bard of Avon.—

“And where good will is showed tho' it fall too short the actor may plead pardon.”

A WARDEN'S ACCOUNT BOOK IN THE PARISH OF MOREBATH.

BY THE REV. J. E. BINNEY.

(Continued from page 116.)

THE Bede Roll is continued in this number up to the year 1540. Then we shall return to the accounts of the various stores. It is interesting to see how much was given in so small a parish to the church and its services, both in money and in kind. We shall find that at the sale of the church goods in Edward VI.'s reign, they fetched very little in comparison and no one seems to have been the better.

1528. Jt he gave also to y^e store of Jhu a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d. Jt he gave a gayn to y^e almys lyzth a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d. Jt also he gave to y^e store of our laydy a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d. Jt he dyd be queesse a gayn to a new image of our laydy vj s. & viij d.
- ¹⁴ Jt for hys gve for he lyeth yn y^e almatory vj s. viij d. Geffery More gave to y^e store of Jhu a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d. Jt he gave a gayn to y^e store of our laydy a sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d. Jt he be quevyd a gayn to y^e store of sent iorge a lame for y^e wyche was resseuyd vj d. Jt he gave a gayn to y^e store of sent sydwyll ij sceppe for y^e wyche was resseuyd ij s.

14. This is an instance of a grave in the almatory.

Joha Hyllyer of Rawnton gave to y^e churche a baner y payntyd of sent sydwyll yn on syde & sent iorge yn y^e other syde prise of xvj d. Jt sche gave a gayn a canstycke of lattyn to stonde a fore sent sydwyll prise vj d. A pon y^e wyche canstycke sche doye mayntayne a taper be fore sent sydwyll trimyd wt flowris to borne there every hye & princypall festis y^e sche dothe entende to mayntayne whyll sche lynyth gracia divina.

1529. An^o d^m 1529 was hye wardyngis of ys churche Thomas Borrage & Thomas Tymwell at Come & what there was gevyn unto y^e churche by there tyme now schall y^e see.

¹⁵ S^m actenus p'dict geftis & be questis ys xj li. iij s. vj d. Thomas Trychay of Culmstoke gave un to y^e store of Jhu & to y^e store of sent sydwyll a sworme of beys to mayntayn a taper be fore them y^e wyche beys restyztb now yn John Morsse ys kepung to halfe mone & John Morsse schall fynde y^e bottis. Jt he payd a gayn for on pere of y^e sutte of whyte vestmentis prise of xiiij s.

Elnor Nicoll gave to y^e store of Jhu a lytyll sylver cross p ssyll gylte of valure iiij d. Jt sche gave a gayn to y^e store of sent sydwyll her wedding ryng in valure viij d. y^e wyche ryng dyd hylppe make sent sydwyll ys scowys.

- ¹⁶ nob. Water More a yong man gave to y^e store of sent iorge xx d. Jt he gave a gayn un to y^e store of our laydy xx d. Jt he be queuyd also to y^e store of Jhu xx d. Jt he gave a gayn to y^e store of sent sydwyll xx d. Jt he gave a gayn to y^e almys lyzth iiij d.

John Taylor, aliter iosse a yong man gave to y^e store of Jhu xx d. Jt he gave a gayn to y^e store of sent sydwyll xx d. Jt he be queuyd also to y^e store of our laydy viij d. And to y^e almys lyzth iiij d.

Thys ij geftis of Water More & John Taylor apperyth a pon y^e cownte of y^e V men an^o p'dict.

Cxia Tymewell be queuyd her beste gowne to helppe to bye a new image of our laydy for y^e wyche gowne was resseuyd iiij s.

¹⁷ Joha Rumbelow made y^e church her sector to y^e entent: y^t her gooddis y^t were lefth

15. i.e. from 1520 to the end of 1529.

16. Shoes, St. Sidwell's shoes cost 9^d (see note 21).

17. = executor

- when sche was brofthe yn yerthe schuld be bestowyd a pon a new image of our laydy so when sche was beryed & every thyng contendyd y^e vantage to y^s churche toke by her dethe was clere to helpe to by a new image xxj s.
- Margaret Holcum gave to y^s churche to helpe to by a new sent iorge xx s. Jt sche gave a gayn to helpe to new gylte sent sydwyl v s. Jt for her g^{ve} for sche lyeth yn y^e almatory vj s. & viij d.
- Thys gefth must cum yn yn y^s next a cownt over leve.
1530. An^o d^m 1530 was hye Wardyngis of y^s church Jekyn isac & Willm Tymewell at Wode & whch there was gevyn un to y^s church by there tyme now schall y^e see.
- Thomas Tymewell at Come to helpe to by y^e sutte of whyte vestmentis qd rec. Ric Webber xxvj s. & viij d.
- Jt for hys g^{ve} for he lyeth yn y^e almatory vj s. & viij d. and a sceppe to our laydy prise of xvj d.
- Jt he gave a gayn to y^e almys lyzth a sceppe prise of xx d.
- Jt he gave to sent sonday a sceppe prise of xx d.
- Jt he gave also to y^s church a pere of lyne awter clowthys prise of iij s. & iiij d.
1531. An^o d^m 1531 was hye wardyngis of y^s churche, Thomas Kumbelow & John Norman at Wode & what there was gevyn un to y^s churche by there tyme now schall ye se.
- Alsyn Zaer gave un to y^e store of sent sydwyl a pere of bedis & a gurdyll for y^e wyche was resseuyd viij s. & iiij d. and for ys mony was madyn sent sydwyl ys schowys.
- Cxia Norman at Wode sche gave unto y^e store of sent iorge xx d. It sche gave a gayn un to y^e store of our laydy a gurdyll for y^e wyche was resseuyd xiiij s.
- Jt sche gave a gayn a latyn canstycke of V lyzthys stonyng a fore y^e fugar of Jhu prise of viij s. & vj d.
- Jt sche gave a gayn a kercher to y^e store of sent sydwyl prise viij d.
- Jt sche gave a gayn a nother kercher un to our laydy prise vj d. Also sche lyeth yn y^e almatory for y^e wyche g^{ve} there ys payd vj s. & viij d. Sm actenus xx li.
- Willm Roblyns a yong man gave to y^s churche iij s. & iiij d. Jt he gave a gayn a cotte for y^e wyche was resseuyd xij d.
- Alsyn Gupworthy gave to y^s churche iiij d.
- Margytt Chase gave to y^s churche iiij d.
- nob Joha Trychay y^e dofter of Leuys Trychay gave to y^e new image of our laydy iiij d.
- Joha Hucly puella & fia Ric Hucly sche gave a canstyeke of V lyzthys to stond a fore y^e new image of our laydy y^e wyche cost her fader viij s. & v d. & to y^e almys lyzth iiij d.
1532. An^o d^m 1532 was hye Wardyngis of y^s churche Robertus at Hayne & Willm at Morsse & what there was gevyn unto y^s churche by there tyme now schall y^e see.
- nob Willm Roblyns gave un to y^s churche a awter cloye payntyd of sent iorge: and a stremer payntyd of sent iorge yn bothe sydis: also he gave a crucifix of Mary & John to make a pax of sm in valure of y^s hyt cost xv s.
- Joha Trychay dyd he quesse un to y^e store of Jhu & and of sent sydwyl a bott of beys y^e wyche restyzt w^t Willm Morsse.
- Alsyn y^e dofter of Thomas Tymewell at Come sche gave to y^e store of our laydy a sceppe & a nother to y^e almys lyzth: all yn valure iij s.
- Joha Grueway gave to y^s churche a corporas w^t a case blessyd yn valure iij s. & iiij d.
- nob Ketyrn Roblyns gave & be quessyd & by her dethe y^s churche was V nobyllis y^e better w^t y^e pall of satyn y^t was made yn her be be halfe.
1533. An^o d^m 1533 was hye Wardyns of y^s churche Ric Webber & Willm Norman at Lawton & what there was gevyn un to y^s churche by there tyme now schall y^e see.
- John Norman at Wode was buryed yn y^e yle be fore sent sydwyl y^e viij day of february an^o p'dict for y^e wyche g^{ve} was payd vj s. viij d. & he gave un to y^s churche to helpe to by a pere of latyn canstykis xxvj s. & viij d. w^t y^e g^{ve} mony.

18. Brought in earth = buried.

19. Quod receipt = which R. W. received.

20. Linen. These were, I presume, the fair linen cloths to lay on the altar, not for decoration.

i.e. a rosary, so St. Sidwell's shoes cost 9s. 4d.

22. A maiden and daughter of.

23. A stremer, would be a long flag running out to a point.

24. This fixes the place of St. Sidwell's altar at the east end of the aisle, and I expect the almatory would be the space enclosed east of that forming a sort of chancel aisle.

1534. An^o d^m 1543 was hye Wardyns of y^s churche Willm at Tywell & John Tayler & what there was gevyn un to y^s churche by there tyme now schall y^e have knolyge of. Cecyly Tywell at Hayne gave & be quevyd to y^e churche her beste gowne for y^e wyche gowne her husban Nicholas at Hayne brofth yn to y^s churche a awter cloy^e of sylke y^e prise of xij s. & iiij d. for hys wyfys g^{ve} vj s. viij d.

Harry Hurly gave yn to sent sydwylly ys awter a pere of canstyckis of latyn prise of xx d.

John Don at Exbryge a yong man gave & be quevyd to ys churche a pellow of sylke prise iij s. iiij d.

Cxofer Morsse filius Willm Morsse be quevyd to y^s churche iiij d.

1535. An^o d^m 1535 was hye wardyns of y^s churche Thomas Borrage & Willm Leldon & what there was gevyn un to y^s churche by there tyme now schall ye have knolyge of.

Richard Tywell gave to y^e store of Jhu a rame hogg prise of x d.

1536. An^o d^m 1536 was hye Wardyns of y^s churche Thomas at Tywell & Willm Scely & what there was gevyn un to y^s churche by there tyme now schall ye have knolyge of.

Edward Nicoll gave un to y^s churche a sepulture clothe y staynyd to ley upon y^e sepulture prise of v s. & j d. y^e whyche ys no thyng spokyn of a pon y^s men a cownt.

1537. An^o d^m 1537 was hye Wardyns of y^s churche Harry Hurlye & John Hucly & what there was gevyn un to y^s churche by there tyme now schall y^e have knolyge of.

John Webber } Thys ij pssons causyd y^e
Cxia Waterns } sylyng a gaynst y^e syde auter to be madyn to there frenddis costis: to y^e sauynge of auter clowthys.

John Trist at Bawnton y^e lawer gave a borde stok to y^s churche prise of xx d.

Anys Tywell at Hayne gave to y^s churche her gowne & a ryng in prise of xjs. y^e wyche mony went to a cappe.

25. This Sir Edw. Nicoll's will is given at pp. 32-3 of the *Wills Wills* as giving to the store of St. George at Morebath iij. s. So I am told by Mr. Weaver. He is there spoken as of Brushford.

26. Oelling, this shows that these altar cloths were to form a canopy over the Altar.

27. i.e. a stick of timber fit for sawing into planks.

Joha Tywell at Wode gave to y^s churche her gowne & her gurdyll yn pris of xij s. & iiij d. of y^e wyche mony there was be stowyd yn y^e payntyng agaynste y^e hye auter & for bordes viij s. & iiij d. & y^e v s. went to a new cope.

John Morsse gave to y^e tylyng of y^s churche (wt y^e nobyll for hys g^{ve}) xxvj s. viij d.

John Goodman gave to y^e tylyng of y^s churche (wt hys dofters gefth cxian) viij scheppe & a lame prise of xiiij s. & vj d. & y^e ij gestis payd for all y^e tylyng of y^e churche.

M. Hn Powlytt gave to y^s churche on of y^e glasse wyndows of Barlych wt y^e yre & stone & all prise xl s.

Willm Hucly y^e son of Richard Hucly gave to y^s churche for hys knyll iiij d.

1538. An^o d^m 1538 was hye Wardyns of y^s churche Thomas Norman & Richard Hucly & what there was gevyn unto y^s churche by there tyme now schall ye have knolyche of p^{rm}^o

Jone Sawyn gave to y^s churche to have her knyll rong here iiij d.

Elizaby Crosse of Cleanger gave to y^e churche for her knyll xij d.

Thomas Zaer a yong man dyde be queste to y^s churche a rame scheppe prise of xij d.

Jone ux Richard Webber conda be quevyd to y^e churche a gowne & a curtyll yn prise of xij s. & iiij d. y^e wyche mony went to a new cope.

1539. An^o d^m 1539 was hye wardyn of y^s churche John Norman at Courte & Richarde Robyns & what there was gevyn to y^s churche by there tyme now schall ye have knolyge of p^{rm}^o

Richarde Norman dyd be queste to y^s churche vij scheppe & iij s. & iiij d. in mony y^e wyche yn y^e hole was x s. and for hys g^{ve} a fore y^e hye crosse vj s. & viij d. & all y^s went to a new coppe.

John Hucly gave & be quesyd to y^s churche for to helpe to bye a new coppe x s.

John Smyzth be quesyd to y^s churche v s. y^t went yn a auter cloy^e

Harry Tanner gave to y^s churche to have a knell for hys wyfe iiij d.

Jt of y^e gefth of John Waterns a rame prise of xij d.

s At the dissolution of Barlyncch it came into the hands of the Pawletta, with, of course, its dependency Morebath.

sp. Now misspelt Clayhanger.

Jt of y^e be questh of Willm Goodman a scheppe prise of xvj d.

Jt of y^e bequest of Eboill Hurly to y^e black vestmentis, y^t Harry Hurly had v s.

1540. An^o d^m 1540 was hye Wardyn of y^e churche Willm Leddon (y^t spelyd John Smyth) & Robrt at More : & what there was gevyn to y^e church by there tyme now ye schall have knylyge of prin^o

Jt for y^e knell of Robrt at More ys fader yn law iijj d.

Jt of y^e be questh of Jone at Pole a banner of sylke & of sent iorge prise x s.

Jt of y^e be questh of Phelys Smyth v s. y^t went to y^e blacke vestmentis.

Jt of y^e be questh of Willm Norman v s. & y^t went to y^e stremer.

Jt of y^e be questh of Elizaby Huclly v s. & y^t went to a new stremer.

Sm̄ totalis gefth actenus ys about a xl li.

Respice post in folio lxxxv.

(To be continued.)

ERMINGTON.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

(Continued from page 96.)

THE arms are carved, but with no colours, namely, (*arg.*) on a chev. (*sa.*) and in chief a label throughout (*gu.*) and on it the name of Robert Prideaux, died . . . 1780, aged 4—, can just be deciphered.

Near the last, both being near the south porch, is a large table tomb, on which is cut two shields with the arms of Prideaux as last described, one of the shields being surmounted with the crest, *A man's head side-face couped at the shoulders, and wearing a cap of maintenance.* Much of the inscription is almost obliterated, but the following can be made out; Judith Prideaux died yong, 22 June 1724, aged 16 years. Thomas Prideaux Arthur, son of the above Thomas Prideaux, died . . . 16 . . . —. Arthur Parnell, of Lueston, gent., died 30 January 1764, aged 55. Elizabeth,

30. Spelyd = took the place of, from spellan to serve a turn,

his wife, died 12 June 1758, aged 56. Also, Arthur Prideaux, buried

These tombs have since been restored by Thomas Engledue Paganus Prideaux, Esq., of Wellington, Somerset.

ERMINGTON PARISH REGISTER.

WEDDINGS.

1609, Sept. 11.—Nicholas Ellwill and Elizabeth, dau. of John Predis.

1622, Nov. 30.—Rement Morrish and Agnes Predyauxe.

1633, Aug. 6.—Edward Pridyauxe and Johan Cleve.

1638, July 10.—Arthur Predyauxe and Mary Phillips.

1655, May 12.—Thomas Smith, of Dipford, and Rickard Pridiaux, of Ermington (date of publication).

1658, Nov. 30.—John Edgecombe and Johan Prediauxe.

1673, April 21.—John Pearse and Mary Predeaux.

1673, Sept. 26.—John Sheers and Christian Prideaux.

1674, Sept. 16.—John Prideaux and Mary Jagoe.

1677, Jan. 8.—Arthur Prideaux and Dorothy Legassick.

1679, Feb. 6.—John Prideaux and Thomasine Oliver.

1681, Feb. 11.—Thomas Holberton and Elizabeth Prideaux.

1681, Feb. 28.—David Predix and Grace Dundredge.

1687, Nov. 26.—Andrew Priduax and Joan Wake, of Yealmpton.

1699, Dec. 15.—Richard Penhay and Joan Prideaux.

1710, June 13.—Mr. Christopher Savery and Mrs. Judith Parnell.

1718, May 2nd.—William Coule, of Ugborough, and Margery Prideaux, of Ermington.

1723, July 13.—John Hannaver and Joan Prideaux.

1728, Aug. 28.—Francis Holsier and Elizabeth Prideaux.

1731, Feb. 18.—Arthur Parnell and Elizabeth Shellabeer.

1742, July 27.—Mr. John Holbeton, of Yealmpton, and Mrs. Mary Prideaux.

BURIALS.

1610, March 30.—Richeorde, dau. of Thomas Predys.

1625, March 10.—John Predyauxe.

1627, Dec. 8.—Thomasine Predis, widow.

1644, Sept. 22.—Mary, w. of Thomas Predyauxe.

1645, July 27.—Arthur, s. of Arthur Predyauxe and Joan his w.

1647, May 5.—Solomon, s. of Arthur Predyauxe and Joan his w.

1654, Nov. 2.—Thomas Prediaux, of Luson.

1675, Feb. 26.—Richard Prideaux.

1676, Nov. 22.—Mary, w. of John Prideaux.

1676, Jan. 16.—Mary, w. of Arthur Prideaux.

- 1678, Dec. 11.—Edward Parnell.
 1679, Jan. 11.—Mr. Henry Penhay, of Stibb.
 1679, Jan. 27.—Dorothy, w. of Mr. Arthur Pridiaux.
 1680, Oct. 29.—James Prediax.
 1682, Oct. 23.—Arthur Prideaux, of Luson.
 1684, Feb. 11.—Sarah Prideaux, widow.
 1684, March 16.—Mary, dau. of Mr. John Prideaux.
 1686, April 6.—Christopher, s. of Mr. John Prideaux.
 1695, Nov. 23.—Andrew Prideaux.
 1708, May 10.—Grace Prideaux.
 1711, Sept. 3.—Christopher, s. of Mr. Christopher Savery.
 1716, May 5.—Mrs. Judith Savery.
 1716, Oct. —Katherine Prideaux.
 1723, Aug. 15.—Elizabeth, w. of Mr. Arthur Prideaux.
 1728, April 9.—Mr. Arthur Prideaux.
 1729, Oct. 18.—Robert Prideaux.
 1729, Feb. 20.—Sarah Prideaux.
 1734, June 24.—Judith Prideaux.
 1738, Dec. 9.—John Prideaux.
 1748, July 5.—Thomas Prideaux.
 1756, Nov. 14.—Margaret Prideaux.
 1758, June 15.—Mrs. Elizabeth Prideaux.
 1761, Dec. 12.—Mr. Nicholas Prideaux.
 1764, Feb. 1.—Mr. Arthur Parnell.
 1765, Sept. 5.—Mr. Arthur Prideaux.
 1780, March 10.—Mr. Robert Prideaux.

MODBURY PARISH REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 1719, July 5.—James, s. of Thomas and Elizabeth Prideaux.
 1732, Sept 1.—John, s. of Mr. Richard and Mrs. Margaret Prideaux.

WEDDINGS.

- 1623, Sept. 23.—John Prideaux and Jane Reynell.
 1653, ——— Contract of marriage between Thomas Millman, of Modbury, miller, and Agnes, dau. of Francis Prideaux and . . . his wife, of Harford parish.
 1715, Dec. 23.—Thomas Prideaux and Elizabeth Pulliblack.

BURIALS.

- 1614, Feb. 3.—Johan, dau. of Humphrey Reynell.
 1628, Feb. 18.—Humphrey Rennell, gent.
 1644, Oct. 16.—Mr. Richard Reynell.

UGBOROUGH PARISH REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 1539, Feb 25.—Thomas, s. of John Prediax and Johan his w.

- 1590, Feb. 6.—William, s. of Thomas Prideaux and Agnes his w.
 1597, Oct. 2.—Robert, s. of Thomas Prediaxe, gent.
 1633, Jan. 21.—Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Prideaux, gent., and Arminall his w.
 1635, Sept. 27.—Agnes, dau. of Thomas Prideaux, gent., and Arminall his w.
 1638, Sept. 16.—Thomas, s. of Thomas Prideaux and Arminall his w.
 1663, Jan. 5.—Nann, dau. of Thomas Prideaux, gent., and Mary his wife.
 1665, Oct. 14.—Thomas, s. of Thomas Prideaux, gent., and Mary his w.
 1666, Jan. 15.—Thomas, s. of Thomas Prideaux, gent., and Mary his w.
 1668, Oct. 12.—Nicholas, s. of Thomas Prideaux, gent., and Mary his w.
 1670, July 5.—Roger, s. of Thomas Prideaux, gent., and Mary his w.

WEDDINGS.

- 1672, Jan. 14.—Edmund Hele and Blanche Prideaux.

It will be readily seen that these extracts are very incomplete.

HOLBETON PARISH REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 1622, March 16.—John, s. of Thomas Prideaux.
 1625, Aug. 21.—Joane, dau. of Thomas Prideaux and Margaret his w.
 1626, Dec. 30.—William, s. of Thomas Prideaux.
 1631, Feb. 23.—Thomas, s. of Ellis Prideaux.

WEDDINGS.

- 1620, May 8.—Thomas Prideaux and Margaret Demans als Cotly.
 1622, April 29.—Adrian Winter and Marie Prideaux, gentw.
 1629, Nov. 23.—Ellis Prideaux and Johan Pollexfen.
 1629, Jan. 20.—Henry Veale and Johan Prideaux.

These Registers only commence in 1620 and these extracts are very brief.

BISHOP OF EXETER'S ACT BOOK.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

- 1555-6, Jan. 29.—John Prediax, of Holbeton, and Margaret Petherike, of Pympton Mary. After banns once called only.
 1627, Jan. 20.—Arthur Spry, of Menhennett, gent., and Frances Reynell, of Modburie.
 1728, Aug. 26.—Francis Holdsworth, of Modbury, and Elizabeth Prideaux, of Ermington, spinster.

1732, Feb. 14.—Arthur Parnell, of Ermington, gent., and Elizabeth Shellibeare, of Harberton, spinster.

1733, Aug. 20.—Thomas Prideaux, of Halberton (? Holberton) yeoman, and Elizabeth Roe, of Revelstoke, spinster.

EXETER PROBATE REGISTRY.

TOTNES ARCHDEACONRY.

1716, June.—Judith Savery, of Ermington. Adm.

1728, May.—Arthur Prideaux, of Ermington. With.

1735, Feb.—Judith Prideaux, of Ermington. Adm.

This junior branch of the ancient family of Prideaux, of whom Sir Giles Prideaux, Knt., of Adeston, married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Simon de Longebrooke, in Ermington, (Ped. Fin. 47 Edw. III. De Banco 6 and 8 H. V. Mich. m. 338 dors and 102 dors). He was grandfather of William Prideaux, of Adeston and Longebrook, Escheator of Cornwall in 1461, *writ diem clausit extremum*, 26 June 1465, Fine Roll, 5 Edw. IV., m. 24, who married Alice, daughter and coheiress of Stephen Gifford, of Theuborough, and had two sons, Fulke and John, both named in Ped. Fin. 1462, below. This John it would seem had Longbrook by gift of his father, for it no longer appears among the possessions of the elder line; but whether he acquired the lands of Luson which surround the Longbrook property by marriage with the heiress or by purchase does not appear, but Luson was held by Sybell his widow in 15 H. VIII., but she was dead before the next subsidy was levied in the following year, Luson then being held by Hugh Prideaux her son. John and Sybell Prideaux had also:

II. John, Ped. Fin. 4 and 5, Phil. and Mary, probably father of John of Harford, father of John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester.

III. Thomas Ped. Fin. 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, Lay Subsidy, 15 H. VIII., will dated 1558, at Exeter.

IV. Henry, Ped. Fin. 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary.

The eldest son Hugh Prideaux, of Luson, Lay Subsidy 15 and 16 H. VIII., Ped. Fin. 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, Ob. 6 Dec. 1559, Inq.

P. M., 4 Eliz. 63. He was father of John Prideaux, aged 7 years on the death of his father (*Vide* Inq. P. M.) named in Ped. Fin. 42 and 43 Eliz., and in the marriage settlement of his grandson Arthur Prideaux. He was buried at Ermington, 10 March 1625. He was father of Agnes, who married . . . Morris, and administered to her father's will in 1633 (Exeter Reg., Plympton Deanery), and of a son Thomas Prideaux, who was churchwarden of Ermington, in 1627 and 1640, being buried there 2 November 1654. He married Mary, daughter of Arthur Witheridge, by whom he was father of a large family, of whom Solomon became Rector of Comb-in-Teignhead, and Arthur succeeded to the Luson property, and raised and commanded a troop of horse for King Charles I. By his wife Mary, daughter of John Phillips (married 10 July 1638), he was father of several children, of whom his heir John died suddenly whilst walking from Ermington Church, where he was buried, on 26 April 1696, having married first Mary, daughter and heiress of Walter Jago, of Dartmouth, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Henry Dottin, of Ley, in in Slapton, by whom he had:

I. Arthur, of Luson, whose son Arthur Prideaux took the name and arms of Parnell, and left a daughter and eventual heiress who carried Luson by marriage to John Hensleigh of Wembury, their son John Prideaux Hensleigh lost the property which was sold by the mortgagee, C. C. Whiteford, Esq.

II. Walter Prideaux, a captain and East India merchant, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of William Ball, of Dartmouth, by whom he was ancestor of numerous descendants. Of his sons, George Prideaux, solicitor, of Kingsbridge, was father of George, also a solicitor, of Kingsbridge, by Anna, daughter and heir of Philip Cookworthy, of Plymouth, was ancestor of the late George Prideaux, of Plymouth, and of the Rev. Walter Alfred Prideaux, now Rector of St. Matthew, Stonehouse, Devon.

William Prideaux, fourth son of the above Walter Prideaux and Dorothy Ball, was ancestor of the present Thomas Engledue Paganus Prideaux, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of Wellington, Somerset, to whom I am indebted for considerable information on the Prideaux family and a sight of the elaborate pedigree of the descendants of the Lusson line of the Prideaux family, which is to appear in Col. Vivian's Devonshire pedigrees.

The following examples of the evidences from which the Prideaux pedigree are compiled are interesting as relating to Ermington, and as samples of some of the materials required to work out a pedigree.

Pedes Finum, 2 Edw. IV., No. 4 (1462). This is the final agreement between Thomas Wilcox and John Hayet, querists, and William Prideaux and Alicia his wife, deforc', concerning Credyton, Chepyng Norton, Tonyton, Yewelton, Nyme Tracy, Claveburgh, Heynshille (? Hayneshill, Taunton), Blacchesburgh, Merwoode, Sprayton Knolle, Seynt Sydwillisse, Honyton, Elyngham, Fyneton, Combralagh, and the Manors of Yewe, Blaccesburgh, and Myddell Merwode.

These lands were all left after the death of William Prideaux, to his son and heir Fulke Prideaux, and the heirs of his body. If Fulke died without heirs, they were left to John Prideaux, brother of the said Fulke, and to the heirs of his body. If John died without heirs, they were to go to the right heirs of William Prideaux, if there were no right heirs of William Prideaux the lands were to go to John Spencer.

Pedes Finum, 2 Edw. IV., No. 5. This is the final agreement between Richard Denys, querist, and William Prideaux and Alice his wife, and John Dennis and Eleanor his wife, deforc'. Concerning Esseraiffe, Curreworthy, Hyghauton, Inwarlegh, Roman-deslegh, East Anstey, West Anstey, Weston Knoyhston, Beaupill, Hetherlond, Wheteford, Mylton Damerell, North Lewe, Neweton,

St. Petrock, Stoke, Nectani, Welcombe, Bradworthy, Whyteley, Suttcombe, Hert-clonde, Holdsworthy, Sampford; and Manors of Esseraiffe, and Curreworthy, with the patronage of the church of Esseraiffe.

These lands were to be divided into two divisions, one half was left to Fulke and his heirs, if he had no heirs then to John and his heirs, if he had no heirs then to John Dennis and his wife and their heirs, but if they have no heirs, to the right heirs of William Prideaux, and it he have none then to Stephen Gifford. The other half was left to John Dennis and his wife, failing heirs, to Fulke Prideaux, failing his heirs, to John Prideaux, if he have no heirs then to the right heirs of William Prideaux, remainder failing such heirs to Stephen Gifford.

Ped. Fin., 4 Eliz., A.D. 1562. Inquisition taken at the Castle of Exeter, on the 9th day of October, 4th Eliz., on the death of Hugh Pridyaux before Roger Pridyaux, Esq., Escheator (Virtuti officii). The jury say that the said Hugh Pridyaux long before his death was seized in his desmense as of fee tail of and in one tenement, &c., &c., &c., in Lew Luyston, in the county of Devon, and that the said tenement, &c., &c., were held of Robert Chydley (Chudley) Esq., and Richard Hull, Esq., of their manor Worthelhal, in free socage by fealty, and a rent of 6/-.

This jury say that the said Hugh Pridyaux died on the feast of St. Nicholas, 2nd Elizabeth (6 Dec. 1559) and that John Pridyaux is his son and heir, of the age of 7 years.

LAY SUBSIDIES, 15 Hen. VIII. (1523) No. 22
ERMINGTON PARISH.

Hugh Pridyaux in goods	£7.	to pay s.	3	6
Sybell Pridyaux in lands	£3.	"	3	0
Thomas Pridyaux in wages	40/-	"	2	0
Do.	do.	16 Hen. VIII.		
Hugh Pridyaux in lands	£3.			
Thomas Prideaux in wages	40/-			
		MODBURY PARISH.		
Phylp Pridyaux in wages	40/-			

ERMINGTON.

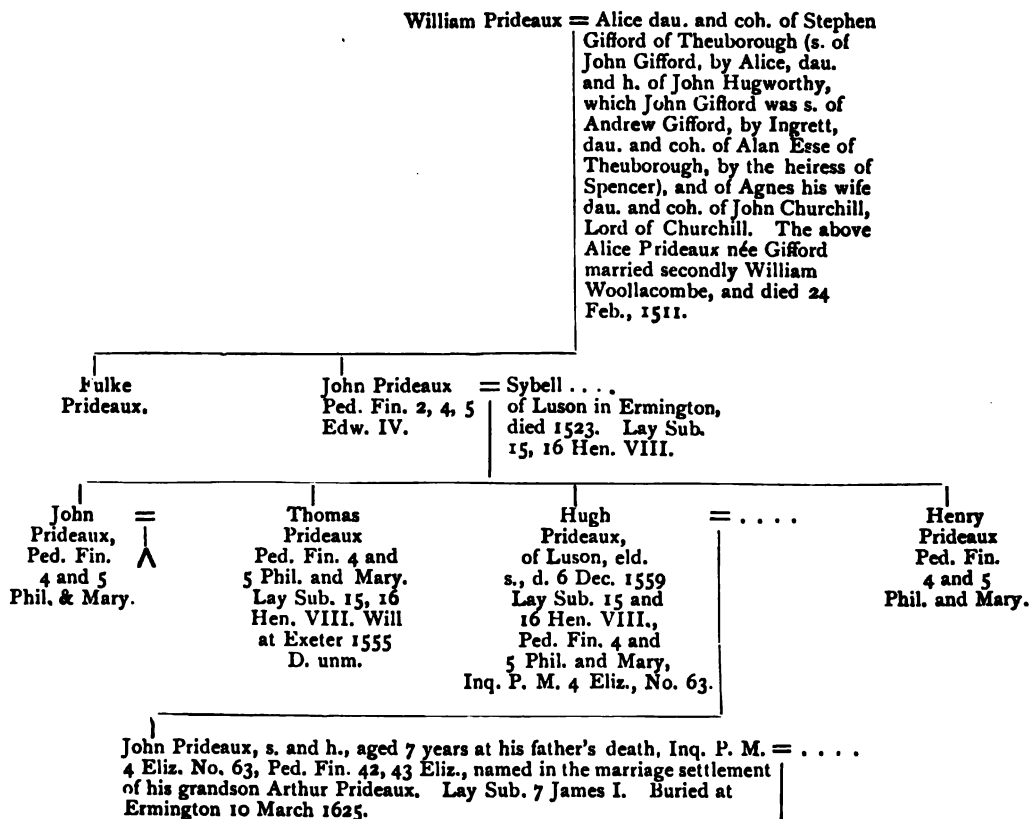
Pedes Finum 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary.
Final agreement between Henry Mason and Henry Stert, querists, and Hugh Pridyaux, Henry Pridyaux, and John Pridyaux, deforceants; concerning one messuage, three gardens, &c., &c., in Luston *alias* Luveston and Ermington. Whereof a plea, &c., to wit that the said Hugh, Henry, and John Pridyaux, acknowledged the said messuage, &c., &c., as those which the said Henry Mason, Henry Stert, had of the gift of the said Hugh, Henry and Thomas (sic) Pridyaux, and they have remised and quit claimed the same from them the said Hugh, Henry, and Thomas (sic) Pridyaux and their heirs, to the said Henry Mason and Henry Stert for ever, and moreover that the said Hugh, Henry, and John Pridyaux have warranted the said messuage, &c., &c., to the said Henry Mason against all men for ever, and for this concession the said

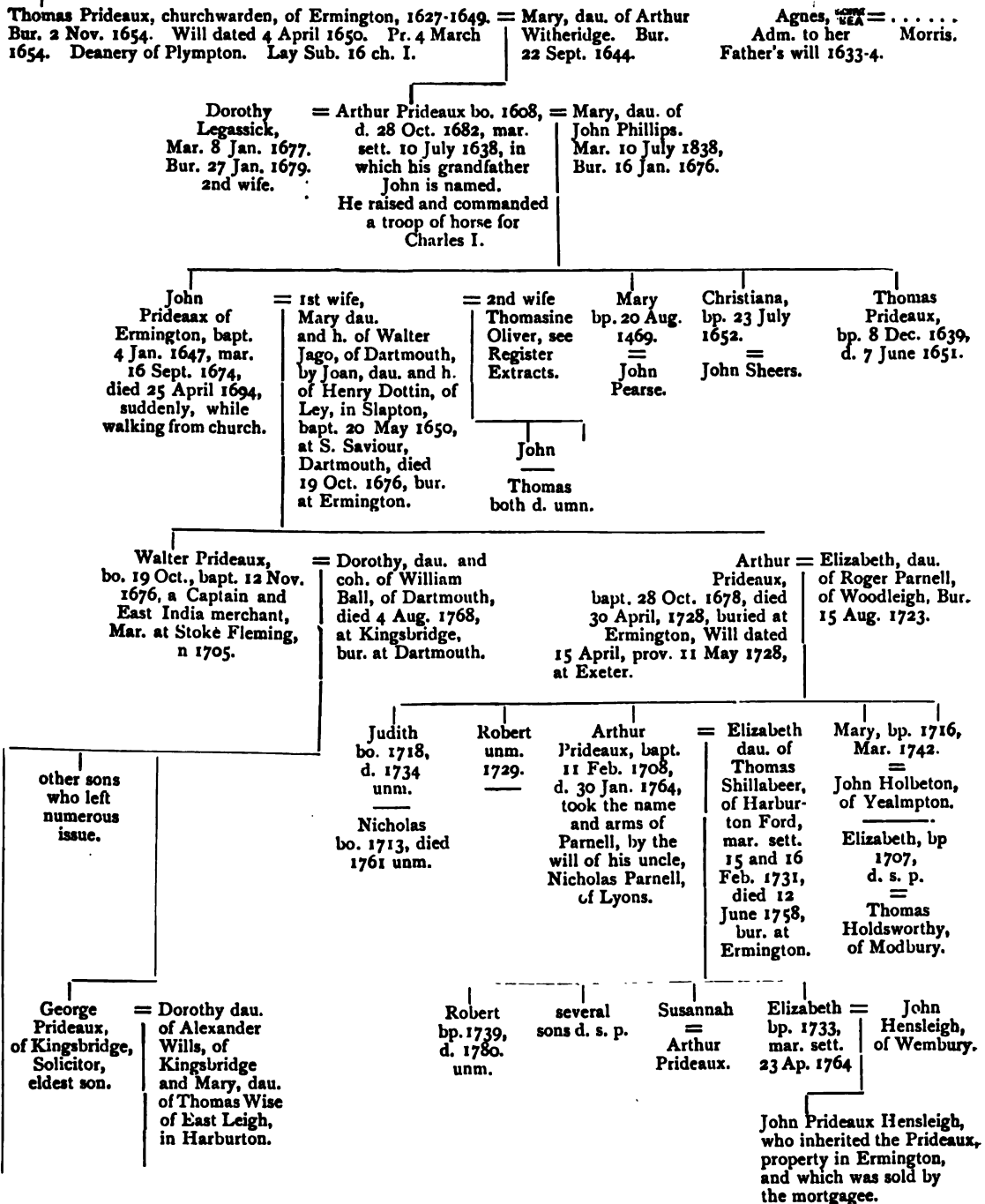
Henry Mason and Henry Stert have granted the said tenements to the said Henry and John Prydaux for the term of twenty-one years, at a rent of 26s. 8d. per annum with powers of distraint, to be held to the said Hugh Prydyaux and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in default to the right heirs of the said Hugh Prydyaux.

Pedes Finum, 42-43 Eliz. (1600),
Mich. Devon.

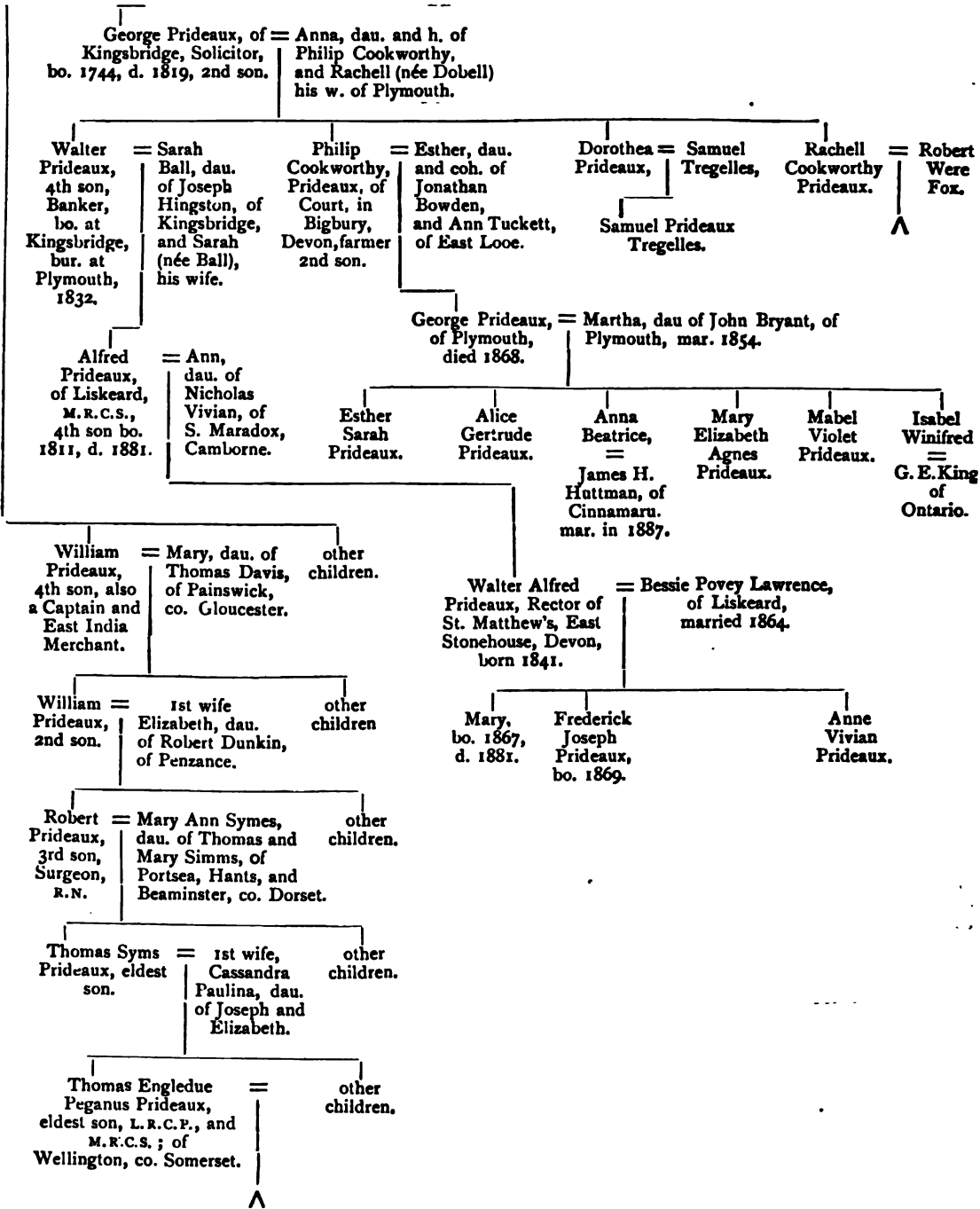
Final agreement between Henry Legaseke, querist, and John Prydyaux, deforciant, concerning one messuage, &c., &c., in Lewyston *alias* Lueeston and Ermington. The said Henry gave the said John £40.

The following is a brief abstract of the pedigree of Prideaux of Ermington, it is intended that a full pedigree shall appear in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*.





ERMINGTON.



CROCKERN TOR, AND THE
ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING, F.S.L.

(Continued from page 12).

BELOW Dartmeet the river runs for some distance through a deep valley, shortly after emerging from which it passes under the arches of New Bridge. A little further down it receives the Webburn, and in Buckland Woods, another tributary called the Ruddy-cleave Water. There are two Webburns, the East and the West, and they unite near Leusdon at a place named Liswell Meet, not very far above where the stream mingles its waters with the Dart. Near the source of the West Webburn a small brook falls into it, known as Grims Lake, flowing from Grims-pound, and very numerous indeed are the mining remains on its banks. The East Webburn, anciently called the Niprell, rises at the head of the Widecombe valley, and passes by Widecombe village. The church of this little moorland settlement is dedicated to St. Pancras, and possesses a tower of fine proportions, which, it is related, was voluntarily erected by some tanners, out of gratitude for the goodly quantity of ore the neighbourhood had yielded. It forms a striking object from the hills around, and is considered to take the first place among the granite towers of the west country, and is of later date than the church itself. There are some finely carved bosses in the roof of the latter, exhibiting fruit and flowers, and according to the late Mr. R. J. King, "many figures which obscurely shadow forth the learning of the Alchemists." Having regard to the reported connection of the edifice with the tanners this is certainly interesting. The streams on the commons eastward of the valley also show numerous signs that the miners have not overlooked them in their search for tin, and

did space permit, a description would not prove uninteresting.

About three miles to the south of Dartmeet, and on very high ground, a stream called the Mardle rises on the borders of the forest, not far from Ryder's Hill, and during a part of its course separates Buckfastleigh Moor from Holne Moor. It has been streamed from its source down to where it leaves the commons, when it enters a wooded valley and flows onward to Buckfastleigh, to fall into the Dart just below that town. A large amount of smelting seems formerly to have been carried on at this place, for in the summer of 1889 the Messrs. Hamlyn, when engaged in building some new works adjoining their factory there, discovered that the whole of the land on which the operations were being conducted, was composed, to the depth of several feet, of slag, of which they removed many hundreds of cartloads when excavating for foundations. This was probably a great smelting work to which the ore for a considerable distance around was brought. Such a very large deposit of slag indicates operations of a most extensive kind, and we can consequently well understand how in the streaming for such a vast quantity of ore among the hills to supply a smelting place such as this, a large quantity of sand and gravel would be carried down the rivers, and it is small wonder therefore that we find old Leland writing that "The River of Derte by Tynne Workes carieth much sand to Totenes Bridge and chokith the Depth of the River downward, and doth much Hurt to Dertmouth Haven."

The Harbourn has its source on Dean Moor, under Parnell's Hill, and close to its springs are some interesting remains, consisting of cairns, hut clusters within enclosing walls, and a fine menhir, of which, as is the case with so many of the Dartmoor antiquities, no mention has ever yet been made. There is much to interest the explorer here, and indeed the whole district extending from

the road across Holne Moor to the Harbourn will well repay investigation.*

The menhir in question is eight feet in height, and three feet nine inches wide at its base, tapering to a width of one foot at the top. It is over a foot thick, and inclines somewhat out of the perpendicular. It is locally known as the Longstone.

The waters of the Harbourn are augmented not far from the source by a little rivulet, and from this point the stream becomes the boundary of the parishes of Brent and Dean. As it leaves the moor it passes the foot of Dockwell Brake, and in the wall of this enclosure may be seen a circular stone of a similar kind to those already noticed at Dockwell Gate and Shipley Brake, near the former of which places we have now arrived, after having made our hasty flight around the moor. In Dockwell Brake is an enclosure two hundred and twenty-five yards in circumference, and which has apparently been resorted to for their supply of stones, by the builders of the wall of the brake. Lying just within this enclosure is another of the circular stones, the immediate neighbourhood, as we have already seen, furnishing a number of examples of these, and that they were intended for mill stones there seems to be little doubt.

This very brief glance at the mining remains on the rivers of Dartmoor must suffice us, and we will therefore now bend our steps to the hill to which many a hardy tinner, in a by-gone day, wended his way to attend the Stannary Parliament.

Probably few more interesting and curious sights have been witnessed on the moor than this assemblage of stannators on Crockern Tor. With no shelter, and in the midst of a wild waste, over which only a few rough tracks

* This statement may seem to conflict with one made in a recent work on the moor which informs us that there is nothing to arrest the attention between Holne and Saddle Bridge, and where it is also intimated that in the district to the westward nothing but a few cairns are to be seen. I regret this, of course, but as my knowledge of Dartmoor is derived, not from flying visits to it, but from a *thorough* exploration, and an *intimate* acquaintance with it of many years, the reader need not hesitate to accept my statement as correct.

existed, they met to frame or amend the laws governing their industry, and to transact such other business as came before them in connection therewith. The court was summoned when the lord warden of the stannaries saw occasion, each of the four stannary towns already mentioned sending twenty-four jurors, to represent the tanners of Devon. The only accommodation provided for them seems to have been seats and a table of granite, with the president's chair, formed of the same durable material, with a corner-stone for the crier of the court.

Carew in his *Survey of Cornwall* refers to the practice of the lord warden summoning juries to discuss important matters pertaining to the stannaries of that county, and Tonkin, his annotator, explains that such was a parliament of tanners, "who," he says, "are generally some of the principal gentlemen of the county; and they choose to themselves as many assistants out of the most discreet and able persons concerned in tin matters, who are called the lower house of convocation."

In a report to the prince's council of the 21st February, 1785, John Thomas, vice-warden of the stannaries from the year 1783, to the year 1812, observes that the tanners parliament is similar to the British in its constitution, the lord warden representing the king; the stannators representing the lords, and the assistants, chosen by the stannators, the commons.* Indeed it has been considered that this ancient tanners' court formed the model for the higher legislative assembly. So many privileges were exercised by the tanners that it led to numbers of persons, without proper foundation for their pretensions, claiming to be such. Notwithstanding the answer to the question of the people of Devon, in their petition to Parliament, in the 50th year of Edward III. (1377), and which has already been noticed, as to whether persons other than tanners were to

* Report on the Laws and Jurisdiction of the Stannaries in Cornwall, p. 11.

enjoy their privileges, that such were intended for "workmen labouring only in the stannaries," it is certain that the designation "tinner" was made to comprehend a great number of persons, as it would afterwards seem that from the proprietor of the works down to the labourer all were such. At a stannary parliament held at Lostwithiel in the 30th year of Elizabeth, convened by Sir Walter Raleigh, the lord warden, tanners were thus defined.

"We find also that there are two sorts of *tanners*; viz., the tin-worker, spalliard, or pyoner, for whose ease the Charters were first granted, *who are properly called tanners*, which spalliard, pyoner, or *tinner*, is not to sue or be sued out of the Courts of the *Stannary*, or drawn to any further jurisdiction for trial of any case whatsoever, except matters touching land, life, or mayhem."

"The second sort of *tanners* are such as have some portion of tin-works, or mine toll-tin, as lords or farmers thereof, or do convert black into white tin, or are necessary for the getting of tin, as colliers, blowers, carpenters, smithes, tin-merchants, and such like, intermeddling with traffic of tin, in consideration that they do keep men to work,—are owners of bounds, or works, or bestow wages, or charges for getting of tin,—are necessary persons, or employ their labour about the tooles, coals, working and smelting of tin. These do enjoy the privileges, that they may sue and implead, be sued or impleaded, in the *Stannary* Courts; and we are of opinion, that they also are freed from all toll, etc., in all markets, etc."*

It will be seen by this that the word "tinner" was made to bear a wide signification, and comprehended all those who were connected in any way with the production, preparation, or marketing of tin. Among these we have, besides those already named, the owners of blowing-houses, their servants, part-owners, owner's tributer, taker, agent or toller, etc.

* *Report, &c.*, p. 38.

The tin-bounder, the renewer, and the keeper of the bounds. The tin-smelter, the waterman, the boll or barrow-man, and the dresser.

The parliament held on Crockern Tor in September, 1494, has already been referred to as the first gathering of the tanners of Devon upon that spot of which there is any mention, though, as we have pointed out, there can be no doubt that this body commenced to meet there at least two centuries earlier. Prince Arthur, as the eldest son of Henry VII., and Duke of Cornwall, possessed the stannaries at the time of this parliament, and established certain ordinances which the tanners neglecting to observe they became liable to penalties. From these, however, they were released by the Charter, or Patent of Pardon, in 1507, having petitioned the king after the prince's death to remove them, and paying to him the sum of a thousand pounds.

(To be continued.)

❖ Original Notes. ❖

The Red Cloak Traditions.—I see Mr. Lane adverts in your last issue to the traditions of French troops "being frightened by the sight of numerous old women dressed in red petticoats or red shawls." He notes Pembroke, Mousehole, and Scilly, as three places and sums up "with what amount of truth I know not." Now if the truth or falsity of this tradition is to be ever established it must be done soon. At Newlyn it was very strong and definite. The place near Penlee was pointed out where the women stood. The man who told me (the late Mr. John Kelynack), must have been a child at the time. Therefore, it almost amounts to contemporary evidence. On the other hand if such a thing happened in or about 1809 it must have got into the newspapers. As to the actual frightening away of the French troops that will not hold water. The troops of Napoleon I. were not so easily frightened by red coats. But the historical question is—did women in red cloaks gather on these places *e.g.* Penlee, near Mousehole, and thereby give rise to the story, when the French fleet sailed away? The fact that it occurs in both Pembroke and Mousehole does not decrease the probability. The fact that Pembroke people did this, might induce Newlyn and Mousehole people to imitate them. I have heard a similar story at Plymouth. Ilford, Essex. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

The Great Storm at Plymouth in 1824.—I am glad to see the printed account of this great storm, reproduced in the *Western Antiquary*. I have heard traditions of that storm in my childhood. It was probably the most destructive in Plymouth during this century. Cannot further details be drawn from the newspapers of the day? It would be interesting to collect them and compare them with accounts of other storms, e.g. the great blizzard. In the earlier volumes of the *Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society* there are some interesting papers on climatic and meteorological events in the Land's End district in the middle of this century. Students of the subject may there find interesting and forgotten facts.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Ilford, Essex.

* * *

Plymouth Records.—Your valued correspondent, *Wyvern Gules*, opens incidentally a most important question. Ought not the records of Plymouth up to at least 1688 be published? They must be of considerable importance to English history, seeing what an important rôle Plymouth took in the Armada, the colonization of America, and the Civil Wars. Surely they would soon repay the expense of publication:

Ilford, Essex.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

The Decay of Exeter Castle Wall.—The lectures on "Plants, Soils, and Animals, given at Bideford in connection with the Devon County Council Technical Education Scheme, were brought to a close on Friday evening. The Mayor of Bideford (Mr. R. Dymond) presided, and during the evening presented prizes and certificates to the successful students in the recent examination. The lecturer, Mr. G. B. Burch, B.A., referred at some length to the decay of Exeter Castle wall. All along the wall, to the height of about three or four feet above the ground, there was a long line of decay. It was suggested that this was due to the damp, but on piercing the stone—a kind of Bath stone—with a steel instrument, he found it contained millions and millions of microbes, and that the stone was gradually powdering away in consequence of their attacks. He had taken a sample of the powder, and found that the microbes, although very small, consisted in some cases of three or four joints, some again only having one joint. At present he was unable to say to what *genus* they belong, or to assign the cause of the decay, but no doubt after further experiments, which would include the artificial growing of microbes taken from the wall, and which would probably occupy two or three months, he would be able to say something definite on the subject, as well as to suggest a chemical substance that, when applied, would quickly destroy them.—A large lantern slide was exhibited shewing the form, colour, and general characteristics of the microbe.—*Western Morning News*, April 11th, 1892.

The Old Cornish Gaol, at Launceston.—The following description of the old County Gaol, at Launceston, destroyed just fifty years ago, was furnished me by Mr. T. H. Langman, builder, of that town, who remembers it well:

"On the ground floor was a range of five cells, 9 × 8, and a kitchen, about 20 feet square, was situated in the left wing on the southern side. The court was about 30 feet wide, and the length of the kitchen and cells, with 4 feet to the entrance to the yard. From the Castle Dyke to the Gaol was N.E. The entrance from the Governor's apartments was about 9 feet wide, over a stone staircase of 16 steps, where the bell-rope was fixed to time meals, and prisoners to go to rest. On the left hand side was the men's cells, but the condemned cells (4 in all) were on the right hand side under the women's apartments, large iron rings being fixed in the floors for the purpose of chaining criminals to. In the females' apartments above were also 4 cells. The women's yard was about 40 × 20. There were frequently at the time of a gaol delivery from 4 to 5 prisoners in a cell, and if the prison was 'overcrowded,' the Dark House was cleared for the accommodation of prisoners. John Mules was governor until his death in 1803, and was succeeded by Christopher Mules, his son, who held it until 1826, when he died, and was followed in turn by his son, another Christopher Mules, who held the office until the abolition of the gaol as a place of detention in 1830, when he was transferred to Bodmin Gaol as a warder. The gaol buildings were finally demolished about the year 1842, immediately after the wall had been built surrounding the Castle grounds, the widow of Christopher Mules, holding possession until the demolition. In the time of John Mules, the prisoners used to be taken to Launceston Church for spiritual consolation. The outer walls of the Gaol were about 22 feet in height. The old door now standing on the late Mr. Ching's property, at the entrance to Hendra, in the Western Road, formerly belonged to the Gaol, and was the door that led from the females' wards, and through which all criminals passed who were tried at the assizes. Until recently there was another of the old gaol doors in Werrington Park, but that is now demolished. There was an entrance from Castle Dyke at the back of the present Wesleyan Chapel to the Gaol, commonly called 'Sting-nettle Lane.' Over the entrance to the Gaol was a sign-board to the effect that there was 'no admittance except by an order from the sheriff or a magistrate.'"

London

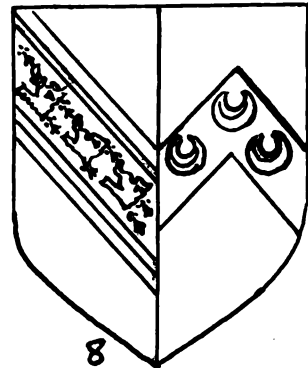
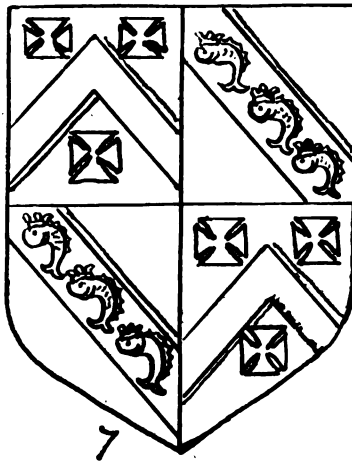
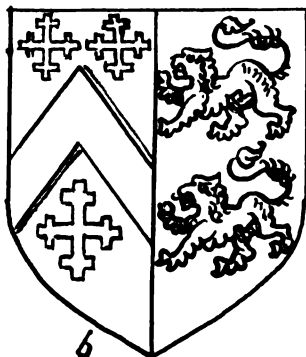
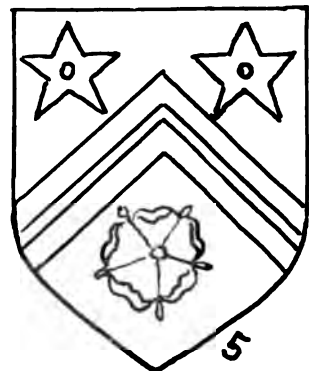
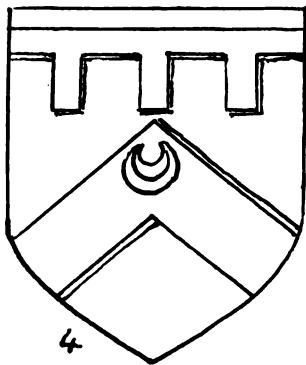
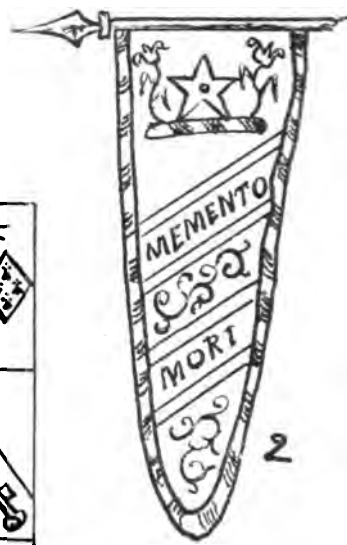
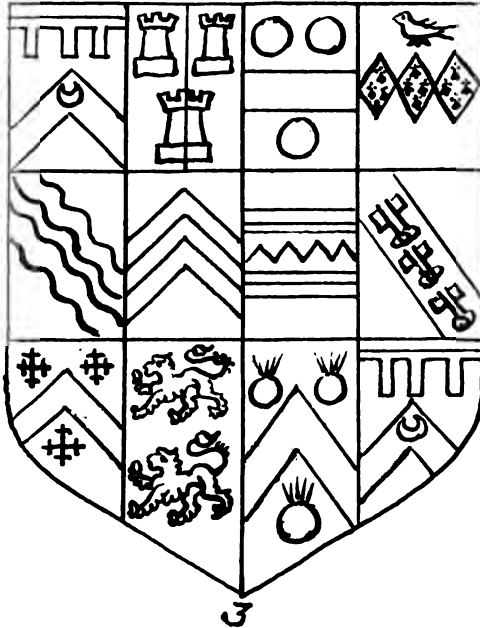
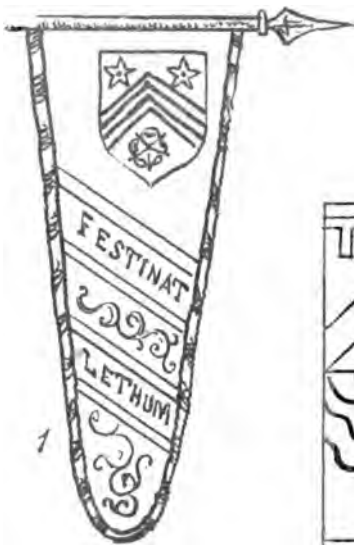
ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

Dated Houses &c. in Plymouth.—I have just noticed the fact that one of the large double fronted houses in Moon Street has the date upon it, as follows:—On the second floor there are five windows, and each has a shield above it, bearing the date 1707. The removal of the ivy from the southern garden wall of the brick houses at the lower corner of Charles churchyard in Green Street, has revealed a stone in which the date 1801 is cut.

A PLYMOTHIAN.

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A. J. del.

Pl. II

Constables of Launceston Castle.—The following extract from the recently published *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III.*, summarising (p. 455) a "privy seal" (3 Edward III., Part II., Membrane 14) adds a previously unknown name to the list of Launceston's Castellans:—

"1329, Grant for life, to Ralph, son of Peter Burdet, Nov. 2. for his services to queen Isabella and the Kenilworth king, of the reversion, if he survive his father, of the custody of the castle and prison of Lanceneton, Cornwall, or sooner if his father, who is stricken in years and feeble, choose to yield it to him.

By p.s."

It would appear, however, that Ralph Burdet did not actually become Constable, for in the Roll of the Seisin, taken on May 5, 11 Edward III. (1337), it is recorded that John Moneroun, then member for Launceston, "claims to have, for the term of his life, by Charter of the lord John [of Eltham,] lately Earl of Cornwall, which the lord the King confirmed to him, the custody and constableness of the Castle, and of the Park there; to receive yearly for that custody 20 marks at the feasts of the Nativity of the Lord, of Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael, by equal portions, together with all other things which Peter Burdet, lately Constable there, received for the aforesaid Constableness" (R. & O. B. Peter, *History of Launceston*, p. 249). According to the authority just quoted (p. 244), Peter Burdet was Constable in 1307.

For the sake of completeness, I would add the official record of the last three appointments to the Constableness:—

1843: The *London Gazette* of August 1, 1843, contained the following: "Duchy of Cornwall, August 1, 1843. Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Privy Seal of the Prince of Wales, granting to the Most Noble Hugh Duke and Earl of Northumberland, the office of Constable of the Castle of Launceston, in the county of Cornwall."

1847: Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, having died on February 11, 1847, the following notice appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 1: "Duchy of Cornwall, Somerset-House, May 28, 1847. The Most Noble Algernon Duke and Earl of Northumberland has been appointed Constable of the Castle of Launceston, in the county of Cornwall."

1883: Although Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, died on February 12, 1865, no successor in the Constableness was appointed until eighteen years later (see letter from the late Mr. George Wilmshurst, then Secretary to the Duchy of Cornwall, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, January 24, 1883). The new appointment was that of Sir Hardinge Giffard, at that time member for Launceston,

and now, as Baron Halsbury, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; and it was announced in the *London Gazette* of January 19, 1883, in the following terms: "The Prince of Wales's Council Chamber, Buckingham Gate, January 19, 1883. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Knt., Q.C., M.P., to be Constable of Launceston Castle."

For the terms under which the appointment was held in the last century, see A. F. Robbins, *Launceston Past and Present*, pp. 264-65, and by Lord Halsbury, R. and O. B. Peter, *History of Launceston*, pp. 244-5.

London.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

Ermington (PLATE II.)—1 and 2, the two sides of a funeral pennon of Sweet: 3 Quarterly, 1 Prideaux: *Arg. on a chev. sa. a crescent for diff., in chief a label of three points gu.* 2 Treverbyn: *Per pale arg. and gu. three towers counterchanged.* 3 Addeston: *Arg. a fess gu. betw. three ogresses.* 4 Gifford: *Sa. three lozenges conjoined in fess erm in chief a martlet for diff.* 5 Brewer: *Gu. two bends wavy or.* 6 Esse: *Arg. two chevrons sa.* 7 Hugworthy: *Arg. a fess per fess indent sa. and vert cotised counterchanged.* 8 Spencer: *Arg. on a bend sa. six keys or two, two and two adorsed, the bows interlaced.* 9 Jago: *Or. a chev. betw. three crosses crosslet sa.* 10 Dottin: *Sa. two lions pass. arg.* 11 Ball: *Arg. a chev. gu. betw. three bomb shells exploding ppr. 12 as 1.*

4 Prideaux. 5 Sweet (see page 5). 6 Rich imp. Dottin (see page 3). 7, 1 and 4 Snook. 2 and 3 Rolt. 8 Edgcombe imp. Hodge (see page 93).

A. J. JEWERS.

* * * Queries. * * *

71.—**Rev. Mr. Berry and Dr. Remmett.**—Upon the age-stained flyleaf of a copy of Dr. J. Huxham's "Essay on Fevers" (London, 1767), in the Free Public Library, Plymouth, the following interesting memento appears, doubtless in the handwriting of the worthy Plymouth physician himself, noticed once and again in these columns.—"This book was given me by the Rev. Mr. Berry as a memorial of his deceased son my worthy much esteemed friend Jas. Waldron Berry who died April 19th 1772 æt 23. R. B. REMMETT." Will any of your readers throw a little more light upon this touching relationship?
FRANC PLUME.

Plymouth.

* * *

72.—**Rowe, of Clyst St. George.**—I shall be glad to know where I can find a pedigree of this family.

Leyton.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

73.—**Lee (Ebford, co. Devon).**—Arms were granted this family in 1759.—Gu. two bars or, over all a bend eng. vair, in chief an eagle displayed of the second. Crest, a bear sejant ppr. muzzled and chained or. They were settled in Ebford in Henry VIII.'s reign. Is there any pedigree of the family in existence?

Leyton, Essex.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

* * *

74.—**Coney Cliff, Plymouth Sound.**—In an account of a shipwreck which took place in Plymouth Sound in 1811, it is asserted that the ship went on shore under Coney Cliff. Evidence points to the fact that it was not far from Mount Batten; is it therefore probable that Jenny Cliff is intended, or is the other name known in that locality?

Plymouth.

G. H. INSKIP.

* * *

75.—**Bond, of Halwell.**—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* kindly inform me who the Mr. Bond, of Halwell, counsellor, was, that is named as a trustee on William Duncombe's will (the founder of Duncombe's Lectureship, King'sbridge), and whether the John Bond who is named therein as a witness to the signature of the said William Duncombe is the same person.

What was meant by the term counsellor? Or to what name does it correspond at the present time? And was Halwell the name of the village of that name or the house situated in the parish of South Pool? The will is dated April 20th, 1891.

Plymouth.

P. G. B.

* * *

76.—**Lyle Family.**—In my genealogical inquires I have traced my Lyle ancestry to a Samuel Lyle who married circa 1670, a Janet Knox, in the vicinity of Larne, in co. Antrim, Ireland. Traditions from some in Ireland who are descended from this couple, say that the Lyles of this particular family came to Ireland from England, and that in their time were *Unitarians*. The later generations have been mainly *Presbyterians*.

My theory is, that among the colonists induced from England to settle on his lands in co. Antrim, by Lord Chichester (who had much to do in the settlement of Antrim early in the seventeenth century), were some Lyles from his native county, Devonshire. The lands occupied by the Lyles appear to have been of those belonging to him. Possibly, there may be some list of those colonizing under Chichester, and my desire is to ascertain, if possible, if any of the family of Lyle, in Devonshire, went to Ireland. The arms of this family, which would furnish a clue, have not been ascertained.

I am desirous of tracing my pedigree still further, and will defray any expense attending an inquiry through the medium of the *Western Antiquary*, which I find in the library of the *Long Island Historical Society*, in Brooklyn,

New York, of which I am a member. A number of Lyle families in this country trace to Devonshire, in the vicinity of Launceston and Okehampton.

OSCAR K. LYLE.

212, Produce Exchange, New York City, N.Y.

* * *

77.—**Mannington Family.**—I am desirous of obtaining some information respecting this family, and particularly of that branch of it which settled in Sussex in the 17th century. The name is variously spelt. See former query 62, in the *Western Antiquary*, vol. xi.

AUGUSTUS MANNINGTON.

New House, Northiam S.O., Sussex.

* * *

78.—**Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew.**—Is it known who is the author of the above. I think I have seen a statement respecting it in some recent publication, but should be glad if any of your readers can furnish me with correct information?

CURIOUS.

* * *

79.—**The Apparition (a Poem).**—I have lately become possessed of a little tract with the above title, "Printed in the year MDCCX, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. On the title page is written the name "J. GAY," as if this were the author's name. As I have never met with the work in connection with the writings of John Gay, I should be glad to know what authority (if any) there is for this statement. May it be the work of another man who used the name "Mr. Gay" as a *nom-de-plume*?

DEVONIENSIS.

* * *

80.—**Books in the Devonshire Dialect.**—Will any of your readers kindly refer me to the best, or any works, in the Devonshire dialect. I know those of "Nathan Hogg," but am anxious to obtain others, as well as a work for Devonshire, similar to Dr. Jago's "Cornish Grammar."

Plymouth.

G. T. B.

* * *

81.—**The Saints of Cornwall.**—Cornwall is a land of Saints, and amongst its place-names are many not to be found in the Roman Catholic Calendar. Can anyone refer me to a work where I shall find a complete list of the Cornish Saints, and also information respecting the persons whose names they bear.

S. S.

* * Replies. * *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other "Replies" does not in any way commit us to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—EDITOR.]

Soady Family (*W.A.* xi., p. 126).—I copy the following from *The Star* newspaper, dated August 13th, 1801. It probably refers to the *William Soady*, described

as General Merchant, at Plymouth, and Contractor to H.M. Navy and Dockyard, at one time a man of some wealth.

"Notice to Creditors.

The Creditors of *William Soady* of Plymouth Dock in Devon, Tallow Chandler, who showed him great kindness and indulgence in the beginning of the year 1793, by accepting 10s. in the pound on their debts, and giving him discharges for the whole, are hereby respectfully informed, that he is now enabled and willing to pay them the remaining 10s. in the pound on their several debts; and all such creditors are requested to apply for payment to the said William Soady at Plymouth Dock; at the Banking House of Messrs. Culme and Co., Plymouth; or to Messrs. Branton, Ward, and Day, Merchants, London."

This extract may interest your correspondent, and I shall be pleased to let him have sight of the old newspaper, if he desires it.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Plymouth.

* * *

The Oldest Leat Map (*IV.A. xi., qy. 63, p. 122*).—The oldest map in possession of the Plymouth authorities was tendered in evidence and reproduced in the Parliamentary Reports. By it the present is the original course, crossing "the Stonehouse Lane," which then included Frankfort Street, and continuing on to Mill Bay. Drake's mills formed part of the design and were built on the course of the leat. It is a mistake of the Plymouth historian to say the leat entered Sutton Pool in April and was diverted to work a new mill in Mill Lane, which ground corn at Michaelmas following. Our fathers were not bereft of their senses, the additional water power served their old mills at Mill Bay, and when the leat was planned, its two ends were planned also, and the sites of the mills as well, most probably.

Our historian having been so positive about Sutton Pool, now trims his mistake by quoting a mythical map which may contain the Warleigh Mill Leat also. He has borrowed, evidently, from the Rev. Erskine Risk's paper, a part of Cecil's map of the leat and left the leat out, calling it a "plot by Spry," on no authority, p. 40. It might be a plot by Adams.

In his first edition of the *History of Plymouth* (p. 37), the author styles Drake "the typical Englishman of the age." After his notorious change of front he styled Hawkins "the typical Englishman." As each man could not be "the typical" man I turned to the new edition to see how the author got over his dilemma. At page 47 he now says Drake "was held the typical Englishman." I suppose he means so held by Drake's contemporaries, then why contradict those who knew better than himself? In this edition Robert Lampen, the day labourer at 14d. a day, is still the engineer of the leat. The agreement with Drake about "pilchards," is still an agreement about

the leat. The fictitious "composition" and payment of £300 to Drake still figure as realities as they might have figured with some prior to the recovery of the Receiver's accounts. However, as the Plymouth history was published by subscription, its sale did not altogether depend on its accuracy, and the errors were not unmitigated evils. But for them the state secrets about Hawkins's peculations would have remained secrets. The British Museum and Cecil maps of the leat would not have been brought to light to expose the Warleigh Mill myth. Nor would the important part played by the tanners have been known, nor the disparity between the municipal pecuniary resources and the costs defrayed by Sir Francis Drake, nor many other corrections *qua nunc perscribere longum est.* RESPONDENS.

SIR GEORGE NICHOLLS.*

AT page 160 of your issue for June, 1891, you ask for information regarding (among others), Sir George Nicholls. The question has the more interest for me, as I was named after him, and this accident, together with my own Cornish birth and descent, and my having also been named after another distinguished man, Sir Jasper Nicolls, then Commander-in-Chief, in India, early turned my thoughts towards this country and influenced my after life.

George Nicholls served for some time in the Indian Navy, but retired after a few years. This, at least, is my belief. I am now unable to verify. My connection with that eminent Cornishman is merely in name. His first and principal work, "The History of the English Poor Law" was published in 1854, by John Murray. This was supplemented two years later by "The History of the Irish Poor Law," and "The History of the Scotch Poor Law." These works are the outcome of great research; by a great-hearted man, below the surface of those more attractive events which, not long ago, passed current as the sole history of a nation. George Nicholls married in 1813, Harriet, daughter of Brough Maltby, Esquire, of Skelton, co. Notts. I understand she was an heiress. The name, Maltby, has, I think for generations been connected with the Madras Civil Service. He was made K.C.B. for his eminent public services as Poor Law Commissioner and Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

In the introduction to his first work, in 1854, he wrote with modesty—"The Author is aware of the onerous nature of the duty he thus imposes on himself, and there are circumstances which might well excuse his undertaking it, but he is encouraged to do so by the hope of producing a work which may be useful and which his

* We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the genealogical details in this article, as we have been unable to obtain the author's corrections to the proof.—EDITOR.

long and intimate connection with Poor Law Administration, both before and since the passing of the Amendment Act, seems to require from him, now that his retirement from Official labour affords him leisure for the task. If in adverting to that measure he shall be led to speak of himself in connection with anything that was done, he entreats that it may be attributed solely to his wish to place before the reader the facts as they actually occurred, which he would not in every instance be able to do, if all allusion to himself were omitted."

Again, in November, 1856, he wrote, "The part that was assigned to me, first in the framing of the Irish Poor Law, and then in its introduction, seems to render any apology for my undertaking to write its history unnecessary. Although failing health and advancing years had compelled me to retire from the public service, I thought that I might still be usefully employed in recording the circumstances under which the law was established, and the events attending its administration; and I am most thankful for having been enabled to undertake the task, and for being permitted to bring it to a conclusion. It is true that for the last nine years I have not been immediately connected with the Irish Poor Law, but I have, nevertheless, continued to watch its progress with the greatest solicitude, and have spared no pains to obtain information as to its working. I could indeed hardly have failed to do this, after the part I had taken in the framing of the measure, even without reference to the heavy trials through which the Irish people have passed, and which obtained for them universal sympathy and commiseration. If such was the general feeling with regard to Ireland in its season of trial, it will readily be believed that mine could not have formed an exception; and in the authorship of the present work, I may therefore, I trust, venture to claim credit, not only on account of my connection with the origin and introduction of the law, but also for having attended to its subsequent progress and acquired such a knowledge of its operation and results as to warrant the undertaking."

"A history of the Irish Poor Law, explaining its origin and the principles on which it was founded, together with an account of its progress and the effects of its application would, it might reasonably be supposed, afford information that must be generally useful—that it would be useful to the administrators of the law, can hardly admit of doubt. Such a history would place before them, in a complete and regular series, all that it would be necessary for them to know, and all that ought to be borne in mind, in order that the examples of the past may prepare them for promptly dealing with the present, or for anticipating the future. The following work has been framed chiefly with this view; and I can only say that I have earnestly endeavoured to make it sufficient for the purpose, without any other wish or object than that it should prove useful in a cause to which during several years my best energies

were devoted, and to the furtherance of which I could no longer contribute in any other way."

At page 129 of the Irish Poor Law History, we read "The author being at that time (January 21st, 1836), a member of the English Poor Law Commission"—submitted "suggestions" for Ireland, which became the basis of the Poor Law system for that country. At page 360, vol. ii., "English Poor Law History," he describes the unpopularity of the Commissioners at that time everywhere—accused of being heartless tyrants; unfeeling theorists; "concentrated icicles"; those three "bushaws of Somerset House." It was in the main those three much abused Commissioners who brought about almost a revolution in the national treatment of pauperism, gradually raising the condition of the poor and relieving to a great extent those who have to support the less fortunate and less thrifty.

I have perhaps tired you; perhaps, on the contrary I have interested you in the life and life-work of a great public servant, a Cornishman by descent—one whose biography might reward your further research. I copy from Burke's *Landed Gentry*, at second-hand—I know not from what edition.

"NICHOLLS, OF CULVERLANDS.

"Solomon Nicholls, Esq., of Culverlands, co. Berks, born 5 March 1786, married February 1816, Charlotte Cornish, third daughter of the Honble. John Hector Cherry, Member of Council, at Bombay, and by her had issue, i. Charlotte, married to Daniel White, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, ii. Harriet, married to Lieut.-Col. Butterworth, C.B., Deputy-Quartermaster-General, of the Madras Army, iii. Emma, iv. Caroline Maria.

Mr. Nicholls, married secondly, Marianne, third daughter of Thomas Andrews Minchin, Esq., of the Grove, co. Hants. Mr. Nicholls went to India in the Civil Service of the East India Company on the Madras Establishment, and was for many years a Judge in one of the higher Courts of Judicature in that Presidency.

Lineage.—This family is descended from a Cornish stock of considerable antiquity, etc., etc., elsewhere. Trezeife, in the parish of Madern* was likewise the seat of a member of the Nicholls family, who bore the same arms as that of Trewane, and must have been an offset from that house at a remote period, as it had been seated at Trezeife long anterior to the time of Elizabeth, during whose reign Nicholls, of Trezeife, married a daughter of Fleming, of Landithy, by which marriage he became possessed of the tithes of Madern parish. In the time of Charles II., William Nicholls, of Trezeife, married Eliza [Jane,] one of the daughters and coheir of Col. Wm. Godolphin, of Trewarveneth, in the parish of St. Paul, by whom he had several sons. From an elegant monument to his memory in Madern Church, it appears that John, the elder, died in 1714, leaving a daughter and three sons, from the

* Where the name "Madern" occurs, in Burke's account, read "Madron."—EDITOR.

youngest descended Dr. Francis (Nicholls), Physician to George II., and from the eldest descended William Nicholls, of Trereife, who had an only son, William John Godolphin Nicholls, who died unmarried in 1815.**

The second son of William Nicholls and Eliza Godolphin, Phillip Nicholls, Esq., married a daughter of William Praed, Esq., of Trevethoe, in the parish of Lelant, and by her he had a son, William Nicholls, Esq., who married Laurence, and at his decease left three sons, i. Richard, married Mary Smith, of St. Keverne, and had with three daughters a son, Richard Nicholls, Esq., of Lannar, in the parish of St. Anthony, Meneage, who is believed to be the only male descendant now resident in Cornwall of this once numerous family; ii. Solomon; iii. William. The second son, Solomon Nicholls, Esq., married Grace, daughter of John Nicholas, Esq., of Trewithen, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Sandys, Esq., of Lanarth, and by her had six children, of whom John died without leaving issue; the youngest, William, of Trebah, in the parish of Constantine, died unmarried, and the eldest, Solomon Nicholls, Esq., married in 1780, his cousin Jane, daughter of George Millet, Esq., of Helston, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sampson Sandys, Esq., of Lanarth and Grugith. Of this marriage two sons survive, viz. :—i. Sir George Nicholls, of London, Poor Law Commissioner, who married in 1813, Harriett, daughter of Brough Maltby, Esq., of Skelton, co. Notts., by whom he has, with seven daughters, one son, Henry George. ii. Solomon Nicholls, Esq., now of Culverlands, Berks. Arms: Sa. three pheons argent. Crest: a cubit arm, ppr. holding a bow or, stringed arg. Motto: *Fide sed cui viat.*"

The Sandys Family, of Lanarth, in St. Keverne, were much connected with India. I think also there have been several Millets in my service (Bengal Civil Service), as well as Penzance Battens, cousins of the Millets. Relationship and family interest very likely led young George Nicholls to enter the Indian Navy—and this again may well have led to his marriage with Miss Maltby. Of course, one hardly expects accuracy in the pages of Burke—at any rate in his older editions. I have quoted him at length in order to point out some of his mistakes.

You see these three descents of Solomons hang on to the old Trereife family through a William, son of Phillip, son of William Nicholls and *Eliza* Godolphin. I append in family descent form Burke's assertions. The following notes are from the Madron Parish Registers. The family before and for some time after the year 1609, was known more by the name of Trereife than by that of Nicholls. Thomas, son of Raw (*i.e.* Ralph) Trereife, died in 1585.

* His mother remarried Rev. C. V. Le Grice.—G. J. N.

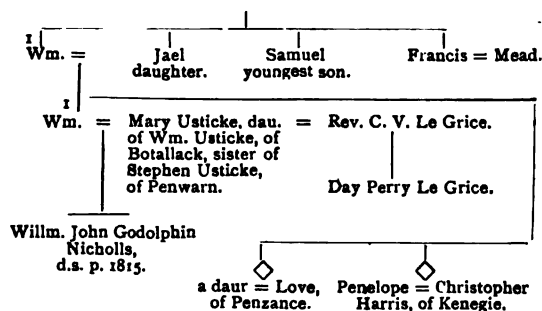
Another Thomas Treve was buried in 1586. Robert, son of Thomas Treve, buried 1598. Robert Trereife, buried 2 May, 1598, and Agnes, wife of Robert Trereife was buried in 1600. In 1611, Walter Treffe married Margaret. Probably this was Walter Nicholls, Town Clerk of Liskeard in 1620. In 1608, Robert, son of Mr. William Trereiffe was buried. In 1598, Robert Nicolls married one Barbara. In 1590, William Trereiffe, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Flemynge.

[THE PEDIGREE IS HELD OVER.]

We thus see the family already numerous. The Flemings were of well established position. Of course I am not in a position to maintain that the parish registers are complete, and any member of the Trereife family may have been born and registered or may have married or died out of the parish, or may have been registered under the name of Nicholls, Nicholas, or Nickles, all three names of common occurrence in the early Madron registers. But putting aside such chances, I show on a separate sheet.

It is most distinctly stated in the registers that Phillip iv. was daughter, not son, to William, who married *Jane* Godolphin. Burke again is wrong in calling her *Elisa* Godolphin. William Nicholls, of Trereife, assuredly married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Godolphin, sister and eventual coheir of Col. Wm. Godolphin, of Trewarveneth, in Paul parish. Again in the next generation, iii. a Phillip was a girl. It is improbable in the highest degree that there was a son Philip in either generation as well as a daughter named Phillipa or Philippa or Phillippa living at the same time. John Nicholls iv. a was first a solicitor in London, and afterwards a barrister, Middle Temple. He married a daughter of John Foote, solicitor, of Tregony (afterwards of Lambesso), by *Jael* Avery. This name Jael I take from my late brother's MSS. *Samuel* is a name of the Foote family, *e.g.* *Sam*, the great comedian. John Nicholls, of Trereife, "increased the paternal estate" and "retired" to Trereife. His "sumptuous" monument was erected by his youngest son Samuel and his daughter Jael (see *Lake's Parochial History—Madron*). There were two other sons. My brother's MSS.—my brother as a solicitor had access to family papers regarding litigation I think the Foote property,—shows them as born in London. He gives William as the eldest, Francis as the second, not as Burke has it, the youngest. This would be the physician to George II. He married a daughter of "the celebrated Dr. Mead. My brother gives for Francis, born 1699. Exon., Oxon., 1714. M.D. 1729. F.R.S. and F.R.C.P., 1730. Died 1778.

My brother's MSS. gives in the next generation issue of William Nicholls, eldest son of John Nicholls and ——— Foote, thus:—



Nicholls is a very common name throughout Cornwall. I have found no evidence to connect the Trereife and Trewane families. There were people of this name in St. Keverne. So also in St. Ives, the heiress of James Nicholls, married Glynn, and on account of that marriage quartered sable 3 pheons argent, just as was used by the Trereife, the Trewane, the Glamorgan family of Merthyr Mawr and Tredunnock, the Northampton family of Hardwicke, and others. I think Sir George Nicholls came from a very respectable St. Keverne family, connected like the Sandys, Millett, and Batten families with India. I am no authority on such subjects, but I like evidence. I do not think the connection of Sir George Nicholls' family with that of Trereife proved, and I fear that in every instance the name Phillipp in the registers belongs to a female. The surname Nicholls is or was so common in the West of Cornwall, and again in the Camelford country it is very difficult to trace descents. In the Camelford country, Nicholl of Penrose and Nicholls of Trewane lived barely a mile apart. No relationship can be established by evidence. A local tradition assigns the building of the two mansions to two brothers. This I can show, I think, to be baseless as the traditions of many of the Rajput clans around me—"Two brothers" come up again and again.

Then there was another family in a third contiguous parish, Nicholls of Bedween in St. Teath, hardly two miles from Trewane in St. Kew, barely three miles from Penrose in St. Tudy. I have not been able to prove any connection.

Go further down to my own parish, St. Columb Major. In 1601 we have Phillippe, daughter of Thomas Nicholls, *alias* Mantallen, and others with that *alias*—distinct from a contemporary family of Nicholls. So at the present time, my own family, of Trekaning, has no early connection with St. Columb at all—and there is another family of the same name wholly unconnected with us. My own family came long ago to St. Columb Minor from Perranzabuloe—there again I have found a second family, probably distinct, of Nicholls, *alias* Trefallance. My progenitor was of Rosanvale.

So contemporary with the family of Nicholls of Trereife in Madron was another Nicholls, *alias* Trevello, of Trevello, in Gulval. I remember a notion of my grandfather that he was descended from the St. Kew family of Nicholls of Trewane. I can find no foundation for it. I think the connection of the family of Sir George Nicholls with that of Trereife to be equally hypothetical. I have never myself come across any of the *Illyd* Nicholl family of Glamorganshire, but my sister (Mrs. Sutherland) told me one of them mentioned to her a family tradition that they also came originally from Cornwall. They use for crest, a Cornish chough. I think the legend is hypothetical, originating probably in the use of the arms, Sable, 3 pheons argent. But then, these arms are also borne by the Northampton family of Sir Augustine Nicholls of Foxton and Hardwicke, and I think, by the family of Nicholls of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. They are certainly used by the family of Sir Jasper Nicolls (name always spelt without the 'h'), who derive from Arran in Scotland, and are now represented in Ireland, Canada, and India. The heralds who assigned the arms have also been good enough to supply a common pre-conquest ancestor, Nigel De Albini, an "old Nick" for all who want one.

I remember some twelve years ago seeing in a Court Directory, Lady Nicholls's residence as Hyde Park Street, London (I give this from memory). I hope these indications will enable you to find out, should you care to make further inquiry, all that you may require for a biography of a Cornishman who did very good work in his official life. I can hardly imagine his having written poetry—suffering and poverty were the great themes of his life-work,* together with their prudential alleviation and systematic treatment. "General" Booth's name is now cried up to the sky—but I think the work of him after whom I was named will endure far longer than that of the nine day peripatetic wonder who lectured at Benares a fortnight ago.

GEORGE JASPER NICHOLLS.

Benares, India, January 29th, 1892.

SUBSCRIBERS

are reminded that the Subscription to the *Western Antiquary* is due in advance, they will therefore oblige by sending the amounts for the current and past series to the Editor as promptly as possible. The 12th series begins in July.

W. H. K. WRIGHT.

* Sir George Nicholls certainly wrote rhyme, as Mr. G. B. Millett, of Penzance, has some of his MS. in his possession.—EDITOR.

"Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

The Somerset Religious Houses and their Suppression.
By W. A. J. ARCHBOLD, B.A., LL.B. Cambridge:
University Press, 1892.

THIS volume forms one of a valuable series of works known as "Cambridge Historical Essays," and is the Prince Consort Prize Dissertation for 1890. The author has consulted all the best works upon this interesting subject, and has, in addition quoted largely from official documents at the Record Office and at the British Museum. Such a work is of the highest importance to the reading public of the West of England, as it gives concisely and clearly the grounds for the suppression of the Monasteries by King Henry VIII., the issues then at stake, and the benefits which were supposed to be conferred upon the community at large. The copious correspondence taken from the State Papers is of the greatest possible interest and value, and forms the most important feature in the book.

History of Lower and Upper Heyford. Compiled by J. C. BLOMFIED, M.A., Rector of Launton and Rural Dean.
London: Stock, 1892.

The Rev. J. C. Blomfield has, in this important work, given us another instalment (Part vi.) of his account of the "Deanery of Bicester": and the present issue is quite equal in interest and value to those which have preceded it. There is evidence of deep research on every page, and we may say that as a learned historical work it possesses great value. As a general description of Oxfordshire in early times, the work is especially valuable, but its chief interest centres in the "Two Fords of the River Cherwell" fully described in the Introductory Chapter. Our space will not permit of our entering minutely into the merits of the work, but we trust that we have said enough to commend it to the notice of our antiquarian readers and to students of history generally.

An Account of the Honorary Freedom of the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull. With Portraits. By T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE. Hull, 1891.

This is an interesting work, inasmuch as it places upon record a phase of municipal history and custom which has of late, except in a few notable instances, been allowed to lapse. It is to the credit, therefore of the Corporation of Hull that they have recently revived the custom of conferring the honorary freedom of their ancient

borough upon several persons of distinction, who have rendered eminent services to the town. The first to receive this mark of appreciation was the Marquess of Ripon, the High Steward of Hull (in 1885), and in 1890, the same distinction was conferred upon Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., and Henry John Atkinson, M.P., both of whom have done good service to the town. The speeches on the occasion are given in extenso, and the portraits of the gentlemen named, with others, adorn the volume, and are the work of the author.

Australian Essays. By FRANCIS ADAMS. London:
Griffith Farran & Co., 1892.

In this volume we have a series of well-written papers dealing with Australian life and Australian characters. Chief amongst the essays we would name that on Gordon the Australian poet; then we have a very interesting article on Melbourne and her civilization; another on Sydney; and yet another on "The Salvation Army." The style of these papers is bold and outspoken; and they ought to be widely read, as giving to Englishmen a faithful picture of their brethren at the Antipodes.

Bibliographical Notes.

One of the most recent of provincial antiquarian journals, is the "Essex Review," edited by E. A. Fitch, F.L.S., assisted by W. H. Dalton, F.G.S. It is published by Messrs. E. Durrant & Co., Chelmsford, the price being one shilling and sixpence per quarterly number, or five shillings per annum. It deals with current topics, as well as of things of the past, and should be well supported by all who take an interest in matters relating to the county of Essex.

We heartily commend the *Library Review*, edited by Kington Parkes, as a Journal full of useful and interesting matter upon the current literature of the day. It has several novel features; it is published at the low price of sixpence per month, and is well printed. The publisher is Hutchinson, of Paternoster Square, London.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has recently issued a new and cheaper edition of Dr. Jessopp's work entitled "The Coming of the Friars," which we noticed some time since in these pages. The present edition is issued at 3/6, and is well worth the money, as the work contains a realistic picture of English life in the Middle Ages.

A NEW WORK RELATING TO THE WEST COUNTRY.

THE following is the text of a prospectus issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, to be published by Subscription, in handsome quarto size, printed in the best manner on fine paper, and illustrated. *West Country Poets: their lives and Works*, compiled and edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F. R. HIST. SOC., Borough Librarian, Plymouth.

The West of England, as is well-known, has always been fruitful in poetic genius. In England's literary history, Devon and Cornwall have ever been amply represented by men of mark, whose works have secured the attention of their country-men, very many of whom have taken their places in the first rank of English authors.

The Editor, who is a recognised authority on the subject, has for many years been collecting the literature and studying the bibliography of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall. The special facilities which he possesses for study and research have enabled him to bring together much new and interesting information which cannot fail to make the *West Country Poets* acceptable to general readers, but especially to those who are interested in the history, biography, and literature of the West Country.

Mr. Wright's researches have brought to light many comparatively unknown but meritorious writers; he has also been in communication with nearly all the well-known Devon and Cornwall writers of the present day; these will all be represented in this Western Anthology.

Each Poet's work will be accompanied by an interesting biography drawn from reliable sources, and in many cases will be illustrated by portraits of the writers, and engravings of the localities in which they lived.

Besides those who may be claimed as natives, there are others who by long residence, or other causes, have become identified with the locality; these too will be represented in the forthcoming volume.

It is only necessary to mention a few names of the well-known authors referred to, to show the scope of the work, and the rich mine of wealth it will contain, viz.:—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Browne, Charles Kingsley, John Gay, Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Nicholas Rowe, Rev. R. S. Hawker, Nicholas Michell, Lord Lansdowne, Richard John King, Rev. S. Baring-

Gould, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Edward Capern, William Gifford, John Harris, Sidney Godolphin, John Ford, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Bowring, Richard Carew, Thomas Carew, N. T. Carrington, Mortimer Collins, Charles Fitz-Geffry, Tom D'Urfey, John Gregory, Austin Dobson, F. B. Doveton, John Bidlake, and many others.

The work will be published in handsome quarto size, will be printed on a fine paper, and illustrated with numerous portraits and views. It will be handsomely bound, and issued to subscribers at 12/-; the price being raised on publication to 18/-. A list of the Subscribers will be given in the volume.

Orders may be sent c/o the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*, 8 Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Correspondence.

Highfield House, Knotty Ash,
Near Liverpool,
May 19th, 1892.

To the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*.

Sir,

In the Will of Walter Bartlett, of Compton, in the parish of Marldon, dated 1666, occurs the following "item I give to Alice Bartlett, Westerland living with all the right that I have in it. item I doe ordaine and bequeath to Katherine Bartlett my daughter too hundred pounds to be paide unto her by Alice her sister in six years after that shee shall enjoy it."

I am unable to find the name of any parish of the name of "Westerland," and should be glad if the local knowledge of any of your Devonshire readers can assist me in fixing the locality. The Probate Registrar assures me that the name in the original Will is "Westerland," but the Testator's spelling is, as will be seen from the above extract, rather eccentric. He also spells a well-known parish "Stocke Gaberiell."

The Testator also "institutes and ordaines" a person named to be "one of the rulers of this my last Will and Testament," and "ordaines" four others "to be the others of my rullers of this my last will and testament."

The office of "ruler" of a Will is new to me. He appoints his "sonne" William to "bee" his "holl and soll" executor, but it appears that the son was then a minor, and perhaps the Testator had some notion that he was appointing persons who would act as Executors of his Will and guardians of his son during the son's minority. The Court, however, granted probate to the widow during the minority of the son.

Can any of your readers furnish me with other instances of the appointment of "rulers" of a Will.—Yours obediently,

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

THE
WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

Or, Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

Nos. 10, 11.

MAY-JUNE, 1892.

Vol. XI.

BANCKES FAMILY OF EXETER AND
HEAVITREE.

BY J. S. ATTWOOD.

THERE has just been submitted to the Editor of the *Western Antiquary* a MS. of 38 pages of foolscap, in a contemporary handwriting, being a transcript of the following documents, as indicated on the flyleaf.

1. Copy of the Marriage Articles of Richard Banckes bearing date the 29th January, 1691.
2. Copy of the Marriage settlement of Richard Banckes bearing date the 6th of June, 1692.
3. Copy of the last will of John Banckes bearing date the 15th May, 1699.
- (4.) Copy of the Indre of Covenants between Rebecca Banckes, her son Richard and others bearing date the 11th of June, 1706.
5. Copy of the Revocation of Rebecca and Richard Banckes of the 1400li settled by the Deed of the 11th of June, 1706, bearing date 13th Augst 1706.
6. Copy of the last will of Richard Banckes dat' the 13th of Augst 1706.

Number 1 is entitled "Articles of Agreement Indented, had, made, concluded and agreed upon the Nine and Twentyeth day of January in the third year of ye Reigne of our Sovereign Lord and Lady William and Mary &c., and Annoque Domini 1691, Between John Banckes of Whipton in the County of Devon Esqre. and Rebecca his wife and Richard Banckes son of the said John Banckes and

Rebecca, of the one part, and Nicholas Cook of London, merchant, and Sarah Cook widow mother of the said Nicholas Cooke of the other part as followeth."

The document then provides, in consideration of the intended marriage of the said Richard Banckes and Sarah Cooke, daughter of the said Sarah Cook widow, and sister of the said Nicholas, (1) a marriage portion of Three thousand Pounds, to be paid by the said Nicholas on or before the day of marriage; (2) an allowance of £200 per annum for the present maintenance of the said Richard Banckes and Sarah his wife, to be paid by the said John Banckes; (3), for the maintenance of the said Sarah Cook the daughter, in lieu of her jointure and in recompense and bar of her dower, in case the marriage shall take place, and she survive her husband, a further allowance of £300 per annum by the said John Banckes, commencing on the first quarter day after the pre-decease of the said Richard; (4) for the securing of the said £300 the said John and Richard agree to settle in trust with certain limitations the reversion and inheritance of all that manor and Lordship of Pollsloe, *alias* Pollisloe, and of all the capital messuage, barton farm, and demense lands, of and in or called Whipton, and all other manors, messuages, lands, &c., in the county of Devon in which the said John, Rebecca, and Richard Banckes have any estate or interest. By one of these provisions it appears that certain of the lands and tenements in Whipton, Heavitree, and Pinhoe were formerly the jointure lands of Mary, late wife of Richard Crossing, Esq.

The parties to number 2 are, John Banckes, of Whipton, in the county of Devon, Esq.,

and Rebecca his wife, of the first part; George Pyles of the city of Exeter, merchant, Walter Stert of Cofflett in the county of Devon, gentleman, Andrew Archer of Umberlade in the county of Warwick, Esquire, and John Legh of the Inner Temple, Esquire, of the second part; Richard Banckes, son of the said John Banckes and Sara his wife of the third part; and Nicholas Cook of London, merchant, and Sarah Cook, widow, mother of the said Nicholas, of the fourth part. The members of the second part are the trustees to whom the manors, &c., aforesaid are conveyed, which are more particularly set out as being in Heavitree, Heeth Meere, *alias* Mier, East Wonford, and Pollisloe.

Number 4 is an indenture quadripartite between Rebecca Banckes widow, executrix of John B., late of Whipton, of the first part, Richard Banckes of London, merchant, son of the said Rebecca and son and heir of said John, and Sarah wife of said Richard, of the second part; Utritia Bludworth, widow of John B., late of London, merchant, and daughter of said Rebecca, of the third part; and Archibald Hutchinson of the Middle Temple, Esquire, of the fourth part; and recites the two foregoing deeds. It is made in view of certain possible contingencies and difficulties arising out of the terms of number 2: and in lieu of the £300 secured by the terms thereof, the parties hereto agree to purchase an annuity of £90 of the Mercers' Company, London, in favour of the said Sarah, wife of Richard Banckes, but in case the said annuity of £90 be not purchased then the said Rebecca agrees to pay the said Sarah an annuity of £60; and deposit with the said Archibald Hutchinson a bond for £2,000 conditioned for the payment of a sum of £1,000, made between Gabriel Glover and Andrew Whelpdale of London, linendrapers, and the said Richard Banckes, together with the sum of £400, which £1,400 is to remain at interest for the benefit of the child or children of the said Richard. The said Richard further agrees to

set aside the sum of £1,500 out of his manors in favour of his only child Sarah, and £1,500 in favour of any other child or children that may be born to him.

No extracts from number 5 need be given. The witnesses to it are, Thomas Coplestone, Thomas Mogridge, James Drew, Peter Blundell, William Martin.

The Will of John Banckes describes the testator as of the city of Exon, merchant. He devises his mansion house called Whipton, the tenement called Pitzes with 80 acres of land, and his tenement of Pinhoe, situate in the parishes of Heavitree and Pinn, together with all the high rents, &c., formerly enjoyed by his deceased mother-in-law Mary Crossing as her jointure, together with the sum of £3,000, to his wife Rebecca, having already, by a deed of 15th June, 1695, settled upon her all his houses, lands, and tenements in Exeter; in full satisfaction of her jointure and in performance of his marriage articles made between his said wife's father Richard Crossing and himself, on the 9th of July, 1660. To his son Richard he gives his house, &c., in Topsham, held by lease for four lives; also all his rights in the tin works at Bradford Poole, Devon, and £500. To his grandchildren Sarah and John Banckes, children of his son Richard, £100 each. To his daughter Utritia Bludworth he bequeaths £500, having already settled upon her for a term of 500 years by the before-mentioned deed of 1695, his mansion house wherein he now lives in the city of Exeter, together with his house and garden in the back lane in St. Mary Arches' parish, Exeter. To his grandchild John Bludworth £100. To his daughter Rebecca Banckes £2,000, having already settled upon her, as above, his two tenements on the right and left hand respectively of his mansion house in Exeter; the one being in the occupation of Robert Pearce, grocer, and the other of Walter Rolfes, apothecary. To his brother Charles Banckes £150, by yearly payments of £30, the balance (if any) at his

death to be paid to his surviving children. To each of said Charles' children, Charles, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Thomas £50 each. To said Charles' disobedient son Joseph £25,—£5 per year. To Anne Banckes daughter of his deceased brother James £50. To poor of St. Mary Arches, Exeter, £10. To poor of Heavitree £10. To the minister of the parish where I shall be buried, if it be Mr. Barcroft, now minister of St. Mary Arches, £10 for mourning—if it be any other minister £5, and to the poor of the same parish £5. To servants with him at time of his decease £20 between them. £10 each for mourning to his son Richard and his wife, and to his daughters Utritia and Rebecca and brother Charles. To my brother Dr. Thomas Waterhouse and my sister Elizabeth his wife, and to my brother Edward Fortescue and my sister Dorothy his wife, and to my sister Sarah Blundell £6 each for mourning. Residue of his personal estate to his wife and children as specified. To cousin Peter Blundell, £100. To said Peter and William Davingport, £6 each for mourning if they be living with me at the time of my death. Rebecca his wife to be sole executrix.

Witnesses, John Gunston, Abraham Fromanteel, William Twyford, Thomas Mason.

The Will of Richard Banckes describes the testator as of London, merchant. He desires his mother Rebecca to discharge such of his debts as his personal estate shall not be sufficient to answer, "that no person may be a sufferer by me and that the inheritance of my estate may be preserved to my child and family." To this end he devises his manor of Pollisloe and capital messuage and Barton and farm of Whipton and all other his lands, tenements, &c., to his kinsman Peter Blundell of London, merchant, and his good friend William Davenport of Exon, merchant, and Thomas Ford of Exon, gentleman, in trust for his only child Sarah and her heirs, with contingent remainder to his sister Utritia and her heirs, afterwards to said Peter Blundell

and his heirs, and afterwards to his kinsman Walter Stert of Cofflett, Devon, gentleman, and his heirs. But in the event of all his creditors not being satisfied within a year of testator's death, then the estates are to be sold for the satisfaction of his debts. His wife Sarah to be executrix.

Witnesses, Arch. Hutcheson, James Drew, William Martin.

I have been enabled, by the kindness of Mrs. R. Dymond, of Exeter, who has favoured me with copies of extracts from parish registers made by the late Mr. Dymond; and of Mr. Charles Worthy, as well as from his interesting little work *The Suburbs of Exeter*; and from other sources, to obtain the following additional notes.

The Rev. William Bankes was instituted to the vicarage of Heavitree, 25th February, 164†; he married at St. Sidwell's Church, 21st January, 164†, Margaret, daughter of Canon John Bury, Bankes' predecessor in the vicarage of Heavitree. Bury's will (proved 7th July, 1667) mentions his son-in-law William Bankes, and his (Bankes') son William and five daughters (1.) John Banckes, the chief subject of these notes, may have been a nephew of this William. He married at St. Mary Arches' Church, 1660, Rebecca Crossing (2), daughter of Richard Crossing, Esq., of Exeter, by Mary his second wife (3). The piers of the entrance gate of Whipton Barton bear, respectively, the arms of Crossing (arg. on a chevron az. between 3 crosslets fitchée sa. as many bezants), beneath which are the letters "R.B."; and of Banckes (sa. a cross engrailed between 4 fleur-de-lis, or)

(1.) Mr. Winslow Jones, in *Notes and Gleanings*, vol. iv., p. 66.—Mr. Worthy says the St. Sidwell's register proves that Bankes' wife was daughter of Bartholomew Bury of St. Thomas, by his wife Margery Hatch; but Mr. Worthy must be in error, as is shewn by Bury's will.

(2.) "1715, 26th January.—Mrs. Rebecca Banks, widow, buried."—St. Mary Arches register. The day and month of her marriage in 1660 are not given in the register.

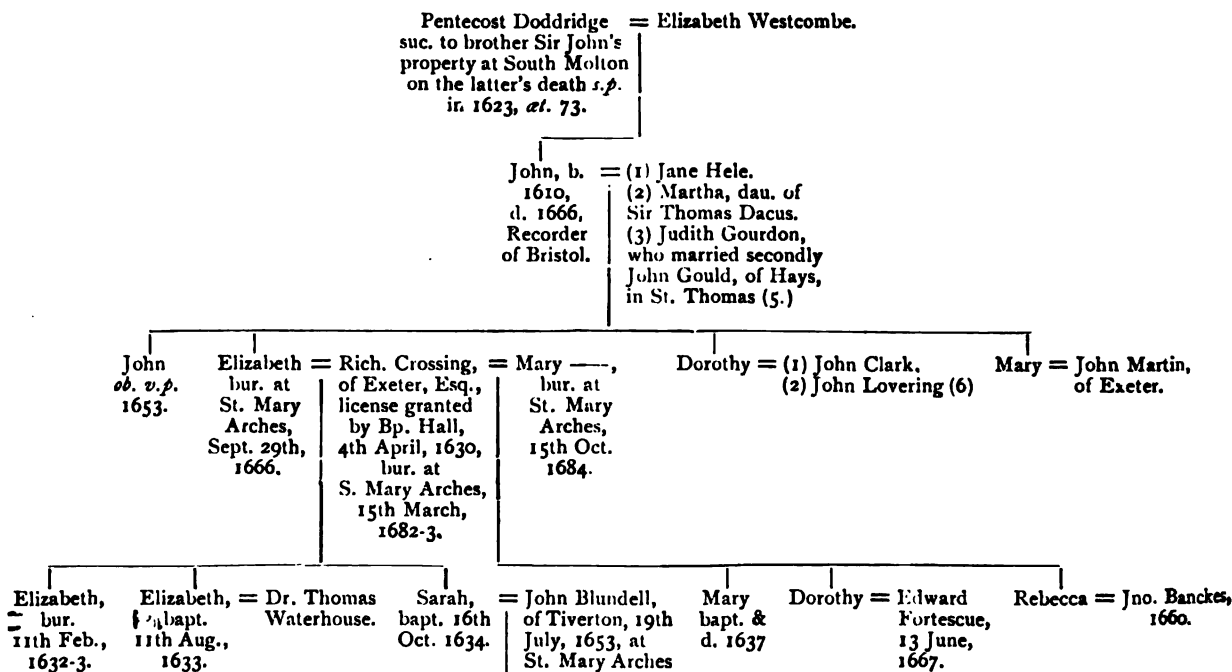
(3.) Crossing's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Dodderidge of Barnstaple, and Recorder of Bristol. The marriage license was granted by Bishop Hell, 4th April, 1630. She was buried at St. Mary Arches, 29th September, 1666. His second wife, Mary, was also buried at St. Mary Arches, 15th October, 1684, her husband having been buried there 15th March, 1684-5.

with the letters and date "J.B. 1697": probably the house, or at any rate the gateway was built in that year. These same arms of Banckes are still to be seen in stained glass in the house, No. 171, Fore Street, Exeter, which is no doubt the old mansion-house of John Banckes in St. Mary Arches, named in his will. Curiously enough it is occupied by Messrs. Pearse, the name of the grocer who was tenant of one of Banckes' adjoining tenements in 1699.

Dr. John Dodderidge died *s.p.* in 1623 *at.* 73; his property at South Molton passed to his brother Pentecost who married Elizabeth Westcombe, and had issue a son John (born 1610) Recorder of Bristol, who died 1666. He married thrice, 1st Jane Hele, 2nd Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacus, 3rd Judith Gourdon who survived him and married secondly John Gould of Hays in St. Thomas. The issue of John Doddridge consisted of one son, John, who died *v.p.* 1653

and three daughters, Mary, married to John Martin of Exeter; Dorothy, wife (1st) of John Clark, (2nd) of John Lovering; Elizabeth who married Richard Crossing, and who inherited the South Molton property (4). Crossing's family consisted of (1) Elizabeth, buried 11th February, 1633; (2) Elizabeth, baptized 11th August, 1633; (3) Sarah, baptized 16th October, 1634, married 19th July, 1653, at St. Mary Arches, Exeter, to John Blundell of Tiverton, who had a son Philip Blundell who inherited his grandfather's property at South Molton. There were three other daughters, (*viz.*, Mary, Dorothy, and Rebecca), of Richard and Mary Crossing who were all baptized at St. Petrock's, Exeter, 1637; of these Mary died the same year, Dorothy married, 13th June, 1667, Edward Fortescue; and Rebecca, as we have seen above, married John Banckes in 1660. From the foregoing notes the following tabulated pedigrees may be formed.

I.



A

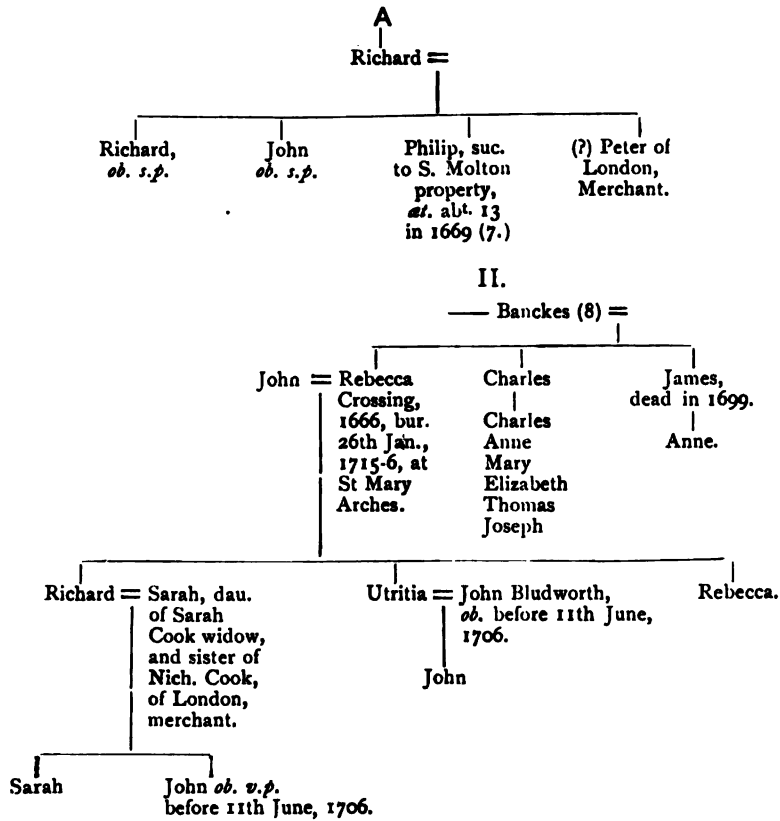
(4.) Prince.—*Worthies of Devon.*
 (5.) Prince.—*Worthies of Devon.*
 He does not state by which
 wife the issue was obtained.

(6.) Prince.—*Worthies of Devon.*

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John Coppinger ats Cruel Coppinger
B. 30 Sept. 1723.



The extracts favoured me by Mrs. Dymond also include the following, which I cannot connect with the foregoing pedigree.

ST. MARY ARCHES REGISTER.

CHRISTENINGS.

- 1543, 16th May.—John Banks.
- 16th March.—John Banks.
- 1546, 20th Dec.—Robert Banks.
- 1549, 8th March.—Morishe Banks.

no particulars are given in these early entries.

CRUEL COPPINGER.

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

IN 1870 the Rev. R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, published some of the traditions relative to a man named

(7.) Prince.—*Worthies of Devon*.
 (8.) 1633, Nov. 25th.—License of marriage between Thomas Banckes of St. Mary Steps, Exon, and Agnes Shapley, widow, of the same place.—Bp. Hall's register.

by the people "Cruel Coppinger," they appeared in his book, "Footprints of Former Men in East Cornwall."

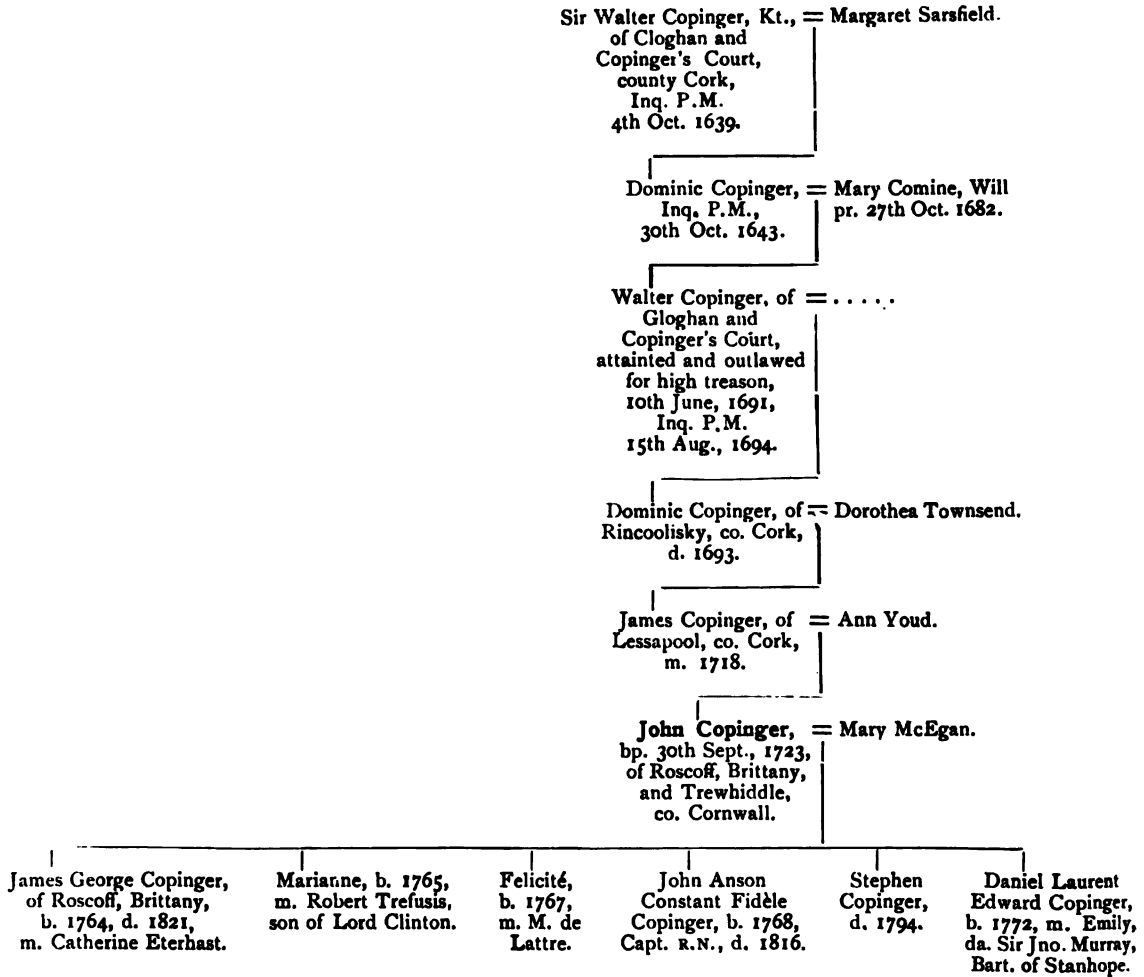
Coppinger was said to have long resided at Trevotter, a farm in Welcombe parish, and there to have married a Dinah Hamlyn, whom he sorely ill treated, and by whom he had a son.

It cannot be said that traditions, relative to this man, are yet extinct. He was regarded as a captain among smugglers, and not averse to doing some wrecking as well. I referred to the legends concerning Coppinger in my "Vicar of Morwenstow," published in 1876, and now I have made him the hero of a novel, "In the Roar of the Sea," published this year. It may, indeed it must be interesting to Cornishmen to know what are the real

CRUEL COPPINGER.

facts as opposed to fables relative to Cruel Coppinger. I, therefore, append them, and give the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, an opportunity of seeing what sort of man he was, from a unique portrait of him now in

the possession of Mr. W. S. Copinger, of the Priory, Manchester, which he has kindly lent for the occasion.* The pedigree is as follows :



FACTS AS TO CRUEL COPPINGER.

John Copinger, *alias* Cruel Coppinger, was the son of James Copinger, of Lessapool, co. Cork, and Ann Youd of the city of Cork, who were married in 1718. He was great-great-grandson of the Sir Walter Copinger, of

Cloyhane, co. Cork, who about 1608 caused so much trouble to the inhabitants of Baltimore and the neighbourhood. It is strange that this ancestor of Cruel Coppinger has a

* This portrait we have the pleasure to reproduce from the drawing, kindly lent for that purpose by the Rev. S. Baring Gould [see frontispiece].—*Editor*.

reputation also for cruelty. Dr. Donovan in his sketches of Carbery, says of him, "During his residence at Newry he was chiefly distinguished by his tyrannical qualities. No Russian nobleman of former times lorded it over his serfs with such despotic sway as Copinger over the surrounding peasantry. . . . Stories are related of Copinger which seem incredible at the present day, and which no doubt are somewhat exaggerated. He is said to have possessed in the district which he ruled as a local despot, the power of life and death over the people. It is related how he had a yard-arm extended from one of the gable ends of the mansion (which by the way was known as Copinger's folly and was the largest house in Carbery), which served the purpose of a gallows, wherewith to hang the victims of his unlicensed power. Stories are also told of a dark dungeon beneath the basement storey of the Court, where prisoners pined for years in wretchedness and chains." It is rather strange that the cruel disposition of the family should have been so pronounced again in the fifth generation.

But to return to John Copinger the cruel.—He was born in 1723, and was baptized in Christ Church, Cork, 30th September, 1723. His father was a man of standing in the county of Cork, but was attainted of high treason and outlawed. He forfeited in Barrymore alone nearly 3,000 acres. He presented two petitions to the Chichester House Commissioners in 1700, but they were disallowed, though all the other branches of the Copinger family managed to have their petitions allowed and ultimately got back their estates or at least the greater part of them. John Copinger had two sisters and one brother who died at Lisbon. The accounts of his cruelty have reference to his early life and his wilder days. He seems to have gone to Cornwall, first direct from Cork, then to have settled for a time at Roscoff, in Brittany, where he purchased an estate and finally to have returned to Cornwall and settled at Trewiddle, near

St. Austell. The reason of his leaving Brittany was, that his property there was destroyed in the Revolution, 1793. About the year 1763, at the age of 40, he married one Mary McEgan and had ten children. It is a tradition in the family that the wife of Cruel Copinger was a most proud and haughty woman, and in fact petitioned Parliament to be allowed to drive her six horses, which was in those days supposed to be a privilege not allowable to a commoner. John Copinger must have had a considerable estate—how acquired it is not altogether easy to discover—for on the marriage of his daughter Marianne with the Hon. Robert Cotton Trefusis, he gave her as a portion a sum of £40,000. John Coppinger was undoubtedly employed by the English government on secret services during the war with France, and he owned his own schooner, in which he went to and returned from the French coast, with communications to and from agents in France. He very probably combined a good deal of transport business in spirits and wines with this, and at a time when trade with France was interrupted, this may have enabled him to make a good deal of money.

The date of the death of "Cruel Coppinger" is not known. The stories of Coppinger given by Mr. Hawker were not the product of his imagination, but were genuine traditions, though wide of the truth. Probably, earlier stories of Featherstone the smuggler, attached to Coppinger who inherited his terrible renown. Mr. Hawker tells the story of the marriage of Copinger to a farmer's daughter, named Dinah Hamlyn, at Welcombe. It is possible he may have had an attachment to such a person, and for her sake may have paid occasional visits to Welcombe, but he can hardly have resided there for long. Other stories besides those given by Mr. Hawker are still told of Coppinger—as of his thrashing the parson of Stratton, which show that he must have been in those parts sufficiently to have made a lasting impression on the memory of the people.

A WARDEN'S ACCOUNT BOOK IN
THE PARISH OF MOREBATH.

BY THE REV. J. E. BINNEY.

(Continued from page 132.)

E now continue the accounts in their regular order. The present number contains those for the first portion of the year 1531, the 23rd Henry VIII., which will be followed in our next by some interesting notes on the Parish Clerk's Office, and the collecting of Peter's pence. The Bede roll will be resumed in its place after the year 1540.

1531. The cownte of c^oxofer Borrage & Willm Tayler beyng yong men Wardyns y^e ere of our Lord

1531 & y^e ere of Kyng Harry y^e viij y^e xxij ere of hys raynyng, y^e furst Sonday in May hyt schuld be made: Jn p^rmis rec.

Mdm yt we resseuyd of y^e wolde Wardyns in y^e begynnyng of our ere xxj s iij d

Jt we made frely of our ale all cost quytt xxij s ob.

Sm xxxxiij s iij d ob. unde petnt p necessariis expensis p^rmo.

Jt to y^e makyn of sent iorge we payd xx s.

Jt for ij tapers a fore y^e hye crosse & on a fore sent iorge & for makyn for y^e hole ere xiiij d.

Sm xxj s. & ij d. Thys costis a lowyd here y^s elyd yn clere all cost quytte xxij s. ij d. ob. & a pon y^s there ys admytted yong men Wardyns for y^s ere follyng John Tywell filius Willm at Wode minimus and John Webber & to them ys delyveryd y^s for sayd mony y^e ere & y^e day be fore exp^rssyd.

eodem die The cownte of Willm Leddon beyng Wardyn of y^e almys lyzth In p^rmis rec.

Jt y resseuyd of y^e wolde Warydyng in y^e begynnyng of my ere x d.

Jt of y^e be questh of Joha Huclly iij d.

Sm xiiij d. unde peto allocare for expensis ut sequitur.

Jt for wex for y^e hole ere & for makyn xiiij d.

1. *i.e.* an of image of S. George the patron saint.

2. *minimus* = the youngest son. There was a large family of Tymwells. They not only held Tymwell itself but Hayne, Wood, Borston, and Pool.

1531. Sm xiiij d. This cost a lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all cost quytt j d. & a pon y^s there y^s admytted Wardyng for y^e ere follyg Willm Schely & to him y^s forsayd j d. ys delyveryd y^e ere & y^e day before exp^rssyd.

Sent
antoni.

The cownte of John Don & Joha at Pole beyng Wardyns of y^e store of sent antoni y^e ere of Kyng Harry y^e viij y^e xxij ere of hys raynyng an^o dm 1531 y^e sonday a pon sent jamys day madyn Jn p^rmis rec.

Mdm yt we resseuyd of y^e wolde Wardyns yn y^e begynnyng of our ere vj s.

Jt for y^e wolle of Sent Antoni xij d.

Also there restyzt as yt yn John Tymwell ys kepyn of y^s store a yowe & her wether lame of y^s ere ys delyveryd unto Willm at Lawton, so hathe Willm at Lawton y^s wether lame.

John Waterus a yowe & a hogg yowe he hath yn hys kepyn & no lame y^s ere they have not. Y^e wydowe Robyns hath a yowe & no lame y^s ere.

John Goodman a wether.

Jt of John Tymwell at Borston a flicis of wolle he gave to y^s store.

Sm totalis recepcois ys viij s. & v. wolde scheppe & a lame & v pownd of wolle y^e tuthyng payd & on lame tow, & y am payd for y^e dec. of x. lame nunc & nuc seq^r costs.

Jn p^rmis

Jt for wex for y^e hole ere be fore sent antony & for makyn vij d.

Sm vij d. Thys costis a lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all cost quyte vj s. & v d. & y^e wolle & a pon y^s there ys admytted Wardyns for y^e ere follyng John Tymewell at Borston & Thomas Borrage & to y^s ij pssons y^s for sayd wolle & y^e mony ys delyveryd an^o p^rdict & die.

Not bn

Yt y^e next a cownte yt follyth ys wrote in y^e iijj lefe here after. Verte illuc.

sent iorge

The cownte of Thomas Rumbelow & John Norman at Wode beyng hye Wardyns of y^e gooddis & y^e cattyl of sent iorge ys store y^e ere of our Lorde 1531 & y^e ere of Kyng

3. Note how the account days were mostly held on Sunday as the best day for getting the respective wardens together.

4. Flicis = fleece, also spelt as below, fleye.

5. It is curious how the writer mixes up Latin words with his English without any apparent reason.

6. Persons.

1531. Harry y^e viij y^e xxij ere of hys raynyg y^e sonday a fore alhallow day madyn
 Jn pr̄mis de recetis.
 Mdm y^t at y^e begynnynng of our ere we resseuyd of y^e wolde Wardyngis ix s. ij d. ob.
 Jt y Thomas Rumbelow have resseuyd of Willm Tymewell at Wode xs. viij d.
 Jt we made frely of our church ale y^s ere all coste quytte iij li. iv s. ob.
 Jt for y^e wolle of y^e store of Jhu ij s.
 Jt for y^e store of Jhu of John Morsse a moste a pound of wex y resseuyd.
 Jt for y^e hony of y^e store of Jhu iiij d. ob.
 Jt of Robt. of Hayne for dette concrnyg y^s churche xiiij s. iiij d.
- not debz Jt Willm Robbys dyde be quesse un to y^s churche y^e valure of xiiij s. & iiij d. y^e wyche Richarde Robbys ys contenyd to bryng yn a gaynste sent iorge day nexte.
- not debz Jt Willm Robyns a yong man dyde bequesse unto y^s churche iij s. & iiij d. y^e wyche mony resseuyd y^e vicar & he hath payd a gayn of y^e same mony for ij pere of tymber canstycke: on pere afore y^e hye auter & y^e other pere a pon sent Sydwell ys awter xx d. & so y^e other xx d. restyth yn y^e vicar ys hand: he to bestow hyt for y^e church a vantage sicut placuit ei.
- Not y^e store of Sent Sydwyll. Jt y resseuyd of Thomas Borrage to y^e store of Sent Sydwyll a yowe hogg: y^e wyche John Morsse hath now yn kepyng & her flyes of y^s ere ys putte a mong y^e wolle of y^e store of Jhu: unde Sent Sydwyll ys store must have for y^s flyes a nother ere iiij d.
- Jt for y^e knyll of Alsyn Gupworthy iiij d.
 Jt for ij wolde bell roppis iij d. ob.
 Jt for Margyt at Pole ys knyll iiij d.
 Jt by y^e deth of Willm Robbys yong man a ¹⁰cotte for y^e wyche ys resseuyd xij d.
 Jt of y^e be questh of cx̄ina Norman at Wode y resseuyd a latyng canstycke of v lyzths stondyng a fore y^e fugar of Jhu p̄rsse of viij s. & vj d. for y^e wyche canstyk vj s. & viij d. was payd yn her gowne for y^e wyche mony y^e gowne was solde as hyt a peryth a

- pon y^e cownte of y^e laste ere & y^e xxij d. her husban John Norman at Wode hath payd: ys y^e canstyk ys cum fro to y^s churche.
- Not ys for y^e bedis y^t Jōha Hucly be queuyd un to sent Sydwyll Ric Webber sayth y^t they be loste
 also here after follyzth y^e cownte of y^e scheppe of y^e store of Jhu y^e wyche y^t we ware chargyd wt all. p̄mo.
 John Morsse ys yowe hogg ys delyveryd un to Willm Leddon so hath Willm Leddon y^s yowe hogg yn hys kepyng John at Courte ys yowe hath no lame y^s ere & now y^e yowe ys solde syn mychelmas for y^e wyche yowe y have resseuyd xvj d.
 Jekyn isac ys yowe ys delyveryd unto Robt at Hayne & y^s yowe hadde a lame y^s ere y^e wyche ruge r̄ame lame restyth as ytt wt jekyn isac un schoryn

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE CORNISH LANGUAGE.

BY THE REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Cornish Names.

THIS is the most familiar and best known of the relics of the old Cornish language. No one can pass the Tamar and not be struck with the curious sound of Cornish names. Even in East Cornwall there are hundreds of very interesting Celtic names of place. Wherever we go in Cornwall indeed we are reminded that although among an English speaking people, we are in a country where a few centuries ago English, if not unknown, was not the language of familiar intercourse; where indeed, as was said even in Elizabeth's time the stranger who lost his way and asked for it in English might meet the reply—"Mee a navidra cowza Swasneck."—I have not learnt to talk in Saxon. As samples of Cornish names, let me instance a few places in Newlyn S. Peter parish.

7. Concerning.
 8. Timber *i.e.* wooden candlesticks, below there is noted a gift of latten candlesticks.
 9. *i.e.* as it seemed good to the Vicar.
 10. Note how people left their clothes to the Church.

11. Is this word rouge, red? or what does it mean?

Street An-Nowan—Street Road. *An* The, *Nowan*—New. = *The New Road*.

Chy pons—Chy House, pons bridge.

Bowjey—Bon Cow, Chy-or jey-House.

Tolcarne—(Tol-carne) Tol Hole, *Carne*, pile of Rocks

Tredavoe—(?) Tre place, *Davoe* of Sheep.

Gwavas—Wintry. *Gwav*—Winter.

The subject of Cornish place names has been well dealt with by the late Dr. Bannister, of St. Day, in his valuable work on the subject. Some thousands of Cornish names have there been collected and dealt with.

As to the patronymics:

The "Tre Pol Pen's, by which you know the Cornish men," will find Dr. Charnock's work useful, but I cannot quite accept all his derivations. Mr. Bottrell of St. Ives made a few valuable notes on Dr. Charnock's work which I hope to see printed.

Cornish Language in Common Speech.

There are surviving relics embedded in the Cornish dialect, of these two valuable collections have been recently made by Miss Courtenay's valuable Glossary of Words in Cornwall, published by the English Dialect Society, in 1886. Dr. Jago has done a good deal to the subject also.

Probably there are not a few hundred Cornishmen who are aware of how much of their old language is still surviving on the lips or in the memory of the people. On the other hand, when we try to collect the words of the Cornish dialect we are soon loaded with words in common use in other counties, especially Devon-archaic English words, or mere corruptions of pronunciation.

Still for all that, a good deal of the old Celtic Cornish still lingers among our mining and fishing folk, not only in their accent, pronunciation, and the structure of sentences and idiomatic expressions, but even in actual words. Of these I have endeavoured to pick out such as seem to me *bona fide* Cornu-British words, and with the aid of philological friends weeding them out I hope ultimately to have a list of the real survivals of Cornu-British.

The actual living survivals of Cornish in common speech however, I suspect, are now reduced to mere words—simple or compound set in English sentences. The following compounds which are truly Celtic I have heard used myself.

1. *Piggywidden*—thou little white one, used as a term of endearment to a child at Tredavoe—"You little Piggywidden."
2. *Padj i pow*—the four foot—"John see here is a *Padji pou*."—four foot.
3. *Cheel Vean*—little child. *Vehan* for little. Mutation for *Be han*=small.

This is really a compound English-Cornish word, so also is

4. *Arishmow* which I have heard used.

I myself have had the honour of being called *cheal vean* by an eccentric old lady at Newlyn. It was doubly inaccurate as I was not a child, nor personally very small, but I know it was meant as a compliment, and took it so. As for simple words their number is considerable—probably about two hundred survive in living speech of Cornu-British words. Not a few of them are names of animals, or plants, or else trade terms. The cause of the survival of the latter is not difficult to detect. The old Cornish tradesmen did not learn English from men of their own calling. The consequence was, that though ordinary ideas were expressed in English, those dealing with specialities retained their old Cornish forms. Thus, some of the mining and fishing terms are Cornu-British, though both miners and fishermen are English speaking people, *e.g.* *Bal* is probably the mutation for Celtic *Pal* and is now used for a mine.

I may here say that I endeavoured some years ago to draw up a list of Cornu-British words still in use in the county. These have been presented to the Philological Society of London.

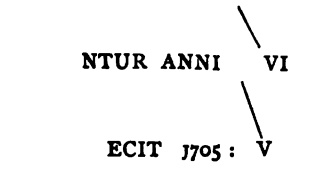
The number of Cornu-British words still extant and used, I should calculate as hardly short of two hundred, but most of these are of infrequent occurrence, and perhaps no person

is accustomed to use all of them in conversation, as so many of them are trade terms or names of things rarely employed.

In conclusion, I hope these few remarks on the relics of the ancient Cornu-British tongue may tend to give some students in the country an interest in the ancient, and now we may say extinct tongue of their ancestor. It was probably wise and prudent of the Cornishmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to give up their ancient tongue for the more useful and more polished English, but at the same time, with the light of modern philology, it is no less well to remember that there once existed such a language as the Cornu-British the survival of the old Lloegrian, spoken not merely in Cornwall, but in much of South and West Devon, and that tongue has a definite position in the great Aryan family of language, and thereby has a certain interest and importance to every linguistic scholar. The relics of this ancient tongue are among the most interesting of Cornwall's rich treasures of antiquity.

❖ Original Notes. ❖

Sundials at Wendron Church.—In the northern louvre window of Wendron church tower, where it was fixed evidently more than a century ago as a substitute for a missing slate, a fragment of the old sundial is preserved. Unfortunately the remaining portion is but a fragment; yet there is enough to shew the date of its construction. Of the inscription, however, scarcely sufficient has been preserved to render the original legend intelligible. The inscribed face as it now appears, may be shewn thus—



One reading of the inscription which has been suggested is the following—

HORÆ NUMERANTUR ANNI
.....FECIT 1705 :

The motto—The Hours of the year are numbered—is a paraphrase of the well-known words of the Psalmist—“So teach us to number our days.”

The following reading of the motto has also been submitted to me—

SIC LABUNTUR ANNI.
—“Thus the years glide by.”

Collectors of sundial inscriptions may be able to recognise in the above the remnant of a quotation which occurs elsewhere. But in West Cornwall, where the dials are—almost without exception—of more recent date, I have been unable to discover an example which affords a clue to a more satisfactory reading of the legend on the Wendron Sundial.

Its original position is also a matter of uncertainty. It is not probable that the dial was ever fixed to the wall of either the tower or the south aisle; and no traces of brackets can be found over the doorway of the porch. Yet that this was its former position can scarcely be doubted.

How it became displaced can only be conjectured. Perhaps it was blown down and shattered to pieces during a storm.

The present sundial was erected in the winter of 1769-70.

The granite pedestal was executed by Bennet Treloar a skilful stonemason of Merther Uny, whose son, Solomon Treloar, is still remembered by the aged parishioners of Wendron.

The brass dial-plate is inscribed—

R. WILLS, TRURO, FECIT.

and on the pedestal is the date, 1770, in raised characters.

The Churchwardens' Accounts of contemporary date contain the following memoranda :—

	£	s.	d.
1770 April 22nd pd Bennet Treloar for the pedestal for the Dial	10	6	
„ „ pd John Tellam for Smith-work for the Dial stone... ..	2	11	
1769 Nov 4 to Mr. Richard Wills for the dial	1	16	0
„ „ to Mr. Richard Gundry per exps on setting up ye Dial	0	18	1
1769 Dec. 7 pd John Perry per exps on carrying the stone for ye Dial	2	6	
approved by			
Jacob Bullock, Vicar	3	10	0

The Rev. John Jagoe was Vicar of Wendron when the first sundial was erected; and Ralph Williams of Tolcarn and Thomas Hill of Boquo were the Churchwardens who superintended the erection of the more recent one.

Helston, April 28th, 1892.

S. J. WILLS.

[We sincerely regret to state that since the foregoing notes have been in type, the writer has died (on July 1st), after a very short but severe illness. His loss will be very much felt in the district of Cornwall where he resided, and by a large circle of friends. He was a frequent contributor to contemporary literature.—EDITOR *W. A.*]

* * *

The Western Cavaliers in November, 1642.—

Pending the publication of any complete history of the Civil War in Devon and Cornwall—a work which is much needed but which would entail enormous labour—the following notes concerning the single month of November, 1642, may serve to show how much of interest attaches to the local details of that troubled period. In No. 17 of the newspaper entitled “Speciall Passages and certain Informations from severall places, Collected for the use of all that desire to be truly Informed,” covering the week from November 29 to December 6, 1642, there are the following two paragraphs:—

“The Cornish Cavaliers (like brethren in iniquity [to those of Oxfordshire]) have plundered Master *Mainards* house at *Tavestocke* in Devonshire, toare in pieces his writings, cut his beds in pieces, and cast abroad the feathers, and pulled down part of the roofo of his house; Sir *Ralph Hopton* suffering his Souldiers to do in the like manner to all persons in those parts, as the Cavaliers doe here to those that adhere to the Parliament” (p. 142).

“In Devonshire, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and Sir *Nicholas Slaning*, &c. Goe on with much violence in their courses, sending out Warrants of a high nature, plundering without mercy, burnt the wainscot and bedsteds in Master *Maynards* house, besides plundering him of all he had: They advance towards Plimouth, and intend to besiege that place; the Parliament hath appointed the Lord *Robarts* Generall of the forces in the West, who is to go down with all speed” (p. 144).

Additional point was given to these accusations against the Cavaliers in a pamphlet “printed by T.F. for R.G. Decemb. 10 1642,” and entitled “A true Relation of the Present Estate of Cornwall. With the true proceedings of Captaine Pym, who is with his Forces at Plimouth, hindering the passage of the Lord Mohone, which with seventeen Thousand Cavaliers, endeavoureth to joyne his Forces with his Majesty. Whereunto is annexed severall remarkeable passages concerning the Cavaliers behaviour, since their abode in Oxfordshire.” In this is given by one Jeremiah Trivery “a true relation of the proceedings of the Cavaliers in severall parts of the Kingdome,” the tone being gathered from the opening sentence: “The malicious malignant party, the Cavaliers of Cornwall, that dayly march under the command of the Lord Mohone, doth hourelly doe mischiefe in those parts, without remorse or pity, that you would scarce imagine or believe, they will not suffer them to plowe their Grounds

to sowe their Graine, but with their Horses they destroy it, they go to their Barnes and lodge their Horses there and plucke downe their Stacks of Corne to feed their Beasts, and threw it about to make Fodder of, and when they leave the places they set them all on fire, swearing no Corne shall grow untill the Warre be done, nay the very Churches they make Stables of, is not this barbarous and inhumane.” Trivery went on to describe the doings of certain Cavaliers at Fowey on November 28th, who, after being hospitably entertained, plundered the inhabitants. “These wretched catives these Cavaliers,” as the indignant writer describes them, then appear to have proceeded for Launceston,* where “getting in with the like wild they likewise plundered that, all but of their owne religion that are yet secure, they have stufte the Papists houses with the Protestants goods, and like the Devill they cry all is there owne, swearing and damning, blaspheming and cursing that they will up to the King in spight of opposition and for the City of London they intend, there for to keepe their Christmas.”

The “Master Mainard” referred to in the earlier extracts was, of course the historic Serjeant John Maynard, who was a staunch Parliamentarian and who dwelt at Tavistock.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

Notes from the Rate Books of St. Stephen-by-Saltash.—The spoliation of the property of the religious houses indirectly impoverished the whole church. The poor lost much of the general charity of the clergy, and vagrancy becoming active and troublesome, various acts were passed to check pauperism and to license beggars. In addition to this, some effort was needful to provide for the repair of the church fabric. For these purposes a meeting was held in the church of St. Stephen, on the 13th day of April, 1567, a rate made and the necessary officers elected. The original document in fair preservation is as follows:—

“A Booke of Rates and for the order of the account to be made yearlie hereafter followethe.

Herein is contayned the orde that was taken in the pysh church of St. Stephen next Saltash in the Countie of Cornwall the thirteenth daie of April anno 1567. And in the nyenth year of the rayne of her most gracious and sov'ayne Ladye Elizabeth By the Grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland for the rating of every man and tenement with consent of this the said parish.

And donne before the witness of William Bland, William Hichens, Wm. Beele, Jascoe Debyll, Wm. Pekyn, John Wescott, John Beele gen^m &c., William Hobbe,

* Lawson in the original; probably a misprint for Lawson the manner in which the town's name sometimes was printed. Spelling was not a strong point in these pamphlets; in the one under notice we meet Abbington and Plimouth for Abingdon and Plymouth, Lord Mohone for Lord Mohun, and such an obvious evidence of carelessness as “Captaine Pym, Master Pims sonne.”

William Ffarowe, John Pethen, Rog Bullym, Richard Crossman, Wm. Eyll, Thomas Bowhay, Wm. Hellier, Rodg Luce, Walter Pethyn and Richard Skelton, as also with and by the assent and consent of the whole parishioners then for the mayntenance and repair of the church. And this order to contayne and stand in full force until better order may be taken for the repair of the said Church. And further that every yeare from henceforth the Sunday next after Michælas Daie the Ch: wardens of the said parish shall bring in their account what they have expended and what they have bestowed to the youse or reparon of the said Church And after that they bring in all such Monaie as is due unto the said parishioners and the said monie to be comytted into the Custody of four parishioners whereof two to be of the eight men, and the other to be chosyn by the most voice of the whole parish. And that monay to remain in the vestrie in the Coffe with 4 locks whereof every of this four that and for the parish sh^l have a keye. And on the daie accompte to the parish be made pvid (provided) of such monaies contayned in the said Coffe. And of the disbursing and aided of it And that from tyme to tyme that the parish may not be defrauded of such monaie as is due to the said Church."

These four parishioners or subsidy men doubtless answered to our overseers, and had then to do the work that guardians do now. The amount of this rate in 1567 was £7 11s. 9d. made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Tenements	7	1	7
Justmen		7	4
Woods, &c.		2	10
	£7	11	9

There seems to have been a difficulty at times in making these men render their account and for a remedy fines were imposed and a parochial regulation made to that effect.

"1st daie of November in the reign of Elizabeth 38th (1596) where it is agreed by the Vicar and the gentlemen and eight men of the parish. That if any of the Collectors of the parish store of the poor men's box and the Churchwardens doe not make their account before the said Vicar and gentlemen eight men or some of them on the said daie before lymmeted every one of the parties so offending shall forfeit for the first fault iij s & iiij d for the second fault vjs and viij d And the third fault xx s (20/-) seven daies warnyng given them

By Nicholas Lodge, vicar, George Wadham Arm :
Arthur Burell, Thomas Wyvell, William Porter,
Richard Crossman, Robert Kympe and William Bole.

These eight men were apparently, judging from their names, the chief residents then in the parish.

REV. WILLIAM FRASER.

Launceston and the Monmouth Rebellion.— Although Cornwall had no share in supporting "King Monmouth," it was ready to do something to suppress the rebellion, when Sedgemoor was fought and the necessity for action disappeared. The year 1685, indeed, must have been one of special activity in Launceston, then the county town. Charles II. had died at noon on Friday, February 6th, and on the following Thursday the news reached Launceston, the sum of £3 11s. 8d. being disbursed from the borough funds on February 12th, as "Expenses when the King was proclaimed." On March 3rd, James II. granted a new (and afterwards declared invalid) charter to the town, and £3 2s. 10d. was expended on the 16th, "the court day after the Charter came home." The next occasion for public rejoicing was on April 23rd, when there was "Exp: Att the Coronation 2-08-06"; but from that period for some months there were troubles to provide against, the nature of which may be learned even from certain bald entries in "The Acct of M. Jacob. Tyeth Mayer. 1684-5." The following of these are taken from the list of "Necessary Expenses" of the mayoral year:

p ^d ye gunsmiths bill	00 - 13 - 6
p ^d for fower Red Coats for ye Souldiers	04 - 16 - 0
p ^d ye Months pay to 4 souldiers for ye Town Arme	05 - 12 - 0
p ^d a Messenger that came from Sr Hugh Piper with a message about Callington buisness	0 - 2 - 0
p ^d a Messenger sent to Plym ^o to Sr Hugh Piper to acquaint him of my Lord of Bath's coming here	0 - 4 - 0
p ^d for beere ye Ringers had at Squire's when my L ^d of Bath came first to town	0 - 2 - 0
For beere & bisketts at ye speech howse when ye Address was signed	0 - 1 - 8
For a seame of wood on ye newes of ye taking Monmouth	0 - 1 - 2
Gave ye Sheriffs serv ^t y ^t brought ye p ^{cl} . for proclaiming ye King	0 - 2 - 6
Gave ye Musick then by consent of ye Aldermen	0 - 5 - 0
For beering ye Ringers had when ye King was p ^{cl} d	0 - 3 - 6
For five seame of Wood ye same day	0 - 5 - 10
p ^d for a seame of wood ye day of rejoicing on ye newes of ye King's recovery	0 - 1 - 2
And on separate bills are:	
Monmoth taccon the Ringers	0 0 6
for wood for a bunfier	0 01 02
and	
5 July } The Receiving of Munmouth	
1685 }	being taken 01 05 04

The date on the last bill is obviously an approximation to that of the event itself and not of the news being learned at Launceston, for it was on Monday, July 6th, that Sedgemoor was fought and not until the following Wednesday that Monmouth was captured. The news, however, that he was a prisoner travelled fast, as is

evident from a letter, written by Sir Jonathan Trelawny (afterwards one of "the Seven Bishops"), to Sidney Godolphin, the member for Helston, and related to one of the most assiduous and unscrupulous of the courtiers of James. This, which was addressed "These To Sydney Godolphin esq at Mr Cock's in Helston" (and is now in the British Museum—*Additional MSS.* 28052, f. 96), ran as follows:—

"Trelaune July 10th 1685

"Cosin

"I thought it necessary for the better conducting your affair to acquaint you that this morning there came an order from my L^d Bathe to his Deputy Lieutenants obliging us to draw ye militia of Cornwall into Lankeston for a General rendezvous tuesday next in ye morning, the chief & only design being as I guesse to give himself ye better opportunity for ye raising ye Regiment the King has lately given to his L^p, so y^t you must putt all y^r friends at work & use ye strongest part of yr head & stomach for Brandy to gett men before they are on thr march. I thought it also very convenient to informe you y^t my L^d intends to be at it, y^t you may be there also, if you think y^r attendance may be expected by yr colonel. the late monmouth & Gray are certainly taken, and under safe custody for London. pray fauor me so far as to giue my services to mr Collins & thanks for ye late accompt I had from him, which I shall acknowledge when I haue more leisure, & am not so so weary as now I am by writing from 8 this morning (w^{ch} ye expresse came to me) till this minute w^{thin} a quarter of 8 at night. good successe to you. I am

"yr most humble servt

"J: Trelauny"

The Earl of Bath (son of Sir Beville Grenville), here referred to, was both Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall and Recorder of Lankeston; and, as would be indicated by the accounts above quoted, for the rendezvous of Tuesday, July 14th, Sir Hugh Pyper, then Constable of Lankeston Castle, and member of Parliament for and Deputy-Recorder of the borough, had to be specially summoned to meet him from Plymouth, where on the Sunday he signed at the Citadel, of which he was Deputy-Governor, a receipt for eighteen prisoners, described as "disaffected persons" (see *IV. A.*, vol. ix., p. 166), and whose fate it would be interesting to trace.

There is an item in the mayoral account above given, by the way, which deserves explanation, and that is the expenditure of 1s. 8d. for "beere & bisketts at y^e speech howse when y^e Address was signed." This refers to a loyal address, the presentation of which was thus officially recorded in the *London Gazette* for March 2—5, 1684-5 (p. 3):—"Whitehall, March 4. The Right Honourable the Earl of Bath hath presented to His Majesty very Loyal Addresses, From the Mayor, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, Common-Council and Inhabitants of the Town

of Lankeston"—as well as from Lostwithiel, Saltash, St. Ives, Penzance, and Bideford. It may be noted that a similar address from Tavistock is given in full in the *London Gazette* of February 19—23, while in that journal for February 12—16 are accounts of the manner in which the proclamation of James II. was received at Plymouth and Exeter, and in that of May 18—21 is a loyal address from the Stannaries, which is stated therein to have been signed by above 12,000 persons. As to "y^e speech howse," at which the beer and biscuits were consumed when the Lankeston address was signed, it was an institution of old standing in the town. As early as 1446, an expenditure is noted in the borough accounts for cleaning "le Spechehowse," which appears to have been a part of or at least adjacent to the Guildhall; in 1477-8 there is a further expenditure for repairing "le Spechehowse dore"; in 1543-4 "le chest in le Spechhowse" had to be mended and the "Speche howse" itself to be roofed; while two-pence had to be paid in 1574 for "rushes for the Spechehouse"; and it was there on September 19, 1646, that Thomas Bolitho, an ardent Parliamentarian, who had just been made mayor, convened a special meeting at which Ambrose Manaton was deprived of the Recordership, which was given to Thomas Gewen (R. and O. B. Peter, *History of Lankeston*, pp. 129, 155, 187, 210, 280-1).

I have to add my thanks to Mr. Otho B. Peter, A.R.I.B.A., for having furnished me with the previously unpublished extracts from the Lankeston municipal archives given above.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.



Lackington.—James Lackington played a most important part in the book trade, during the latter part of the last century, the second-hand branch of which he raised to a position of much importance. He was born at Wellington, co. Somerset, on August 31st, 1746. His claim to be considered among Devonshire celebrities consists in having passed the last years of his active life in Budleigh-Salterton, where he died on November 22nd, 1815, and was interred in the parish churchyard.

A bibliographical account of his works is recorded in *The History of Wellington*, by A. C. Humphreys (1889) 266-7. It fails, however, to notice a very remarkable poem, of which Lackington, under the name of John Dighton, appears as the hero. The poem, entitled "The Convert," will be found in the fifth volume of the *Collected Works* of the Rev. Geo. Crabbe, published in 1834, (pp. 197-217), with this introductory note: "This tale was suggested by some passages in that extraordinary work, *The Memoirs of the forty-five past years of the Life of James Lackington, Bookseller, written by Himself*, London, 8vo, 1791." There are several foot notes, containing extracts from this work, and referred to in Crabbe's lines. One quotation runs thus:—

"Neither myself, my brothers, or sisters, are indebted to a father scarcely for any thing that can endear his memory, or cause us to reflect on him with pleasure. His habitual drunkenness shortened his days. My mother then became so poor, that she could not afford two pence per week for my schooling."

This is the basis of the following in Crabbe's poem:—

"Whether his kindred were to John disgrace,
Or John to them, is a disputed case;
His infant-state owed nothing to their care—
His mind neglected, and his body bare;
All is success must on himself depend,
He had no money, counsel, guide, or friend."

The poem in its account of the closing career of the hero, does not agree with that of Lackington. Dighton falls out with the members of his religious sect, and after giving vent to his sorrows

"He said and died: with trade, his name is gone,
And all that once gave consequence to John."

Lackington retired to business at the close of the century, and in 1804 published his second work, his *Confessions*, giving an account of his return to Methodism. Both works especially the former, passed through several editions, but neither of them afford us to form a favourable view of his morality. Considering his repeated professions of religion it is a matter of wonderment that he did not endeavour to suppress their publication. The last of three Chapels erected by him was at Budleigh-Salterton and "The Temple" as he termed it, and by which designation it is still known, continues to be used by the Wesleys. One of the ministers formerly connected with the chapel was kind enough to examine the documents belonging to it, but was unable to find any mention of the name Lackington. His life is included in the *Lives of Illustrious Shoemakers*, by W. E. Winks, accompanied with a portrait.

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

* * *

Motto on Sundial at Dodbrooke Church, Kingsbridge:—

1763
LEX DEI
LUX DIEI

I think you have not the above?

JOHN SHELLY.

* * *

Stocks.—I recently noticed that in the remarkable church of *Cranstock*, near Newquay, there is a pair of stocks, having three sets of holes for the legs. They are now hid ten away in a sort of cupboard at the end of the south chancel aisle. A similar set is to be found at Maker Church.
H. SHARROCK.

Sundials.—At St. Columb Minor there is a sundial over the porch, below the figures of which is inscribed in a semicircle, the motto—*Sic transit gloria Mundi*. Then follows the name of the maker *Robt. Owen St. Minver*, and Eph. Stephens, Thos. Nicholls, churchwardens, with the date 1826.
H. SHARROCK.

* * *

Egg Buckland = Heche's B——.—The derivation of this place-name was conclusively shown in your columns some years since to have arisen from the name of the Saxon owner in King Edward's time. That correspondent did not, however, attempt to point out the modern representatives of that owner, so I may perhaps be allowed to claim that place for the family of the *Hicks*, long and worthily known in Plymouth and Compton.

CURIOS.

* * Queries. * *

82.—**The Rev. George Phillips**, the ninth son of his father, born at Barnstaple, 23rd April, 1751, was first employed in farming, and then became a chemist and druggist in Leadenhall Street, London. His earliest connection with the ministry was as an itinerant preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists. In 1789 he was appointed minister of the Independent Church, Jamaica Row, Bermondsey, London, but leaving the Independent connection in the year 1800, he was nominated minister of the Baptist Church, at Jamaica Row, afterwards became co-pastor of the Baptist Church, at Westbury-Leigh, Wiltshire, and finally pastor of the church at Penknapp, near Westbury-Leigh. He was the author of—

Britain's Echo! or the King's prayer and the subject's Amen. A Sermon preached on the 25th May, 1804. The day appointed for a General Fast. By George Phillips, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Jamaica Row, Bermondsey. Published by request. London: Printed for the author by E. Thomas, Golden Lane. Sold by Button and Son, Pater-noster-Row and by Mr. Phillips at the chapel, Jamaica-Row, Bermondsey 1804 [Price, One Shilling] 8vo, pp. 1-32.

Mr. Phillips died at Westbury-Leigh on 11th March, 1833. Can anyone give particulars of Mr. Phillips' parentage and other details respecting his career? The *Baptist Magazine*, volume xxv. pp. 537-42 (1833) records his death.
GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

* * *

83.—**Thomas Morris, Merchant.**—In an advertisement in the *Standard* for May 31st, of the present year, the personal representatives of the proprietors of certain stock in the West New Jersey Society are invited to make good their claims. Among these, one is "described in 1692-3," as "Thomas Morris, Merchant, of London." Was he related to the Mories, of Werrington, who had various merchants in the family?
A.

84.—**Specimens of 15th century Woodwork.**—In the South Kensington Museum are some specimens of 15th century woodwork, including a screen and some finely carved bosses, described as having belonged to a Palace of the Bishops of Exeter. Can any of your readers throw any light on the subject? JOHN NEWNHAM.

* * *

85.—**Devon and Cornwall and James II.**—Macaulay, in his 'History' (vol. i., p. 489), writes:—"All the Justices and Deputy-Lieutenants of Devonshire and Cornwall, without a single dissenting voice, declared that they would put life and property in jeopardy for the king, but that the Protestant religion was dearer to them than either life or property." Do the answers of these justices exist in any form; and are they accessible?

(Notes and Queries, June 11th, 1892). A. F. R.

* * *

86.—**"Johnny Fortnight."**—This is a term applied in East Cornwall, to "tallymen," or travelling drapers. Is it of general use elsewhere? A. F. R.

(Notes and Queries, May 7th, 1892).

* * *

87.—**Bampfied.**—I find the two following knights who are not named in the pedigree of Bampfied of Poltimore. Who were they? Sir Matthew Bampfied of Devon, knighted at Whitehall, 12th May, 1604. Sir William Bampfied, M.P., Bridport, 1614. He is not included in Metcalf's *List of Knights*, and was perhaps the "Sir William Bampfied, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, knight," to whose estate Admon was granted 10th March, 1630-1. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

88.—**Old Church and Mansion at Kingston.**—I am interested in the old church at Kingston (near Modbury), and also in the old mansion called "Wone-well." Could anybody tell me when the latter was built? The guide books give a very meagre account of both church and house, and I should be very grateful for information about the Ayshford-Wise family as connected with Kingston. BLANCHARD COWARD, R.N.

Salcombe.

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89.—**Care Cloth.**—In reference to this question I should like to know in what way the care cloth was made use of during the marriage ceremony? Are there any directions concerning its use in any of the marriage services of the pre-Reformation times?

ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

90.—**Leg of Mutton Corner, near Yelverton.**—I suppose there is some reasonable explanation of this very absurd looking name? Can any of your readers tell me what it is? QUERENS.

91.—**Inscribed Stone at Cubert.**—When visiting this place I noticed a stone built in the west face of the tower near the ground, on which there was an inscription. I should fancy the letters were Roman, but as the light fell at the time I could not decipher them. What is known of it? H. SHARROCK.

* * *

92.—**Branscombe.**—This living is a vicarage, and I should be grateful if any reader will kindly say to what body—monastic, collegiate, or otherwise—it was "appropriated" before the Reformation?

The same particulars as for Branscombe above, concerning *Holcombe Rogus*, will be esteemed.

PIERRE.

* Replies. *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other "Replies" does not in any way commit us to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—Editor.]

Werrington and the Duke of Northumberland (*W. A. IX.*, 33, 64, 88).—Although I am still without the exact date at which Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland of the present creation, purchased Werrington from the third Humphry Morice—though most probably it was 1775, as stated both by Lysons (*Magna Britannia*, vol. vi, p. 552), and Mr. W. P. Courtney (*Parliamentary History of Cornwall*, p. 371), there is now some additional evidence to be presented in support of my theory that it was through the connection with the Smithson-Percy family of Peter Burrell, M.P. for Launceston from 1758 to 1768, and for Totnes from the latter year to 1774, that the attention of the Duke was first called to the Werrington property and its political influence.

Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, son of Peter Burrell, M.P. for Haslemere, was returned for Launceston in December, 1758, by the directly exercised influence of Humphry Morice, as is apparent from certain letters which passed between the latter and the Duke of Newcastle, then First Lord of the Treasury, and which I hope, in another connection, soon to publish. The terms upon which Burrell and Morice stood were those of such close friendship that when, in November, 1760, upon the reconstruction of the Ministry consequent upon the accession of George III., Morice, who was then out of England for his health, was threatened with the loss of his place on the Board of Green Cloth, Burrell wrote to Newcastle a special appeal on his behalf, adding "he has intrusted [me?] with some Affairs of importance to him"; while, in another letter to the Duke, in March, 1762, Burrell, asking for an appointment for one of Morice's clerical

friends at Launceston, observed "Mr. Morice left this amongst other affairs to my care during his absence." It is to be noted that, although Burrell moved from Launceston to Totnes at the dissolution of 1768, there was returned for the former borough at a bye-election in February, 1770, Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, a neighbour of Burrell at Beckenham and afterwards his son-in-law, who was probably the "Dick Bennett" to whom Morice had referred in a letter from Naples, of September, 1762, to Richard Bull, a connection whom he had caused to be chosen for Newport.

With these facts in mind, the following extract from William Carpenter's *Peevage for the People* (edition of 1841, p. 556 n.) given as being from "Sir N. W. Wraxall's Posthumous Memoirs," is significant: "The rise of the Burrell family is curious, as an instance of sudden change and singular prosperity—the birth of mere accident. Lord Algernon Percy, second son of Sir Hugh Smithson (Earl and Duke of Northumberland, in consequence of his marriage with the Percy heiress), being of a delicate constitution, was sent to the south of France to spend the winter of 1774. At Marseilles, he happened to meet the family of Mr. Burrell, then simply one of the commissioners of Excise, who was also travelling for his health. Lord Algernon fell in love with the second daughter. The pride of the Percys gave way to the desire to see the name kept alive, as the eldest son's marriage had been without offspring. The Duchess gave her reluctant consent, and from this chance dated the rise of the whole family. The new rank of Lady Algernon, with the prospect of succeeding to the head of the house, brought her sisters into fashionable life. Within three years, the youngest was Duchess of Hamilton, and, on the death of the Duke, was married to the Marquis of Exeter. In 1779, Earl Percy, having obtained a divorce from his Countess, married another sister. Their only brother captivated the affections of Lady Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of the Duke of Ancaster. He obtained her hand, and scarcely had the marriage taken place, when her brother, the heir to the Dukedom, was carried off, at three-and-twenty, by a violent illness. The Baronetcy [? Barony] of Willoughby of Eresby, with a great part of the Ancaster estates, fell to Lady Elizabeth, with the high feudal office of Great Chamberlain, which remains in the family; and the husband, in 1796, was raised to peerage by the title of Lord Gwydyr. It renders this general good fortune more peculiar, that the three sisters were far from being disguised by wit or beauty, whilst the eldest sister, who was strikingly handsome, was the wife of a private gentleman, Mr. Bennet. Lord Algernon, in 1790, was raised by Pitt to the Earldom of Beverley."

It was in 1774, therefore, that the Percy and the Burrell connection commenced; Lord Algernon married Isabella Susannah, second daughter of Peter Burrell, on June 8th, of the following year, and it was in that follow-

ing year that Werrington would seem to have been purchased by the Duke of Northumberland. For the intimate acquaintance between Humphry Morice and the Burrells continued to the end of the former's life. In his will, which bears date July 24th, 1782, he constituted William (afterwards Sir William) Burrell, second son of Peter (who had himself died in November, 1776) one of his trustees; and it was because of his obligations in this particular, that Sir William Burrell (with John Claxton, his co-trustee), was made a defendant in a chancery suit in 1792 touching the Horwell Charity, which had its existence in the old borough of Newport, once in Humphry Morice's patronage.

London.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

* * *

The Humphry Morices (*W.A.* xi., 5, 124).—The extract given by Mr. Windyer-Morris from Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* (p. 356), is inaccurate and misleading, and the following, from Mr. John Traviss Squire's pamphlet on "Mount Nod, a Burial Ground of the Huguenots at Wandsworth in the County of Surrey" (Lymington, 1887), contains the true details of the tomb in question:—

"*North Side*.—Here lyeth the body of | Katherine Paggen | widow of Peter Paggen, Esq., | deceased the 24th April, | 1724, aged 69. |

"*West Coping*.—Here Lyeth the Body of | Nicholas Morice, son of | Humphrey Katherine Morice | [who] Departed this Life [] | 1748, aged [24] years. |

"*West End*.—*Arms: A fess embattled between three staffs ragully, two in chief and one in base, impaling a lion rampant.*

"*South Side*.—Here Lieth the Body of | Peter Paggen, 3 Esq., | who departed this Life | the 15th June, 1720, | Aged 69. |

"*South Coping*.—(Almost illegible—probably as follows: [Katherine, wife of | Humphry Morice, daughter] (*rest obliterated*).

"*East Coping*.—Here Lyeth the Body of | Sarah Paggen, 4 youngest daughter of | Peter and Katherine Paggen, who died | (*rest obliterated*).

"*East End*.—*Arms: A fess embattled between three staffs ragully, two in chief and one in base, as on dexter side of arms on west end. Crest: In cross saltire, two staffs ragully*" (pp. 18-19).

The following are Mr. Squire's notes (pp. 46-7):—

"1. The will of Katherine Paggen, of Wandsworth, widow of Peter Paggen, Esq., dated 19th January, 1721, was proved on the 1st June, 1724. She directed her body to be buried in the vault of her late husband in the parish of W., and appointed as trustees—James Booth, of Theobalds, co. Herts; Wm. Shaw, son of Sir John Shaw, late of Chestnut, co. Herts, deceased; Bernard Hale, of

Lincoln's-Inn, co. Middx.; and John Rawlins, of London, merchant. Legacies to cousin Isabella Pharoah; sister Sarah Symonds; cousin, Celesta Symonds; three daus. of niece Katherine Weston; the churchwardens of the parish of W., (£50) for poor (by codicil the income of this sum was to be appropriated towards clothing two poor women); Grace Hooker, her daughter Sarah's attendant; grandson, Paggen Hale, second son of dau. Katherine Hale, under 25; children of niece Dame Sarah Shaw (widow of Sir John Shaw); daus., Katherine Hale and Sarah Paggen; grandsons, Wm. Hale and Paggen Hale; niece Katherine Weston, and nine children; niece Dame Sarah Shaw and children; sisters Sarah Symonds, Brent and husband; cousins Katherine Wayman, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Isabella Pharoah, Celesta Symonds, and William Shaw. Codicil, dated 16th March, 1723, stated that Katherine Hale had married Humphrey Morice, of London, Esq., by which marriage she had a son Humphrey Morice. Appointed Humphrey Morice, exor.—*Bolton*, 147.

"2. Reg. of Burials:—2 Dec., 1748.

"3. The will of Peter Paggen, of W., Esq., dated 2 Oct., 1717, was proved on the 15th July, 1720, by Catherine Paggen. He directed his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Dunstan in the East, London, at the discretion of his Exors. (This was not done, see his widow's will *supra*.) Legacies to wife Katherine Paggen; dau. Katherine Hale, wife of Wm. Hale, and dau. Sarah (who is placed under the guardianship of wife Katherine, dau. Katherine Hale, Sir John Shaw, Bart., and niece Dame Sarah Shaw, his wife); James Booth, of Cheshunt, Herts., Esq., and John Rawlins, of London, Merchant. Copyhold message or tenement of inheritance in W. then in his own occupation, and copyhold messages in W., with the grounds, &c., abutting on the Common of Wandsworth on the South, then in the occupation of Lassells Metcalfe, Upholsterer, and John Reynolds, Waterman, which he purchased of John Godfrey, Merchant, and also copyholds in the town of Wandsworth, or in the Common Fields of Wandsworth, then or late in the occupations of John Beal, Butcher, John Porter, Bricklayer, Jacob Maganell, Hatmaker, James Chitterden, Gardener, and [] Elsley, Gardener, and late of Thomas Pavett, Husbandman, which he had lately purchased of Sarah Cheslyn, widow of William Cheslyn. Bequest to grandson Paggen Hale, younger son of dau. Katherine Hale, in tail male, and in default of issue to Wm. Hale, eldest son of dau. Katherine. Ultimate remainder to Paggen Shaw, son of his niece Dame Sarah Shaw. Legacies to sister Sarah Symonds; to cousin Elizabeth Wilkinson; to Paggen Shaw, Peter Shaw, Judith Shaw, and Katherine Shaw, four of nine children of niece Dame Sarah Shaw; and to his 'friend and neighbour' Benjamin Stables, who with others attested the execution of the will.—*Shaller*, 163.

"This gentleman was probably descended from the 'William Paggen, neere Gulick, in the Low Countries,' mentioned in the Visitation of London, Harl. Soc. Pub., 1880, 1883, under the head Paggen, Downgate.

"He was 'the owner of, and probably built, the large mansion on Wandsworth East Hill, near this Cemetery. His daughter Katherine married Mr. Hale, of Herts, and had issue two sons—Paggen Hale and William Hale. She afterwards married Mr. Morice, by whom she had two sons—Humphrey and Nicholas. It came to Humphrey, who in 1759 sold the Estate to Matthew Blakiston, Esq. (afterwards Baronet). . . ."

"4. On the 27th February, 1749, letters of administration concerning the goods of Sarah Paggen, late of W., Spinster, were granted to Humphrey Morice, Esq., the nephew by the sister, and next-of-kin of the deceased."

I am indebted to Mr. Cecil T. Davis, the Wandsworth Public Librarian, for some MS. notes in addition. Among the baptisms recorded in the Wandsworth Parish Register, he informs me, is "1724, Oct. 14, Nicholas, son of Humphrey Morrice, Esqr"; and among the burials, "1743, Sept. 10, Mrs. Katherine Morice, widow, 59. obt. 30th August," and "1745, Oct. 12, Mrs. Sarah Paggen, 49." He adds the two following extracts from the *Wandsworth and Battersea District Times*:—

Description of Paggen-Morice Tomb.—"The plinth on which the iron railings are fixed is of York stone. The steps of Portland stone. The base of the tomb is of French marble. The panels are of Sicilian vein. The ledges are of Black (*sic*) or Kilkenny marble, and the top capping of French marble."

"In All Saints' Church, Wandsworth, there is an entablature, in front of the western gallery, bearing record of a bequest from this family:—'A.D. 1727. Mrs. Catherine Paggen and Mrs. Catherine Morrice bequeathed £50 each, to be applied to the clothing of poor widows. Invested in the purchase of £142-12-0 in the 3 p.c. consols, yielding annually £4-5-6, 30th March, 1849.'"

It is only now further to be added that the statement by Manning and Bray, above-quoted, that Humphrey Morice sold the Wandsworth estate in 1759 to Matthew (afterwards Sir Matthew) Blakiston is open to doubt. Mr. J. T. Squire, in a letter to the *Standard* in July, 1887, on the Manor House, Wandsworth, which was just then about to be destroyed, wrote: "I have examined the parish rate books from the years 1707 to 1748, but only to find that the house occupied by Matthew Blakiston in latter year was rated at £75, and in the year 1747 at £70. The various properties cannot be distinguished with certainty, but by taking the corresponding line of the rate book for 1743 I find Paggen Hale, £17; in 1734, Cate. Morice, £17; in 1725, Hum. Morice, £17; in 1722, Mam. Paggen paid 7s. 1d., and in 1718, Captain Paggen paid 8s. 6d."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

The Apparition [a Poem] (*W.A.* xi., p. 144).—This poem to which "Devoniensis" refers in the last issue of the *W.A.* was evidently written by John Durant de Breval, who for many years masqueraded under the *nom de plume* of "Joseph Gay," or "J. Gay," by which he and his publisher, the renowned Edmund Curll, hoped to profit by trading on a well-known name. If your correspondent will refer to the *Grub Street Journal* of December 7th, and 14th, 1732, he will there find this charlatan duly exposed. The poem in question is unknown to me, and it does not appear to be in the British Museum. Would "Devoniensis" kindly supply your readers with a brief abstract of the poem—which, doubtless, is worthless enough, but which seems to be very little known and therefore possesses a certain extrinsic interest.

W. ROBERTS, Editor of the *Bookworms*.
63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

This Poem was written by John Gay, the Poet, and is published in a 12mo edition of his Poems and Fables, London, 1777, pp. 200-204, vol. i. The heading of the poem is "A True Story of an Apparition." It begins thus:

"Sceptics (whose strength of argument makes out,
That wisdom's deep inquiries end in doubt)
Hold this assertion positive and clear,
That Spirits are pure delusions raised by fear."

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

"The Apparition" was written by Abel Evans, D.D., of whom there is a good notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. WILLIAM E. H. AXON.
Manchester.

* * *

Books in the Devonshire Dialect (*W.A.* xi., 97. 80, p. 144).—

"An Exmoor Scolding, in the Propriety and Decency of the Exmoor Language," a new edition. Pamphlet of 60 pages, with a Vocabulary at the end. Reprinted from an edition of 1771. Exeter, 1818.

A somewhat different version of the same, entitled "A Devonshire Dialogue in four parts," to which is added a glossary, edited by Mrs. Gwatkin. Printed at Plymouth, 1839.

By far the best which has come under my notice is "The Exmoor Scolding and Courtship," to which by way of preface and comparison, is added "The Somersetshire Man's Complaint." The original Texts edited, collated, and arranged with a complete Transcript in glossic, the Vocabulary enlarged, and the whole illustrated with copious notes by Frederick Thomas Elworthy. Printed by Clay & Taylor, Bungay, 1879.

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

Your correspondent "G. T. B." would do well to procure a little book recently published by Mrs. Hewett, of Tiverton, Devon, entitled "The Peasant Speech of

Devon." It contains a large number of words and phrases, besides anecdotes and proverbial sayings in the broadest of broad Devonshire. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A Glossary of Hartland District has just been issued by the English Dialect Society, which will be found very useful to your correspondent who is searching for works in the Devonshire Dialect. M. Y. Y. T.

Your correspondent G.T.B. should refer his query to the Secretary of the English Dialect Society, Mr. J. H. Nodal, Heaton Moor, near Stockport, who would doubtless be able to put him on the track of some works on or in the Devonshire Dialect. KEARLEY.

Several of the novels of the Rev. S. Baring Gould contain some choice bits of the true Devonian dialect, notably "John Herring," "Court Royal," and "Eve." Mr. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," although dealing with Exmoor and the borders of Somerset, may yet be considered as a Devonshire story, but better still is "Christowell" by the same author, as it is a story of Dartmoor. Many works of fiction have their theatre of operations in Devonshire, and some of the writers are very happy in dealing with the local dialect. A READER.

* * *

The Red Cloak Traditions (*W.A.* xi., p. 141).—I think there can be no reasonable doubt that the story of the red-shawled women is correct. There is still living at Llanely a centenarian, Mrs. Morris by name, who gave me some years ago a number of interesting reminiscences from which I extract the following:—"In her childhood the struggle with Napoleon was the one great topic of the day. Mrs. Morris could not herself recollect the landing of the French (1797) at Fishguard, or as she expressed it [in Welsh] "yn y Fro"; but she well recollected them talking about it, and gave a graphic description of the Welsh women in their red whittles whom the French invaders mistook for troops. The ruse of the whittles spread, and companies of women thus habited, with pitchforks in their hands, were accustomed to march about Machynis [a little promontory at Llanely] that the French if they arrived might mistake them for soldiers." There is an account of the "invasion" in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1797. Reference to this might make the matter still clearer. ARTHUR MEE.

Llanely.

* * *

Dated Houses in Plymouth (*W.A.* xi., p. 142).—Allow me to point out an error in the wording of my note on the Moon Street house. The centre window has its keystone occupied by the letters T.F. above a rose, and each keystone of the other four bears one figure, forming *altogether* the date 1707. A PLYMOUTHIAN.

Coney Cliff, Plymouth Sound.—All inquiries have failed to discover the name of "Coney Cliff," existing at the present day. The following facts, however, will serve to identify its position. In the *Plymouth Chronicle* of January and March, 1811, there is an account of the loss of H.M.S. *Amethyst*, in Plymouth Sound, at about a quarter of a mile to the southward of Mount Batten, and also the particulars of the court-martial held on the captain for losing her under Coney Cliff Point. There are people still living who recollect seeing some of the ballast belonging to the *Amethyst* dredged up from a depth of 3 or 4 feet, just beyond the rocks at low water, off a cliffy point 600 feet to the southward of Durlstone point where the rifle targets are now placed, the coast between the points forming a little bay. As Durlstone Point was as well known at the time of the wreck as it is now, it could not have been there, consequently, this point from its cliffy formation and the wreck happening immediately off it, together with its being only a little more than a quarter of a mile from the southern side of Mount Batten, proves almost to a certainty that it must be the Coney Cliff Point mentioned in the *Plymouth Chronicle*. Rabbits are still to be found all along this coast, but not in such numbers as formerly.

NAUTICUS.

* * *

Books on the Cornish Language (*W.A.* xi., p. 100, qq. 60).—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma should apply to one or all of the following second-hand booksellers for the information he seeks.—Attwood, Plymouth; Cann, Plymouth; Commin, Exeter; Drayton, Exeter; Kinsman, Penzance; Clyma, Truro; Iredale, Torquay; Gray, Leicester Square, London. Failing these he should advertise in the "Bookseller," where he would be almost certain to receive reports of the books he requires.

LIBRARIAN.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

WE note with great satisfaction that an earnest effort is now being made to form a Bibliographical Society; the following being the text of a circular recently issued by Mr. W. A. Copinger, of The Priory, Manchester:—

"It has for sometime past been a matter of surprise that there is no society exclusively of a Bibliographical character in this country, and it is thought that the time has arrived when Bibliography should be looked upon as an exact science, and that its votaries should combine to further its claims as such. The success which has attended the inauguration of a society of this character in Scotland is an additional inducement to the formation of a similar society in England. In order to consider and determine as to the desirability of forming such a society, and the lines upon which it should be conducted, it is proposed to hold a Public Meeting (by the kind invitation of the Library Association), at 20, *Hanover Square*,

London, on Friday the 15th July, 1892, at four o'clock p.m." Then follows the names of a number of gentlemen who have concurred in this invitation, including some well-known names.

The meeting was accordingly held, Mr. R. C. Christie presiding. An address in support of the proposal was delivered by Mr. W. A. Copinger, in which the following, among others, were set forth as the aims of the Society:—

- (a)—To bring together bibliographical workers and book lovers from all parts, for the purposes of conference and mutual help.
- (b)—To organize a systematic method of treating all questions relating to the description, history, authorship, printing and publication of books.
- (c)—To contribute, by means of co-operative effort, to the formation of a General Catalogue of English Literature, taking as a basis the Printed Catalogue of the British Museum.
- (d)—To assist in the compilation of special Bibliographies, to be dealt with by Committees appointed from time to time for the purpose.
- (e)—To undertake the occasional printing and publication of Bibliographical Works.
- (f)—To hold periodical Meetings for the Discussion of Papers and the Exhibition of Works of Bibliographical Interest.

It was stated that numerous offers of support had already been received, and that a large number of enquiries had been made.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

- 1.—That this Meeting is of opinion that a Society be established, to be called "The Bibliographical Society," and that the objects of the Society be:
 - (a)—The acquisition of information upon subjects connected with Bibliography.
 - (b)—The promotion and encouragement of Bibliographical studies and researches.
 - (c)—The printing and publishing of works connected with Bibliography.
- 2.—That the amount of the Annual Subscription be One Guinea.
- 3.—That the following gentlemen constitute a Provisional Committee, with power to form the Society on the basis laid down in the foregoing Resolutions, and to draw up Rules to be submitted to the first Meeting (to be called as soon as convenient) of those who may have given in their names as desirous of joining the Society, viz.:—

LORD CHARLES BRUCE.	MR. SIDNEY LEE.
MR. R. C. CHRISTIE.	" J. Y. W. MACALISTER
" W. A. COPINGER.	" TALBOT B. REED.
" R. S. FABER.	" J. H. SLATER.
DR. RICHARD GARNETT.	" H. B. WHEATLEY.
MR. J. T. GILBERT.	" CHARLES WELCH.

- 4.—That Mr. Talbot Baines Reed be appointed Hon. Secretary (*pro tem.*)

Those desirous of joining are invited to communicate with TALBOT B. REED, Hon. Sec. (*pro tem.*), 4, Fann Street, London, E.C.

We need scarcely say that this movement has our most earnest support, and that we trust if the Society is formed, that the long-talked of Bibliography of Devonshire may be put in hand and completed at no distant date.

"Current Literature"

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

A History of the Parishes of St. Ives, Lelant, Towedack and Zennor, in the County of Cornwall. By JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS. London: Elliot Stock, 1892.

"**W**HATEVER be the imperfections of this book, it has at least the distinction of being the first printed history of the parishes which form what we have called the Saint Ives district, save a few brief notices contained in works treating of the entire county of Cornwall." Such is the statement with which Mr. Matthews begins his Preface. Under these circumstances we shall not attempt anything like a severe criticism, as we hail with great satisfaction the advent of any work dealing with the Western Counties, either whole or in part. Our readers have often been favoured with jottings upon St. Ives from the pen of Mr. Matthews, under the *nom de plume* of "Porthminster," and we know that he has been for some years engaged upon this pleasurable task which he has at length consummated by the issue of the goodly volume now before us. He admits that his history is to a great extent a compilation, and he does not take credit for making an entirely original book. He also freely admits his indebtedness to several gentlemen who have rendered him valuable assistance, including the Rev. Prebendary Randolph, Mr. Edward Hain, jun., Mr. James Ambrose Story, and others. These gentlemen have treated special branches of the subject and are all authorities thereon. The Borough Accounts, which are pretty complete from 1570 down to the close of the last century occupy a very considerable portion of the book, but still there is sufficient space in the five hundred and fifty pages for the author's own work and the result of his own investigations at first hand. Taking the book as a whole, although there are many weak portions, and although the author has made sundry slips which are inevitable in the case of an amateur historian, we consider that his work will rank favourably with many of the local histories of the day. He has shown great pluck in thus tackling such a large undertaking, and we trust that his patience and perseverance may be rewarded by an extensive sale. Mr. Matthews has investigated many books in compiling this history; he has been careful in most cases in quoting his authorities, and he has had the advantages of dealing with a district with which he is thoroughly familiar, besides having access to important documents, in public and private hands, which he has been enabled to embody in the work. His descriptions of old St. Ives, his manner of dealing with local families, local place-names, parliamentary

history, and the other subjects to which he has devoted special chapters, although here and there a trifle prolix, are yet highly interesting and very readable. The work contains numerous capital illustrations; and is moreover provided with a full and complete Index. As to the typography, it goes without saying, that everything issued by Mr. Stock is of the best, and the work is deserving of high praise.

Wells Cathedral: Its Monumental Inscriptions and Heraldry. Together with the Heraldry of the Palace, Deanery, and Vicar's Close. With Annotations from Wills, Registers, &c., and Illustrations of Arms. By ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A. London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1892.

Of this handsome and carefully-compiled work we can speak with unqualified praise, as reflecting credit alike on the editor, whose genealogical and heraldic attainments are so well-known in the West of England, and on the printers. The original intent of the work, as the editor informs us in his introduction, was to preserve from loss those inscriptions and family records that have survived the renovation of the cathedral nearly fifty years since, when they underwent "a promiscuous removal, the recumbent effigies were removed into what were considered more seemly or convenient positions; the mural tablets more or less bereft of their surrounding ornaments of pillar and pediment, shields and figures were removed into the cold shelter of the cloisters, where some bear awful testimony to their mutilated condition, while some we know have perished altogether."

A very important feature, and one that will commend the work to genealogists, whose numbers are ever increasing, is the large number of tabulated pedigrees, many of which are of considerable length and compiled with evident care and labour. Among these is one of the families of Bull and Strassways occupying seven pages; this of course includes the well-known Bishop Bull. The extracts from wills and registers are numerous, and important in the light they throw upon many of the inscriptions. Mr. Jewers is by no means sparing with his cuts and plates of arms, but we could wish he had gone a little further and given us a few of the brasses to be found in the cathedral, though this perhaps is scarcely included within the scope of the work. The inscriptions are given as they now stand, no attempt being made to correct inaccuracies. The MS. copies of Mr. Fielder have been very freely drawn upon.

To conclude this short notice we must not omit to mention the very full index of names. The work consists of 313 royal octavo pages, and so far as we can judge it is particularly free from misprints and errors.

The Dialect of Hartland, Devonshire. By R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A. London: Printed for the English Dialect Society, 1891.

This is one of the most complete and satisfactory Glossaries of the Devonshire Dialect that has ever come under our notice, and is a valuable addition to West Country literature. The writer informs us that the Introduction is a reprint, with slight additions and corrections, of a paper read before the Devonshire Association, at Tiverton last year; but the Glossary itself has not before been published. It was prepared as a Supplement to Mr. Elworthy's *West Somerset Word Book*, but, during its progress through the press, it was considered advisable to make the list of words complete in itself. His selection of the district of Hartland was simply because he was more familiar with that part of the county than with any other. Moreover, Hartland is the largest parish in Devonshire, having an area of 16,700 acres. It is a district far removed from the railway and is practically "far from the busy haunts of men." We have little doubt judging from the specimens given, that in this part of North Devon, the old Devonshire Dialect survives in a much more tangible form than in other parts of the county, and therefore that the selection is by no means an undesirable one. Of course, we recognise many words as in use elsewhere, and some even as in general use. We detect also some expressions that have been discussed in the *Western Antiquary*, and interesting instances given of their use. Mr. Chope has devoted one short chapter to the Folk-Lore of the district, and has appended to his Glossary a list of words from Mr. Elworthy's "Word Book" which are also in use at Hartland. The Dialect Society are doing valuable service in thus preserving the relics of our old language from perishing.

The Peasant Speech of Devon, with other matters connected therewith. By SARAH HEWETT. London: Stock, 1892.

Mrs. Hewett has produced a very acceptable book, and one that will be found very useful to persons who take an interest in the peasantry of the West of England. She tells us in her Preface that she has spent a quarter of a century in collecting the words and sentences of which this work is composed. To one statement made we must take an exception, for she says "There are many books written in the dialect [of Devon] in a more popular form," but we know of few such books, the "Exmoor Scolding" and "Nathan Hogg's Letters" being the chief of them;

but we cordially endorse the remainder of the paragraph "I venture to hope that this will find readers among Devonshire men and women throughout the world, and those who are interested in the study of dialect as a science." Mrs. Hewett's is not by any means a scientific book, although here and there she shows that she has studied dialectal works to advantage. Her remarks upon Pronunciation are well worthy of consideration; the anecdotes she gives are very amusing, and are for the most part from her own note-book; she has a short chapter on Superstitions and Customs, which might very well be expanded into a volume; but the fullest and most important part of her book is that which gives a list of "Words, with sentences in which each occurs." Of course, the habit of turning 'f' into 'v,' and 's' into 'z,' so common with the Devonshire peasantry is responsible for many of the words included in this list; we also notice many words which are in general use, and are not confined to these parts. Still the book bears evidence of long and continuous labour, and the "Glossary" though far from complete, is very useful. We have been very much entertained by a hurried dip into Mrs. Hewett's handy little volume.

A History of Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight (Popular County Histories). By T. W. SHORE, F.G.S. London: Stock, 1892.

Few English Counties possess a fuller or more important historical record than that dealt with in the volume before us by our friend and fellow-labourer Mr. Shore. But the task to which he has been committed demanded powers of no mean order, adequately to cope with it. To compress the history of a county into a volume of less than three hundred pages, is to perform a herculean feat which few men would have the courage to attempt. We have before us another History—part of the History of Kent—in which the Editor has dealt with but one Hundred—that of Blackheath—and he has filled a huge folio of some three hundred and thirty pages with text and notes of the most varied and valuable character. Beside this work the *History of Hampshire* looks a pigmy indeed. We do not intend in the foregoing remarks to disparage Mr. Shore's work, for as far as we are entitled to judge, he has done his work well, and has produced a "Popular" History in every sense of the term. He has dealt pretty fully with the Early and Medieval History, tracing the course of events from prehistoric times down to the Middle Ages; and up to this point we have every reason to be satisfied with his work, but the later portions, the modern history of Southampton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight have been too much condensed, and thereby the work as a whole is very much weakened. Of course, it is an advantage to have a reliable history of a nation, county or town, even though limited in its scope, but the

value of such a work would be considerably enhanced if it brought down such a history to our own times, as it singularly happens that historical facts respecting places or individuals are as a rule more difficult to obtain concerning the generations immediately preceding our own than information respecting the Saxons or the Romans. In the present case the cause is not far to seek, for the writer was evidently limited in the size of his book, and he probably curtailed the latter portion in order to bring the work within the requisite number of pages. Still, as we have before said, Mr. Shore has performed his allotted task with great credit to himself, and has, in this compressed "History" given the public a most interesting and readable work very much on the lines of the other Popular County Histories which have preceded it from Mr. Stock's establishment. Needless to say the work is well printed.

Ethnology in Folk-lore. By GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1892.

The President of the Folk-Lore Society has in this volume (one of the "Modern Science" Series) given us the result of his study of an interesting branch of antiquarian lore. We have seen many volumes of folk-lore in which the traditions and superstitions of certain races and districts have been separately dealt with, but we believe this is the first work in which an attempt has been made to deal with the elements of the subject categorically and systematically, and to examine the conclusions which may be deduced therefrom. Mr. Gomme is an authority on the subject, and he has treated it in an authoritative manner. The book is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the customs and traditions of the various sections of the human race, and may be studied to advantage from various points of view. Dealing first with what may be termed the mythical features of his subject, he takes us by easy stages from the earliest ages and peoples down even to our own time, and introduces some customs from our own neighbourhood of the West of England to show how the ancient usages still survive in the nineteenth century. The King's Teignton ram or lamb-roasting, and a similar custom which prevails at Holne are fully described and their origin traced to the era of heathen sacrifice of animals. Of course, many other instances are given, but all go to prove how these ancient customs still survive amongst us, and how the influence of heathen and early religious rites affect us even in these days of high culture and advanced civilization. He also deals briefly with the well-worship, traces of which are still to be found in the pin-wells and rag-wells of Cornwall, and the custom, somewhat akin to human sacrifice, which is observed at Altarnun and Chapel Uny. We have treated the book in a very cursory manner, but we are convinced that its careful perusal will repay any student of folk-lore who may be desirous of

knowing more of curious, quaint, and in most cases, obsolete customs. Other volumes of this interesting series are "The Cause of an Ice Age," by Sir Robert Ball; "The Horse," by W. H. Flower; "The Oak," by Marshall Ward; and others may shortly be expected.

The Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. A Popular Treatise on Early Archaeology. By JOHN HUNTER-DUVAR. London: Swan, Sounenschein and Co., 1892.

Any works dealing with the fascinating subject of Archaeology will be welcomed in these days, and particularly a work such as the present, which presents, in a very popular and readable manner the most modern accepted theories upon the habits, manners, and customs of primitive man. The work before us is brimful of instruction, and while helpful in the highest degree to the amateur need not be despised by the scientist. The writer takes us in a pleasant series of sketches, down through the long vista of time, telling us of the discovery of Man in the Post-Tertiary, then from point to point through the intervening ages; of the Cave-Dwellers, including those who inhabited the Caves at Torquay and Brixham; through the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages, down to the dawn of more civilized times. The book is profusely illustrated and abounding in useful information.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library:—English Topography. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1891.

With characteristic industry, Mr. Gomme has prepared another useful volume from that inexhaustible store-house, which has already furnished so many interesting volumes—the "Gentleman's Magazine." This volume contains a series of articles, notes, and sketches, relating to three of the home counties, viz., Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Others will follow in due course. In the preface to the present volume the Editor speaks strongly of the need there is for a dictionary of family monuments, and suggests to archæological societies that by combined action on their part a work might be produced worthy the importance of the subject, and the historic value of the family monuments of England. We cordially endorse his view, and we are quite of the opinion that our provincial societies err in giving so much attention to the history and description of places and objects of interest which are already well-known and adequately dealt with, to the neglect of little known but equally important subjects.

Books Condemned to be Burnt. By JAMES ANSON FARRER. London: Stock, 1892.

This, the latest volume of the "Book Lover's Library" will be highly appreciated by book-lovers generally; for it opens up a branch of bibliography that has been but lightly treated previously. We doubt not that it will also

give an impetus to the collection of certain out-of-the-way, and comparatively rare works—works which have escaped the fires of Moloch in various ages of our literary history. We, who are so privileged in this tolerant age; we, who may possess and read any work of any date or language; we can scarcely realize the position of those who lived in less tolerant times, when books which offended the tastes or susceptibilities of some one high in church and state, were ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. This little volume is intended to teach us what enormities were practised in the centuries preceding our own, for we are informed that the last book-fires took place at so recent a date as 1775. "The Present Crisis," says Mr. Farrer, of 1775, must retain the distinction of having been the last book to be condemned to the public fire; and with it a practice which can appeal for its descent to classical Greece and Rome passed at last out of fashion and favour, without any actual legislative abolition. "The great number of book-fires under James I. and Charles II. is easily accounted for, if judged in the light of the history, religious and political, of those times. We read that Sir Walter Raleigh's first volume of his *History of the World* was called in at the King's command, "especially for being too saucy in censuring princes." If this cause was in operation at the present time what vast numbers of publications would share the same fate. Dip where we will into this clever little book, we find abundant evidence of labour, research, and useful information. The work is admirably compiled, and carefully edited, and is a valuable addition to that attractive series of volumes which occupies a prominent position on our shelves—the *Book-Lover's Library*.

A Cabinet of Gems, cut and polished by Sir Philip Sidney; now, for the more radiance, presented without their setting by George Macdonald. London: Elliot Stock, 1892.

It was a happy thought of this popular publisher to start an "Elizabethan Library," and in the dainty little volume now before us, we have a choice collection of extracts from the writings of one of the leading thinkers and writers of the Golden Age of Queen Elizabeth. Many of the writers of this period lend themselves very readily to this treatment, and there can be little doubt that a perusal of these extracts will give the reader a wish to become better acquainted with the riches of literature ready to his hands. We are promised in this series "Choice Passages from Sir Walter Raleigh, Edmund Spencer, and many others, and when we add that the library is under the general supervision of the Rev. Dr. Grosart, we have said enough to show that the greatest care and skill will be exercised in making the volumes acceptable to all classes of readers. Their appearance, moreover, will find favour with collectors.

Bibliographical Notes.

Dr. Alfred C. Fryer has forwarded a copy of his paper, reprinted from the *Transactions of the British Archaeological Association*, on "St. Pirian's Church, Cornwall." The notes are very brief, but they were merely intended to describe some photographs of the famous Church of Perranzabuloe, exhibited by Dr. Fryer on a recent occasion. Any notices of this interesting church will be welcomed by West Country men.

Messrs. Gregory, Son, & Tozer, of Tiverton, announce for early publication, "The Chronicles of Twyford, being a Popular History of the Towne of Tiverton in Devonshire." The author is the Rev. F. J. Snell, M.A., and the subscription price only 5/- with a few large paper copies at 21/-. From the prospectus before us we confidently predict that the book will be exceedingly interesting.

This year's meeting of the Devonshire Association was held at Plymouth during the last week in the month of July, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton. The gathering was a most interesting one and the papers read were particularly interesting. The Local Secretary was Mr. R. Hansford Worth.

The June number of the *Cork Historical and Archæological Society's Journal* is full of interesting matter. Amongst the writers are Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A.; Mr. John O'Mahoney and others. Some very interesting notes on Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Youghal are given. Some valuable Historical Notes of the County and City of Cork are given.

Another follower of "Notes and Queries" is announced, viz., the "Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries," which will be started early in the ensuing autumn by Mr. Frank Murray, of Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham. The joint editors will be Mr. J. Potter Briscal, of Nottingham, and Mr. John Ward, of Derby, and valuable assistance has been promised by several well-known antiquaries, including the indefatigable Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. We wish the new venture every success.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled, "Thomas Chard, D.D., the Last Abbot of Ford," by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A. It is reprinted from the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 1891; and what makes the paper more interesting is the fact that it was read in the Abbot's Hall (built by Thomas Chard, circa 1520) Ford Abbey. The author has succeeded in getting into the sixteen pages of his pamphlet a mass of exceedingly valuable information concerning this old-time worthy.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

A variety of circumstances have conspired to prevent the regular and punctual issue of the *Western Antiquary*, for which the Editor offers his most sincere apologies. He is now making arrangements which he trusts will obviate this in the future; full particulars will be given in the next issue, which will conclude the Eleventh Series. Subscriptions to Twelfth Series are now due, and may be sent to W. H. K. WRIGHT, Editor, *Western Antiquary*, 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

THE
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Or, Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

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Vol. XI.

CROCKERN TOR, AND THE
ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING, F.S.L.

(Continued from page 141 and concluded).

IN September, 1510, the year after Henry VIII. came to the throne, the second parliament on Crockern Tor, of which we have any certain knowledge, was held, and presided over by Thomas Deneys, for the warden Sir Henry Marney. The statutes there enacted were set forth in a book printed at Tavistock, twenty-four years later, namely in 1534. A treatise on the Stannaries was also published in 1574, and therein may be found the names of jurats, or members of this ancient parliament, who attended several of the assemblies. The names are also given, and the proceedings of these powerful tinner's councils noticed at length in Pearce's *Laws and Customs of the Stannaries* (1725).

Let us in imagination take our stand by the grey rocks of Crockern, on this September morning of the year 1510, and become spectators of the gathering of the stannators. It is early, for there is much to be done this day, and the sun has not yet risen far above yonder lofty hill, that men call Hameldon. The moor is silent, and look where we may, nought meets our eye but great stretches of heath, relieved by piles of rocks which lift themselves in the still air from the dusky ridges. Close to where we stand is the stone table, with blocks of granite disposed around it, the seats of those who shall attend the council. At one end of it is the president's chair, formed of roughly squared stones, and having

a large, thin one fixed over it in the manner of a canopy. Rude indeed is the furniture of this hypæthral hall, but singularly harmonious with the surroundings. Fitting, too, is this adamantine table and these seats, for those whose shall gather here, for not a few of them have chosen for the scene of their daily labours the rock-strewn river valleys of Dartmoor, and to them the upland glen and frowning tor are familiar objects. But see, yonder a small company of men are wending their way towards old Crockern, some mounted and some on foot. One there is among them who, judging from the deference paid him, should seem to be a man of note. It is Thomas Deneys, who is to preside over the assembly, and near him mounted on a stout cob, which he manages none too well, is one whose appearance betokens him to be a clerk. They come slowly onward, and presently begin the ascent of the tor. And now another party is seen making their way to the spot, but from an opposite direction, and scarcely have we time to reconnoitre them, ere we are aware of others, all pressing forward over the heath to the place of meeting. Men there are looking sleek and well-to-do, dressed in their holiday suits; others in rough working garb, who have evidently come to listen to the proceedings, and who draw aside as those who have to take part in them approach the space where the court is to be held. Ere long a gathering of some three or four hundred men are seen around the rocks of Crockern, and when Thomas Deneys takes his seat the ninety-six jurats who have been summoned from the four Stannary towns place themselves by the stone table and await the opening of the proceedings. On the fringe of

the crowd are attendants and labourers, some holding horses and moor ponies, but all maintaining silence, and looking with interest at those who are about to frame laws which shall govern their occupation.

And who are these ninety-six men who have come from the borders of the moor to this old tor, nearly in its centre, at this early hour of the day? We can return no answer now, for beyond their names we know nothing of them; but as even these are interesting when we remember that there are among them many which exist in the neighbourhood of the four towns of the stannary at the present day, we will set them down, as the clerk of the court did on that September morning, close upon four hundred years ago.

Jurats of the Stannary Court of Chagford.

John Walcot, of Chudleigh.	Thomas Miller.
John Braboun.	William Caselegh.
Thomas Staplehill.	William Furse.
William Ryse.	William Denbolde.
John Widdon.	Alexander Weekes.
Robert Foxforde.	Thomas Batishyll.
Robert Wanell.	Thomas Tomlyn.
William Furseland.	John Ashe.
Robert Windeyate.	Richard Crote.
Richard Wratt.	William Mowrie.
John Nucombe, jun.	Galfridus Loskey.
William Noseworthy.	John Smith Corser.

Jurats of the Stannary Court of Ashburton.

Richard Hamlyn.	Richard Baker.
John Vele.	John Wydecombe.
John Bonycombe.	Richard Hart.
John Maddock.	William Widecombe.
William Miller.	John Clyffe.
John Baron.	William Edward.
William King, of Hole*	John Saunder.
John Eyre.	Thomas Gaveracke.
Richard Langworthy.	Michell Sperekewill.
Thomas Mathew.	John Baker.
John Exte, of Breuston.	Robert Tomlyn.
Richard Foxforde.	William Berde.

Jurats of the Stannary Court of Plympton.

William, at Hele.	William Brusey.
William Rede.	John Elberto.
John Beare.	Roger Eggecombe.

* *Hole*, without doubt. The same mode of pronouncing the name still obtains, the country-people invariably calling the place *Hole*, or *Hall*.

Nicholas Brugge.	William Chreston.
Roberto Patin.	Jurdan Brugg.
Nicholas Combe.	Elias Elford.
John Hede.	Andrew Watts.
Walter Adam.	Robert Hamme.
William Odymmer.	John Scobell.
John Peake, at Hele.	Richard Rose.
William Tyllam.	Richard Pomerie.
William Forde.	William Wyet.

Jurats of the Stannary Court of Tavistock.

Stephen Toker.	William Sohed.
Richard Langesforde.	John Hyllam.
John Chreston.	William Gyll.
John Leywodd.	John Eston.
John Glubb.	Robert Borne.
John Horewill.	Robert Heyne.
John Cholwill.	Henry Humfry.
John Gye.	Roger Langesforde.
John Peke, of Way.	William Stephen.
Thomas Ford.	John Tanner.
John Draper.	Henry Haly.
Thomas Adam.	John Hart.*

The ninety-six jurats being sworn, and satisfactorily shewn to be approved by the whole body of tanners of Devon, proceed to the business of the court. And first it is enacted that all former statutes be void and of no effect, and that the laws about to be passed be affirmed by the court. These, which the good Master Clerk duly records, are embodied in thirty-seven enactments, and were in substance as follows.†

All pleas were to be pleadable in the tin-court, and all matters before the warden, or his deputy, or steward, except three, which were pleas concerning land, life, or limb. Neither the warden, nor his deputy, nor his steward, were to be allowed to grant any Deliverance to anyone, for any tin, or for any matter concerning tin-works. It was to be lawful for every tinner of Devon to dig for tin wherever it might be found in the county, and to convey water to their works without interference from others.‡ And if any person was

* These names are obtained from Pearce's *Laws and Customs of the Stannaries*.

† This accounts of the tanners' proceedings at the Crockern Tor parliament of 1510, is briefly summarised from the enactments set forth in Pearce's *Laws and Customs of the Stannaries*.

‡ This seemingly arbitrary law is stated by the tanners to be "according to the old usage and confirmation of our charter, and according to our custom out of time, that no mind is, or hath been used."—*Vide, Western Antiquary*, vol. viii., p. 163.

found guilty by the verdict of twelve men at the Law Day, of having endeavoured to prevent any tinner from exercising this right, he was to be fined forty pounds. The money received as fines for this, and for all other offences, was to be divided,—one half to belong to the prince, as owner of the stannaries, and the other half to the injured party, or to the party bringing the offender to justice, according to the circumstances of the case. In every instance, too, distraint was to be resorted to in the event of the money not being immediately forthcoming.

All tin "gathered, washed, and made clean," within the jurisdiction of the stannaries of Devon, was to be coined, or stamped by Michaelmas. If this was not complied with the tin was to be forfeited to the prince. A payment of eighteenpence was to be made for the coinage of every hundred-weight of tin, and a further annual payment of eightpence, called White Rent, was to be made at Michaelmas.

A spalliar,* or working tinner, was not to have any action brought against him "for working in any tin work," but such was to be entered against those who claimed the freehold. No tinner was to appear voluntarily before any man, except the warden or his deputy, for any matter that was determinable by the warden. If by the verdict of twelve men at the Law Day he was found to have done so, he was to be fined, at the discretion of the warden or the deputy. But if this verdict was obtained as a result of anyone having sued the tinner for his infraction of the law, then the fine was to be ten pounds, half to go as usual to the party suing.

It was strictly enjoined that no tinner was to sue another tinner for any matter connected with tin or tin-works, except in the tin-court ;

* Risdon, referring to the daily labourers in the tin-works, says that there were none who had so hard a life as he. "His apparel is coarse, his diet slender, his lodging hard, his drink water, and for lack of a cup, he commonly drinketh out of his spade or shovel." In the early part of the sixteenth century the daily wage of those employed in the tin-mining was from 4d. to 6d.

nor was he to sue him for any cause whatever (pleas of land, life, or limb, excepted), except in the same court, the court of Lydford, or in the court of whom he held, upon pain of a reasonable fine, to be assessed by the warden or his deputy. But if a tinner was found guilty of this, through action being brought against him by the party whom he had sued, then was he to be fined ten pounds, and the one that had been sued was to receive half of it. This practice of giving half the penalty to those who entered an action to enforce it, seems always to have been followed.

A fine was also to be inflicted upon any tinner, or spalliar, who should obtain any warrant, other than that of the warden or his deputy, against any other tinner, or spalliar ; and if any person entered upon any tin-work by force, and took away tin from it, he was to be committed to Lydford, there to remain until he paid such fine as the warden or his deputy should think fit. But as in the other cases, if he were brought before the twelve men through an action having been entered against him by the party who had been wronged, then the penalty was to be forty pounds, the usual half going to the informer. It will thus be seen that every inducement to prosecute was held out to those who had suffered injury.

A tinner was not to be liable to serve on "any jury for the king" ; and if summoned to act as juror in matters concerning tin it could only be in the court within whose jurisdiction he dwelt, that is, in either one of the four stannary districts of Chagford, Ashburton, Plympton, or Tavistock.

No disputed rights or titles were to be bargained for, for a fine was to be inflicted upon any who should give or promise any tin-work, or part of a tin-work, about which there happened to be a dispute, to any person to have the lordship over it. In this case both the one who gave and he who received, rendered themselves liable to the penalty.

No tinner was to be "retained with any person or persons by sign, badge, token, livery, promise, or otherwise, but such as be manual servants."

The laws regulating the marking of the tin ingots were very stringent, and if not obeyed, the tin was to be forfeited. No sinder tin was to be made after it was watered, whether it was mixed with other tin or not; nor was any hard tin to be made, unless it was marked with the letter *H*. The owner of every blowing-house was to enter in the steward's books, his "house mark," at the Law Court next after such house was built, and every man engaged in blowing and coining white tin, was to enter in the same his "hot mark"; and this was to be done before he was permitted to coin his tin. If any merchant, or other person should discover that any tin that he had purchased was not marketable, and if he brought the same, or a part of it to the court, with the "owner's mark," and the "house mark" not melted or broken, it was to be melted openly in the court, in order that the adulteration might be discovered. Then if any sinder tin were found therein, the owner of the blowing-house and the blower was to recompense the merchant for his costs and charges, and to pay a fine to the warden or his deputy, while the tin was to be forfeited to the prince. But if it turned out that the merchant had complained without a cause, then he was to be fined in the sum of a hundred shillings, half of which sum was to go to those from whom he had purchased the tin.

Penalties were also to be enforced against such tanners as acted fraudulently towards those with whom they worked as partners, in suffering their tin-works to be "a lay," that is, not acting up to the regulations for renewing the bounds of the "pitch," and so leading strangers to believe it was open for them to set their bounds there. It was also enacted that all bargains and sales that should be made by any person under the age of sixteen years

should be void, and if a tin-work chanced to be inherited by a person under that age, the next-of-kin, if no one had been put in trust for him, was to have the rule of the tin-work in question, rendering an account of the same to the heir when he attained the age of sixteen, and to receive a reasonable sum for himself.

A "pitch or warning" of any tin-work, made by a person under the age named, was to be void unless given in open court to his guardian on his behalf. "And thereupon the said Guardian to make Defence lawful, without Covin, Fraud, or Colour, so that the Possession of the said Infant be not lost nor recovered in the Default of the said Guardian."

An important enactment relative to a husband holding possession of a tin-work in right of his wife, set forth that all bargains and sales in connection with the same, made by him, were to continue no longer than the coverture, and after this was determined, all such bargains and sales were to be void, and it was to be lawful for the wife, or her heirs, to enter into the tin-work without danger of any penalty, or of any claim being made against them.

In the event of tanners or spalliers refusing to pay any portion of such sum of money as might be "assessed upon any of them by the ordinance and assent of four substantial customers of every of the four courts, chosen and appointed by the warden, or his deputy, for the assessing of the same, for the confirmation of our charter, and for such other charges and business as hath been done, or hereafter shall be done, for the wealth of the stannary, shall fall in the penalty of 5*l*." Half of this was, as usual, to go to the prince, and those whom the warden, or his deputy, appointed to levy the money, were to receive the other half.

No person was to be allowed to make any "wash" at his tin-work, without first acquainting his partners, who had borne their portion

of the expense of working the tin, on pain of forfeiture of ten pounds. Anyone who held possession of a tin-work, or part of a tin-work, "now at this court held at *Crockeren-torre*," and peaceably continued in it two Michaelmas "washes," without any claim being made to it in open court, and having entered the same in a book that should remain in the court of the district in which the tin-work was situated, was to have the said tin-work, or part of a tin-work, he and his heirs in fee, according to the custom of the stannary; "provided always, that this act extend not, nor be prejudicial to any woman covert, infant within the age of sixteen years, men out of the realm, and men being in prison, having no space nor liberty to make his claim, nor to the heirs of any lunatick man." Should a tinner bring an action for trespass, and the defendant come into court and state that the place upon which he is accused of trespassing is his freehold, or the freehold of another person, and pray that the case be dismissed, as it is one *concerning land*, the steward shall appoint a day at the next court for him to appear and prove by his "writing," or that of the person whose freehold he has stated the ground is, or a credible witness to the truth of his statement, and upon his doing so, the steward may dismiss him. But if he cannot do this, he is "to make answer to the trespass at his peril." Gifts of tin-works were to be made "as it hath been used in times past," by testament, letter of attorney, and hand livery; and in the case of anyone possessing several works, and being desirous of bestowing them by hand livery, or by letter of attorney, livery must pass in every work.

Tin that was sold without being coined, or stamped, whereby the prince was defrauded of the dues, was to be forfeited to the latter, upon the discovery of the transaction, and the person selling it was to be fined. Any man coining another's tin in his own name was also liable to forfeit it to the prince, as well as to a fine, "for his untrue demeaning."

It was to be lawful for partners in a tin-work to work each his separate part, if they should so choose to agree, but neither was to take any tin at "wash," but what they had wrought or "laid spail for," unless by a mutual arrangement, the "washes" to be made at the accustomed periods.

If any tinner was wronged, and upon making complaint to the steward at the court, could not obtain justice, he could lay his case before the under warden. Should he still fail to find it, he could apply to the chief warden, and if with a similar result he could carry his complaint to the prince's council. Should a sheriff, or bailiff, or other person, arrest or trouble any tinner in his work, or going to, or coming from it, except by command of the warden, his deputy, or the steward, he was to be fined twenty pounds, to be divided equally between the prince, and the tinner illegally arrested or troubled.

As it is expressed in the charter to the tanners that they were to be free of all toll and customs, in the various ports, fairs, and markets, of their own proper goods, it was ordained that if any "customer, comptroller, mayor, bailiff, water-bailiff, steward of franchises, or any other person," should take money of any tinner for such, except the customs of the king, he rendered himself liable to a fine.

No man, being a tinner, was to be allowed to appear in any assize, or *nisi prius* court, against any other tinner, or tanners, for working or digging in any man's freehold. If he was found guilty of so doing, he was to forfeit twenty pounds, half to go to the prince, and half to the profit, use, and behoof of the stannary.

It was also enacted that it should be lawful for every *learned* man to plead in the courts of the four stannary districts, provided he pleaded in English. Should he not observe this law, his plea was to be void, and he was not afterwards to be allowed to appear in any of these courts.

In addition to setting forth the various acts passed at the parliament whose proceedings we have just briefly noticed, Pearce has also given in detail the legislative work of four later ones; two held in the 24th and 25th years of Henry VIII. respectively, one in the 6th year of Edward VI., and one in the 16th year of Elizabeth. At the first-mentioned, which was held before Sir Philip Champernown, "in the stead of Henry, Marquis of Exeter," who was then lord warden, the jurats first ordained "that as well all Statutes now new made, as all other Statutes before this Time there made and affirmed (other than such Statutes as now in this Court, and in other Courts heretofore holden there, are made, frustrate, and void), do and shall henceforth wholly remain in full strength and effect, as hereafter more plainly appeareth." They then proceeded with several new enactments, some being of an important character especially such as related to the washing into the rivers of sand from the tin-works.

We have already referred to this, and it seems to have been carried to so great an extent, that the people of Plymouth and Dartmouth made complaints, stating that the sand was filling up their harbours. The matter was taken up by Richard Strode, member of Parliament for Plympton, who, it seems, "put forth certain bills in Parliament against certain tanners for the reformation of the damaging, hurting, and destroying divers ports and creeks, and for other purposes." The tanners considering that interference in this would be prejudicial to their interests immediately took action. Though Strode was himself a tinner he was not summoned to appear at their courts, but was in his absence, through the instrumentality of the under-steward of the Stannaries, John Furse, convicted and fined in the sum of £160, that is to say, £40 at each one of the four courts. "And for the execution of the same, one John Agwilliam upon a surmise by him made to the kynges highnes to the said condemp-

nacion to be to his grace forfaite, thereof attainted a bill assigned of xx. li. parcel of the said clx. li. to be to him grauted by the said kinges highnes: wher upon the said John Agwilliam and other caused the said Richard was taken & imprisoned in a dungeon and a depe pitte vnder the grounde in the castell of Lidforde in the sayde countie, and there & els where remained by the space of three weekes and more vnto such time he was deliuered by a writ of priuilege out of the kinges eschequere at Westminster, for that he was one of the collectours in the said countie for the first of the two quindeims graunted at and in this present parliament: the whiche prison is one of the most annoious, contagious & detestable places within this realme."* Lydford Castle was for long the prison to which offenders against the stannary laws were committed, and although there is some probability that the old saying with regard to Lydford law, "hang first and try after," may owe its origin to its having served as the prison in which offenders against the harsh forest laws were incarcerated rather than to its connection with the stannaries, yet it must be confessed it would not be so very inappropriate to the tanners' mode of dispensing justice, if they were in the habit of condemning offenders unheard. The "trial" in such a case would be merely a mockery. Richard Strode was obliged to bribe his gaoler in order to escape the harsh treatment designed for him, for it appears that John Agwilliam desired the latter "to put yrons vpon him to his more greater paine & ieopardy, and to geue him but breade and water onely, to thentente to cause the said Richard to be faine to content & pay him the said xx. li."† Strode was also compelled, "for to be eased of his sayd paynfull imprisonment," to give a bond for £100 to Thomas Deneys, deputy-warden of the stannaries, who was the president, as we

* *An acte concerning Richard Strode. This was of the 8th of Henry VIII.*

† *Ibid.*

have already seen, of the Crockern Tor parliament of 1510. This bond was to "defende and saue harmeles the sayde Thomas Deneys," and acknowledging that he had been a prisoner in "the castel of Lidforde," to undertake to do nothing whereby he might "in the law be deemed out of prison."

Strode, however, does not seem to have considered this engagement binding, for in the act from which we have quoted, he prays the king and the parliament "that it may be ordeined" that his condemnation, "and euery parcell therof and iudgementes and execucions had or to be had for the premisses or any of them, to be utterli voide." This was done, and it was also provided "that all suites, accusementes, condemnacions, execucions, fines, amercementes, punishmentes, corrections, grauntes, charges, and impositions put or had or hereafter to be put or had vnto or vpon the sayd Richard, and to euery other of the person or persons afore specified, that now be of this present parliament or that of any parliament hereafter shalbe, for any bill, speaking, reasoning, or declaryng of any matter or matters concerning the parliament to be communed and treated of, be utterly voide and of none affecte."*

This was a very important act, for it set aside the judgement of the tanners, thereby asserting the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over the courts of the stannaries, and striking a blow at the high-handed proceedings in which the latter had been wont to indulge. Though nothing appears to have been done for several years, we find the tanners at the parliament on Crockern Tor, to which we have just made reference (that of 24th Henry VIII.), recognizing their responsibility in this matter. This is shown by the following acts which were then passed, and which compel all persons labouring in stream-works to use means to prevent gravel and sand being turned into the rivers.

"And also be it affirmed and enacted, that the Act made at *Crockerentorre* aforesaid, the 24th Day of *September* in the second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry* the Eighth, of and for the keeping of all Tin-works within the Stannary, and everything contained in the same Act be from henceforth utterly void and of none effect."

"Also, that where, out of Time, it hath been used within all the Stannary of *Devon*, that every Person working within any Stream Works, should keep their Gravel, Ruble, and Sand, under the Swerd of Grass, and by Force of the Water to convey it to the Great River, because it should hurt no Man's Pasture, nor quirt any Tin-work. And now is supposed by certain Inhabitants of the Haven Towns of *Dartmouth* and *Plimouth*, within the said County, that the said Ruble, Gravel, and Sands, descendeth by Reason of the great Floods, to the said Haven Towns, whereby in Continuance it should greatly hurt and quirt the said Havens, which God forbid."

"Wherefore be it enacted and ordained by Authority of this present Court, that every Person or Persons that hereafter shall Work in any Stream Works, or cause in any Stream Work to be Wrought, that they and every of them Convey and Carry, or cause to be conveyed and carried, the Gravel, Ruble, and Sands, into old Hatches, Tippetts, miry Places, or other convenient Places, from the said great Rivers, so that the said Gravel, Ruble, or Sands be not conveyed to the said Havens of *Dartmouth* and *Plimouth*, or any of them hereafter shall be decayed or hurted; upon pain of such Fine and Fines as hereafter shall be by the Lord Warden or his Deputy assessed, or set upon every Person or Persons for every Default so offending contrary to the Provision of this Statute, to the Use of our Sovereign Lord the King &c. if any such Default be found by Verdict of twelve Men at the Law-day, at any of the said four Stannary Courts."

* *Ibid.*

" Provided always that no Person or Persons convey or bring their Gravel, Ruble, or Sands, into any Hatches, Ties, or Water-lets of any Tin-work, while the said Tin-work is in Working; and if any Person or Persons do, the Party grieved shall have like Remedy by Action, as it hath been heretofore ever used for the same Offences, this Act notwithstanding."

Among other important measures passed at the various gatherings of tanners on Crockern Tor were acts imposing certain penalties for offences by persons engaged at the tin-works, or in the buying or selling of tin. Anyone found guilty of taking away black tin or tin-stones unknown to the owners or their spallars was to be committed to the prison at Lydford Castle, unless they were able to recompense those whom they had wronged, and were to be fined as well. Persons giving corrupt evidence were also to be sent to the stannary prison, and anyone endeavouring to bribe the bailiffs to make false returns, was to be likewise incarcerated, and to be kept prisoner until he could pay a fine to the lord warden or his deputy for the use of the prince, or the king. A heavy penalty was incurred by those who coined hard tin without first causing the letter *H* to be stamped upon it, and the blower of this tin was to stand for six hours in the pillory. Merchants buying such tin and concealing it were, when found guilty by the verdict of twelve men, to forfeit £10 for each piece.

A law was also passed by the Crockern Tor parliament for ensuring the use of proper weights and measures. For measuring black tin there was the toppe or gallon, the half-gallon, and the pound dish. The gallon was to contain six wine quarts of Winchester measure, and no more, and the pound dish to contain one quart. These were to be sealed from time to time by the steward or his deputy, one penny to be paid by the owner for the stamping of each measure. Any tinner using a measure other than those named was,

upon conviction, to forfeit forty shillings for every such offence. White tin was to be weighed, and the buyer was to have his just weight and two pounds over.

At a parliament held on the tor in the sixteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth, an important act was passed, having reference to the formation of tin-works in woods and cultivated grounds. From its tenour it is evident that the tanners now fully recognized that there were other rights existing besides their own, and as in the case of the complaints respecting the washing of sand down the rivers, deemed it wise not to ignore them. We have seen that anciently they claimed the right to dig for tin, "*everywhere* in the lands, the moors and the wastes" to whomsoever belonging, and scrupled not to exercise it. But in this act it is particularly laid down that no tinner was to work or dig for tin in any "meadow-ground," or in places that had commonly been used as such during twenty years previously, other than in such meadows where tin-works then existed. Nor were they to work or dig in any "Orchard, Garden, Mansion-House or Houses, or other Buildings or Curtilages belonging to the same Mansion-House or Houses," nor in any ground where corn might be growing; and they were not to be permitted to cut down oak, ash, or elm trees of twenty years growth above the number of twenty. Should they desire to carry their workings into any of these prohibited places they could only do so with the license of both the owner and the tenant. Though operations then being conducted in meadows were to be permitted to continue it was decreed that when such should cease the excavations were to be filled up and the ground made level. The tanners also frankly admitted that their workings had done injury to some, as will be seen by the following clause, providing for payment to the owners and tenants of such cultivated land upon which they entered.

" And considering the great loss that many have, and do sustain, by mining and subvert-

ing of their Lands, and yet have no Manner of Profit in Place thereof, for Redress whereof, and in Part of Recompence, be it therefore enacted and ordained, that in all Meadow-Grounds, good Pasture, and Lands that hath been commonly used or converted to Tillage, the Lords and Tenants thereof, to have, in all between them the tenth Part of the Profit of so much of every Tin-work hereafter new pitched and gained by the same Pitch, as shall be wrought within the same Lands, Meadow, or Pasture, during the charge for Working, and other Costs of the same tenth Part, as other Owners of the same shall do for their Parts."

It was, however, particularly laid down in this act that the ancient right of the tanners to carry water to and from their tin-works, through meadows, orchards, woods, or any other land, should not be interfered with.

By another act it was appointed that a book, in which all fresh tin-bounds were to be entered, was to be kept in a chest or coffer somewhere within the jurisdiction of the court having authority over such new works. Or it might be deposited in any other convenient place that should be decided upon by eight tanners of the same court. The chest was to have three locks, the steward of the stannaries to keep the key of one, and two substantial tanners, who were to be elected yearly for the purpose, to become custodians of the others.

An important act authorised the lord warden to correct and amend such statutes "heretofore made" as he might deem required it, always providing that he should do so "according to the perfect sense and true meaning of the said statutes, and the intent of the makers thereof." This, it appears, was rendered necessary in order to avoid difficulties in arriving at a true understanding of them, which early misprinting caused daily to arise.

It was the custom to elect, at a stannary court, those who were to serve at the parlia-

ment on the tor, some short time previous to the day fixed for the same. This is ordered to be done in a Precept from the Honourable Samuel Rolle, vice-warden of the stannaries, dated the 25th of August, 1703, the 2nd year of Queen Anne. The bailiffs of the four stannary courts were informed by this warrant that the Right Honourable John, Lord Granville, the warden, had appointed a parliament to be held at Crockern Tor on the 23rd of September, the members of which were to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning. They were directed to publicly announce this, and also that a stannary court would be held on the 9th of September, at which all tanners, bounders, spalliers, owners of tin-works and adventurers in the same, and other persons concerned in tin or tin-works, were to be summoned to appear. There they were to nominate and elect "twenty-four of the most sufficient, able, good and lawful men," to meet at the parliament aforesaid. The bailiffs were also commanded to make a return of the warrant, stating how it had been executed, and were to be present both at the parliament and at the court.

In the closing years of the Crockern Tor parliaments, and the last had been held there by the middle of the eighteenth century, it became the custom merely to assemble on the hill, and after certain preliminaries to adjourn to one of the stannary towns. On the gatherings being discontinued entirely the courts of the stannaries in Cornwall continued to take cognizance of all matters relating to the tin-mining.

The table and the seats of moor-stone have long since been removed from the tor, and no vestiges of these objects now remain upon it. Risdon refers to them, and classes Crockern Tor as forming one of "three remarkable things" on Dartmoor, but in Westcote's notice of the tor they are not mentioned. It is commonly stated on the moor that the president's chair is to be seen at Dunnabridge

Pound, but this is most certainly an error. Immediately within the enclosure there is a large stone seat, of appearance similar to what we should imagine the president's chair on the tor presented, but there is little doubt, I think, that this is really a dolmen, or cromlech, the stone bench that it possesses having been added to it. It is likely that it was used as a seat when men were gathered on the spot at the times of the forest drifts. It was a dolmen of similar character to Kits Cotty House, in Kent, the sides, I should say, at one time being closed. In dolmens of this kind, many of which are found in India, on one side of the little chamber the stone had invariably an orifice in it, to permit of the spirit of the body interred passing in and out. A broken slab in which it can be seen holes have been cut is now to be found there.

But the belief that this seat was brought from Crockern Tor is one that has arisen in recent years. In an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, written by John Laskey in 1795, describing an excursion on the moor which he made in that year, is a notice of the tor. No stone table or seats were to be seen, and he came to the conclusion that very probably the only accommodation for the tanners was such as was afforded by the natural piles of rock. Upon making enquiries, however, he learned that the objects he had been seeking had been removed to Prince Hall, which at that time belonged to Sir Francis Buller. There is no mention of the dolmen in Dunnabridge Pound in this connection. The stones had been taken, he states, by Mr. Gullett, a former owner of the place. From the notes to Carrington's *Dartmoor*, published in 1826, we learn that report then ascribed the spoliation of Crockern Tor to Sir Francis or to Mr. Thomas Leaman, one of whom was said to have carried away from it a large thin table of granite, and to have conveyed it to Dunnabridge Farm, near Prince Hall. The writer of the note, however, says that the result of strict inquiry, particularly of the

sexton at Princetown, who had lived on the moor over forty years, was to furnish strong reasons for disbelieving the report. In 1831 the Rev. E. A. Bray was directed to Dunnabridge Farm, on making enquiries as to the whereabouts of the stone, and was told by the farmer there that it had been where he then saw it for fifty years to his own knowledge, and fully exonerated Judge Buller from having taken it from the tor. He said it had been removed from that spot by a former reeve of the manor, or, I presume, of the forest. Rowe in his *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, states that in 1835 he obtained some information respecting the removal of the stones from the tor, from an old man who had lived upon the moor for sixty years, and had been in the service of Judge Buller. His informant "remembered perfectly well when there was a chair, or stone seat, at Crockern Tor, with four or five steps to go up to it, and that overhead there was a large flat thinnish stone. These were all by degrees removed for building, the last of them having been taken away, as well as he could remember, about twenty years before that time."

This statement seems to conflict somewhat with that of Laskey, for he says that no signs of any table or seats were to be found when he visited the tor, which, as we have seen, was in 1795. I am very much of opinion that the steps referred to were nothing more than the natural conformation of the rocks, and that little beyond a large slab serving as a table, another projecting over the place where the president of the court used to sit, and some lumps of granite for seats; was ever to be seen upon the tor. But that even these no longer remain there is much to be regretted, for although the associations clinging to Crockern Tor will always render it a spot of interest, this would have been increased could the visitor to-day behold, in the same state as they left it, the rude meeting-place of the tanners, where for so long a period they held their councils and framed their laws.

A WARDEN'S ACCOUNT BOOK IN THE PARISH OF MOREBATH.

BY THE REV. J. E. BINNEY.

(Continued from page 159.)

THIS portion closes the xjth year of Sir Christopher Trychay's Vicariate. It is astonishing to learn the amount of the offerings to the church during this period in so small a moorland parish. It witnesses clearly to the great devotion of the people, and their general good feeling for the Vicar, though by the account they did not care for the clerk. The note of this parochial tiff enlightens us on the value of corn at that time. The standard price of rye was viij d. a bushel, and corn varied from 3d. to 4d. a stitch.

I have come across an entry under the year 1556, which serves to explain the word *almatory*. It is there spoken of as the *almatory* or *aisle*. This points to the derivation, suggested by Mr. Weaver, from *ambulatorium*.

1531. John Tymewell at Borston ys yowe hogg ys dede & loste wolle & all & he hath yn hys kepyn a yowe yt came fro Thomas Borrage.

Ric. Robbysn ys yowe hath no lame y^s ere.

Thomas Borrage ys yowe ys delyveryd un to John Tymewell at Borston & her lame ys delyveryd un to Willm at Tymewell: so hath Willm at Tymewell y^s yowe lame yn hys keypyng. Sm of wolde scheppe ys iiij in nober & ij lame & iiij pownde & halfe a pownde of wolle y^e tuthyng payd wt sent Sydwyll ys flyes & on lame towe & ys ij lame makyzth a tuthyng lame for y^e wyche y was payd y^e laste ere.

Sm pecuniarum p'dict recetis ys v li. vijs. & xj d. where of we aske a lowans for necessariis expenssis as here after follyzth prmo.

Jt for xxvj pownde of wex for y^e hole ere & for wyke yerne for y^e same xiijs. & iiij d.

Jt for oyle for y^e lamppe for y^e hole ere vj d.

1. Flyes, that is the fleeces of the sheep belonging to the store of St. Sidwell.
2. The tithe lamb was of course the perquisite of the Vicar who received the value.

1531. Jt to John Morsse for makyn of wex for y^e hole ere viij d.

Jt for francke & sens for y^e hole ere j d.

Jt for iiij bell roppis ij s & ix d.

Jt for hache naylis to nayle y^e ledde wt all j d.

Jt for thatchyn by hynde y^e chymney of y^e churche howsse j d.

Jt for y^e scholtyng of a bell roppe. ob.

Jt for mendyng of a surplys & a auter cloye iij d.

Jt for makyn of y^e pascall taper ij d.

Jt for a generell dirige by y^e ere for y^e bn factoris of y^s churche iij d.

not
quycke Jt to Quycke y^e mason for wasyng y^e pargetyng of our quyre yn ernyst he hadde iij d. & to y^s he must have vj s. & viij d. more when he hath wassyd y^e church & all. Where of hys worke men for pargetyng of our quyre for a fryday & a saterday for there wagis they resseuyd xiiij d.

And for there borde yt ij days & for Quycke ys borde y^e fryday tyll ij at cloke at after none xv d. So to y^s now when he hath done wt hys taske he must have of us iij s. & ij d. to make up hys vj s. & viij d.

Jt for xiiij sackis of lyme xjs. & viij d.

Jt for iiij spukis of yre to sett up y^e canstyck a fore sent iorge & a nother a fore sent sonday v d.

Jt for mendyng of y^e buckytt of ye grett bell j d.

Jt for y^e churche howsse rent iij d.

Jt to John Norman at Court for hyllyng stonys for iamys Pester x d.

Jt to y^e plumer for hys fee ij s.

Jt for hys mett & drynke a pon y^e holly day vj d.

Jt for wode for y^e plumer for fyllyng & caryng iij d.

Jt for wretyng of y^s cownte & all wother by y^e ere j d.

not
Thomas
Glasse. Jt to Thomas Glasse for a full payment of hys v li. for our Lady y have payd him xx s. so now we be at a clere poynte wt him yt he

3. What are hache naylis?
4. Scholtyng is, I believe, the wool which is put round the lower end of the rope.
5. This is usually entered as the general dirige of the church. It was the annual requiem mass offered for all those who had been benefactors.
6. Pargetyng = parquet, the flooring of the chancel.
7. Spukie are the iron points which held the tapers.
8. Fillyng = felling.

1531. schall make us a new iorge & a new horsse to our dragon to hys one pper coste & charge & we to sett our patent where we wolle & for ye makyn of ys he schall have our iorge a gayn & xij s. & iiij d. of mony & yff he doo well hys pte he schall have of xv s. when hyt ys done & sett up.

not Jt for ye gyltyng of sent loy to ye paynter at Trebarrow xx d.

vestmentis Jt for mendyng of ye sondays vestmentis viij d And for xij d. more he wyll mend ye workyn days vestmentis.

Jt to Stebbe ye smyzth at Bawnton for mendyng of yre gere a bout ye stoke of ye lyttell bell viij d.

Jt to him agayn for a new loke for ye churche howsse dore setting & all vj d.

Jt to John Morsse for carryng of water to wasse ye quyre viij d.

Sm̄ totalis expensis ys iij li. & xvij d. ob.

Thys coste a lowyd here ys elyd yn clere all coste quytte x l. & vj s. & v d. ob. and a pon ys there ys admyttyd Wardyngis for ys ere follyng Robt Tymwell at Hayne & Willm Morsse & to ys for sayd Robt Tymwell ys delyveryd xxvij s. & ix d. ob. wt ye for sayd wolle of Jhu & ye iuellis of ys churche wt all wother ornamentis of ye churche & of ye churche howsse cuppis & all as Thomas Rumbelow resseuyd before him & as hyt ys exp'ssyd a pon ye invytore yn ye begynnyng of ys boke: & ye xvij s. & viij d. was delyveryd unto Willm Tymwell at Wode ye ere & ye day be fore exp'ssyd and what there restyzt now yn hys hande ye schall have knolyge of. p^{mo} de recetis ye wyche Willm Tymwell at Wode hath resseuyd ys ere nunc seq^{tr}

Jt ye laste ere at ye hye Wardyngis a cownte he resseuyd iij li.

not Jt y resseuyd a gayn ys ere of ye Vicar for ye ye vicar gurdyll yt was be queuyd to ye store of our Lady of c^{ria} Norman at Wode xij s.

Sm̄ totalis iij li. & xiiij s. where of y aske a lowans as here after follyzth p^{mo} costis.

Jt y have payd un to Thomas Glasse yn pte paymente for ye tabernacle of our Lady xl s.

Jt y have delyveryd un to Thomas Rumbelow at ij paymentis x s. viij d.

1531. Jt y delyveryd a gaynste ye copyll of angyllis xij d.

Sm̄ totalis xl s. & xj s. & viij d. Thys costis a lowyd here restyzt styll yn Willm Tymwell at Wode ys hande xxij s. & iiij d. and to ys summe now he hath resseuyd a gayn ys p^{sent} day of Thomas Rumbelow xvij s. & viij d. as ys exp^{ssy}d be fore so now ye hole summe of ye churche stoke yt restyzt yn Willm Tywell at Wode ys hande ys inste xl s. ye ere & day be fore exp^{ssy}d.

not Sm̄ of all ye cowntis of ys ere wt ye maydyns a cownte ye ressetis yt hath byn resseuyd ys ere wt gefthys & wt be questis hyt cummyzth un to vj li & iiij s.

not bn Sm̄ actenus for ys xj ere of ressetis & gefthys & bequestis hyt comyzt un to lxxx li. & v s. Sic^t p^{dict} testatur die & an^o

Not ye clerkescheppe of Morbath.

Mdm yt an^o d^m 1531 at mychelmas Sir c^{ro}fer Trychay yt tyme beyng Vicar here & ys prysse they coude not a gre for a clerke by cause ye clerke cudde not have hys duty: there fore ye Vicar at yt tyme wolde fynde them no clerke no longer: where a pon ye Vicar & ys prysse dyd so a gre yt ye order of ys clerke scheppe was putt un to ye Vicar & to v men chosyn by ye prysse & as ye v men & ye Vicar cudde a gre a pon ye clerke scheppe so ye prysse wolde be contenyd to p forme ye same: so a pon ys at laste ye Vicar & ys v men were ys a greyd yt fro thens forthe for ye love of God and to incesse ye more love yn hys prysyn ye Vicar was contenyd to fynde them a clerke as he hadd don be fore: & ye clerke schuld be chardy wt no thyng but to keppe on challis & ye key of ye churche dore as he wyll keppe hys one: thys were we a greyd. Jt more over a gayn ys v men dyd ys a gre yt fro thens forthe when servis ys don wt yn halfe a nour after ye clerke or on for him schall knoke ye churche dore & yff there be any pssons wt yn ye churche when he dothe knoke & yff they wyll not cum forthe then by & by but they wyll tary styll wt yn ye churche where a pon at laste

9. *i.e.* proper, the former 'p' in these words in the MS. has a stroke across to show that it stands for 'pr' or sometimes par.

10. *i.e.* an amount equal to £7 6s. had been given in each year.

11. Duty = that which is due, his sti^g, end.

12. *i.e.* parishioners.

13. This is, of course, a clerical error for charged.

14. This is an instance of by and by = immediately; as S. Matt. xij. 21; S. Mark vj. 26.

1531.

prventure when they cum forthe they lett stonde oppe y^e churche dore all y^e nyzth after & yff any such fortune there be where by y^e churche doo take any hurte y^e payne & y^e inpdy schall reste to them & not to y^e clerke y^t doo remayne yn y^e churche after warde y^e clerke hath knokkyd y^e church dore. More over a gayn we were y^s agreyd y^t fro thens forthe y^e clerke schall have j. d. a q^rter of every howse holder.

Jt a gayn we were y^s a greyd y^t y^e clerke here after y^s schall have hys hyre mette at ester of every howse holder when he doye in quyte for hyt.

Jt a gayn we be y^s a greyd y^t fro thens forth y^e clerke schall heave a steche of clene corne of every howseholder & for lack of clene corne to pay a steche of suche as he hath & yff he have no corne then schall he pay ij d. ereby for hys steche & a coter ij d. & no more.

More over a gayn by cause besenys hath byn oftyn tymys yn payment of y^s steche yn tymys paste there fore now we be y^s agreyd y^t fro thens forthe when y^e clerke doye sende for hys steche he schall have hym & yff he be cutte & yff y^e clerke be not seryd when he doye cum for hys steche y^e owner of y^t corne schall keppe y^e clerke ys steche safe tyll y^e clerke doo sende for him a gayn & yff hyt be hurtyd when y^e clerke doye cum for hyt a gayn then hyt schall be to y^e clerke hys plessure where he wyll take y^e steche y^t y^s sett out for him or ells to leve y^e steche & y^e owner of y^e corne schall pay him iiij d. yff rye be a bove viij d. a bossyll & yff yt be under viij d. a bossyll he schall pay y^e clerke ij d. for hurtyng of hys steche : soo now a pon all y^s powyntis ys y^e Vicar & y^s v men full a greyd & ys v men have prmysed un to y^e Vicar substanssially yt they wyll se y^e clerke truly payd of all such dutis as ys exprssyd be fore w^t out any trobyll or vexacon an^o & die p^dict. Thys byth y^e v men namys Willm Tymwell at Wode. Richard Raw. John Norman at Courte. Richard Huely and Thomas Norman.

(To be continued.)

❖ Original Notes. ❖

A Whitsun Monday Observance.—The president of the Folk-lore Society, Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., in his recent work on "Ethnology in Folk-lore" (Paul), thus writes of a Devonshire custom :—"A lamb is drawn about the parish on Whitsun Monday, in a cart covered with garlands of lilac, laburnum, and other flowers, when persons are requested to give something towards the animal and attendant expenses; on Tuesday it is then killed and roasted whole in the middle of the village. The lamb is then sold in slices to the poor at a cheap rate. The origin of the custom is forgotten, but a tradition supposed to trace back to heathen days, is to this effect : The village suffered from a dearth of water, when the inhabitants were advised by their priests to pray to the gods for water; whereupon the water sprang up spontaneously in a meadow about a third of a mile above the river, in an estate now called Rydon, amply sufficient to supply the wants of the place, and at present adequate, even in a dry summer, to work three mills. A lamb, it is said, has ever since that time been sacrificed as a votive thankoffering at Whitsuntide in the manner before-mentioned. The said water appears like a large pond, from which in rainy weather may be seen jets springing up some inches above the surface in many parts. It has ever had the name of 'Fair Water' (*Notes and Queries*, vii., 353). It is noticeable that, while the custom here described does not present any very extraordinary features, the popular legend concerning its origin introduces two very important elements—namely, its reference to 'heathen days,' and the title of 'sacrifice' ascribed to the killing of the lamb. The genealogy of this custom, then, promises to take us back to the era of heathen sacrifice of animals. The first necessity in tracing the genealogy is to analyse the custom as it obtains in nineteenth-century Devonshire. The analysis gives the following results.

1. The decoration of the victim lamb with garlands.
2. The killing and roasting of the victim by villagers.
3. The place of the ceremony in the middle of the village.
4. The selling of the roasted flesh to the poor.
- x. The traditional origin of the custom as a sacrifice for water.

It seems clear that between the fourth step of the analysis and the traditional origin there are some considerable lacunae to be filled up which prevent us at present from numbering the last item. The more primitive elements of this custom have been worn down to vanishing point, the practice probably being considered but an old-fashioned and cumbrous method of relieving distressed parishioners before the poor law had otherwise provided for them. Another example from Devonshire fortunately overlaps this one, and permits the restoration of the lost elements, and the consequent carrying back of the genealogy.

15. Jeopardy, here is an instance of the 'p' with a stroke standing for par.

16. This is not in choir, but enquire = ask.

17. Quarter. This does not seem to agree with what is stated in the next paragraph where the stich is valued at ij d. or iiij d.

At the village of Holne, situated on one of the spurs of Dartmore, is a field of about two acres, the property of the parish, and called the Ploy Field. In the centre of this field stands a granite pillar (Menhir) six or seven feet high. On May-morning, before daybreak, the young men of the village used to assemble there, and then proceed to the moor, where they selected a ram lamb, and after running it down, brought it in triumph to the Ploy Field, fastened it to the pillar, cut its throat, and then roasted it whole, skin, wool, &c. At midday a struggle took place, at the risk of cut hands, for a slice, it being supposed to confer luck for the ensuing year on the fortunate devourer. As an act of gallantry the young men sometimes fought their way through the crowd to get a slice for the chosen amongst the young women, all of whom, in their best dresses, attended the Ram Feast, as it was called. Dancing, wrestling, and other games, assisted by copious libations of cider during the afternoon, prolonged the festivity till midnight (*Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser. vii. 353. Compare Robertson Smith, *Religion of the Semites*, p. 320, and Owen, *Notes on the Naga Tribes*, pp. 15-16, for some remarkable parallels to this Devonshire custom. I would also refer to Miss Burnet's suggestive description of the bull sacrifice in her *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 475).

Analysing this example, and keeping to the notations of the first analysis, we have the following results:—

2. The killing and roasting of the victim ram by villagers.
3. The place of the ceremony at a stone pillar in a field which is common property.
4. The struggle for pieces of raw flesh 'at the risk of cut hands.'
5. The time of the ceremony, before daybreak.
6. The luck conferred by the possession of a piece of the flesh.
7. The festivities attending the ceremony.

Thus, of the five elements in the King's Teignton custom, three are retained in the Holne custom, and three additional ones of importance are added. I think we may conclude, first, that the Holne custom is a more primitive form of a common original from which both have descended; secondly, that we may strike out the 'roasting' as an entirely civilised element due to modern influences. The final form of the analysis might then be restored from the two fragmentary ones as follows:—

1. The decoration of the victim with garlands.
2. The killing of the victim by the community.
3. The place of the ceremony, on lands belonging to the community and at a stone pillar.
4. The struggle for pieces of flesh by members of the community.
5. The time of the ceremony, before daybreak.
6. The sacred power of the piece of flesh.
7. The festivities attending the ceremony.
8. The origin of the ceremony, as a sacrifice to the god of waters.

The obvious analogy this bears to the Indian type we are examining scarcely needs to be insisted on, and I shall leave it to take its place among the group of European parallels. Mrs. Bray had something to say of the Devonshire savages in her letters to Southey. Her picture of the Dartmore family and hut in her second letter is in strict accord with the account of the inhabitants of a village called the Gubbins, who were termed by Fuller, in his *English Worthies*, to be 'a lawless Scythian sort of people.' In Mrs. Bray's time the term Gubbins was still known in the vicinity of Heathfield, though it was applied to the people and not to the place. They still had the reputation of having been a wild and almost savage race; and not only this, but another name, that of 'cramp eaters,' was applied to them by way of reproach. Instead of buns, which are usually eaten at country revels in the West of England, the inhabitants of Brent Tor district could produce nothing better than cramps, an inferior species of cake, and thus they were called cramp eaters" (*Bray's Tamar and Tavy*, i., 22, 236).

J. POTTER BRISCOE

Nottingham Public Library.

* * *

The Carns and the Cromlechs of Cornwall.

Carns and Cromlechs, old and hoary,
 Standing out beneath the sun;
 Telling of a County's glory,
 Telling stories, every one.
 How that giants one time passed them,
 How that hermits near them trod;
 How the former took, and cast them,
 Where they stand upon the sod!
 Carns and Cromlechs, grey as mortal
 O'er whom seventy years have swept,
 In old Rome, no crumbling portal
 Shows so well where age hath crept!
 Go to Venice, scene of beauty,
 Go to Greece, the classic shrine;
 Go to Egypt, do your duty,
 Cornwall cries, and find like mine
 Carns and Cromlechs torn and cragged,
 Standing out beneath the sun;
 Carns and Cromlechs, frowning ragged,
 Telling stories, every one!

E. L. T. HARRIS-BICKFORD.

Camborne, Cornwall.

* * *

The Cooke Family: Oswald Cooke.—The following extract from the "Alphabetical Catalogue of Enrolments of Exchequer of Pleas" (vol. ix., p. 56), now in the Record Office in MS. refers to Oswald Cooke, who was Mayor of Launceston in 1616 and 1625:—"Launceston (Cornwall) Oswaldus Cook complains by bill against

Ricardus Veale Crown bailiff of the Manor of Launceston of having arrested his (plaintiff's) cow in a place there called Trelawny meadow, and detained the same till the plaintiff had paid a certain fine. A day of Importance granted. 8 Jac. I. East (1608-9) m. 5." R.

* * *

Devonshire Orthography (CURIOUS EXAMPLES).—
In *Treuman's Exeter Flying Post*, January 20th, 1825.
"The following neat Specimen of Orthography, is a Copy of a Notice, posted in the town of Chulmleigh.

'Now, open, for Sall at, the Butchers arms a, larg a, Sortment, of Super fine Brod, Clotch & Beaver of Divers Culers olle Sall and Retail bn the Mannyfacter.'

In the *Mirror*, of 1825 (V. 424).

"Inscription on a Village Doctor's sign in Devonshire.

'I cures a goos, my wife cures the ganders!'

This was not intended to relate to any ornithological specimen, but aimed phonetically to inform the public, that the man cured *agnus*, and his wife the *jaundice*."

Salterton.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

* * *

Portraits of the Worthies of Devon.—May I make a practical suggestion to any of your readers who is connected with the engraving or publishing business? It is this—would it not be well to have a series of cheap or moderate priced engravings of the chief worthies of Devon? I think, with regard to Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh something has been done, but a series of portraits of the chief worthies would be of great interest and ought to prove profitable to the publisher. Fuller's famous book might be a great help for the earlier "worthies."

It is strange how strong the desire of possessing portraits of the eminent men of their country is at this time in certain parts of Europe. There is a remarkable series of ninety portraits of eminent Bohemians (including Huss, Jerome of Prague, Ziska, &c.), which seems to be very popular among the Czechs. Other people also delight in the portraits of their local heroes, or celebrities. Now on this point Plymouth alone might make a very good show. The great men of Plymouth have had a large share in the "making of England," of the United States of America. Perhaps few towns might make a finer show. Yet I do not know of any complete series of Plymouth or Devonian worthies suited to hang on the walls, such as are common in foreign lands. Some "worthies of Devon" have hardly any printed copy of their authentic portraits. Cannot something be done in this direction. It would encourage the young generation of Devonians and would augment our value in the sight of enlightened visitors.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Plymouth Dock a hundred years ago.—In these days of centenaries one is often tempted to ask what was the state of society a hundred years ago in one's native place. As a Devonport man by birth, may I mention to give in your columns a few traditions I heard of in my childhood of Plymouth Dock a hundred years ago, or from 1780 to 1805.

1. In some points things were not so well as now. The small pox made great ravages, and I am told most persons were disfigured more or less by it. The few ladies who had no small pox marks were greatly admired.

2. Doctors wore a particular dress and carried gold or silver headed canes, also muffis.

3. Talking of canes,—parents, especially mothers, were wont to send orders for their children to be flogged at school. The schoolmaster was regarded as the executioner of domestic discipline, and when mothers felt unequal to punishing their sons, they used to send them to the schoolmaster to be flogged. Mr. R. of Plymouth Dock was a celebrated administrator of domestic and scholastic discipline. The traditions of his severity survived him, especially in his tying the boys up by the thumbs (something like Private Jams in America lately). Perhaps people erred in those days on the side of severity as we do now on the side of leniency. Neither boys nor girls were usually over indulged a hundred years ago.

4. The press gang was a famous institution. The resistance of the women was what the naval officers most feared. In Pembroke Street, *alias* Liberty Street, tradition says, a tall naval officer (seeing the awkwardness of female interference) grasped the caps of several women from their heads and threw them in a heap. The ruse succeeded. Anxiety for their caps exceeded for a moment anxiety for their male friends, and when the caps were secured the sailors were also secured for His Majesty's Navy.

5. The police were the "Charlies" who were not much feared by wrong doers.

6. The press I fear was ill represented—"Great and glorious news for Old England" was often shouted at night, and people got up who had relatives in the wars to find nothing particular when they bought the papers. This trick is not quite extinct in the metropolis now.

7. Russell's Wagon and the Stage Coach were used instead of our G.W.R. It then took a week to go to London.

Perhaps some of your elder readers may illustrate domestic life in Plymouth or Plymouth Dock by further traditions. These are among those I have heard as a child. A greater change probably has occurred in the last century in Plymouth life than in any century since "Plymouth was a furzy down, when Plympton was a borough town."
W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Affecting Account of the Poet Bamfylde.—The following letter was written by Mr. Southey, and will be found in the Autobiography of Sir Egerton Brydges. Whether or not "Bamfylde's Remains" were ever edited and published I do not know. The only work of his I am acquainted with is a small quarto, entitled, *Sixteen Sonnets*, published in London, 1778. Samples, however, of his poetry are to be found in Egerton's *Censura Literaria*, and in Mr. Southey's specimens. Both Southey and the *Quarterly Review* highly praise the Sonnets; and they are reprinted in Park's *Collection of the Poets*.

Exeter.

WILLIAM EVERITT.

Keswick, May 10, 1809.

SIR,—I hold myself greatly indebted to you, not only for the list of authors, but for the very gratifying manner in which you have introduced my name in the 'Censura Literaria.' That list, with another of equal length, for which the selections were prepared for the press, but omitted during the course of publication by the friend who undertook to superintend it, will enable me, in an additional volume, to supply the bibliographical defects of the work. It gives me great pleasure to hear that 'Bamfylde's Remains' are to be edited. The circumstances which I did not mention concerning him are these. They were related to me by Jackson of Exeter, and minuted down immediately afterwards, when the impression that they made upon me was warm.

He was the brother of Sir Charles, as you say. At the time when Jackson became intimate with him he was just at his prime, and had no other wish than to live in solitude, and amuse himself with poetry and music. He lodged in a farm house near Chudleigh, and would oftentimes come to Exeter in a winter morning ungloved and open-breasted, before Jackson was up (though he was an early riser), with a pocket-full of music or poems to know how he liked them. His relations thought this was a sad life for a man of family, and forced him to London. The tears ran down Jackson's cheeks when he told me the story. Poor fellow, said he, there did not live a purer creature, and if they would have let him alone, he might have been alive now.

When he was in London, his feelings, having been forced out of their proper channel, took a wrong direction, and he soon began to suffer the punishment of debauchery. The Miss Palmer, to whom he dedicated his 'Sonnets' (afterwards, and perhaps still, Lady Inchiquin), was niece to Sir Joshua Reynolds. Whether Sir Joshua objected to his addresses on account of his irregularities in London, or on other grounds, I know not, but this was the commencement of his madness. He was refused admittance into the house; upon this, in a fit of half anger and half derangement, he broke the windows, and was (little to Sir Joshua's honour) sent to Newgate. Some weeks after this had happened, Jackson went to London, and one of his first inquiries was for Bamfylde. Lady Bamfylde, his

mother, said that she knew little or nothing about him; that she got him out of Newgate, and he was now in some beggarly place. Where?—In King Street, Holborn, she believed, but she did not know the number of the house. Away went Jackson, and knocked at every door till he found the right. It was a truly miserable place: the woman of the house was one of the worst class of women in London. She knew that Bamfylde had no money, and that, at that time, he had been three days without food. When Jackson saw him there was all the levity of madness in his manners; his shirt was ragged and black as a coal-heaver's, and his beard of two months' growth. Jackson sent out for food, and said he was come to breakfast with him; and he turned aside to a harpsichord in the room, literally he said to let him gorge himself without being noticed. He removed him from hence, and after giving his mother a severe lecture, obtained for him a decent allowance, and left him, when he himself quitted town, in decent lodgings, earnestly begging him to write.

But he never wrote: the next news was that he was in a private madhouse, and Jackson never saw him more. Almost the last time he met, he showed him several poems, among others, a 'Ballad on the Murder of David Rizzio.' Such a ballad! said he. He came that day to dine with Jackson and was asked for copies. I burned them, was the reply. I wrote them to please you; you did not seem to like them, so I threw them into the fire. After twenty years' confinement, he recovered his senses, but not till he was dying of consumption. The apothecary urged him to leave Sloane Street (where he had always been so kindly treated as he could be), and go into his own country, saying that his friends in Devonshire would be very glad to see him. But he hid his face, and answered No, sir, they who knew me what I was, shall never see me what I am.

* * *

A Somersetshire Farmer on Education.—

(End of clergyman's speech) . . . "And to you Unemployed, whose cry and clamour is "Give us money!" "Give us work!" I say—we give you money when we give you learning: we provide you with a livelihood when we teach you to earn one for yourselves. Wisdom is the true riches. We give you wealth, and better than wealth when we provide you with—Education.

Farmer Jones) "Ladies an' Gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, Zir—"Eddication," as zays the Profit, "is the rhoot of all evil." Noa, by your leave, 'twas filthy lucre as the Profit was a-speakin' on, but that 'n 'neddication, as the riverren' genelman hev jest remarked, is one an' the zame. Now taake my two boys vor exaample. Them wor as proper little chaps as iver you zee avore 'em went to Barde Skoull, an' now eddication have a-been the rhuin on 'em both. One's a idjut, 'n' t'other's a scholar an' thur b'aint nothin' to choose betwain 'em. Eldest,

'ee's the idjut, an' 'is name 's Zimon—s'pose his god-vaathers 'n' godmothers in 's baptism knowed avore wot a Zimon they was goin' to make of 'n to skoull. 'N 'adn't niver bin so turr'ble zharp, zo I zays to my wife, zays I—

"Zend 'n t' Barde-skoull," zays I, "that 'll do wonders var 'n." (that was avore I knowed wot a pernicious system 'twore).

"But 'e arn't got no brains var schoolin'" zays she.

"Zend 'n to Barde-Skoull," zays I, that 'll putt brains into 'n; zend both on 'em."

"But Paul, 'ees too vorrard arheady," she zays.

"Zend 'n t' Barde-Skoull," zays I, "'n' 'twill make 'n vorrader."—If only I'd a-tooked that thur blessed 'ooman's hadvice, I shouldn't niver 'av had my two zons eddicated an' ruined!

Zo 'n went to skoull, 'n' poor Zimon, 'ee wur always in difficulty 'ee wor, an' 'e zays—"If I caan't constumble, I caan't; an' I caan't do no more nor I caan," zays ee, an' I tell'd 'n to "larn 's lessons, an' not go ver to be such a vule."

An Paul, 'ee wor allus fust, 'ee wore; an' the maaster, he cum vor to tell me as 'ow Barde-Skoull warn't vine enough var 'n an' 'ee must goa to Grammar Skoull vor to larn proper, (jest when 'ee wur a-comin' on vor vaarming, too!), zo I zent 'n—an' wot's the result? 'Ee's jest zo larnèd thur bain't no livin' wi' 'n—"much larnin' av a-made 'n mad"—an' not the fust Paul neither. Listen yere now. 'Ee zaid when he leff skoull, zays 'ee—

"Now I won't go vor to be doctor, nor school-maaster, nor none of they thur professions what I should like, but I'll jest stick to my vaather in 's old age, an' improve the vaarming on scientific principles."

Did you iver yere the like er that thur sarce 'n' inpertinence! Z' if 'ee wouldn't ztick to 's vaather, wi' Zimon thur in the chimney-carner a poor chatterin' idjut! An' wot d'we wan' wi' 'scientific principuls'! Adam didn't 'av no 'scientific principuls' when 'ee tilled the ground, an' we don't want none neither. An' las' yere, he spiled all my hay, wi' consultin wi' 's charts, 'n' vorecaasts, 'n' barometers, an' all they thur divil's instrumens: an' Vaarmer Zerle, down Lidmarsh, wot listened to 'n about waitin' vor to cut his graas, carried a vine crop. Eddication! vor zons to turn agaan their own vaathers, an' bring down rhain to spile their crops, that's Eddication! Aah, thur use to be a good God over vaarming wonce, avore eddication cum in—An' Paul must needs go vor to bring in 's darned eddication even an the Sabbath. He d' demean hisself to play the argin, aall dressed up in a white shirt like. My vaather, 'n' 's vaather avore 'n, was accustomed to zit in the vaamly pew wi' a' thur childern arhoun'd 'em; but I has to endure the degradation of zeein' my zon every Zonday to the argin, lookin' vor a' the wurld like a merry-andrew a-grindin' of the hurdy-gurdy! 'N' he ain't contented wi' bein' eddicated hisself,

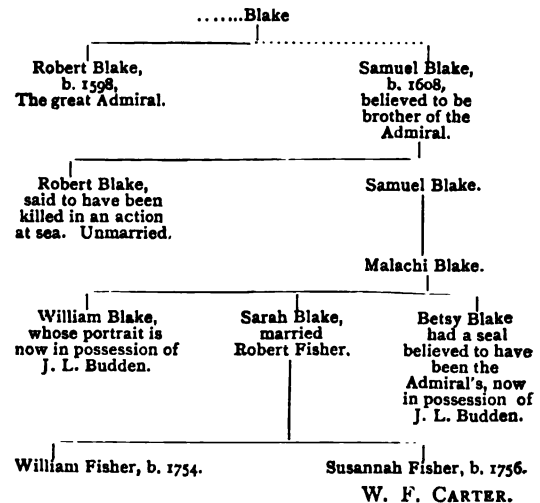
but 'ee goes vor to bring the zame cuss 'an poor innerent little 'uns. T'other day I vound n a-tachin' 'em—That the zun worra't so big by 'aalf's zome o' the stars (thur, zure 'tis a wonder that even the childern can be deceived by such self-eviden' fax!); that th' Almighty niver created the wurld in zeven days (an' even Parson d' zim a bit mixed 'bout that thur); that they didn't yer wi' thur yerrs, but wi' thur brains (how 'bout them volks as hasn't got none?); thut the zee d' voller the moon like a dog aa'ter 's maaster—an' I dunno wot else blasphemous doctrine.

An' then eddication d' tache 'em Politics. Z'it that wur any concern er theirs! I d' vote wig—'coz why?—'coz my vaather did avore me; don' wan' no larnin'. 'Tull ye wot 'tis; th' abomination, an' desolation, 'n' lamentation zpoken ot by Dannel the Profit is a-cum to paas in this generation, an' the cuss is—Eddication.

"WREDS."

* Queries. *

93.—Admiral Blake.—I shall be glad of any additions to the following pedigree, especially for evidence relating to the presumed connection with Admiral Blake.



94.—Plymouth and the Courtney Family.—I am informed that early in this century, the Rev. _____ Courtney held a living in Plymouth, said to be in the gift of his family. He is said to have married "Lady Margaret Stanhope, sister of the Earl of Chesterfield," but I cannot identify her in any peerage. I shall be grateful for fuller information.

W. F. CARTER.

95.—**Sir Henry Killigrew.**—Among the claimants on “the Estate of Sir Henry Killigrew (late) of Lawrick [Lawarnick ?] co. Cornwall,” was Jane Berkeley, of Bruton, Somerset, who, on 6 June, 1649 “begs to compound for the estate left her by Will of Sir Henry Killigrew” (see *Cal. Comm. for Compounding*, vol. iii. 1984). Was Jane Berkeley related to Sir Henry Killigrew? If so, how? I am unable to find a Sir Henry Killigrew of Arwennack, but presume that the knight intended is Sir Henry, second son of Sir Henry Killigrew the distinguished diplomatist and ambassador temp. Elizabeth. Sir Henry the younger was thus nephew of Sir John Killigrew, of Arwennack. He is said to have died at St. Malo, in Jersey, in 1646. He was knighted at Woodstock, on the 15 August, 1625. I am desirous of learning more about this Sir Henry Killigrew and also of his son Henry, living at the Visitation of 1620. W. D. PINK.

Leigh.

* * *

96.—**Deadman's, or Dodman's Point.**—In a map of Cornwall, published in “Atkin's Delineated” (1803), the celebrated headland about midway between Fowey and Falmouth is called “Deadman's Point.” Is there any authority for this, or is it only a slip of the compiler. There are several names in the maps of Devonshire and Cornwall misspelt in the same manner.

TOPOGRAPHER.

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97.—**Robert Shapcote, M.P. for Tiverton in the Long Parliament.**—He was elected in 1646 in the place of George Hartnall, royalist, disabled, was secluded in the Parge of December, 1648, but re-elected to each of the Cromwellian Parliaments of 1654, 1656, and 1659, and also to the Convention of 1660. In 1655 he was Recorder of Tiverton, and in 1659 is described as “Colonel.” I shall be glad to know something of his parentage, and also what eventually became of him. There is a Shapcott pedigree in Col. Vivian's “Visitations of Devon,” p. 677, but the name of our M.P. does not appear on it—but he may have been a son of Robert Shapcote, second son of John (whose Inq. P. M. was taken 23 Eliz.), who is said in the pedigree to have left issue. W. D. PINK.

Leigh.

* * *

98.—“**S. Fynes, Exon.**”—I have a clever little etching neatly signed “S. Fynes (or Pynes), Exon.” It represents a horse, shaggy of coat, and stalwart of limb, saddled withal, patiently perpendicular on his legs, while his master, an ill-conditioned old boor, slouches asleep on the ground, the reins being loosely attached to his hand so as to circumvent the possibility of flight. A sharp-nosed hound in the foreground is sharing the old man's siesta. The picture is evidently old and the water-mark

consists of a shield in quarters, one of which carries a dagger pointed upwards, or what I (not undubiously) take to be such. I am curious to know more about this obscure exonian, and when he played his little part in the great drama of life. C. KING.

Torquay.

* * *

99.—**Winchester School-Lists, 1654 to 1729.**—I am trying to collect a complete set of the Annual School-Lists, or “Long Rolls,” as they are called, of Winchester College, for transcription and publication. So many West of England families send, and have always sent their sons to Winchester, that I think very probably some of the Rolls which I want to complete the series, may be preserved amongst the family papers of some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, who may be willing to lend them to me for the purpose I have in view. I want the Rolls for the following years, 1654 to 1667, both inclusive, 1669, 1671, 1682, 1687, 1689, 1703, 1705, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1718-19, 1722-23, 1726 and 1729.

The Palace, Salisbury.

C. W. HOLGATE.

—♦—

* Replies. *

[It must be distinctly understood that the publication of the following, or any other “Replies” does not in any way commit us to the opinions of the writers: we wish to encourage the investigation of Truth, and to avoid, as far as possible, personal and acrimonious discussions.—EDITOR.]

Leg of Mutton Corner (*W.A.* xi., p. 166).—The reason of this curious name being attached to the spot, was the fact that when the new road was opened (early in the century I believe) great rejoicings took place. Among the sports was that of climbing a pole for a leg of mutton, and the pole being set up in the piece of ground where the Inn and other houses now stand, the place became known as Leg of Mutton Corner. DEVS. JUNR.

* * *

Inscribed Stone at Cubert (*W.A.* xi., p. 166).—This is a Romano-British monument, which has been built into the church. It is very legible and is the memorial “of CONETOC, the son of TEGERNOMALUS.” It has been figured and fully described in vol. ii. of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* and in other works (see *Hübner*, page 4). W. IAGO.

Bodmin.

* * *

Thomas Gewen, M.P. (*W.A.* v. 86; vi. 247; vii. 43, 138; ix. 166).—In the *Domestic State Papers*, Charles I. vol. 362, is a document (fol. 61), addressed on June 28th, 1637, from His Majesty's Commission House, Fleet Street, London, by the Commissioners for Revenues of the King as Prince of Wales to Frances Bassett, as Vice-Admiral of

the North Part of Cornwall, to deliver all wreckage to Thomas Gewen. Havenor of the Duchy: this is signed by "Rich. Wynn, Da: Cunningham, C: harbard, Richard Lane, (and) Tho: fiotherley." Gewen, who had been appointed Havenor of Cornwall on May 20th, 1633, (see *W.A.*, vol. vii., p. 138), lost his place during the Civil War for his adherence to the Parliament, as is stated in the following petition of November, 1660, presented to Charles II. immediately after Gewen's death, and now to be found in the *Domestic State Papers*, Charles II. vol. xxi. fol. 125:

To the Kingsmost Excellent Maiestie
The humble Peticon of Nicholas Oudart
Humbly shewing,

That one Thomas Gewen Esqr lately by the Act of Oblivion restored to the possession of the office of Havenor & Keeper of the Ports of Cornwall & Devon and of Escaetor & Feodary of the said Duchy and County, being deceased,

Your Peticon^r was formerly during the Rebellion and disloyalty of the said Gewen by authority from the King yo^r Father, of blessed memory, procured at Oxford by the right honble Mr Secretary Nicholas (the Peticon^rs then honored Master) seized of the said offices by way of Sequestrcon, and so held them while his Ma^ts authority was in force, and by due Accompt audited by Mr. Loring, answered the Revenue thereof into the Excheq^r by Mr. Cadwallader Jones, the Peticon^rs then Deputy, by wch Accompts appeareth, that One hundred pounds more was paid into the said Excheq^r than was received, wch yet remaineth due to the said Peticon^r or his Deputy, who advanced it.

That, yo^r Sacred Matie remembering the services performed by the Peticon^r in France, Jersey & Scotland about yo^r owne person, was pleased at Falckland in Scotland instead of the said Sequestracon, to grant unto the Peticon^r the said Offices under yo^r Great Seale, wch the Peticon^r will humbly surrender unto yo^r Ma^ts hands

The premisses considered, The Peticon^rs most humble suite unto yo^r Ma^ty is, That you would be graciously pleased to order a Warrant for yo^r Royall signature, for a Grant to be prepared in due forme to passe the Great seale of the said Office, or Offices of Haven^r & Keeper of the Parts of Cornwall & Devon, together wth that of Esseator & Feoderary of the same Duchy & County, to him the said Peticon^r in as ample manner & forme as the said Thomas Gewen, or any before him have had enjoyed & possessed the same

And yo^r Peticon^r as is duty bound, shall pray, &c.

Written on the side of this is:

"Oudart's Peticon for the Havenorship, &c., of Cornwall & Devon

27, Nou. 1660."

But Oudart, who was "Secretary to our deere Sister the Princess Royall Dowager of Orange," was induced to

surrender his claim, for in the December the offices of "havenor & keeper of our port of Plymouth & our ports of Cornwall," vacant by the death of Gewen and, as is expressly mentioned, the surrender of Oudart, were given to Sir William Morice, knight, of Werrington, Secretary of State, with the reversion to his eldest son, William, afterwards first baronet (*Domestic State Papers*, Charles II. vol. xxiv., fol. 124).

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

London.

* * *

Sir James Smith, Knight.—He was elected for Bodmin in 1661 (by double return), till found void 16 May, 1661; M.P. for Exeter, 1661-78; Camelford, 1678-9, 1679-81 and 1681, in which last Parliament he is described as "of Trehanick, Cornwall." His wife was Bridget, relict of John Nicholls of Trewarne, and daughter of Sir Reginald Mohun, Bart. The following from the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding* (vol. iii. 1652) indicates his paternity.—

"James or Sir James Smith, youngest son of Sir Nicholas Smith, late of Exeter, Devon.

"21 Jan., 1647. Begg to compound on Exeter Articles for delinquency. Took up arms against Parliament in Exeter and there remained till its surrender.

"8 Dec. Begg to compound on Exeter and Truro Articles for delinquency. Had a commission in the King's army and was at Exeter at its surrender. Was also in action on the King's behalf at and before the Articles of Truro. Petition noted 'Referred, but not upon the Articles of Exeter.'

"12 Jan., 1648. Fined on Truro Articles, £88 10s.

"4 June, 1650. Fine paid and estate discharged.

"19 Feb., 1651. On information that he had not compounded for the estate he received with his wife, ordered to show cause why it should not be sequestered. 19 March. Estate freed on proof that his marriage was 4 months after his composition.

"3 Nov. 1652. Suspected of complicity in Sir George Booth's insurrection, because he rode away armed with 6 horses and skulked about Devonshire."

There seems to be no record of his knighthood—but it is clear from the foregoing, that he must have received the honour from Charles I. during the Civil War. His father Sir Nicholas Smith was knighted at Whitehall, on the 23 July, 1603. He was M.P. for Truro in 1593, and for St. Mawes in 1614, but I know nothing further of him.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

Scions of Royal Families of Devon (*W.A.* xi. p. 104).—Acting on the suggestion of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrna in vol. viii., page 172, I send a few notes on the descents of Chichester of Raleigh, Chichester of Hall, Cutcliffe of Damage, and Bourchier-Wrey.

First, as to descents from Edward I.

Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I., married Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and their daughter Margaret married Hugh de Courtenay, whose descendant Gertrude Courtenay married Sir John Chichester of Yolston, (who died in 1569), and the Chichesters of Raleigh are thus descended from Edward I.

Eleanor, a daughter of the above-mentioned Sir John Chichester, married Sir Arthur Basset, of Umberleigh, whose daughter Anne Basset in 1591 married John Chichester of Hall, (who died in 1608), and so the Chichesters of Hall are descended from Edward I.

Grace Chichester, a daughter of this John Chichester, was married in 1629 to Charles Cutcliffe, the head of the family of that name, and so the Cutcliffes trace back to Edward I.

The Chichesters of Hall and Cutcliffes trace back to Elizabeth Plantagenet in another way. Humphrey de Courtenay of Bickley, Devon, who died in 1496, was fifth in descent from Elizabeth Plantagenet, and his daughter Joan Courtenay married William Marwood of Westcott, whose great-granddaughter Elizabeth Marwood married (about 1565) John Chichester of Hall, whose eldest son was the John Chichester of Hall before referred to as having married Anne Basset.

The Chichesters of Hall and Cutcliffes have yet another descent from Edward I. through Eleanor de Bohun, a daughter of Elizabeth Plantagenet. Lady Eleanor married James Butler, Earl of Carrick, created Earl of Ormonde, and their daughter Petronilla married Gilbert Talbot, third baron. A descendant of this union, Frances Plantagenet, married John Basset of Umberleigh, the grandfather of the before-mentioned Anne Basset, the wife of John Chichester of Hall.

Chichester of Raleigh, Chichester of Hall, and Cutcliffe are all descended from Edward III. through his son Thomas of Woodstock, whose great-great-grandson John Bourchier, first Earl of Bath, had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Edward Chichester, of Raleigh, and so became the mother of Sir John Chichester, of Yolston, previously mentioned.

The Bourchier-Wreys are also descended from Edward I. and Edward III. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, a descendant of Elizabeth Plantagenet, early in the 17th century became the wife of Sir William Wrey, the ancestor of the present baronet. The eldest son of this union, also called William, married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Sir Edward Chichester, a son of the Sir John Chichester of Yolston, whose royal descent we have already shown. The only son of William Wrey and Elizabeth Chichester married Anne, a co-heiress of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Bath, and so some of the blood of Edward III. passed into the veins of the Wreys.

DAMAGE.

Care-Cloth (*W.A.* xi., p. 166).—In the Care-Cloth to give it the popular designation, originated the elaborate veil now worn by brides. There is a prevalent, but very erroneous idea, that it was invented to conceal the "virgin blushes" of the latter, and that in the case of widows, as there was no need of it, it was seldom if ever used. It answers to the "Taleth," of Jewish marriages, which is a canopy of velvet, and, under the name of the "Wedding Pall," its use was continued in our Church from the earliest ages. With us it was a square piece of linen cloth, which was elevated above the bride and bridegroom, by four "surpliced clerks, who held it by the four corners, immediately after the conclusion of the "Sanctus," and under it, the newly married couple received the Benediction known as "Propiciare Domine." It is mentioned in the "uses" of Hereford, and Sarum as the "Pall," and to come nearer home, in the "Pontifical" of Bishop Lacy, of Exeter, who died in 1455. Some of the matrimonial benedictions then in use, were omitted in the case of second marriages, on the authority of St. Augustine and others, and on the ground that "the unblest flesh of the one, would draw to itself the blessed flesh of the other." But the "Propiciare Domine" was said at all marriages, *quia non prohibetur in decretis*, and, according to the rubric, *semper dicatur super nubentes sub pallio prosternentes*. So that it is merely an absurd tradition that the *Care Cloth* was not used for widows. There is a long account of the *Care Cloth*, and of its use at the "marriages of the Anglo-Saxons," in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 68-69.

ROUGE ROSE.

N.B.—Some ladies have a comical objection to the paragraph in the marriage service, which ends with the word "obey." It may interest such to know that their predecessors were not required to make this promise in earlier times. The following is a literal transcript from the Exeter "Pontifical."—

"Ich N. Take ye N to my weddyd hosebound, to haven, to holden fro yys day forward, for betre, for wors, for rycher, for porer, in sekeneße, and in helthe, to be boneyre and buxom in bedde and at boorde, tyl deth us departe, yf holychurch hyt wol ordeyne, and ther to I plyzth my trewth."—R.R.

CARE-CLOTH.—At the marriages of the Anglo-Saxons, the bride and bridegroom were placed under a square piece of cloth, held at each corner by a man. By the Ritual of Sarum, whilst the bride and bridegroom knelt before the altar, the care-cloth was laid upon their heads during the ceremony of mass and until the benediction. In the *Hereford Missal* it is directed that at a particular prayer the married couple shall prostrate themselves, while four ecclesiastics hold the pallium over them. The *York Manual* says that two clerks shall hold the care-cloth. According to Du Cange, this cloth was put over the shoulders of the man and the head of the woman,



while the priest said "In the name of the Father," &c. A nuptial canopy, something like the care-cloth, called the *Taleth* is used by the modern Jews, and forms a most important part of the marriage ceremony. Halliwell, in his *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, describes it to have been a square piece of cloth, while Dr. Lee, in his *Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms*, calls it the Card Cloth, and states it to have been a long piece of rich Indian silk held over the bride and bridegroom at their marriages in the middle ages, a custom still obtained in Ireland, the Tyrol, and parts of Spain. Palsgrave also calls it *Carde Cloth*, and seems to say it was then (1530) out of use.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, N.

* * *

Dated Houses in Plymouth (*W.A.* xi., p. 142).—A very good specimen may be seen in Batter Street. The Manse, or Parsonage House, has on the keystone of the centre window the letters *IM* a single figure on the keystone of each of four other windows make up the date 1708. The *π* may refer to the first minister of the chapel adjoining (Rev. John Enty) during whose pastorate the Manse was erected, four years after the Chapel itself was built. The *IM* may be the initials of the builder, as they also occur on the fronts of other old houses in Plymouth built about the same time. A prominent man, John Munyon, was twice mayor of Plymouth, about this time, and is said to have built several houses in the town.

Plymouth. JOHN TAYLOR.

* * *

Sir George Nicholls* (*W.A.* xi., p. 145).—When sending you rough notes for a notice of Sir George Nicholls I hazarded the opinion that he came of a very respectable St. Keverne family, whose connection with the Nicholls family of Trereife could not be proved. Burke wishes to trace him through Philip, second son of William Nicholls and Eliza Godolphin, whose marriage he assigns to the reign of Charles II. The correct date of the marriage of William Nycolys, gent., with Jane (not Eliza) Godolphin, was 6 August, 1627.

The following authority taken from Vivian's *Visitations*, page 368, partly conclusively shows that there was a family of Nicholl or Nicholls of good position previously established in St. Keverne. Grace, daughter of John Penrose, of Penrose, by Nora, heiress of John Tregethow, married John Nicholl of St. Keverne. It is noted that she was alive in 1647. In vol. iv, p. 153, of Lake's *Parochial History*, we read of Tregethow's heiress marrying Penrose. In vol. ii, p. 173, of the same history, is a notice of the death of Jane, widow of Solomon Nicholls, of St. Keverne, in 1842, at the age of 88 years. This was Jane Millett, who married 12 March, 1781, and was the mother of Sir

* The Pedigree of the above, held over from parts 8-9, vol. xi. p. 147, of the *Western Antiquary*, is now appearing in the Supplement of the present issue.—EDITOR.

George Nicholls. Henry George Nicholls, the only son of Sir George Nicholls went into the Church, and was author of two or more books connected with the Forest of Dean. His home was in Gloucestershire.

I have recently read through a history of the Indian Navy, but found no mention in it of the name of George Nicholls. If you care for further search, a post card directed to her at Agra will ensure your wishes being carried out.

The following passages from a MS. written by my late brother, when an articled clerk under Mr. H. Sewell Stokes, at Truro, about the year 1856, may at some time be of use to you. Writing of the Trereife family, he states "Another branch of this family were merchants at Plymouth. The heiress married Pill, of Tiverton. The Nicholles, now of Tavistock, are probably connected with those who were at Plymouth.

Nichols of St. Austell, whose heiress married Simmons, bore the same arms. †Walter Nicholls was Town Clerk of Liskeard in 1620, but of which family he was a member I cannot ascertain.

In Hal's time the great tithes of ‡Gwennap were in Nicholls, but I can learn nothing further thereon." My brother subsequently added the following postscript:—"G. N. Simmons, the son of the heiress of this Nicholls (who was, I believe, a surgeon at St. Austell), calls himself George Nicholls Simmons. He has since told me that he can trace through documents to a common ancestor of the Trereife family and says that the Trereife family did not formerly use the 'h,' and that his great grandfather was Vicar of Gwennap. He also says he has an old document which mentions "John Nicholls, *alias* Trereife."

George Nicolls Simmons, unless I am mistaken, was a solicitor at Truro, about 1853-6. I think he was Town Clerk. So far as I am aware the only family of position bearing for arms sable three pheons argent, who, since spelling was fairly settled, persistently spell the name "Nicolls"—is that of the late Sir Jasper Nicolls, who derive from the Isle of Arran, but were long settled in Ireland. I do not know the arms of Nicolls of Swithamley Park (Sir Charles Gunter Nicolls§). There is probably another family (or families) to which belonged Thomas Nicolls, and John Nicolls, the latter Head Master of Westminster School and Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, mentioned by Gutch, pp. 328 and 482, vol. iv., appendix, who bore those arms. But there is no depending on Gutch's accuracy of spelling the name. One of the two

* See G. D. Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, vol. i. pp. 408, 209, who, however, is certainly wrong about the John Nicholls, M.P. for Tregony, who was, I am convinced, of the Iltyd Nicholl family, of Glamorgan. Also for Bodannoc (in Endellion) one must read, Bedween—in St. Teath.—G. LEE.

† I have previously shown the strong probability of his being the Walter Treffe who, at Madron married Margaret — on 28th October, 1611.—G. LEE.

‡ See Lake's *Parochial History*, p. 129, vol. ii.—G. LEE.
§ Circa 1712. Spelt Wootton. *English Baronetage*, vol. iii., part 2, page 706, as Nicholl.

families of Nicholl or Nicolls of Hendon, co. Middlesex, seem not to have used the 'h,' and to have borne sable, a pheon argent, like the family of Nichols or Nicholls of Saffron Walden, of Hadham, of "Nicholls" and elsewhere in Essex, and of Nicholl of Penrose, in Cornwall. Burke (*Extinct Baronetcies*) shows Nicolls of Hardwicke, co. Northampton, as bearing sable, three pheons arg., but others spell the name with the 'h,' sometimes without the 's.'

After notice of the Treglissou and Trenarth Nicholls families, my brother's MS. runs: "In the St. Keverne registers the name Nicholls frequently occurs as that of persons in various conditions of life. The cases of Nicholls v. Nicholls (Atkins, 409). Nicholls v. Nicholls (Ploden, 447). Veale v. Nicholl (Mov Robinson) may concern them, but I cannot at present obtain any of the above * * Henry Nicholls was Captain of the *Royal Sovereign*, under Admiral Graves, in Lord Howe's action of June 1st. I have heard he was from the neighbourhood of Falmouth."

I understand that after the death of the last Nicholl, of Trereife, the Estate was much impoverished for a time by litigation brought by collateral relatives. My youngest brother was named "John Godolphin," but this was not on account of any relationship with the Trereife family which ended with William John Godolphin Nicholls, rather from an alleged descent from the Prudence, who married John Cooke, of Trerice, in St. Allen.

Agra, India.

JASPER NICHOLLS.



BANKES, OF WHIPTON, NEAR EXETER.

BY P. O. HUTCHINSON.

A FEW years ago in the age of the world—well, somewhere between forty and fifty peradventure, (*Oh! que le temps passe!*) I spent a few days at Whipton with some friends who were lodging at an old mansion house, that had at some former period been apparently the residence of a family of no inconsiderable wealth. When reading the carefully drawn up article by Mr. Attwood in vol. xi. of the *Western Antiquary*, and at page 151, *et seq.*, where he gives a good deal of information about the Bankes family, who in the time of William and Mary were possessed of a mansion and estate at Whipton, together with much scattered property in other places—when reading this article I was brought back to the remembrance of my visit to that sylvan locality which lies some two miles east-north-east from Exeter. On entering the gateway the coats of arms of Crossing and Bankes on the piers escaped my notice, but something more conspicuous in the interior did not. After the first greeting with my friends, and a little light discursive conversation, I was asked to go up stairs and see my bedroom. This I did, and mounted to the first floor. On entering the room assigned to me, and glancing round, my attention

was at once drawn to the ceiling, which was coved or arched, and was divided into square panels by moulded timber ribs running longitudinally and transversely, each panel charged with a coat of arms in the centre. In short, it was a waggon roof resembling specimens of the same kind which we see in so many of our parish churches in the eastern portions of Devonshire. The panels were white, and the armorials merely painted. To the best of my recollection the work was not high-class or very decorative, but if it had been done for the Bankes family two or three centuries ago, there had been plenty of time for depreciation, or clumsy touching up by ignorant restorers. On expressing my surprise at the ceiling, I was invited to go into an adjoining chamber, and there I saw a continuation of the same waggon roof, similarly divided into panels, and duly set off with emblazoned shields. I forget whether there was a third apartment of the same kind, but I think not. It became apparent on consideration, that this had been a large reception room of some pretensions, extending to a considerable space along one front of the house, and that in later times it had been divided off by running partitions at right angles across its length, to suit the requirements of less wealthy occupiers: in short, like too many of our old county residences, it had dwindled down to the level of a farm house. The next day I set myself to the pleasant task of copying all the Heraldry, according to the tinctures of the originals. There were no names attached to them; yet, whilst it was easy to recognise the insignia of several well-known county families, there were some that I could not identify. To anyone residing within convenient reach of Whipton, it would furnish work for an agreeable afternoon, to go and examine the old house inside and out, and gather as much as possible of its history and descent since the days of John and Richard Bankes, and report on its present condition. My sketches have long ago gone to the land of oblivion, for the time and the common vicissitudes of life do much to destroy, or put odds and ends out of sight.*

Mr. Attwood has given Tabular Pedigrees of Doddridge and his descendants, showing how those descendants formed alliances with Crossing and Blundell; and he also adds some portion of the genealogical tree pertaining to Bankes, but at this point he restrained his facile pen too soon for our cravings. From the items of information distributed through the documents enumerated at the commencement of his article, on which he has duly commented, I have gathered, and thrown into a tabular form (as given above), so much and so many of those items as would make a full and connected Pedigree, as far as they will permit. The inducement to do this arose out of the pleasure afforded by my visit to their old mansion, enhanced by the comfortable sleep I had in their drawing room, and in contemplating the display of Heraldry over my head when I opened my eyes.

* For Pedigree see Supplement to present number.

ADDITIONAL REPLIES.

Banckes Family of Exeter and Heavitree (*W.A.* XI., p. 151).—By an unaccountable oversight I have represented the last three children of Richard Crossing as being by his second wife, Mary. The error, however, is very clear, for the date (1666) the death of his first wife, Elizabeth is given, which at once proves it.

Plymouth.

J. S. ATTWOOD.

* * *

Branscombe: Holcombe Rogus (*W.A.* XI., p. 166). Dr. Oliver informs us (*Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, vol. ii., p. 47), that Holcombe Rogus was dependent on the Prior and Convent of Montacute, Somerset. The Vicarage of Branscombe has been for many hundred of years in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Plymouth.

J. S. ATTWOOD.

Bibliographical Note.

Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., sends us a pamphlet on "A Manuscript containing Lancashire Church Notes and Trickings of Arms, made in the years 1564 to 1598; reprinted from the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire." Mr. Rylands is a well-known heraldic authority, and the blazon he gives of these arms may fully be relied on for their accuracy.

Correspondence.

Highfield House, Knotty Ash,
near Liverpool,
8th August, 1892.

[To the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*.]

Sir,

Since my letter of the 19th May, which appeared in your last number, I have been able to refer to the large scale Ordnance Survey of the Parish of Marldon, in which I find a portion of my enquiries answered, as it shows "Westerland House," "Westerland Green," and three houses called, respectively, Higher, Middle, and Lower Westerland, one of which, no doubt, was the subject of the testator Walter Bartlett's devise.

I am not, however, any nearer the meaning of the word "living," as applied to "Westerland." Can it mean "lifehold," i.e. a property which the Testator held for a lease for lives or a life, or for a term of years determinable upon a life or lives?

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

* * *

71, Brecknock Road, N.,
7th September, 1892.

[To the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*.]

Dear Sir,

Permit me to draw your attention to a misprint in the *Western Antiquary*, parts x.-xi., p. 174, col. 2, par. commencing "Another follower of N. and Q." &c., in which par. for *Brisca*, read *Briscoe*.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

WITH this part, and the Supplement which follows, ends the Eleventh Series of the *Western Antiquary*. We have delayed publishing this number in order that we might make some definite announcement with regard to future issues. We have now determined that the Twelfth Series shall commence in the month of January next, thus make the yearly volume co-terminous with the year. In the new Series we shall slightly alter our plans in order that we may give space to Bibliographical Lists relating to Devonshire, as this is a feature that we have kept steadily before us for years past, but which pressure of other matter has thus far prevented our carrying out. We hope in this effort to receive the cordial assistance of our bibliographical friends in all parts of the country, as we shall be identified with the newly-formed Bibliographical Society of London. These lists we are sure will prove of much permanent value, as we shall aim at a thorough investigation of all the subjects treated.

We shall adhere to the same size and style, as we do not think it wise or desirable to alter the size of a periodical once established, and we are sure that subscribers would deprecate the change from 4to to 8vo as has been suggested. In order to carry out our plans in a satisfactory manner, and in order to ensure the regular and punctual delivery of a monthly Journal, an increase of subscribers is most necessary, we trust therefore that our present supporters will not only continue their support, but that they will from time to time send us the names of new Subscribers. Further, we would intimate that many Subscriptions are overdue, and that some of our Subscribers have resisted all our appeals to settle their accounts; this is most unfair to us and renders it impossible to carry out our engagements. We trust this reminder may be effectual.

We shall shortly issue the Index Number to Vol. XI. with which will be given full particulars of our programme for 1893, and a blank form to be handed to some friend likely to subscribe.

Subscriptions, as before, become due on the 1st January next, and should in all cases include One Shilling for special Index Number. Sets for binding may now be sent to the Editor. We are able to supply back volumes and will report price, etc., to any intending purchaser.

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

PLYMOUTH.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART XII. ELEVENTH SERIES.

“Current Literature”

BY THE EDITOR AND OTHERS.

CONSISTING OF REVIEWS, NOTICES OF FORTHCOMING BOOKS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC., ETC.

Strange Survivals. Some Chapters in the History of Man.
By S. BARING-GOULD, M.A. London: Methuen & Co., 1892.

THIS is a book to be read, not to be skimmed over. Mr. Baring-Gould is a most industrious writer, and not a season passes but we have one or more works from his versatile pen. He touches all manner of subjects, and touches them all with a masterly hand. The present work is no exception. Its object is to show to the present generation how some of the most intimate objects of every day life, some of the most time-honoured customs, are associated with the venerable past. It is astonishing to note what curious information the author gives us of the most commonplace matters. He discourses on “Gables,” and brings in our curious Devonshire ridge tiles (illustrated in the *Western Antiquary* in 1871), as typical west-country illustrations; he give us a chapter on “Umbrellas,” and traces their origin and use to royal personages in very remote ages; in a chapter on “Striking a Light,” he tells us about the old-fashioned tinder box and other relics of olden times. He has chapters on “Dolls” with illustrations from ancient Egypt; on “Riddles,” with many curious examples; on “Broadside Ballads,” a most delightful subject; on “The Gallows,” a gruesome topic, but full of interest; on “Beds” in which we are told how our ancestors reposed; and has, besides other equally interesting papers, a final one on “Raising the Hat,” for the origin of which he goes back to the ancients. In fact, after perusing this delightful book we are prone to confess that there is nothing new under the sun, and that mankind of the present day is simply copying the sayings and doings, the habits and customs of the long buried past, and of peoples and nations long mouldered into dust, but whose influence is with us to the present hour.

Odd Ways in Olden Days Down West, or, Tales of the Reformation in Devon and Cornwall. By VIC. Birmingham: Hudson, 1892.

The compiler of this interesting book prefers to be anonymous, but there is not the slightest doubt that he is one who has access to some of the most precious documents in the West of England; for the papers here given, could have come from no other source than the archives of the Cathedral City of Exeter. However that may be (for we must needs respect the anonymity of the writer), the book is full of curious and out-of-the-way matter, and is a valuable addition to West-Country literature. It deals

with persons and places familiar to us all, and puts upon permanent record many strange incidents which have been interred for more than three centuries in the mass of documents relating to the Diocese, now, for the first time brought to light, and made accessible to the general reader. Every reader of the *Western Antiquary* should have a copy of this interesting volume, which only costs 5/-.

Sussex Archaeological Collections relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society, vol. xxxviii. Lewes, 1892.

A valuable contribution to the literature of the past. Every paper contained in this interesting volume is of high merit, and contributed by men who are authorities in the various matters of which they write. The Sussex Archæological Society ranks high with the many provincial antiquarian associations of the country, and its list of members includes many men of mark. Among the contributors to the present volume we notice Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A.; Rev. E. H. R. Tatham; Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin; Sir George F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A.; Rev. F. H. Arnold, M.A.; Mr. MaberlyPhillips; Mr. G. Byng Gattie; Mr. Arthur G. Langdon; Mr. H. Michell-Whitley, and others; and the subjects are of the most varied interest, but too numerous to mention in this short notice. A “Notes and Queries” department forms a very unusual, though highly useful portion of the published Transactions of this admirable society.

The Register of Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter (A.D. 1307-1326). By the REV. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, M.A. London and Exeter, 1892.

Another of these valuable volumes of Registers of the Diocese of Exeter is before us, and testifies most emphatically to the care and industry of the author. It would be vain for us to attempt to offer a fair review of this important work, suffice it to say that it is quite equal in every respect to its predecessors, and that it is a most valuable addition to the historical literature of the Church in the West in the early part of the fourteenth century. Prebendary Randolph is undoubtedly one of the foremost writers on episcopal history of the day, and confining himself as he does to one particular branch, he is earning for himself the thanks of future generations of students by the able work that he is doing in placing these records of the past within our reach.

Poems of Cornwall by Thirty Cornish Authors. Edited by W. HERBERT THOMAS. Penzance: Rodda, 1892.

In this unpretending little volume, Mr. Thomas has carried out a sort of co-operative effort to furnish his fellow-Cornishmen with a fairly representative volume of Cornish Poetry. And he has certainly succeeded, for he has managed to gather together in a neat and nicely-printed volume some very good, and many very creditable samples of verse written by natives of Cornwall. Of course, amongst so many little-known and rather amateurish writers, some appear which are scarcely worthy of a place in a Cornish anthology; but to counterbalance this, we have extracts from the writings of several authors of much wider fame. Mr. Henry Sewell Stokes is undoubtedly the poet-laureate of Cornwall; and Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch (better known as Q), is rapidly making for himself a fame which is world-wide. Miss Courtney, also has done some good literary work; and the late John Harris, the miner-poet has perhaps excelled any recent Cornish writer in the number of volumes which he has produced. Two of his sons have also essayed poetical writing, with varying success. Another writer, who may certainly take rank as a poet, is Mr. J. D. Hosken, the Helston postman, whose lyrics and Greek dramas have recently been highly extolled by the critics. Of course the Rev. R. S. Hawker of Morwenstowe is represented in the volume, so is Sir Humphry Davy, and the late Thomas Cornish, of Penzance. But we miss the names of some well-known writers, notably Nicholas Michell and the Rev. R. Polwhele, while we should certainly have given a place in the volume to H. J. Daniel and many others in preference to some whose verse-making is of a somewhat elementary character. Still the book is full of interest, and many of the pieces are of great merit. There is a series of brief biographical notes of the various authors quoted in the beginning of the volume.

The Old Stone Crosses of the Dartmoor Borders, with Notices of the Scenery and Traditions of the District. By WILLIAM CROSSING. Exeter: Commin, 1892.

We are already indebted to Mr. Crossing for several valuable works relating to Dartmoor, and this, the latest, is by no means the least interesting. The author describes a large number of well-known antiquarian remains which are scattered over a wide area in the county of Devon, but which are just beyond the borders of the moorland. Mr. Crossing knows Dartmoor and its borders as well as any man living, and he is an acknowledged authority upon the topography of the moor. Added to which it is safe to assert that he describes nothing which he has not seen, ventures no opinion which he is not able to back up with proofs, gives no data which he is not able to substantiate. The author in an Introduction discourses upon the purpose for which the crosses were originally placed on the moor,

or at the intersection of roads, or in the centre of villages, and the reasons given are very feasible. He then takes his readers on a perambulation of the confines of Dartmoor, making his starting-point, the village of Brent, where he happens to reside. We then ramble around from village to village and he gives in passing descriptions of no less than 53 crosses which he has discovered in these border districts, in addition to all those previously noted in a former work on "The Crosses of Dartmoor." The book is nicely illustrated, and well printed by Messrs. Hoyten and Cole, of Plymouth. Our readers will, we are sure, welcome this addition to the literature of Dartmoor, from a writer who has contributed so largely to our own pages.

Hampshire Notes and Queries, reprinted from the "Hampshire Observer and Winchester News," vol. vi. Winchester: "Observer" Office, 1892.

We are glad to find that this repository of Hampshire folk-lore and local history maintains its standard of excellence, and has reached its sixth volume. It contains so much that is of interest both local and general, that it is not easy to single out any particular articles. The Rev. G. N. Godwin, the historian of the "Civil War in Hampshire," contributes several important items—his "Notes anent Beaulieu Abbey" are valuable as regards the history of that powerful house, founded by King John. Another important contribution towards the monastic history of Hampshire is the series of articles on the "Story of Wherwell Abbey," by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, continued from volume iv. We notice our friend and contributor Mr. W. D. Pink has some notes on Hampshire Parliamentary History, a subject on which he is a well-known authority. Other contributors are Mr. T. W. Shore, the latest historian of the county, Mr. W. H. Jacob, who has some interesting notes on Old Winchester; and other familiar names are subscribed to articles in this most interesting volume.

The London and Middlesex Notebook: a Garner of Local History and Antiquities. Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE. London: Stock, 1892.

The first volume of this valuable repository of old-time lore is an exceedingly satisfactory production. It teems with matters of interest, and will amply repay perusal. Covering the most important district in all England, it possesses features which are at once unique and captivating. Owing to the variety of subjects dealt with, it is impossible for us to refer to any in particular, but simply to bear our testimony to the good work which is being done by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and by the Editor and contributors to the notebook which deals with this large and important district. As usual with Mr. Stocks' publications the typography and illustrations are excellent.

Proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society, 1891, with Historical Papers. Edited by R. A. BROCK. Richmond, Va., 1892.

It is always a pleasure to look over the yearly volumes of this influential society, for we are brought face to face with some of the most important epochs of early American History, as well as furnished with information at first-hand respecting men who have made themselves famous in days gone by. The paper on the Early Revolutionary History of Virginia, 1773-74, contributed by Dr. Garnett, is in itself a valuable addition to our knowledge of events of the time, while the Journals and Memoirs of General Cropper, Captain Gamble, Major Heth, and others let in a flood of light upon the early days of this Colony.

The Prymer or Prayer Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, in English, dating about 1400 A.D. Edited (with Introduction and Notes), by HENRY LITTLEHALES. London: Longmans, 1892.

This is the second part of a most valuable work, the first portion of which was noticed by us some time ago. It consists of a collation of the variations of all the known MS. Prymers in English, but one, and is supplementary to the work in which Mr. Littlehales supplied the full text of a Prymer in English. It is a work that will be valued by members of the Early English Text Society, and by many others who take an interest in the origin and progress of our language.

Kindness to Animals, being complete Notes of Lessons on the humane treatment of animals, with special reference to their structure, habits, and uses. A Handbook for Teachers. By FREDERICK W. HACKWOOD. London: Dawson, 1892.

This little book is likely to be of great usefulness in schools, as it inculcates one of the highest moral lessons that can be taught to children. Mr. Hackwood has, in a very ingenious manner furnished a number of texts from which teachers may preach very eloquent moral sermons to the young people placed under their care. Parents would also find it a valuable gift-book for their offspring. It is a work which needs very little commendation from us, as it bears its own character upon its very face.

Choice Passages from the Writings and Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh; being a small Sheaf of Gleanings from a Golden Harvest by Alexander B. Grosart. London: Elliot Stock, 1892.

This charming little volume forms the second of a new series entitled "The Elizabethan Library," and contains some of the gems of thought of that prince of courtiers, the ill-fated Devonian Worthy, Walter Raleigh. Printed on stout hand-made paper, in its tasteful binding it is as

dainty a little volume as we have seen for many a day, and we heartily commend it to all who have a reverence for the men and works of a glorious epoch of English history.

Devonshire Antiquities. By JOHN CHUDLEIGH. Newton Abbot, 1892.

In a little work of fifty pages, the author endeavours to give an outline of the very numerous relics of antiquity scattered over the wide area of Dartmoor. The notes as well as the sketches are from personal examination, but the former are of the most fragmentary character, and the latter are but rough reproductions of drawings of little artistic merit. We regret that we cannot more highly commend the work, although it will form a useful handbook to persons who do not know the moor, but for others who are acquainted with the literature of this vast subject, it will add very little to their previously-acquired knowledge.

The Golden Buckle. By the Author of "Starwood Hall." London: National Society, 1892.

Those who like a story with some historical interest, will enjoy reading the "Golden Buckle," a tale of London life in the year of the Great Plague. It is quaint, eminently readable and holds the attention of the reader from the first chapter until the finale is reached. It tells of the doings of John Garside, a hosier, of Holborn, who with his family took refuge on board a cargo ship filled with sugar and other goods lying in the river. The full page illustrations by Mr. S. Stacey give to the book an additional interest, being of great merit.

Not one of us. By the Author of the "Atelier du Lys." London: National Society, 1892.

Describing scenes and people far away from the beaten track, this bright little tale has for its *locale* a valley in Northern Italy; it narrates the life-story of a young school-mistress, and touches lightly and happily upon the folklore, manners and customs of the people who live in the happy valley of Fiorasca. Fransje a kindly Dutchwoman, who had married Benedetto Balli, and far from her home and kindred did her best by loving deeds and kind words, to become one of the community, in sympathy and feeling is a homely but charming picture.

The Cross Roads. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. London: National Society, 1892.

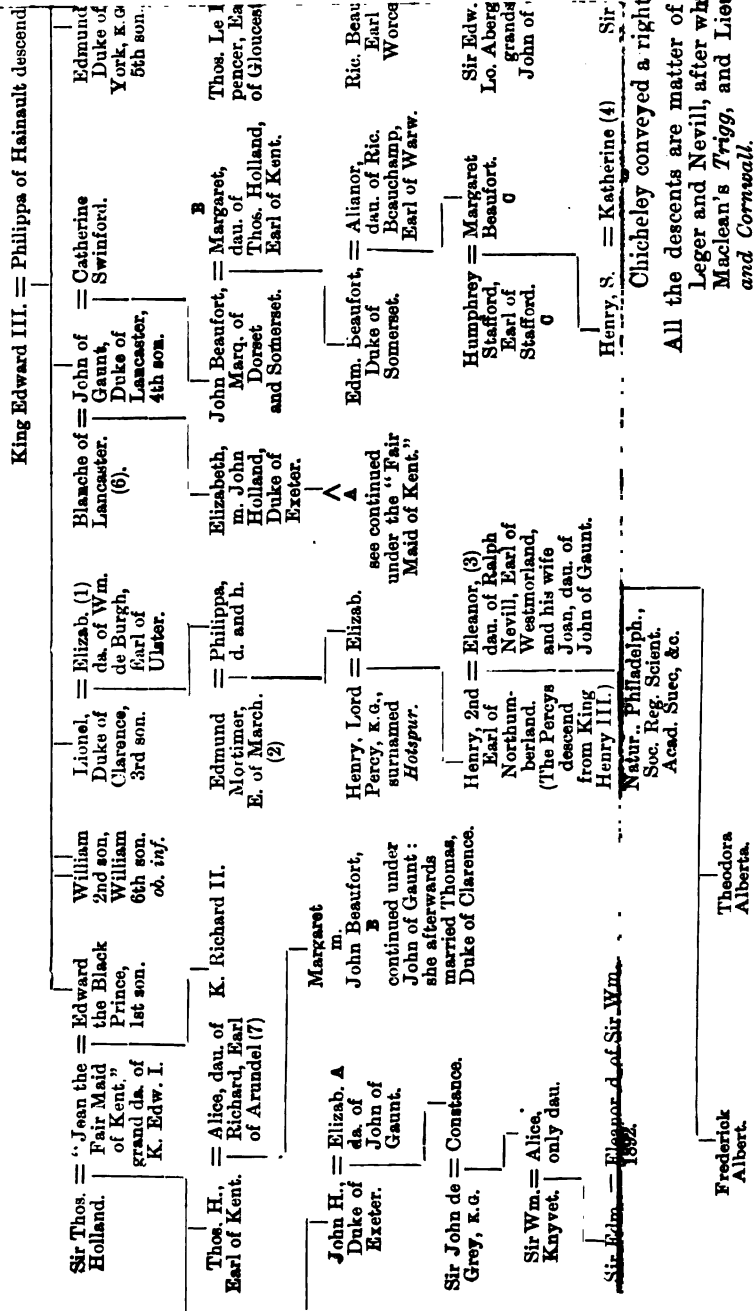
The ever popular author of the 'The heir of Redclyffe,' and a host of other tales for young folk, has here given us a story especially suitable for elder girls and young women, just entering upon life. It deals with the experiences of a young girl in domestic service, her love affairs, and finally her wise choice in obedience to a promise made to her dead mother. There are amusing character sketches and descriptions of life in the servants' hall—and the village near which Langhope Mead is situated.



SECRET

7

The following extract from the Pedigree of Dr. H. H. Drake, M.A., (showing descent from the sons of Edward III) the fact that the best blood of England is not confined to the Peerage, but survives among certain



Frederick Alberta.
Theodora Alberta.

A Small Legacy. By ESMÉ STUART. London: National Society, 1892.

Esmé Stuart, whose previous works are old-established favourites on juvenile bookshelves, has here given us a story of coastguard life at St. Alban's Head. It will exactly suit the tastes of the adventurous spirits among children; but above, and beyond that, it shows how boys and girls, in however lowly a position they may be placed, may be honourable, and courageous, and brave to speak and act the truth on all occasions. The "fine Colonel" is a good example for boys to set before them for emulation, and little Peter will, we predict, win a place in the hearts of all readers.

Moor and Moss. By MARY N. DEBENHAM. London: National Society, 1892.

This is essentially a story of high courage and reckless daring, during the struggles of the Border folk in the early part of the sixteenth century. The Armstrongs of Birkhope, and the Musgraves of Fairgill are prominent actors in the scenes here depicted. Sybil Musgrave is a charming figure, quaint, arch, courageous, and withal possessing a truly reverential spirit. Altogether, for its historical interest, and literary charm, a book to be heartily commended.

Max, Fritz, and Hob. By C. R. COLERIDGE. London: National Society, 1892.

Four hundred years ago (according to Miss Coleridge), at the Castle of Sindenberg in the Bavarian Highlands, lived two cousins named respectively Max and Fritz. With their story, and that of a tame bear which they have christened Hob, the story chiefly deals. It has a good deal of historical interest, and at the same time the author has taken care to avoid unpronounceable names and titles which frequently prejudice young folk against stories laid in foreign countries. Altogether it is a book which can be heartily recommended for its interest, its educational value, and the admirable lessons on the duty of kindness to animals which it inculcates.

A Nest of Royalists. By ESMÉ STUART. London: National Society, 1892.

Again a story of historical interest, going back to 1832 or thereabouts, the locality being Blois, the events narrated,—the life there of an English family named Meredith, who having suffered severe reverses of fortune had gone to France to live. They become involved in a Royalist plot, and in the various episodes connected with this, the chief interest centres. An amusing and instructive volume for the young folks.

St. Dunstan's Fair. By M. AND C. LEE. London: National Society, 1892.

"St. Dunstan's Fair," is a tale of village life in the early part of the present century. There are some well-drawn pictures of the folk living in the Kentish village of Little Patcham (a veritable "Sleepy Hollow"). The events which happened at "St. Dunstan's Fair" and their consequences to the chief actors in this story are well worthy a perusal, and will not fail to interest and amuse the readers of one of the excellent series of books before us.

The Adventures of Denis. By M. BRAMSTON. London: National Society, 1892.

The younger generation should certainly be well informed as to the various episodes in the history of their country—since even amongst the lighter reading of which so abundant and excellent a quantity is provided—chapters in English history so often form the chief topic. In the prettily got up book before us, we have a story of the adventure of Denis Lyndale in the Peak district; these are connected closely with the troubles of 1745, and the retreat of Prince Charles Edward to the North.

Lottie Levison. By M. BRAMSTON. London: National Society, 1892.

Just the book for elder girls and young women. It describes how Lottie Levison, a girl of Jewish extraction on her father's side, reared in a squalid home where strict honesty was not observed, became possessed with a burning desire to become "respectable." How she succeeded, and in time became a very useful member of society, we will leave readers to find out for themselves, only adding that the story shews how certainly thrifty, cleanly ways promote happiness, and eventually tend to the deepening and broadening of character.

ROYAL DESCENTS.

IN tardy compliance with a request, oft repeated, from strangers, among others, in regard to Royal Descents, I have copied for the *Western Antiquary* that portion of my pedigree which exhibits descent from the sons of King Edward III. leaving issue, excepting the Black Prince (extinct), and then from his wife by her former husband. It may amuse the curious, and I hope it may assist West Country genealogists.—H. H. DRAKE.

[See Special Supplement with this number.—EDITOR.]



ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW WORK RELATING TO THE WEST COUNTRY.

To be published by Subscription, in handsome 4to size, printed in the best manner on fine paper and illustrated.

West Country Poets: their lives and works.

Compiled and Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F. R. Hist. Soc., Borough Librarian, Plymouth.

THE West of England, as is well known, has always been fruitful in poetic genius. In England's literary history, Devon and Cornwall have ever been amply represented by men of mark, whose works have secured the attention of their country-men, very many of whom have taken their places in the first rank of English authors.

The Editor, who is a recognised authority on the subject, has for many years been collecting the literature and studying the bibliography of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall. The special facilities which he possesses for study and research have enabled him to bring together much new and interesting information which cannot fail to make the *West Country Poets* acceptable to general readers, but especially to those who are interested in the history, biography, and literature of the West Country.

Mr. Wright's researches have brought to light many comparatively unknown but meritorious writers; he has also been in communication with nearly all the well-known Devon and Cornwall writers of the present day; these will all be represented in this Western Anthology.

Each Poet's work will be accompanied by an interesting biography drawn from reliable sources, and in many cases will be illustrated by portraits of the writers, and engravings of the localities in which they lived.

Besides those who may be claimed as natives, there are others who by long residence, or other causes, have become identified with the locality; these too will be represented in the forthcoming volume.

It is only necessary to mention a few names of the well-known authors referred to, to show the scope of the work, and the rich mine of wealth it will contain, viz.:—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Browne, Robert Herrick, John Wolcot ("Peter Pinder"), Charles Kingsley, John Gay, Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Nicholas Rowe, Rev. R. S. Hawker, Nicholas Michell, Henry Sewell Stokes, Lord Lansdowne, Richard John King, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Edward Capern, William Gifford, John Harris, Sidney Godolphin, John Ford, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Bowring, Richard Carew, Thomas Carew, N. T. Carrington, Mortimer Collins, Charles Fitz-Geffry, Tom D'Urfey, John Gregory, Austin Dobson, F. B. Doveton, John Bidlake, and many others.

The work will be published in handsome 4to size, will be printed on a fine paper, and illustrated with numerous portraits and views. It will be handsomely bound, and issued to subscribers at 12s.; the price being raised on publication to 18s. A list of the Subscribers will be given in the volume.

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✚ Fifty LARGE PAPER copies will be issued for collectors, and bound in roxburgh, gilt top, and will be sold to Subscribers only, price £3 3s. each.

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