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THE
WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY A.D. 1853.

VOL. I.



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CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

No. I.

	PAGE
PREFACE	iii.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION	v.
RULES OF THE SOCIETY	vi.
LIST OF OFFICERS	xi.
LIST OF MEMBERS	xii.
COMMEMORATIVE LATIN INSCRIPTION: By Rev. F. KILVERT	xv.
GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING, viz.:—	
REPORT of the Provisional Committee	1
INAUGURAL ADDRESS of the President, G. P. SCROPE, Esq., M.P.	8
GENERAL ADDRESS, by the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	25
On the ORNITHOLOGY OF WILTS. No. 1. By the Rev. A. C. SMITH	41
ADDRESS, by J. BRITTON, Esq.	45
QUERIES relating to the Archaeology, Topography, and Natural History of Wilts	49
THE MUSEUM—List of Articles exhibited	55-57
ETYMOLOGIES wanted	67
ON CERTAIN WILTSHIRE CUSTOMS: By F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq.:—	
1. The Wootton-Basset Cucking Stool	68
2. Mummers	79
3. Harvest Home	86
4. The Wooset	88
5. Dog-rappers	89
WILTSHIRE CHURCH GOODS seized 1553: By F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq.	91
ON WILTSHIRE ENTOMOLOGY: By Rev. W. C. LUKIS	95

No. II.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS FOR WILTSHIRE, in the Library of Sir Thos. Phillips, Bart.: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	97-104
ON ORNITHOLOGY. No. 2. The Classification of Birds: By the Rev. A. C. SMITH	105-115
ON WAYLEN'S HISTORY OF MARLBOROUGH: By G. P. SCROPE, Esq.	116-131
LELAND'S JOURNEY THROUGH WILTSHIRE, A.D. 1540-42. With a Memoir and Notes: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	132-195
[Cricklade, 135. Malmesbury, 137. Corsham, Haselbury, South Wraxhall, 142, Bradford, 148. Trowbridge, 150. Farley Castle, 152. Bath, 155. Salisbury, 157. Old Sarum, 161. Burials in Salisbury Cathedral, 164-71. Fisherton Delamere, 173. Stonehenge, 175. Ramsbury, Bedwyn, and Marlborough, 176. Silbury Hill and Avebury, 179. Ludgershall, 179. Devizes, 180. Steeple Ashton, 182. Brooke Hall, near Westbury, 182. Edington, 185. Westbury to Trowbridge and Bath, 190. Marshfield to Trowbridge and Frome, 191. Bradford, 191. Selwood Forest, 192. Maiden Bradley, 193. Stourton, 193.]	
ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT HARNHAM HILL, near Salisbury: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	196-208
WILTS TITLES' REGISTRATION: By J. WAYLEN, Esq.	208
MALMESBURY ABBEY—Corrody at: By J. WAYLEN, Esq.	210

	PAGE
"GARSTON" Explained.....	131
NATURAL HISTORY—Rare specimens occurring in Wilts: By Mr. W. CUNNINGTON.	
Icthyosaurus Campylodon (<i>Fossil</i>)	214
Testacellus Maugei.....	215
Snake Fly, and Chalcis Aptera.....	215
WILTS NOTES AND QUERIES—Calne, 131. Dog-whippers, 212. Stonehenge (a Pastoral), 212. Rev. W. Harte, 212. Queen Anne at Whetham, 212. The Princess Wilbrahama, 213. Penates found at Devizes, 214.	
CONTRIBUTIONS to Museum and Library.....	216

No. III.

THE EARL OF HERTFORD'S CORRESPONDENCE, relating to Co. Wilts: Temp. Jas. I.: By J. WAYLEN, Esq. (<i>To be continued.</i>).....	217-232
BOYTON CHURCH. No. 1: By the Rev. A. FANE.	233-238
ON ORNITHOLOGY. No. 3. The Structure and Faculties of Birds: By the Rev. A. C. SMITH	239-249
MALMESBURY ABBEY. License for its conversion into a Parish Church: By the Rev. EDW. WILTON	249
MAUD HEATH'S CAUSEY: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON.....	251-264
KINGSTON HOUSE, BRADFORD: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON.....	265-302
[The House, 265-270. Family of Hall of Bradford, 270. Of Baynton, 273. Of the Dukes of Kingston, 274. Pedigree showing the Descent to Lord Manvers, 275. Miss Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston, 274-8. House restored by Mr. Moulton, 278].	
SCHEDULE No. 1.—Ancient Deeds discovered at Kingston House..	279-295
SCHEDULE No. 2.—Extracts from other Papers found there.....	296
Ditto relating to the Manvers estate at Bath ..	299
SILBURY HILL. Lines on the Excavation: By Miss E. FISHER.....	302
WINTERBOURNE MONKTON. Tumulus found at: By Mr. W. HILLIER	303-304
MURDER OF HENRY LONG, Esq., A.D. 1594: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	305-321
THE ANCIENT STYLES AND DESIGNATIONS OF PERSONS: By F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq.....	322-349
WILTS NOTES AND QUERIES—Salmon Fishing in Wilts, 350. Rebecca Riots, 350. Steeple-Flying, 351. A Peep at the Wiltshire As-sizes, 352.	
DONATIONS to the Museum and Library	352

Illustrations.

	PAGE
Cucking Stool at Wootton Bassett.....	68
Ditto near Worthing	74
The Rudge Cup	118
Plan of Castle Grounds at Marlborough, A.D. 1723.....	128
Farley Castle in A.D. 1645.....	152
Old Stourton House, destroyed A.D. 1720.....	194
Anglo-Saxon Relics at Harnham	200
Boyton Church: Windows in Lambert Chapel	236
Ditto Sir Alex. Giffard's Effigy	237
Kingston House, Bradford	265
Ditto Wood carving of Arms	268

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History MAGAZINE.

No. I.

MARCH, 1854.

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Contents.

	PAGE
Preface	iii
Terms of Subscription.....	v
Rules of the Society.....	vi
List of Officers.....	xi
List of Members	xii

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING, VIZ. :—

Report of the Provisional Committee	1
Inaugural Address of the President, G. P. SCROPE, Esq., M.P.	8
General Address, by the Rev. J. E. JACKSON.....	25
On the Ornithology of Wilts, by the Rev. A. C. SMITH	41
Address by J. BRITTON, Esq.....	45

Queries, relating to the Archæology, Topography, and Natural History of Wilts	49
---	----

	PAGE
The Museum.—List of Articles exhibited	55-57
Etymologies wanted	67

ON CERTAIN ANCIENT WILTSHIRE CUSTOMS: BY F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq., viz. :—

1. The Wootton Basset Cucking Stool, (<i>with two lithographs</i>)	68
2. Mummers	79
3. Harvest Home	86
4. The Wooset	88
5. Dog-rappers	89

Wiltshire Church Goods seized 1553	91
On Wiltshire Entomology, by the Rev. W. C. LUKIS.....	95
Commemorative Latin Inscription by the Rev. F. KILVERT	97

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SAINT JOHN STREET.

PREFACE.

IN laying before the public, under the present form, an Account of the Inaugural Meeting of the *Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society*, an opportunity is offered of explaining the character of the Publication which the Society now proposes to put forth.

It will be seen in the Rules, that a General Meeting is to be held once in every year, at some time and place to be fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving an Annual Report, transacting business, and reading such Papers as may have been prepared for the occasion. These, with the Proceedings of each Meeting, will of course appear in print.

But it has been thought advisable not to confine the Society's efforts to an Annual Report. In the hope of sustaining a more lively interest in the objects for which it has been established, it is proposed to commence, as a medium of intercourse, a series of publications, of which the present is the First, relating to the general History and Antiquities of the County of Wilts. To those who reside in the more remote parts of it, such a means of communication, will be, it is presumed, particularly acceptable.

In order to place it within the reach of readers of every class, it will require to be of a more inexpensive kind than is common in Archæological and Topographical works: so that illustrations in engraving or lithograph, cannot frequently be introduced, unless

the correspondents, or others, may have the liberality to contribute them gratuitously, as it is hoped may not unfrequently be the case.

Such a form of publication presents the advantage of being open not only to original and finished Articles, as the History of an entire Parish or Manor, a series of Historical Papers, or an account of the Geology, and Botany, &c., of the County at large; but also to communications of a less original and elaborate character: as for example, extracts from, or abstracts of, rare and expensive Books already published upon Wiltshire; casual notices and descriptions, however brief, of Antiquities or objects of Natural History; accounts of local customs, etymologies of names, or other miscellaneous notices upon any of the various subjects embraced within the Title of the Society: even to queries on obscure points, such as may elicit an answer in some following number. Attention is particularly requested to the Rule which forbids the introduction of political, or religious discussions. It is hoped that such a work may not only be a means of providing popular amusement and instruction, but may also serve as a valuable assistant to those who may hereafter undertake the more serious task of finishing the History of the County.

The present number will, therefore, be succeeded by others, in the same form, and at a low price to the public. The Members of the Society will receive their copies gratuitously. The publication will be continued, whenever by contributions or correspondence, material of sufficient amount and interest shall have accumulated to justify the issue. In the infancy of the Society it is impossible to give any pledge for its fixed and periodical appearance. But it is hoped that communications will flow in abundantly: and

we would invite the Members, and others, whether resident in, or only connected with the County, to further this object in any way that may be most suitable to their own convenience.

It is respectfully suggested that, in order to assist this experiment most effectually, those who take an interest in the History and Antiquities of Wiltshire, natural or archæological, will support the Society by becoming Members.

TERMS:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Subscribers : for the First Year .	1	1	0
For succeeding years		10	6
Life Members	10	10	0

Persons desirous of joining the Society are requested to write to that effect, inclosing a POST OFFICE ORDER for the amount, to MR. WILLIAM CUNNINGTON, Devizes.

Articles of correspondence intended for insertion, may be addressed to the Rev. W. C. LUKIS, *Great Bedwyn*; or to the Rev. J. E. JACKSON, *Leigh Delamere, Chippenham*.

Orders for the "WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE," to be sent through the County Booksellers, to Mr. HENRY BULL, *Saint John Street, Devizes*.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I. THIS Society shall be called "*The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.*" Its object shall be

1. To collect and publish information—

On the Antiquities of Wiltshire; including Ancient Monuments, Architecture, Manorial History, Ecclesiastical History and Endowments, Records; and all other matters usually comprised under the name of Archæology.

On the Natural History of the County: its Geology, Botany, Ornithology, &c.

2. To preserve, by the formation of a Library and Museum, illustrations of its History: viz., published works, manuscripts, drawings, models, and specimens, &c.

II. The society shall consist of a Patron; a President, elected for three years; Vice-Presidents; general and district or local Secretaries; and a Treasurer elected at each anniversary meeting: with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the committee until he shall have been six months a member of the society.

III. Anniversary general meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the officers, of receiving the report of the committee for the past year, of reading papers and reports, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the committee shall appoint, of which meeting a fortnight's notice shall be given to the members.

IV. All members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the anniversary and general meetings.

V. The committee is empowered to call special general meetings of the society, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten members. Three weeks' notice of such special meeting, and its object, shall be given to each member.

VI. The property of the society shall be deposited at Devizes, and shall be vested in thirteen trustees, in trust, for the purposes of the society; and shall not be disposed of or made applicable for any other purpose, except with the consent of five-sixths of the subscribers; and shall not be disposed of or severed, so long as any society exists in the county, having in view objects similar to those of this society; and whenever the number of the trustees shall be reduced to five, the vacancies shall be supplied at a general meeting.

VII. The affairs of the society shall be directed by the committee (of which the officers shall be ex-officio members), who shall have the management and application of the funds of the society; and meetings of the committee, shall be held monthly, or quarterly, as may be found expedient, for receiving reports from the secretaries and sub-committees, and for transacting other necessary

business: three of the committee shall be a quorum; members may attend the committee meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VIII. The chairman at meetings of the society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member.

IX. One (at least) of the secretaries shall attend each meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All manuscripts, and communications, and the other property of the society, shall be under the charge of the secretaries.

X. Candidates for admission as members, shall be proposed by two members at any of the general or committee meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next committee or general meeting; three-fourths of the members present, balloting, shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a member.

XI. Ladies shall be eligible as members of the society, without ballot, being proposed by two members, and approved by the majority of the meeting.

XII. Each member shall pay ten shillings and sixpence on admission to the society; and ten shillings and sixpence as an annual subscription; which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XIII. Donors of ten guineas, or upwards, shall be members for life.

XIV. At general meetings of the society, the committee may recommend persons eminent for their literary, or scientific acquirements, to be balloted for as honorary, or corresponding members.

XV. When any office shall become vacant, or any appointment shall be requisite, the committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only to the next general meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XVI. The treasurer shall receive all subscriptions and donations made to the society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the committee: he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the committee shall require it: the accounts shall be audited previously to the anniversary meeting, by two members of the committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the meeting.

XVII. No change shall be made in the laws of the society, except at a general, or special meeting, at which twelve members, at least, shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the secretaries; who shall communicate the same to each member three weeks before the meeting.

XVIII. Papers read at meetings of the society, and considered by the committee of sufficient interest for publication, will be printed, (with the author's consent) in such manner as shall be determined by the committee to be the best for the purpose, for gratuitous distribution, or otherwise, to the members of the society; and for such price to the public as may be agreed upon.

XIX. No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at meetings of the society; nor any topics of a similar nature admitted into the society's publications.

XX. That any person contributing books, or specimens, to the Museum, shall be at liberty to resume possession of them, in the event of the property of the society ever being sold, or transferred, otherwise than to any similar society in the county. Also persons shall have liberty to deposit books, or specimens, for a specific time only.

*The following Officers of the Society were elected at the
Inaugural Meeting:*

Patron.—THE MOST HONBLE. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.
(Lord Lieutenant of the County.)

President.—GEORGE POULETT SCROPE, Esq., M.P.

Vice-Presidents.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

SIR J. W. AWDRY.

JOHN BRITTON, Esq.

EARL BRUCE.

H. M. CLARKE, Esq.

CAPT. J. N. GLADSTONE, R.N., M.P.

G. H. W. HENEAGE, Esq., M.P.

THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

WALTER LONG, Esq., M.P.

JOSEPH NEELD, Esq., M.P.

R. PARRY NISBET, Esq.

LIEUT.-COL. H. S. OLIVIER.

W. W. SALMON, Esq.

T. H. S. SOTHERON, Esq. M.P.

Treasurer.—LIEUT.-COL. H. S. OLIVIER, Devizes.

General Secretaries.

THE REV. W. C. LUKIS, Great Bedwyn.

THE REV. J. E. JACKSON, Leigh-Delamere, Chippenham.

District, or Local Secretaries.

THE REV. JAMES BLISS, Ogbourne, Marlborough.

MR. E. BRADBURY, Chippenham.

MR. W. CUNNINGTON, Devizes.

THE REV. ARTHUR FANE, Warminster.

N. JARVIS HIGHMORE, Esq., M.D., Bradford.

MR. KENRICK, Melksham.

MR. J. N. LADD, Calne.

THE REV. F. LEAR, Bishopstone, Salisbury.

THE REV. E. MEYRICK, Chisledon.

MR. W. OSMOND, JUN., Salisbury.

MR. J. P. PRANGLEY, Heytesbury.

THE REV. A. C. SMITH, Yatesbury.

MR. N. V. SQUAREY, Salisbury.

MR. R. E. VARDY, Warminster.

Committee.

ARCHDEACON MACDONALD,

MR. THOMAS B. ANSTIE,

MR. H. BUTCHER,

MR. H. M. CLARKE,

MR. W. CUNNINGTON,

THE REV. B. C. DOWDING,

MR. FALKNER,

MR. H. A. MEREWETHER,

DR. SEAGRAM,

DR. THURNAM,

MR. WAYLEN,

MR. WITTEY.

Wilts Archaeological & Natural History Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

[Those marked (*) are Life Members.]

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Alexander, Dr., Hammersmith, Lond. | Cleather, Rev. G. P., Aldbourne |
| Astley, Sir F. D. Bart., Everley | Clutterbuck, E. L., Hardenhuish |
| Anstie, G. W., Devizes. | Cotton, Rev. G. L., Marlborough |
| Anstie, T. B., ditto | Cosens, Rev. W. R., Warminster |
| Anstie, E. B., ditto | Crawley, Rev. R., Steeple Ashton |
| Anstie, F. E., ditto | Crook, Rev. H. S. C., Upavon |
| Attwood, F., the Close, Salisbury | Crook, Mrs., ditto |
| Attwood, Mrs., ditto | Cunnington, W., Devizes |
| *Awdry, Sir J. W., Notton-House | Cunnington, H., ditto |
| Awdry, Justly, Melksham | Cunnington, E., ditto |
| Awdry, Rev. E. C., Grittleton | |
| Badger, T., Devizes | Dodd, S., Kentish Town, London |
| Bathurst, Sir F. T. H., Bart., Clarendon Park | Domville, Rev. C. C., Nettleton |
| Beach, Sir M. H. H., (M.P.) Bart., Netheravon | Dowding, Rev. B. C. |
| Biggs, R., Devizes | Drury, Rev. H., Bremhill |
| Biggs, Dr. R. W., ditto | DuBoulay, Rev. F. H., Heddington |
| Blackwell, T. E., Clifton | *Duke, Rev. E., Lake House |
| Bliss, Rev. J., Ogbourne | |
| Brabant, Dr. R. H., Bath | Earle, Rev. Francis, Wootton Rivers |
| Bradbury, E., Chippenham | Edmonds, E. jun., Trowbridge |
| Bradford, T., Swindon | Ellen, J., Devizes |
| Biscoe, Rev. W., Combe Bisset | Esmeade, G. M. M., Chippenham |
| Broughton, Rt. Hon. Lord, ErleStoke | Estcourt, Lieut-Col., Eaton-place |
| Brown, Rev. M., Nonsuch | Evans, M., Devizes |
| Brown, W., Winterbourne Monkton | Everett, Dr. W. G., ditto |
| Brown, W., Broad Hinton | |
| Brown, G., Avebury | Falkner, R., Devizes |
| *Bruce, Earl, Tottenham | Falkner, T. A., Weymouth |
| Brunton, Rev. W., Warminster | Falkner, G., Devizes |
| Buckertfield, Rev. F. H., Lit. Bedwyn | Fane, Rev. A., Warminster |
| Bull, H., Devizes | Farley, Rev. G., Cherhill |
| Burne, Rev. W. W., Grittleton | Fellowes, T. A., Chippenham |
| Burrows, W., Devizes | |
| Burt, J., ditto | Gabriel, Miss, Rowde |
| Butcher, H. jun., ditto | *Gladstone, Capt., (M.P.) Bowden Park |
| | Goddard, Rev. F., Alderton |
| Carrington, F. A., Ogbourne Saint George | Goddard, Rev. G. Ashe, ClyffePyppard |
| Champ, J., Devizes | Goddard, H. N., ditto |
| Christie, Rev. R. C., Castle Combe | Goodwin, J., Salisbury |
| Clark, T. jun., Trowbridge | Gore, A., Melksham |
| *Clarke, H. M., Devizes | Grantham, H., Heytesbury |
| Cleather, Rev. G. E., Chirton | Grant, J., Manningford |
| | Grooby, Rev. J., Swindon |
| | Guthrie, Rev. J., Calne |
| | |
| | Harris, Rev. E., Devizes Green |

Hayward, J., Devizes
 Hayward, Johnson, Etchilhampton
 Hayward, W. P., Wilsford
 *Heneage, G. H. W., (M.P.) Compton
 *Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sidney, M.P.,
 Wilton
 Hillier, W., Monckton
 Highmore, Dr. N. J., Bradford
 Holland, A.P., Wilts County Asylum
 Howell, J., Rutland Gate, London
 Howse, T., 19, St. Paul's Churchyard
 Hughes, Miss, Bath
 Hulbert, H. H., Devizes

 Jackson, Rev. J. E., Leigh Delamere
 Jacob, J. H., the Close, Salisbury
 Jones, Rev. W. H., Bradford
 Joyner, R., Brompton, London

 Kemm, T., Avebury
 Kent, S. Savill, Baynton House
 Kenrick, G. C., Melksham
 Killick, Rev. R., Urchfont
 Kingsbury, Rev. T. L., Marlborough
 Kingsland, Rev. W., Devizes
 Kingsley, Rev. H., Tottenham Park

 Ladd, J. N., Calne
 *Lansdowne, The most Honble. the
 Marquis of, Bowood
 Leach, R. V., Briton Ferry
 Lear, Rev. F., Bishopstone
 Littlewood, Rev. S., Edington
 Locke, F. A. S., Rowdeford
 *Long, Walter, (M.P.) Rood Ashton
 Lukis, Rev. W. C., Great Bedwyn
 Lukis, F. C., (F.S.A.) Guernsey

 Macdonald, the Ven. Archdeacon
 Maskelyne, E. S., South Street,
 Grosvenor Square
 Mackrell, H., Devizes
 Matcham, G., New House, Salisbury
 Markland, F. H., (D.C.L.,) Bath
 Maysmor, R., Devizes
 Medlicott, Rev. J., Potterne
 Meredith, Capt. Bromham
 Merriman, W. C., Marlborough
 Merriman, T. B., ditto
 Meek, A., Devizes
 Meyrick, Rev. E., Chisledon
 *Merewether, H. A., Bowden Hill
 Miles, J., Wexcombe, Great Bedwyn
 Morgell, Rev. Crosbie, Knoyle
 Morrice, Rev. W., Longbridge-
 Deverell

Montgomery, R., Devizes
 Morgan, Rev. D., Ham
 Moulton, S., Bradford
 Mullings, R., (M.P.,) Cirencester

 Neale, H., Foxhangers
 *Neeld, J., (M.P.) Grittleton
 *Nisbet, R.P., Devizes
 Noyes, J., Chippenham

 *Olivier, Lieut-Col., Potterne
 Osmond, W., jun., Salisbury

 Palairret, S. H., Woolley, near
 Bradford
 Pieton, Rev. J. O., Rowde
 Pigou, H. M., Devizes
 Phipps, Rev. E. J., Stansfield
 Plater, Rev. H., Marlborough
 Player, J., Devizes
 Prangley, J. P., Heytesbury
 Popham, F. L., Littlecote
 Popham, Rev. J. L., Chilton
 Proctor, W. Stapleton, Bristol
 Proctor, T., Bristol
 Prower, Rev. Canon, Purton

 Radnor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Coles-
 hill
 Randle, N. B., Devizes

 *Salisbury, The Lord Bishop of
 Salisbury, The very Rev. the Dean of
 *Salmon, W. W., London
 Saunders, T. Bush, ditto
 Seagram, Dr. W. B., Devizes
 *Selfe, H. Martin, Great Bedwyn
 Seymour, Capt., Ramsbury
 *Scrope, G. Poulett, (M.P.) Castle
 Combe
 Shuter, James, Chilton
 Simpson, G., Devizes
 Skipper, Rev. J. B., Marden
 Sloper, G. E., Devizes
 Sloper, G. E., jun., ditto
 Sloper, S. E., ditto
 Smith, Rev. A., ditto
 Smith, Rev. A. C., Yatesbury
 Smith, R., Shaw House
 *Sotheron, T. H. S., (M.P.) Estcourt
 House, Tetbury
 Spencer, J., Bowood
 Strickland, Rev. E., Warminster
 Suffolk, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Charlton
 Squarey, N. V., Salisbury
 Stanton, Rev. T., Burbage

Tanner, J., Mudeford House, Christ-
church
Taylor, S. Watson, Urchfont
Tayler, C., Trowbridge
Thurnam, Dr., (F.S.A.) Co. Asylum.
Tinker, W., Conock
Tuffnell, Rev. E. W., Beechingstoke
Tugwell, W. E., Devizes

Vardy, R. E., Warminster
Vicary, G., ditto

Wansey, W., Bognor
Ward, Rev. J., Wath, Ripon

Warren, Rev. E. B., Marlborough
Waylen, James, Etchilhampton
Waylen, R., Devizes
Wayte, W., Highlands, Calne
Wilkinson, Rev. Dr., Lavington
Wilkinson, Rev. J., Broughton Gifford
Wilton, Rev. E., Lavington
Wittey, S., Devizes
Wood, Rev. P. A. L., ditto
Woodman, H.
Wyatt, T.H., 77, Gt. Russell Street
Wylde, Rev. W. T., Woodborough
Wyndham, E., Blandford Square

Wilts Archæological & Natural History Society.

NEW MEMBERS,

ELECTED SEPT. 12th.

[Those marked (*) are Life Members].

Antrobus, Sir E. Bart., Amesbury
Alexander, G. Westrip House,
Highworth

Barrow, Rev. J., Upton Scudamore
Buckley, Major General, (M.P.) New
Hall, Sarum

Brodie, E. W., Salisbury
Brown, J., Salisbury
Bennett, Mrs. J., Salisbury
Baker, Colonel, Salisbury
Blackmore, H., Salisbury
Bennett, J., Salisbury
Brown, J., Aldbourne
Bailey, E., Cirencester
Bailward, J., Horsington
Bleek, C., Warminster

Cooper, Rev. S. Lovick Astley,
Buckland Newton

Carey, Rev. Tupper, Longbridge
Deverell

Chaplin, W. J., (M.P.)
Colborne, W., (M.D.) Chippenham
Clutton, H., Charles Street, Regent
Street, London
Crowdy, A. Swindon

Dyson, Rev. F., Tidworth
Dunn, A. E., Trowbridge
Dowding, W., Fisherton, Sarum

Eyre, the Rev. Subdean, Salisbury
Everett, Rev. E., Wilsford
Ewart, W., (M.P.) Broadleaze
Edwards, J., Amesbury

Fisher, F. R., Salisbury
Fowler, Dr., Salisbury
Farrant, R., Salisbury

Hodgson, Rev. J. D., East Grafton
Huntley, Rev. R. W., Boxwell
Hony, the Ven. Archdeacon, Baver-
stock, Salisbury

*Hoare, Sir H. R., Bart., Stourhead
Hetley, R., Close, Salisbury
Hinxman, E., Jun., Little Durnford
House, Sarum
Hulse, E., Breamore
Hussey, J., Salisbury
Hodding, M. T. Salisbury

King, Rev. C., Stratford
Kiteat, Rev. D., Wilton

Light, Rev. H., Wroughton
Lawrence, W.
Lambert, J., Salisbury

Mc.Niven, Rev. C., Patney
Mayow, Rev. M. W., Market Lav-
ington
Male, Rev. A., Titherton

Nelson, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Trafalgar
Noyes, J. W. Finch, Laverstock
Noyes, James, Chippenham
Noyes, John, Southampton
Nichols, J. B., F.S.A., Parliament
Street, London
Nightingale, J. E., Wilton

Phillipps, Sir Thos., Bart., F.S.A., &c.
Parsons, J., London
*Penruddocke, C., Compton Park
Phelps, H., Bowood
Pain, T., Salisbury
Price, R. E., Marlborough
Peill, Rev. J. N., Newton Toney

Radcliffe, Rev. G., Salisbury
Renaud, Rev. W., Salisbury
Richards, Rev. W. J., Salisbury
Reith, J., Salisbury
Ravenhill, J., Ashton

*Salisbury, The Rt. Rev. Walter Kerr,
Lord Bishop of
Smart, Rev. Newton, Alderbury
Simms, Rev. E., Wilton
Seymour, A., Knoyle House
Swayne, J. Wilton
Swayne, H. J. F., Stratford
Southby, A., M.D., Bulford

Tiffin, T. W., Salisbury
Tylor, A., London

Wayte, Rev. W., Eton
Winzar, J., Salisbury
Warwick, J. Laverstock, Salisbury
Wickens, Miss, Salisbury
White, W. M., Lansdown, Bath

A G E N T S

FOR THE SALE OF THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

<i>Bath</i>	S. HAYWARD, Abbey Church Yard. PEACH & Co., Bridge Street.
<i>Bristol</i>	T. KERSLAKE, 3, Park Street. H. OLDLAND, 28, Corn Street.
<i>Bradford</i>	J. DAY, Old Market Place.
<i>Calne</i>	H. S. & A. HEATH, High Street.
<i>Chippenham</i> . .	J. & G. NOYES, High Street.
<i>Cirencester</i> . .	E. BAILY, Market Place.
<i>Devizes</i>	H. BULL, St. John Street. N. B. RANDLE, Market Place.
<i>Malmesbury</i> . .	MARY W. ALEXANDER, High Street.
<i>Marlborough</i> . .	W. W. LUCY, High Street. W. EMBERLIN, High Street.
<i>Melksham</i> . . .	J. COCHRANE, Bank Street.
<i>Oxford</i>	J. H. PARKER, Broad Street.
<i>Salisbury</i> . . .	BROWN & Co., Canal. F. A. BLAKE, Blue Boar Row. K. CLAPPERTON, Katharine Street.
<i>Swindon</i>	ABBOT DORE, Victoria Street.
<i>Trowbridge</i> . .	J. DIPLOCK, Fore Street.
<i>Warminster</i> . .	R. E. VARDY, Market Place.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Second Annual Meeting will be held at Chippenham, on the 11th and 12th of September next, when a Temporary Museum will be formed at the Town-Hall, the use of which has been kindly granted for the occasion by Joseph Neeld, Esq.

The loan of Articles illustrative of the Archæology or Natural History of the County is particularly requested.

Gentlemen who have prepared Papers, or who wish to bring forward any subject at the Meeting, are requested to communicate with the Secretaries as early as possible.

N.B. A List of Contributions to the Museum and Library is omitted in the present Number for want of space.

NEW MEMBERS.

[Those marked (*) are Life Members].

CALLEY, MAJOR, *Burderop Park.*
CHAMBERLAINE, REV. G. T., *Keevil.*
COWARD, R., *Roundway.*
DU BOULAY, J. T., *Exeter College, Oxford.*
EVERETT, REV. T., *Biddesden.*
FOWLE, W., *Market Lavington.*
FLOWER, T. BRUGES, *Rivers Street, Bath.*
HAUTENVILLE, REV. R. W., *Yatton Keynell.*
MOORE, REV. P. H., *Devizes.*
POOKE, REV. W. H., *Keevil.*
STRATTON, R., *Broadhinton.*
SQUAREY, COARD, *Salisbury.*
WHINFIELD, REV. E. T., *Woodleigh, Bradford.*
*WELLESLEY, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, *Draycot Park.*

A G E N T S

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<i>Swindon</i>	ABBOT DORE, Victoria Street.
<i>Trowbridge</i> . .	J. DIPLOCK, Fore Street.
<i>Warminster</i> . .	R. E. VARDY, Market Place.

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”---OVID.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING.

THE first Meeting of this Society was held at the Town-Hall, Devizes, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1853. It was very well attended; from two to three hundred persons, including many of the neighbouring Gentry and Clergy, being present in the morning; and about two-thirds of that number, at the *Conversazione* in the evening: the Dinner which intervened, having been attended by upwards of fifty gentlemen.

At Twelve o'clock the company began to assemble; and after a short examination of the Museum, temporarily formed in an adjoining apartment, they proceeded to the Assembly Room; when on the motion of Mr. SOTHERON, M.P., the Most Honourable the Marquis of LANSDOWNE was called to the Chair. His Lordship offered a few words in accepting the post, and then called upon the Rev. W. C. LUKIS to read the Report of the Provisional Committee, which he did as follows:—

“Before proceeding to the further business of this day, it is the duty of the Provisional Committee of the *Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society* to state to the meeting the steps by which they have attained to their present position, and to request the sanction of the Members of the Society to the measures which up to this time they have undertaken on their own responsibility.

“The first impulse to the present movement, was a proposal made by Mr. Britton in the early part of the year 1852 to dispose of his collection of Books, Drawings, &c., relating to Wiltshire, either to some gentleman connected with the County, or to a public Society established at some one of its principal towns. Mr. W. Cunningham, to whom we must all confess ourselves deeply indebted, lost no time in communicating with some of the principal nobility and gentry, and was successful in organizing a Provisional Committee, and in obtaining the sum of £100 for this special purpose. Negotiations were immediately opened with Mr. Britton, and the whole of the Collection alluded to passed into the hands of the Provisional Committee for the sum of £150; the terms of pur-

chase being arranged by Mr. John Taylor, of Gower Street, a gentleman well acquainted with the value of literary property. It consists of a large number of original drawings of Salisbury Cathedral, and other ecclesiastical edifices in the county (some of which are now destroyed); of illustrated copies of Mr. Britton's own works relating to Wiltshire; and of large gatherings of extracts from newspapers, &c., made by him through a long series of years. In addition to these may be mentioned the unique Celtic cabinet containing models of Stonehenge and Avebury, together with a considerable number of Books, MSS., &c., relating both to those remarkable monuments, and to others of a like kind in different parts of the world.

"It is hoped that a Collection so useful to the Antiquary and the Topographer, may serve as the nucleus of a Repository, into which may flow by degrees, a much larger number of curious and interesting objects, illustrative both of the Natural History and Archæology of the County.

"The next step of the Provisional Committee was taken on Nov. 5th, in last year. It was then 'resolved, that having secured Mr. Britton's Collection, an endeavour be made to form a Society for the purpose of establishing a Museum and Library, and for the promotion of all objects connected with the elucidation and study of the general Topography of the County of Wilts.'

"In pursuance of this object a request was preferred to the Mayor and Corporation of Devizes for the use of a portion of the Town-Hall for the purposes of the Society, and for the deposit of the collection. This permission was most readily conceded; and the Committee proceeded accordingly to invite a meeting of the principal gentry of the County, which was held on the 4th of January last; when it was resolved that the Provisional Committee should have power to add to their number; that they should make the necessary arrangements for the formation of the *Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society*, and that a meeting of gentlemen interested in the subject should be held about, or soon after, the following Easter.'

"It is unnecessary to enter at any length into the subsequent proceedings of the Provisional Committee. It may be sufficient to appeal to the favorable results which have hitherto attended their efforts. Many unforeseen hinderances have occurred which have delayed the Inaugural Meeting till the present time. Many objections had to be combated relating to the locality of the Museum and Collection; but there has been evinced on the whole an earnest desire in every part of the county to co-operate in the design; and up to this time 140 persons have enrolled themselves members of the Society which it is proposed this day to inaugurate.

"Having now laid before the meeting a summary of their proceedings, it only remains for the Provisional Committee to

retire from the duties assigned to them. But before doing so, they venture to offer a word of suggestion with respect to the future course and prospects of the Society.

“It may first be desirable to point out more specifically its two-fold objects: to promote the study both of Antiquities and Natural History. These two may seem at first sight incompatible: but the success which has attended their union in the case of the Somersetshire Society, leads us to believe that both pursuits can be carried on under the same auspices: and even independently of this instance of success, it was considered advisable to adopt this course as being likely to increase the success of our Institution, and to make the contents of our Museum and Library as various and as interesting as possible to a larger number of our members. Besides which, as one of our chief purposes is to collect materials for a County History, it is obvious that so interesting a subject as its Natural History could not with propriety be omitted.

“The success then of our Society under these two great heads, obviously depends not on the attendance at one or two large meetings, but on constant and earnest application to our work. In the department of Antiquities, how large a sphere of operations is open to us! Remains of almost every æra are lying before us, presenting an unexampled field for research. The traces of British, Roman, and Saxon occupation require to be carefully studied and illustrated. The period prior to the Conquest has greater and more interesting remains in Wiltshire than in almost any other county. The theories which have been advocated respecting Avebury and Stonehenge demand investigation. And passing on to a later period, every parish has its own object of interest in its Church or baronial Castle, its domestic Mansion, its Traditions, its peculiar Superstitions, its family History, its Registers, and the very Monumental Inscriptions which, especially in our churchyards, are gradually crumbling to decay. We want a sufficient body of active coadjutors to observe and describe all these. And we may venture to hope that from the resident gentry and the parochial clergy we shall receive ready and valuable assistance. We would especially point out that great service may be conferred upon us by those who will contribute to our Portfolios any drawings of either present or previously existing buildings.

“In the department of Natural History we may hope, also, that the Geologists of our county will assist not merely by communicating new facts, but by adding to the stores of our Museum. The Ornithologist, the Microscopist, the Entomologist, and the Botanist, may each in like manner furnish their stock of information. The smallest contributions, though in themselves of little value, acquire a higher importance when added to those of others.

“To those who are residing in the neighbourhood of this town, the Museum will of course be more particularly useful; and it is

hoped that no unworthy jealousy of this, or that locality, will preclude our friends in every part of Wiltshire, from adding to the Collection which will be gathered within these walls.

"But in a county in which intercommunication is, from various causes, by no means easy, it appears desirable that the interest of our members should be kept up by some cheap periodical publication. "The Naturalist," and "Notes and Queries" will furnish an example of what we would suggest. Almost every day is adding to the stock of local information, which if contributed and embodied in a permanent form, might thus become useful to others.

"It may seem to be urging what would be only of special use to the neighbourhood of Devizes, but which we yet trust may not be without its value to the county at large, if we lay stress on the formation of a Library, in connection with our Museum. It is plain that such an addition is necessary to the completeness of our plan. Topographical, Antiquarian, and scientific pursuits require above all others very expensive books for their prosecution. County Histories and works on Natural History are notoriously of the most costly kind. And many persons are checked at their very first entrance on these branches of study, by being unable to purchase the books requisite for carrying them on successfully. In this case, also, we may venture to hope for contributions from our friends. Many a volume is now lying comparatively useless on the shelves of the owner, which would become of general utility *if merely deposited* in our Library, without being permanently presented to it. It may be added, in confirmation of this remark, that this system was adopted with respect to some of the most valuable works in the Library of the Bath Institution.

"It need hardly be pressed on your notice, that, for the prosecution of your designs, some subdivision of labour is imperatively required. It is suggested, therefore, that sub-committees should be formed in each respective department, Antiquarian, Scientific, and Literary. And with the view of obtaining definite local information, we would propose the circulation of a series of questions according to a form to be laid before the meeting, subject, of course, to such additions and corrections as may appear desirable.

"In setting forth this plan for the future proceedings of the Society, we must apologise for its brevity and defects, and express an earnest hope that what is now but faintly delineated may be more boldly drawn out by those who will be deputed in our stead to carry on the design which we have begun. The Provisional Committee here terminate their labours. They have felt many anxieties in carrying on their work to the present point: they hope the meeting will pardon the imperfect manner in which they have fulfilled this trust, and they commend the future welfare of the Society to the good feeling of the county at large."

Sir J. W. AWDRY, Knight, then proposed that the above Report should be adopted.

Mr. NISBET seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

The RECORDER OF DEVIZES (Mr. H. Merewether) moved the next resolution,—

“That a Society be formed, to be called the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society; and that its objects shall be to cultivate and collect information on Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, and to form a Library and Museum, illustrating the History, natural, civil, and ecclesiastic, of the County of Wilts.”

—He expressed great pleasure in assisting, according to his humble ability, in the formation of a Society which would not only be of great local interest, but which would also be instrumental in preserving traditions beyond the limits of the county.

Colonel OLIVIER seconded the motion, and added a few observations on the success which had attended the progress of the proceedings hitherto. The Museum which had already been formed had succeeded beyond expectation, and there was every prospect of its enlargement and establishment.

Rev. J. E. JACKSON, Rector of Leigh-Delamere, then read a code of Rules and Regulations which had been approved of by the Provisional Committee, the adoption of which, for the future guidance of the Society, he then moved.

Mr. H. BUTCHER seconded the motion, and the noble Chairman having put it to the meeting, it was unanimously adopted.

Rev. A. C. SMITH, Rector of Yatesbury, in proposing the next resolution, said that a very few words from him would be sufficient to commend it to their acceptance. They had already heard, by the report of the Provisional Committee, how very valuable was the collection of books made by that distinguished antiquary, Mr. Britton—how intrinsically valuable, and also of what additional interest they were to the Society, inasmuch as they particularly related to the antiquities of Wilts. They had also had an opportunity of seeing them in the room adjoining, and it would therefore require no further preface from him in proposing “that this collection of books, &c., should become the property of the Society.” (Cheers.)

Dr. THURNAM seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Ven. ARCHDEACON MACDONALD said—You all know the eminent services which the Marquis of Lansdowne has rendered to this country; and are aware of the high position he occupies in your county, and the great interest he takes in everything concerning it. I have therefore the greatest confidence, as well as the greatest pleasure, in proposing “that his Lordship be requested to become the Patron of this Society.” (Cheers.)

MR. HENEAGE, M.P.—I am sure, in his Lordship's presence, I shall best consult his feelings, and also the feelings of all the persons present, by simply saying that his Lordship, from his position in this county, and from his talents and acquirements, is the fittest person we could select to preside over this Society.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE—This is a motion which I can hardly put to the meeting. I may say, however, that I am extremely happy to accept the office which your kindness disposes you to confer on me, notwithstanding that it is one of which I consider myself unworthy, having but little knowledge of those pursuits, which it is the object of this Society to follow out. At the same time I feel equally flattered by the distinction you propose to confer upon me by electing me as its Patron, although I feel that the office must, in a great measure, be a nominal one. You all know that in these times the real patron of any Society like this, must be the public. If it is well supported by the public it will flourish; and if not, the influence of no individual can give it permanency. (Cheers.) I am glad to be here this day, to see the very general disposition to support the Society on the part of the public, represented as it is by the gentlemen present, and also, I am happy to say, by the ladies, in whose hands the research into subjects of antiquity may be as well prosecuted as in the hands of gentlemen, and who may therefore contribute to the welfare of a Society established now, for the first time, in this county—a county which undoubtedly does afford as much invitation for such an establishment as any county in England, inasmuch as we all know there is not a barrow opened that does not tell its own tale, nor an excavation made which does not reward the industry and enterprise of its conductors. The question that I conceive to be of the greatest importance to you now is, not who shall be the Patron, but who shall be the *President*; and I do hope you will very shortly place that presidency into the best hands. (Cheers.)

MR. SOTHERON, M.P.—I have been requested to propose a resolution, upon which, perhaps more than on any other, I think the efficiency of this Society will depend, and I hope in doing so I shall justify your reasonable expectations. I wish I had time, or ability, to express the universal sense of all, who take an interest in this Society, of the peculiar and eminent qualifications of Mr. Scrope for the office of President. (Loud applause.) I might remind you of what Mr. Scrope has written and done. I might mention that, of which most indeed must be aware, namely, that there is hardly any department of the science of Archæology with which he is not perfectly acquainted, and that in many branches of Natural History he holds, not only in this county, but throughout the country, a high and distinguished position. I might also state that there is scarcely any social question—whether the parties concerned in it be rich or poor—to which Mr. Scrope has not contributed useful suggestions

of various kinds and in various forms—suggestions sometimes designed to meet the requirements of the moment, and sometimes of a more permanent nature. I might also add of my own personal knowledge, that which is a very great qualification to a President of a Society like this, namely, that amongst the many gentlemen of whose old acquaintance I can boast, as dating back to the days when we were schoolfellows together at Harrow, I know of no one more than Mr. Scrope possessing the qualifications of urbanity, kindness, readiness of eloquence, and other excellent qualities, rendering him peculiarly fitted to preside over such a Society as we have to-day instituted. Without further preface, therefore—regretting that I cannot do it better, but doing it with all my heart—I beg to propose that George Poulett Scrope, Esq., be requested to accept the office of first President of the Society. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. M. CLARKE, in a few words, seconded the proposition, which was put and carried with acclamation.

Mr. SCROPE said—in obeying your command to take the chair as the first President of the Society which you have now established, I feel myself wholly overwhelmed by the unexpected compliment paid me—not in respect of such appointment, for that I was led to expect—but in the far too flattering and favourable terms in which my friend, Mr. Sotheron, has spoken of my qualifications for the office. I regret these encomiums the more, because I feel myself inadequate either to do justice to the duties of the office, or to satisfy my own views in that matter. I can only say, in accepting it—upon the ground merely of the strong interest I feel, and have always felt, in the study of those pursuits which it is the main object of this Society to propagate and encourage—that I must trust to your indulgence to overlook the manifest deficiencies which will show themselves very shortly; and at the same time to request you to be kind enough to allow me one further indulgence before I address myself, at greater length, to the business of the day—namely to permit me to propose a resolution to the meeting for this purpose:—We are honoured to-day with the presence of the Lord Lieutenant of the county: his time is not his own,—it belongs to the public, and is most valuable; and I do not think it is desirable he should be detained during the time which I shall probably consume in reading a very dull paper. At the same time you would not wish him to withdraw, without having the opportunity of thanking him for being so good as to take the office upon him, which you have now requested him to fill. Before I proceed to what has been advertized, rather too prominently, as an “Inaugural Address,” I therefore venture to ask you to allow me to propose the thanks of the meeting to his Lordship for his kindness in permitting himself to be nominated as Patron of this Society. (Cheers).

Mr. JOHN BRITTON said—It is with very singular gratification I second the motion Mr. Scrope has proposed to you. I have had the

pleasure of knowing his Lordship, I think for about fifty-six years, when he was a little boy, and I was grown up tolerably well to what is called manhood. I remember, at that early period, his activity at Bowood, his devotedness to study, and particularly to the improvement of Bowood, which at that time was a very different place to what it is now. It is now not only an honour to the county, but to all England—(cheers)—and its noble and magnanimous possessor is not only entitled to gratitude for his past services in connection with this county, but additionally for what he has done to benefit this glorious country. (Cheers.) God bless his Lordship! may he live to my own age, and be as happy as I am at the age of eighty-two, and for many years may he come before you, or your successors, to celebrate the establishment of this Society, which will, and must redound to the honour of Wiltshire, and to the advancement of topographical and archæological pursuits in general. (Cheers.)

The resolution having been carried by acclamation, the noble MARQUIS said—I hope you will allow me to return my most sincere thanks for the unexpected honour you have conferred upon me just now, in addition to that paid me before, when you requested me to become your Patron. I can only say the Society has my most sincere good wishes, as I trust it will have the good wishes of every gentleman in the county, for its success. And if I have the good fortune to live as long as my friend Mr. Britton has stated that he has lived, doing good all the time, and exerting himself for the benefit of his native county, I hope I shall be in as good condition at the wholesome age of eighty-two as he appears to be in now. (Cheers.)

(His Lordship then resumed his seat, but did not leave the meeting until the conclusion of Mr. Scrope's address.)

Mr. SCROPE then rose and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

My Lord, ladies and gentlemen,—In obeying your command that I should take the chair as President of the Society, which we meet to day to inaugurate, I feel that I am undertaking duties which I shall be unable to fulfil with the efficiency necessary to justify your confidence. I can only plead in apology the interest I take in the studies which it is the object of the Society to encourage, and my desire to do anything within my power to promote their more general cultivation.

The title of our Association sufficiently indicates the purposes it has in view. And the means by which it is proposed to carry them out have been already explained to you in detail.

It may, however, be not inappropriate for me, on the occasion of this our first meeting, to make a few general remarks upon the

advantages that we may reasonably expect to gather from the Institution of which we are to-day laying the foundation.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that Archæology, the pursuit of which we are uniting to promote, is the study of antiquities, not for the gratification of an unreasoning curiosity, but with the view of bringing them to bear upon and illustrate history—and especially *local* history, or topography; which indeed, may be said to be included in the term. The investigation of the ancient monuments of a country, of its buildings, military, civil, and ecclesiastical, of the weapons, implements, furniture, dress, and ornaments of its inhabitants, from the earliest period to the present day, is as indispensable towards the due comprehension of its history as the examination of its written records, which are, in part, themselves, likewise, the subjects of archæological research. So understood (and in these days it is always so understood) Archæology remains no longer open to the good humoured ridicule which has so often been levelled against antiquaries—the Jonathan Oldbucks of other times—as a sort of learned triflers over things of no real value or interest—

“Nought but a world of old nick-nackets,
Of rusty swords and fusty jackets.”

On the contrary, this pursuit has assumed a position of honour and respect in popular estimation, and has been elevated to the rank of a science.

Such researches, indeed, could only have been undervalued, at any time, by those who shut their eyes to the remarkable influence exercised over the human mind by every object that can claim an association with interesting characters, or important events. There is an eager desire, of which all mankind, perhaps, are sensible, to attain some tangible, or visible memorial of the great men of other days, to visit the spots which they frequented, to linger in the ruins of their habitations, the scenes in which their great deeds were performed, the tombs in which their ashes repose. Proofs of the universality of this feeling pervade all ages, and are obvious to all eyes. It is seen most conspicuously perhaps, in the “Pilgrimages” of ancient and modern days, or still more in the contests carried on between entire nations, and through centuries, even up to the present hour, for the possession of what are called the “Holy Places” of Judea—that is to say, of the material objects most closely associated with what to every Christian must always be the most intensely interesting event and personage in history.

This feeling, like all other powerful instincts of our nature, is liable to abuse, and apt to run into extravagance, as witness the absurdities of relic-worship. And some may consider it beneath the dignity of history to avail herself of it. But no sentiment so universal, and so powerful in its influence, can be wisely disregarded

or contemned. The true course to pursue is to direct it into wholesome and legitimate, in lieu of morbid and unworthy channels; and *this* is the province of Archæology rightly understood.

No doubt some antiquarian, and even historical relics, are of a trivial character, and some as apocryphal as any monkish reliquary; yet a real dignity, and a true interest attaches to objects which are authentically associated with noble characters, and deeds of high emprise. Who could view without a thrill of interest—in the armoury lately formed in Windsor Castle—the identical weapons worn and used in their heroic encounters by Charlemagne, Edward the Black Prince, Cromwell, and Napoleon? Who can look unmoved upon the original copy of Magna Charta in the British Museum? or raise his eyes to the window in Whitehall where the Royal Charles was beheaded? or tread the pavement of Westminster Hall, the scene of so many stately pageants of the middle ages? or of the adjacent Abbey, where lie so many of the illustrious dead? or who can walk unconcerned over the field of Flodden, or of Waterloo?

It is, then, to this universal sentiment, this yearning after some material evidences of the great facts of history, that the archæologist appeals when he points, with almost reverential regard, to the camps, the battle-fields, the castles, the monuments, that witnessed the occurrence of splendid actions or important events, or when he offers to the curious eye medals impressed with the likeness of some heroic sovereign, the armour of a Roman warrior, or the ornaments of an Egyptian beauty. A collection of antiquities *is*, indeed, history itself made palpable to the senses. It is by these means that the personages, places, and facts with which history deals are brought, as it were, bodily before us, to illustrate what otherwise would be but a dry narrative and nomenclature. Archæology presents, moreover, to us, in vivid forms and colors, the actual life and manners of our ancestors, and the scenes and memorials of their less distinguished actions—affixing the stamp of reality to what would else be scarcely distinguishable from the fictions of romance.

Nor is the study of the works of former generations less important, as affording lessons in ART, of the highest practical utility. It is well known that the most perfect examples of *the beautiful*, in almost every department of art, in architecture, sculpture, and design, are derived from antiquity. And, even in this utilitarian age, the quality of beauty is found to possess an intrinsic mercantile value, and its study to be indispensable to the prosperity of a commercial, and manufacturing nation, wholly beyond, and besides, the genuine pleasure it is calculated to afford, and its elevating and civilizing influence on our tastes and habits.

I may give as one instance the great development that has taken place of late years in the ceramic art, entirely through the attention

paid to the beautiful forms and ornaments of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan pottery preserved in our Archæological Museums. But a yet more striking example may be noted in the improvement observable on all sides in our ecclesiastical edifices, owing to the increased study of the mediæval models. It is not much more than half a century back since Gothic Architecture was still regarded by the many as the rude work of barbarians devoid of taste. Now we have the gratification of seeing those stately and magnificent piles, upon which the piety of our ancestors lavished untold wealth, and their architects the resources of unexampled skill, taste, and genius, preserved, or restored, with a judgment and devotion parallel to that by which they were originally raised. We see, too, new churches, of almost equal beauty and grandeur, rising to meet the wants of an increasing population—some of them fully comparable to the work of the best ages, such as that superb Basilica which the munificence of one of our county members has reared in the town from which the county derives its name. All this improvement in the style of our sacred buildings is the result, be it remembered, of the greater attention now paid to Archæological pursuits, and the judicious investigation of the works of antiquity.

It is possible that some persons may fail at first sight to discern the connection between the two studies which are conjoined in the title of our Society—Archæology and Natural History. But, as has been said by others, “The student of nature is a student of antiquities, quite as truly as the explorer of ancient art.” An inquirer into God’s works is as much an antiquary and historian as he who examines the early works of man. The rocks and minerals of a country are the materials of its construction, and the monuments of the vicissitudes through which its surface has passed, both before and since its occupation by man. Fossils have been aptly termed the “medals of creation,” and the geologist, indeed, like the coin collector, learns from them to distinguish the successive ages of the earth’s history. Ethnology is as much a natural science as a branch of history, to which Archæology supplies the means of comparing the various races of mankind. In truth, to complete the history of a country, there is required a thorough knowledge of its physical geography, its mineral structure, and of the plants and animals, no less than of the human beings, which from first to last have inhabited it.

So much (too much I fear you will think) in vindication of the general character and aim of societies such as this which you are to-day sanctioning with your approval.

But we have a further and special purpose in view, to which I must now ask your attention. It is suggested in the words of the printed circular proposing the formation of the Society; namely “the collecting and concentrating information on the Natural and Civil History, Topography and Antiquities of *our county*” *in particular.*

Societies have been formed for a similar end in several other counties—for example, in Somerset, Sussex, and Northamptonshire, and they have proved eminently successful, and popular. It is, indeed, obviously desirable that some such means should be employed for bringing into union and coöperation those among the inhabitants of a provincial district who are already engaged, or are willing to engage, in the prosecution of these researches; and who, for want of encouragement and sympathy from others, may either wholly desist from them, or waste their powers in imperfect efforts, which often terminate without leaving a trace behind for the assistance or instruction of others.

No doubt it may be said that there exist already several National Societies of the kind to which they may resort. But the place of meeting of these, generally in the metropolis, is probably distant from their residences. And the interest felt by each person in researches, extended over so wide a field as the whole island, is proportionably diluted. Just as the history of England is a matter of deeper interest to Englishmen than the history of Europe, or of the world, so to a Wiltshireman the antiquities and history of his own County, and especially of his immediate neighbourhood, *must* offer an object of much stronger regard than those of remote places. Few persons, perhaps, are to be found insensible to the former, while it requires the peculiar constitution of a professed antiquary to feel much zeal in the pursuit of the latter.

Mr. Hunter in the preface to his admirable work on the Deanery of Doncaster, puts this generally prevailing sentiment in a strong light. "What person," he asks, "of taste and feeling, or of a cultivated mind—or, even, who is not utterly devoid of a natural curiosity, but feels the difference between living in a district which has been well described by topographers, and one which is a blank in these respects? In the former there is not an edifice of any antiquity, a church, a castle, a manor-house, a cross, or a fragment of ruin, in his neighbourhood, that is not connected with some incident or character that makes it a matter of interest." "Topography," he goes on to say, "calls up the spirits of past generations. We see them gliding among the trees planted by them, or through the ruins of the buildings they inhabited. We see them in their proper apparel, and with all the rank and port that belonged to them. Where there is no written recovery of the past, we can live only in the present generation. In the ages that are gone by all is indistinctness; and the want of knowledge of the events that formerly occurred *around us, in the spots that we frequent*, deprives us of a source of great intellectual enjoyment, and of information often of much practical value."

It is this *local* interest and attachment that has occasioned the compilation and publication of many county histories—a matter in respect to which Wiltshire is unfortunately much in arrear of

others. Indeed there is scarcely any district of England whose local history has been, till very lately, so much neglected, or where so much, even now, remains to be accomplished.

And yet how rich it is in matters of commanding interest to the historian, and the antiquary! In the uncertainty which rests on the early annals of the island, through the want of written records, or the fabulous contradictions of such as we possess, history turns for information to the monuments of antiquity which its primitive inhabitants have left upon its surface. And where are to be found remains of this class in any degree comparable to the wonderful Celtic temples, and tumuli, and earthworks, with which our county abounds? Stonehenge and Avebury are to Britain what the Pyramids are to Egypt—the colossal and mysterious relics of an otherwise unrecorded age, and people! Passing on to a period, the darkness of which is penetrated by some faint gleams of historical light—that of the Roman occupation of the island—we find the vestiges of these military propagators of civilization and art—their roads, camps, stations, villas, thickly strewn over the soil of our county, and attesting their lengthened residence here. In a still later age, Wiltshire is known to have been one of the chief theatres of the sanguinary and protracted warfare waged by the invading Danes and Saxons with the aboriginal Britons, and with one another. Within its limits the heroic Arthur, and still more illustrious Alfred, contended at different periods for the liberties of their country, and won their most celebrated victories. Again, when the Normans had in turn conquered the isle, and imposed their feudal system on the self-governed Saxons, this district was the chief battle-field in that memorable contest, between rival sovereigns and their mailed Barons; the issue of which determined not only the ruling dynasty, but also the constitutional character of the realm. And the dwarfed remains of the Baronial strongholds of Sarum, of Ludgershall, of Devizes, Malmesbury, and Marlborough, are invested with a halo of interest from their connection with the fierce and desolating struggles of that stormy period. At a much later epoch of civil warfare, that of the Great Rebellion, and again in the Revolution of 1688, this county was likewise the scene of important events, deeply interesting to the Constitutional historian.

It may, therefore, be safely asserted that the history of no part of the kingdom is more deserving of close examination and study: while it is too certain that few counties have profited less from the labours of the local historian. It is true that considerable attention has been paid to the ancient and mysterious monuments of our Downs; and some rather startling theories have been broached in explanation of them; though I am far from intending to depreciate such speculations, for which there is ample ground in the singular character of these remains. The work on Ancient Wiltshire of Sir Richard Hoare is, indeed, a splendid contribution to the early

history of the county; whose inhabitants can never be too grateful for the munificence exhibited in its publication, and the persevering labours which it records—labours in which a near relative of our valued honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Cunnington, bore a prominent part. Still, after all that has been effected by their spirited efforts, there is ample room remaining for further research and discovery in the direction of our ante-Norman history.

It is true, again, that to the liberality of the same generous individual, Sir Richard Hoare, and the industry and ability of his able coadjutors, the South of the county is indebted for descriptive histories of its several Hundreds inferior to few, if to any, topographical publications. In this respect it stands proudly distinguished and exempt from the reproach which rests upon the Northern section. And hence, together with the honoured memory of Sir Richard Hoare, will always be associated in the regard of every cultivated Wiltshireman, the names of Offer, Matcham, Bowles, Cunnington, Wansey, Harris, Black, Nichols, Benson, and Hatcher.

Indeed, even in the North, the Abbey of Lacock and some single manors have been examined and described. But these monographs are merely exceptions proving the rule, and it is still a sad truth that the history of more than one-half of the county remains inadequately investigated, and unwritten. Of its twenty-nine hundreds, fifteen have been described in the handsome (but rather costly) folios published under the title of Sir Richard Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire." But they are, speaking generally, neither the most extensive, nor the most important. The undescribed fourteen hundreds comprehend by far the largest moiety of the shire, and contain some of the most interesting subjects.

The magnificent and early Monastery of Malmesbury, second only to Glastonbury in the whole West of England; those of Edington, Bradenstoke, Kington St. Michael, Bradfield, and Monkton Farleigh; the important town in which we are now assembled, with its castle of the 12th century; Marlborough, which also figured largely in the baronial wars of that period; Corsham, the palatial residence of our Saxon kings; Chippenham, still retaining its pure Saxon name, the station of Alfred's court and army for years, both before and after his decisive victory over the Danes in the neighbourhood; Calne, Cricklade, Highworth, Wootton Bassett, Ludgershall, towns whose early possession of the elective franchise attests their ancient importance; Trowbridge, Bradford, and Melksham, for centuries past the flourishing seats of the staple manufacture of the county, and the cradles of some of our wealthiest proprietary families; the venerable and handsome churches which abound in the north of the county, as, to mention only a few examples, Bishop's Cannings, Great Bedwyn, Steeple Ashton, Seend, Sherston, Lydiard, Purton, and Kington;—all this, and much more, remains, as yet, undescribed, or nearly so,

and its history a blank. The same must be said of many of the seats of the ancient nobility and gentry of the county—Tottenham, with its *quasi*-Royal Forest, so long the residence of the Seymours and the Bruces; Littlecot, one of the most interesting and best preserved manorial houses of the kingdom; Charlton, the northern rival of Longleat; Corsham, sometime the residence of the Hungerfords; Bowood, the favourite retreat of more than one generation of great statesmen, the hospitable resort of wit, poetry, and philosophy, literature and high art; Draycot, for centuries the chosen seat of the elder stock of the Longs; Rood Ashton, that of another branch of the same ancient and well-regarded family; Bromham the seat of the Bayntuns, Dauntsey of the Danverses, Alderton of the Gores, Swindon of the Goddards, Burderop of the Calleys, Lydiard of the St. Johns, with many others of which the entire catalogue would exhaust your patience—all remain, not unknown, of course, but as yet undescribed in a manner worthy of the interest which justly attaches to them. No doubt some useful topographical notices of North Wilts have been published by our worthy and venerable friend, John Britton—to whom, for this and other of his life-long labours in the cause of topography, the county stands, in the estimation, I am sure, of us all, deeply indebted. But he himself would I know, be the first to admit that his volumes contain only very cursory, and inadequate, sketches of their subjects. And the proof of this is that, no one has been more active and zealous in his endeavours to obtain the coöperation of the friends of topographical research throughout the county, in the task of collecting materials for, and ultimately publishing, some satisfactory history of this northern portion, in which he was born, and which appears to be the object of his affectionate regard. (Cheers.)

One evil consequence of the neglect with which so large a portion of the county has been hitherto treated is, that every year's delay adds to the difficulty of gathering the information necessary for compiling its history. Decay is everywhere at work on our ancient records of every class. Manuscripts are lost or destroyed: buildings and monuments, such as churches, priories, chapels, manor-houses, crosses, tombs, are pulled down or suffered to fall: libraries and collections of drawings are dispersed: sculptures, paintings, stained glass, monumental stones or brasses, and other relics, are removed or destroyed. Much, no doubt, that might have been preserved, or at least imperishably recorded by full descriptions, measurements, and drawings, only half a century back, is now irrecoverably gone. Much that we may now save by fitting exertion in the present day will, otherwise, in another half century—nay, in another ten or twenty years perhaps—such is the rapidity of modern improvements, by which old lumber of this kind (as some consider it) is swept away—be irretrievable. Who is not grateful to the antiquaries of former times, the Hearnese, the Lelands, the Camdens, the Dugdales,

and the Groses, for the information they have preserved to us, however imperfect, on matters of local interest, which, without their labours, would have been now beyond our reach? Who does not regret that more was not done in those days when so much remained within reach, which time, accident, or the march of improvement, have since annihilated? Towards the close of the seventeenth century, some of the gentlemen of the north of this county, who felt an interest in its history, seem to have entertained an intention of combining to undertake the task; John Aubrey, Thomas Gore, and Bishop Tanner, men fully competent to the work, were the originators of the design, and made some progress in the collection of the necessary materials. The chief of Aubrey's MSS. happily remain in some of our public libraries. Those of Gore and Tanner have disappeared. But who does not regret that this project fell to the ground unaccomplished? How much would have been then preserved which is hopelessly lost at present?

But, at least, *it is in our own power* to prevent further losses of this deplorable character. We may rescue from oblivion, and perpetuate, for the gratification and instruction of our successors, much for which they cannot be but grateful to us. Buildings and monuments of great interest still remain to be described, correct admeasurements and drawings taken of them, and their history explored and committed to writing. Some it may be possible to preserve from further decay or destruction by the joint exertions of such societies as this. Collections of MSS. no doubt exist in the private archives of many a noble or ancient family, or among the title-deeds of the landed proprietors of the county, from which a large amount of local history of great interest might be extracted, were access allowed to them for trustworthy and experienced persons. If we can only excite a general spirit of inquiry into our local history and antiquities, much cannot fail to be discovered, which has been hitherto concealed or supposed to be lost. Individual searchers, each working within his own limited sphere, will be able to do what no one or two individuals can do for the county at large. Surely we may hope that a society supported (as this promises to be from the meeting of to-day) by such influential patronage, and composed of so numerous and respectable a body of members, by encouraging such researches, and giving publicity to their results, may be expected both to throw a new light on the history of those parts of the county which have been already described, and to retrieve the annals of its neglected portions from the obscurity that at present envelopes them. We may then hope, many of us at least, to live to see a complete *County History of Wiltshire*, worthy of the title—worthy of this most important part of England—in which so many interesting historical events have occurred—with which so many remarkable historical characters have been connected. (Cheers.)

In the meantime, the printing and circulation of papers on the

history of separate localities or antiquarian remains, will make this task the easier, by preparing some of the requisite materials.

That work will likewise be further aided by another of the intended objects of our Society, to which already your attention has been called, namely, the formation of a Central County Museum of Antiquities and Specimens of Natural History.

This, indeed, is as important an element as any, in the proposals submitted to-day to your consideration.

How many valuable objects are almost daily lost or dispersed, from want of some such means of preservation. Looking to antiquities alone, there is perhaps scarcely a parish in the county in which some coins, ornaments, sculptured or inscribed stones, vessels, and similar relics, are not from time to time found, and after a very brief interval again lost; or, if not lost, so treated, at least, that their local interest, and with it their historical value, is destroyed! How many such cases must have occurred within the knowledge of every one of us. These articles, or the greater proportion of them, if a Central County Museum had existed, would in all probability have found their way there, accompanied by explanatory statements from which students of the County History could not fail to gather much valuable information. Even entire collections of local antiquities formed by the zeal of individuals, are not unfrequently, after their decease, dispersed or rendered unavailable for any useful purpose, which the owners would willingly have bequeathed or presented to a County Museum, had any such been in existence. And all that I have here said applies with equal force to specimens illustrative of Natural History.

I have been rejoiced to hear it announced to-day that the nucleus of such a treasury has been already formed, and placed at the disposal of the Association, by a committee of gentlemen who subscribed recently for the purchase of the Wiltshire Collections of Mr. Britton. These consist chiefly of models, drawings, and works relating to the Celtic monuments of the County, of which they form, unquestionably, the most complete collection extant. To these will, we may hope, be added before long, contributions from many of our members, who will perhaps feel to how much better a purpose they may thus apply objects of the kind, which they may possess, or may come into possession of, than by allowing them to gather dust on their chimney-pieces, or within rarely opened drawers or cabinets. Already several such contributions have been sent in, at least for temporary inspection during the present meeting, and it is not improbable that on the condition of their being returned in case the County Museum is ever broken up, many of those which possess a local interest may be permitted permanently to occupy our shelves.

It was one of the most useful results of the despotic sway of the Emperor Napoleon, that he established such local museums in the chief town of every department of France, under the superintendence

of the municipality. Every one who has travelled much through that country must have been made sensible of the great advantages offered by these local collections of antiquities, discovered in the surrounding districts, as well as of its minerals and fossils, its botanical and zoological productions, arranged by the side of a library of works of local interest. And if these collections are full of attraction to a stranger, how much more valuable must they be to an inhabitant? In this country, steps have recently been taken by the legislature to enable the municipalities of the corporate towns to establish similar museums and libraries at the cost of local funds. But the genius of our people tends rather to the attainment of such objects by voluntary associations than by executive authorities; and we hope consequently, to some extent, to secure this most desirable benefit for our county by means of the Society we are now organising.

I have hitherto confined my remarks almost entirely to our local desiderata in reference to Archæology. But the department of Natural History affords an opening of, at least, equal utility to our aim. Without pretending to assert for this county any preëminent claims as a field for the researches of the naturalist, I am yet justified in saying, that it offers advantages in this respect not inferior to any other. The Geology of Wiltshire is indeed not very elaborate, extending only from the London clay to the old red sandstone, but the palæontology of this limited range is peculiarly rich. The fossils of our green sand beds have an European reputation, chiefly owing to two remarkable collections—one formed by a lady of this neighbourhood, Miss Benett; the other by our respected honorary secretary, Mr. Cunningham. The coral rag is nowhere more abundant in zoophytes, and nowhere assumes more strikingly its true character of an ancient coral reef, than in the hill range running northwards from this town through Bowood and Bremhill. Our Oxford clays are peculiarly rich in cephalopoda. The Kelloways rock is known to all geologists for its rare molluscs. Our corn-brash and forest marble beds, are little else than masses of organic remains. The laminated tilestones of this formation, in their ripple-marked surfaces strewed over with fragments of coral and water-worn shells, and impressed with the footprints of crustacea, really present the exact appearance of a sandy shore just left by the retiring tide; though we know that countless ages must have elapsed since the waves of the ocean broke upon them. The oolitic limestone of Bradford has given its name to a rare and curious variety of encrinite. The great oolite of our Cotswolds, is a storehouse of organic matter, including reptiles and fishes. And the lower oolites abound in molluscs. In fact few counties offer a more fertile field for study to the palæontologist. And a closer examination would very probably discover many new or rare species of extinct animals, still further to enrich the Fauna of our Wiltshire strata.

It is possible, however, that some who hear me may have been startled by the number and variety of the strange sea-monsters, whom I have already alluded to as the former inhabitants of our now orderly inland county. If so, let them take heart, and with the aid which this Society will, I trust, soon afford, apply themselves to the study of geology. They will then speedily become familiar with yet greater marvels. They will learn that all our seemingly solid and immovable continents have been—and still are—continually undergoing changes of place and structure, amounting in the lapse of ages to absolute revolution—at one time raised above, at another depressed beneath the level of the ocean, ground down by the action of water, baked by subterranean heat, and broken up by earthquakes and volcanoes—above all, that the rocks and strata which compose them are almost wholly made up of the remains of countless myriads of organized beings, once enjoying light and life, like ourselves,—that, in the words of Byron,

“The dust we tread upon was once alive!”

And the deeper insight they may obtain, by these or other congenial inquiries, into the exhaustless wonders of Creation, the more impressed they will become with reverential awe and gratitude towards the Almighty Creator—

“Who sits above the Heavens,
To us invisible, yet dimly seen
In these His glorious works!”

For this, after all, is the most gratifying result of such inquiries. They lead the mind “from Nature up to Nature’s God”—and inspire a devotional feeling in those who pursue them, which favourably influences their religious and moral character. (Cheers.)

I possess too little acquaintance with the kindred sciences of Botany and Zoology to be able to give an opinion worth anything on the degree to which the county may afford employment to the student of living genera and species. But it cannot be otherwise than desirable that local observers of these fields, likewise, of scientific research, should be put in communication with each other, and a Museum formed in which our existing Fauna and Flora, no less than those of our Ancient History, may be studied and appreciated.

As some encouragement to provincial students of Natural History, I may remind them that the greatest philosopher of the day, Sir John Herschel, in his admirable “Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy,” speaks of the advantages possessed by local residents for acquiring and communicating correct information, as infinitely superior to those of observers of a more general character. “Those alone,” he says, “who reside upon the spot, where the phenomena occur, can make such a continued series of regular observations as

is necessary for their complete proof. They alone can mark all the details of geological structure, and refer each stratum by a careful and long-considered observation of its fossil contents, to its true epoch, can alone note the habits of the animals of each country, and the limits of its vegetation, or obtain a satisfactory knowledge of its universal contents; with a thousand other particulars essential to a complete acquaintance with our globe as a whole." And it is to the increased number of such local cultivators of science enjoying these peculiar opportunities, that he ascribes the immense progress made of late years in the physical sciences—a progress which in its advance cannot but entail, as Herschel goes on to remark, incalculable benefits upon mankind.

Fortified with this high authority, I will venture in conclusion to urge upon all who now favour me with their attention, to avail themselves of the advantages of this nature which their position enables them to enjoy, to take a share in labours, which, by extending the boundaries of human knowledge, hold out the promise of such vast results; and not merely to lend their names and pecuniary aid to our Society—though this of course is essential to its vitality—but to contribute likewise their personal exertions in the furtherance of its objects. Supported, as it appears likely to be from this day's proceedings, it will be in the power of the Society, in its collective capacity, to centralize the operations of scattered workers; to advise, encourage, and report their useful labours. But it is by the energy of individuals that all real success is to be gained. Let me say to one and all of you, "Try to raise the reputation of our county to a level with that of the most cultivated!" (Applause.) "*Spartam nactus es, hanc exorna!*"—Let every Wiltshireman strive to win credit for Wiltshire, by doing his best towards the illustration of her ancient annals, the preservation of her historic monuments, the instruction and mental elevation of her inhabitants. Such objects afford a worthy and a common aim to the highest as well as the least among us. Let all whose pulses beat with a love for their country, and a sense of national pride—all who feel in themselves, or desire to encourage in others, noble aspirations and a preference for intellectual over sensual enjoyments, assist in the good work of which we are laying the foundation to-day; and, by all the means in their power, strive to advance the objects of the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

The address having been concluded, amidst loud applause,

The Noble MARQUIS said—I may be allowed to give momentary expression to the great delight which, indeed, every one present must feel, at the address we have just now heard; so well designed to promote the objects of the Society, and to perpetuate the spirit upon which it must depend for support. You must all wish, instantaneously and unanimously, without waiting for the close

of the meeting, to return your most cordial thanks to Mr. Scrope, for the address he has now delivered. (Loud cheers.)

Here the Noble Marquis left the meeting amidst hearty cheering from the company, and the Chair was taken by the President elect.

Rev. A. FANE, Vicar of Warminster, next rose to propose a list of Vice-Presidents. He said there was one point which he was glad of an opportunity of laying before the President and the Committee. The striking peculiarity of this county was that it was divided into parts, by its physical conformation, more effectively and completely than were the different Ridings of Yorkshire. And it was a strange thing to say that in that room, with the exception of himself and a kind friend and neighbour who had accompanied him, there was not a single gentleman present from the Southern part of the county. The list of names that had been given him to propose, contained those of two gentlemen only from the South of Wilts, and he frankly warned them, that it would require great caution on their part to avoid a separation between the two divisions of the county, as far as the present Society was concerned. Although the Southern part had been better cared for by Sir R. C. Hoare, they must not think there was nothing to be done there. There were many antiquities, many seats, and many churches, with the lordly mistress of all the churches, the Cathedral at Salisbury—in the Southern Division. It gave him great pleasure in saying that the first name on the list was that of one who took great interest in the restoration of the churches in the neighbourhood—the Lord Bishop of the diocese—(cheers.) The second name was that of one who belonged to the North, but, with a strange admixture, happened to hold the office of Chairman to the Sessions in the parish of which he (Mr. Fane) happened to be the Vicar; he spoke of Sir John Awdry. The third belonged to the public—John Britton. The next was a gentleman from the North—Mr. H. M. Clarke. The next was also from the North—Capt. Gladstone. The next was Mr. Heneage, the member for the Northern town in which they were then met. Then they really *had* one from the South, for the committee could not well leave out the name of the builder of Wilton Church. Next came the names of seven gentlemen, all residing in the Northern division, and some of them in its most extreme parts.—Mr. Fane then referred in complimentary terms to the admirable address by the President, and said that many parts of it really and truly struck home to him. While listening to it, he had put his hand into his pocket, and taken out a valuable ring, which any lady might covet, and which had recently been found under the hearthstone of a cottage in the neighbourhood of Warminster. It had belonged to a man who was beheaded in the reign of Henry the Second. Just outside the door of the room in which they were then assembled was a fine

collection of flint fossils. These had been obtained from land belonging to himself, by an ingenious geologist, who had asked leave to go over it for the purpose of searching for such remains, and who had found a perfect treasure of fossils—so extensive and valuable that he (Mr. Fane) had been almost inclined to charge him a per centage upon what he might afterwards find. (Laughter.) He did trust that there would be the greatest care taken to avoid all jealousy between the North and South of the county. He trusted they would give them an opportunity of meeting in the South. He had been told in a whisper that the next meeting might be held at Salisbury. He hoped it might be so. Their object should be to unite the two parts of the county divided by Salisbury Plain. Everywhere in the county, South as well as North, there were valuable remains. Fossils were to be found under their feet, and ladies might find rings under hearthstones. (Laughter.) He concluded by proposing that the following gentlemen should be the Vice-Presidents,—viz., The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Sir J.W. Awdry, John Britton, Esq., H. M. Clarke, Esq., Capt. J. N. Gladstone, M.P., G. H. W. Heneage, Esq., M.P., The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Walter Long, Esq., M.P., Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., R. P. Nisbet, Esq., Lieut-Col. H. S. Olivier, W. W. Salmon, Esq., T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P., and Earl Bruce.

Rev. JAS. BLISS of Ogbourne, seconded the resolution. With reference to the observations of Mr. Fane, he said the Committee had been most anxious that no difference should exist between the North and South of the county. Mr. Fane was the only person from the South who had condescended to accept the office of Local Secretary. Invitations had been extensively sent out, but declined, he hoped, not through jealousy on the part of the Southern division of the county. (“No, no.”) The Committee were not to blame; it was the fault of the gentlemen who had been communicated with, but had refused to join with them. He trusted, however, that they would yet have, in a very few weeks, a large accession from that part of the county, that was yet comparatively unrepresented.

MR. CUNNINGTON—The circulars were sent rather *more generally* into the South than into the North. I felt, from the beginning, that it was most important such a course should be adopted. Mr. Bliss made a mistake in saying there was only *one* local Secretary in the South. Besides Mr. Fane, there are two secretaries at Salisbury, and one at Bishopstone; and there are eight or ten members from that division of the county.

THE PRESIDENT—I am sure Mr. Fane will allow that in his good-humoured observations, there was something rather taunting to the gentlemen who got up the Society; and he must not be surprised at the degree of warmth displayed by Mr. Bliss, in repelling those taunts. It appears, however, that they consulted the South

as well as the North of the county; and if the gentlemen from the South will now come forth and unite with the others, I am sure their accession will be hailed with gratitude.

SIR J. AWDRY—Being one of those whom they had just honoured, by naming them as Vice-Presidents, thanked them for the honour conferred upon him. Mr. Fane had adverted to the fact that he (Sir J. Awdry) had the honour of presiding over his brother justices—himself a North Wiltshireman, but called to that position by the kindness, and certainly the absence of local jealousy, of a South Wiltshire bench. (Cheers.) In the next place their attention had been called to the physical conformation of the county, by which a natural division was effected between the parts. That had been aggravated by the civil separation carried out—he did not say improperly, but the effect had been that the local civil business had been separated, instead of being concentrated. The fact was, they did associate less than he could wish, or under other circumstances would have done. But he, for one, had no jealousy towards the South, and he believed he might say the same for the entire Northern part of the county. He only hoped that the excellent local Secretary, who had addressed them on the subject, would shortly obtain such an adhesion of members, from the South, as would remove what certainly had the appearance of jealousy on its part, although he believed it was only the appearance, and not reality.

Mr. WITTEY then proposed that the Rev. W. C. Lukis and the Rev. J. E. Jackson should be appointed as General Secretaries, and he also suggested that Mr. Cunningham should be appointed to the same office.

Rev. Mr. LUKIS expressed a wish to retire from the Secretaryship, pleading his incompetency, and the distance at which he lived from Devizes, the head quarters of the Society. (This was met by cries of "No, no.")

Mr. CUNNINGTON said he should be quite willing to act as a local Secretary, but must beg to decline to serve in the more general capacity.

The motion, as it originally stood, was seconded by the Rev. B. C. DOWDING, and adopted.

The PRESIDENT said it was really to the labours of these gentlemen, who went by the comparatively unostentatious title of "secretaries," that they look for the efficient management of the Society. All the hard work fell to them, and the general body of the members could not feel too much indebted to those gentlemen, who had accepted those more important offices, which at the same time passed under less high-sounding names than some others in the Society.

Mr. KENRICK, of Melksham, next proposed the names of several gentlemen as the Committee for the year ensuing.

Mr. JOHN BRITTON seconded the nomination. He said he per-

suated himself they would follow up the example the temporary committee had set them in the establishment of the Society. He hoped at the next anniversary meeting of the Society, those gentlemen would be able to report that the greatest unanimity had prevailed between the two parts of the county in an eminent degree.

Rev. G. GODDARD next proposed the appointment of the local Secretaries.

Mr. FALKNER seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. SOTHERON proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Mayor and the authorities for the use of the Hall; and also to the President for the manner in which he had conducted the business of the day. He could not but hope, from the meeting of that day, and the admirable manner in which the President had acquitted himself on that his first appearance, that the Society would meet with much prosperity. And long might they have the good fortune to have a President, who could state to them the objects of the Society in as eloquent a manner as they had heard that day. (Cheers.)

The MAYOR of Devizes acknowledged the vote on behalf of the municipal authorities, and assured them that the council would always feel much pleasure in placing the Hall at the disposal of the Society.

Mr. CLARKE then proposed and Mr. MEREWETHER seconded the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Olivier as Treasurer, which appointment was duly affirmed and accepted.

THE DINNER.

At half-past four o'clock, about fifty members of the Society, (all of whom were present at the meeting in the morning) sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Bear Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Sotheron. Immediately afterwards the company left the dinner table, and proceeded to the

“CONVERSAZIONE” AT THE HALL,

which, as at the meeting in the morning, was graced by the presence of many ladies; and the respectability of the company evinced the great interest taken, by the more educated classes, in the object of the Society.

Mr. POULETT SCROPE occupied the chair, and after a few preliminary remarks:

The REV. J. E. JACKSON, Rector of Leigh-Delamere, proceeded to deliver the following address:—

Wishing to assist, to the best of my power, in setting this Society on foot, I have thought that perhaps it might be useful to lay before you, a simple statement of the purpose for which it has been formed.

Its object is to promote a taste for those pursuits which are included under the general names of Natural History and Archæology; and the principle by which the Society proposes to effect this is, by bringing together occasionally, for conference and mutual information, both those who have already followed such pursuits, and the converts whom they hope to make.

By Natural History is meant the history of the productions and contents of the earth—the works of nature, as they are called. These, I need hardly say, are numerous beyond reckoning. They include all the varieties of animals—"beasts and fowl, and creeping things and fishes;" all the varieties of trees and plants, "from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall;" and all the lifeless substances of which the solid earth itself is made. The common way of classing all these is, into the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Together they form Natural History.

But by the name of Archæology, as it is used in the title of this Society, and of others like this, is meant something of a different kind. It means the history, not of any of the works of Nature, but of some of the works of mankind themselves: more particularly such as remain to us from former times, showing what was the taste, or skill, or way of life, of those who lived before us.

If, then, there should be, as we hope there is, or soon will be, a *number* of persons who spend some of their time in the study of these things, each in his own way, and with such opportunities as they may privately have, which are sometimes not very great; does it not seem reasonable that some means should be contrived, for enabling them to meet together, to compare and communicate, "*pro bono publico*," what they have learned? Mutual inquiries and explanations are very useful: we save one another trouble by them; we correct one another's errors; we give information, and take it,—and such information, moreover, as is very often not to be got from books. Of course the difficulty is to bring people together from a distance, as inconvenience sometimes attends it. But they don't mind distance for *other* things; some of which, without in any way setting up as censors of our neighbours' ways and pursuits, we may fairly say, are, at any rate, not *more* rational, not *more* useful, than this. *This* is an effort to collect the intelligence and strength of the county, not for any political purpose, nor for mere pleasure, but with the view of seeing what may be done towards making better known what there is in Wiltshire, on its surface,

under its soil, or in its past history, worthy of being described and illustrated.

I sincerely trust that this effort may prosper, because if it does so in any ordinary degree, one may see new openings, made by it, to information of an interesting kind. What will make that information interesting is, that it will concern, not distant countries which we have never seen, and perhaps may never see; but the researches and collections of a "Wiltshire Society," will relate to our own homes and neighbourhood—to the homes and neighbourhood of our friends. The Natural History which we wish to learn more about is that of the country which we can see out of our own windows, or from the tops of our own hills; the antiquities are those which are familiar to our eyes and by name, but are by no means fully understood as to their origin and history.

It may not be the largest or most important county in England, it may not be the most picturesque, it may not be able to boast the driest climate, nor the most elegant and harmonious language. Never mind: "with all her faults, we love her still." Whether we are strangers or born in the land, it is ours, whilst we live in it, "for better or for worse." And those who have set this Society on foot desire to live in Wiltshire "*for better*," and not "*for worse*." They desire to exert themselves on its behalf, by rescuing from local oblivion what deserves to be rescued, by bringing more forward whatever is less known, and by leaving behind them, when it is their turn to depart, more information upon these subjects than they found. There is much in the county to invite those who live in it to pay some attention to these things. It is as liberal in its natural productions as most of the other parts of England. With respect to marks and memorials of former ages and former men, it can show some things that are almost peculiar to it—things which speak with silent eloquence to cultivated minds, asking only for a little curiosity and care; and when that is bestowed they reward us richly.

Some perhaps may think that we do already know all that is to be known about the county, both naturally and archæologically.

It is clear that those who have formed this Society are not of that opinion. There may be, no doubt, individuals well informed upon all such points; but in the first place, such persons are not *very* common; and in the next, they do not live for ever. "Wise men die and perish together, as well as the ignorant and foolish, and leave their *riches* for others:" that is, they leave not only what they may happen to have had of the good things of life, but also what they have learned—the riches of the mind as well as of the pocket—the store of information which such wise men had collected by industry and inquiry. But there is this difference between the two sorts of riches, and the fates which await them;—the wealth of the pocket is sure enough to be looked after; there is no fear of that being lost. But, unfortunately, it is not always so easy to

secure and to perpetuate the wealth of a man's mind. If he has not done that himself, before he dies ; if he has not put his own thoughts and knowledge into shape ; into such a shape that his successors may make use of it ; then all his acquisitions will be for ever lost.

It is, therefore, a point in the intentions of this Society, to secure, if possible, the fruits of the labour of those who may have turned their attention to the subjects which it would encourage ; to invite them to make, for general information, a contribution from their private store of knowledge. In case of their death, it would be glad to secure such papers upon these subjects as they may have left, and which on those occasions are often overlooked and lost. It is for want of some *system* of collecting and preserving, that the same ground has so often to be trodden over and over again. One generation follows in the track of another ; makes the same inquiries ; reaches the same point ; leaves nothing for the next to start with ; and so no progress is made. No doubt amongst the many generations of men who have lived and died in this county before ourselves, there have been those who knew, and could have told us, all about it. I only wish they had. I wish they had only been so provident as to form a Society for handing down to their successors the conquests they had made. If they had done so, we might have turned our attention to something else.

I do not therefore think that we already know all that may be known about our county. Take one branch only of Natural History, the science of Geology ; by which is meant, in its widest sense, the history of the structure of the earth, but which, as the word is commonly used, means only the history of the fossils and minerals which it contains. Those who have never turned their attention to this particular subject have very little notion of the wonderful discoveries that have been made even during the last ten years. At the beginning of the present century, the most ridiculous ideas prevailed about fossils. Those curious stones which are now so well understood to be the remains of ancient animals and plants successively entombed in the crust of the earth, were looked upon as monstrosities, *lusus nature* : and the most childish interpretations, as they now seem, were put upon them by men otherwise not wanting in knowledge. There is nothing in the history of the growth of science more remarkable than the rapid progress of Geology. Even those who at first opposed it as hostile to Scriptural truth, have found that it is more of an auxiliary than an enemy. The very structure of the earth, (*i.e.*, of the crust of it,) so beautifully arranged as it is to provide us who move on the surface, with every variety of material, every variety of useful produce ; this circumstance, as well as the marks of order and adaptation to their purpose, found in the animals and plants whose remains occur in a fossil state—all this bespeaks, as strongly as any example that

Paley has used—the hand of a beneficent and wise designing Providence, acting from the first.

Geology has a special claim to the attention of Wiltshiremen. I speak within hearing of some who may easily contradict me; but without fear of any such interruption I say, that in no part of England did the science receive an earlier or stronger impulse than in this very neighbourhood. Your own neighbourhood supplied the men who first detected its true principles. The district between Warminster, Bath, and Pewsey, included the residences of three men, whose names have been mentioned in connection with this particular point at metropolitan associations; and who should not be forgotten by a Society formed on the very spot near which they lived. Those three men were the late Mr. Wm. Smith, engineer of the Kennet and Avon Canal; the Rev. Mr. Richardson, Rector of Farleigh; and the Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Pewsey. To their industry and power of original observation, more especially to those of Mr. Smith, we owe the first table of regular stratification, and the first geological map of England. Stratification, *i.e.*, the succession of the different layers of rock and earth, in a certain uniform order, is one of the great principles of Geology: and it was arrived at in the right way,—by experiment. It is the foundation on which a great deal has no doubt since been laid by others, but that was the foundation, and those were the men who laid it.

Their observations and experiments were carried on very much in the district I have described; nor could you easily find a better for the purpose. The reason is this:—The different layers or coats of which the earth is formed, and which follow one another like the leaves of a book, do not lie exactly flat one upon the other, as flat as when the book lies on the table, but they lie edgewise; so that the *edges*, first of one, and then of another, appear in succession upon the surface of the earth. It is over these that we travel when we pass from chalk to green sand, green sand to freestone, and so on. They have a considerable breadth, sometimes extending for many miles. Now it so happens that in this part of England they are narrower than elsewhere, and consequently they approach nearer to one another—something like the ends of the leaves of a lady's fan. You have therefore more of them brought together within easy reach. Within ten or twelve miles north-east or south-west of Bradford, you may see almost every variety of the fossil-bearing strata of England. In Somersetshire the varieties of rock are still greater; and I have often heard Dr. Buckland say that he knew no better school for beginners in Geology than that county.

But we must not meddle with Somerset, for they have a "Natural History and Archaeological Society" of their own; who will be jealous if we poach upon their manor. However we do not covet it, for there is plenty of game at home. In proof of this—that is, to show the richness of fossiliferous Wiltshire—I cannot here forbear

to mention a collection of fossils formed chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bradford by the late Mr. Channing Pearce, a surgeon of that town. I have had many opportunities of seeing it, having lived for several years at no great distance from that place: and a more beautiful *private* collection I never did see. Mr. Pearce died some years ago, and his museum was removed to Bath, where, I believe, it still remains entire. We are in Somerset again; but we have full right to go there this time, for the collection I speak of was undoubtedly formed in this county.

But you who live at Devizes need not follow Mr Pearce's fossils to Bath; for you have in your own town, a private museum, which, so far as it goes, may challenge competition with any other. I speak of that which is, of course, well known as formed by Mr. Wm. Cunningham; and which is one instance more of the abundance and variety of the illustrations which your own neighbourhood presents, to tempt you to the study of this branch of Natural History. Though it is one of the latest that has been brought forward in this country, and is therefore in that sense very young; yet in another, Geology is extremely old; for it deals with things that are of immense antiquity. Compared with fossil organic remains, those which we commonly call Antiquities are absolutely modern. As for Nineveh it is a history of yesterday. This will not I hope deter you from approaching with respect, the Archæology of Wiltshire, *i.e.*, the study of those monuments which owe their origin to the art and labour of mankind.

Standing as we do within a few miles of British earthworks, temples and camps; of Roman ways and stations; of cathedrals and churches built in Saxon and Norman times; of the remains of castles, religious houses, and residences of ancient gentry, all more or less connected with past English History; it is needless to say that those who are curious in such matters have surely plenty here to inquire into; and those who are *not* curious have plenty to tempt them to become so.

It is a little strange that such places are, so often as they are, allowed to crumble to pieces and disappear, without its being ascertained when they were built, who lived in them, and how they were destroyed. It is remarkable that standing as they have done for so many years, their history has not long since been fixed with accuracy, and placed within easy reach of all who wish to know it. I believe that people even of the commonest sort, who have no leisure or means of attending to such studies themselves, still like to hear what others are able to tell them about objects of antiquity, with the sight of which they are familiar. No places are more in favour with holiday-folk than a picturesque old monastery, or castle yard. There is a sort of charm about ivy-covered towers and mouldering arches; where great people once lived, though who they were nobody knows; and where great deeds were done, though what they were nobody

can tell. About such places there is very often nothing to be learnt upon the spot by the visitor but some trumpery story—some exaggerated or distorted tradition. Indeed this is sometimes the case, I am sorry to say, even with buildings whose history has been written; but so long as books are published in so costly a style that none but the wealthiest can afford to buy them, small people are likely to remain ignorant.

I remember once visiting Glastonbury Abbey, a place whose history has been pretty well ascertained in fine folio volumes, and I was informed by the enlightened individual who conducted me over the ruins (and to whom of course I was obliged to make, for his information, a valuable return), that the Abbey had been built, "as he'd heer'd tell," by Oliver Cromwell. "Then" said I, "who do they say pulled it down?" He "warn't quite sure, but did believe it war William Norman." Now that the county of Somerset has its Archæological Society, we may presume that no such distressing confusion of national history may ever occur again, to shock the nerves of visitors. I mention this absurdity not so much for its own sake, as because it leads one to think whether one of the uses of such a Society as the present may not perhaps be that of making local information better known; and putting it within reach of many who can't afford to pay much for it. It is (as I have already said) not only literary and educated people who like to know about their own neighbourhood, but I do believe that speculations upon old castle and abbey stories often furnish evening talk for cottage firesides. In almost every parish you have somebody or other to play the part of "Old Mortality," who picks up fragments of tradition, and is the oracle of past times: who takes pride in "minding an old house;" or "a deal more stained glass in the church windows, than there is now;" or who has, perhaps, got some wonderful treasure of an old writing, coins that have been dug up, and the like. One meets with such people very often.

And so again, when newspapers contain, as they sometimes do, articles about some matter of local curiosity, you will find that such articles are read with interest by the people of the place to which they relate. All this shows that the desire to know something about their homes and neighbourhood is popular enough; and that all such persons want is only some cheap publication, to furnish them with the rational amusement. Newspapers are, no doubt, useful in this way, as they now-a-days fall into everybody's hands. But being too cumbrous in size for common preservation, they are read and thrown aside.

Many articles again, and notices of county history and antiquities, find their way to magazines and other periodicals. Perhaps some means might be devised by which such communications might appear not in remote, but in local publications. If all that is scattered here or there were collected and embodied, so that any one

might lay his hand upon it when he wanted it; and if, besides folio volumes, costing their tens and twenties of guineas, for the gratification of the wealthy, there were Wiltshire History of a cheaper sort; many more would be gratified by this kind of literature than can possibly be now; and so another rational object of the Society would be answered. This leads me, with your permission, to enter a little more upon the Topography of the County.

By Topography is meant a description of any district, its towns and villages. This includes a great many things—the history of memorable places, persons, and events; the descent of manors and lands through successive families; the history of buildings, ecclesiastical, military, and civil; the charitable foundations, ancient usages, language, coinage, &c. In the mirror of such description the reader sees the reflection of past times; an epitome of the changes which have raised his country from what it was centuries ago, to what it is now.

It is the business of a Topographer to drag, as it were, the pool of Lethe; to recover facts and events that have fallen into that melancholy receptacle of things forgotten. He has not merely, like the gazetteer, to give the names of parishes, the number of acres, and the distance from a post town, but to search, far and near, for names and circumstances, form these into some orderly outline, then fill it up with such connecting narrative, that the reader's mind shall see, as in a picture, the history of the place from beginning to end. Every parish in England has some history belonging to it; and almost every one contains some peculiar relic or fragment; some curious church or cross; some battle field, old mound, or the like. In new countries, like America, English people have no ancient local recollections of that kind. They have noble scenery, greater novelty in animals, plants, and minerals; a fine field for Natural History, but a very barren one for Archæology. In England, in the old country, every village has some story to tell. It is certainly so in Wiltshire.

Well, then, what has been done for the Topography of this county? We have, first of all, the history of the lower part of it, published in the splendid volumes of the late Sir R. C. Hoare, of Stourhead. Of the merits of that work it scarcely becomes me to speak. Of course in so large and laborious an undertaking, imperfections must be expected. But speaking of it as a whole, it is an important and valuable history. It is however got up in a style unnecessarily expensive; the effect being that few can afford to buy it, and those who do, soon discover that by ordinary compression and a different arrangement, it might have been easily presented to the public in a more manageable size and for much less money.

Still this, as well as another work, called "*Ancient Wiltshire*," to the preparation of which, the late Mr. Cunningham contributed so much, reflect the highest credit upon the patriotic gentleman

whose name they bear. I only regret that the information which they contain is not *also* placed within reach of the more ordinary purchaser. With reference to this Society and any project which it may by-and-by entertain of finishing the History of the County, it is to be hoped that the gentlemen of Southern Wiltshire will not altogether abandon us of the North, and rub their hands with complacency because *their* History is written. The privilege of enjoying, as they do, light and knowledge, ought rather to inspire them with an active compassion for us who are sitting in darkness.

Yet not in *total* darkness; for a few rays of topographical light have from time to time broken out to illuminate even our Northern hemisphere. We have the labours of Mr. Britton, in the "Beauties of England and Wales," and the "Beauties of Wilts:." The History of Lacock, by Nichols and Bowles: The Histories of Bremhill and of Malmesbury. Devizes has its annalist in Mr. James Waylen, who, (as I believe I may say, having seen it advertised,) is about to confer the same service upon Marlborough and its district. To these we may add the History of a place, which enjoys the (now very unusual) distinction of having belonged to one and the same family for 500 years: a family which has given to England two Earls, and I know not how many Barons, one Chancellor, four Treasurers, two Chief Justices, one Archbishop, two Bishops, five Knights of the Garter, and numerous Bannerets. Such a Wiltshire parish deserved a separate volume from an accomplished historian: and Castle Combe has found one—in Mr. Poulett Scrope.

Several publications have issued from the private press of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.: but they have been limited to so few copies that it is now very difficult to meet with them. One of these is of great utility,—viz., the "Wiltshire Institutions," as it is called,—being the Ecclesiastical Register of Salisbury transferred to print. The permission to make such an use of that record was most creditable to Bishop Fisher, and Mr. Davies, the late Registrar. It is of great assistance to any one interested in our Topography, as it supplies an important key to Manorial history.

Of another book printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps I must now speak more at length, as it relates especially to the Northern part of the county. It also enables me to introduce to your notice a worthy of former days, who ever deserves kind mention by all Wiltshiremen—John Aubrey, of Easton Piers.

It is impossible to refer to the subject of Wiltshire history without mentioning Aubrey; and it would be ungrateful to omit him, for no man was more attached to his native county, or laboured more diligently, though in an odd way of his own, on its behalf.

He was born in 1626, on the site of what is now the farm-house of Lower Easton Piers, in the parish of Kingston St. Michael, three miles north of Chippenham. Though by position and education, a gentleman, he was from an early period of his life so involved in

litigation and trouble that he was never independent and never at rest. He was a barrister, without anything to do; so spent his time in riding to and fro from Easton Piers to another property which he had near Salisbury, and in the enjoyment of visits and conversation at the houses of the gentry. He was an accomplished man, a good classical scholar, knew French and Heraldry, could draw, and had a quaint way of expressing himself which makes his descriptions amusing enough. He was a quick observer of things, but very often in such a hurry to make them his own, that he did not stop to observe them quite accurately. He was unmarried, but had, as he tells us, several hairbreadth escapes from matrimony. The history of these little adventures is not preserved to us, but they seem to have been the cause to him of infinite trouble. Being at length reduced to poverty, he spent the latter years of life no one could tell how; finding shelter, in adversity, under the roof of the Earl of Abingdon at Lavington, or of the Longs at Draycote.

He left behind him a miscellaneous collection in manuscript, which he bequeathed to the Ashmolean Library, then newly formed, at Oxford. There they are still preserved, and I lately had occasion to pay them a visit. The manuscript room is not one of those parts of the Institution which are usually shown to the public, but having expressed a wish to go down into it, to see our friend's remains, I was immediately and politely permitted to do so. The descent is down a dark and crooked staircase lined with dingy old volumes on astrology and magic; and after passing through one or two gloomy apartments, also full of the same valuable lore, I came to the den in which he is confined. It is a small wooden cupboard, about two foot square. Against the door of it hangs a miniature, of which, by the courtesy of Mr. Duncan the Principal Keeper of the Museum, I was allowed to take a Daguerreotype. That likeness I have now in my hand, and it is a valuable memorial, being the only one that has ever been made. Inside the little cupboard are the relics of the toil of our Wiltshire antiquary, and a strange medley they are. In quire, or on scraps of paper, bound and unbound, legible and illegible, you see at once the man in his memoranda. He could write, when he pleased, a very fine, strong, clear hand; but this he did not always please to do,—writing, for the most part, as people will who write a great deal and in a hurry, *i.e.*, very badly. The particular manuscript which I was most curious to see was that to which he gave the name of “An Essay towards the History of North Wilts.” Aubrey made at different times a great many curious memoranda about the *Natural History* of Wilts, (extracts from which were published a few years ago;) but he was also anxious to preserve the *Archæology* and Topography of the county, and for this purpose he had at an earlier period of his life, made a sort of attempt to form a company on the principle of division of labour, as we hope we are doing now. What is still more to the purpose,

he set it on foot in this very town; but how long it lasted, and how it ended, you shall hear in his own words. He says, in the preface to the "Collections"—"At a meeting of gentlemen at the Devises for choosing of Knights of the Shire, in March 1659 "(just 200 years ago,)" it was wished by some, that this county, wherein are many observable antiquities, should be surveyed in imitation of Mr. Dugdale's Illustrations of Warwickshire. But it being too great a task for one man, Mr. Wm. Yorke, Councillor at Lawe, and a lover of this kind of learning, advised to have the labour divided. He himself would undertake the Middle Division. I would undertake the North. Thos. Gore, Esq., Jeffery Daniel, Esq., and Sir John Erneley would be assistants. Judge Nicholas was the greatest antiquary as to Evidences that this county hath had in memory of man, and had taken notes of all the ancient deeds that came to his hands. Mr. Yorke had taken some memorandums in this kind too. Both now dead. 'Tis pitie that those papers should fall into the merciless hands of women and be put *under pies*. But this good design vanished over their pipes, and was never thought of since."

Though Aubrey's smoking friends deserted him, he went on by himself with his design, so far as regarded the Northern part of Wilts; and the collections which he made form the manuscript which led me to introduce the mention of him here. It consists of one folio volume, marked A. Another, to which he constantly refers as "Liber B," has been lost for many years. There are two parts in the one that is left; both of which have been printed by Sir T. Phillipps. The way in which Aubrey made his collections seems to have been this:—He took a commonplace book; entered at the head of separate pages the names of the different parishes in the district, and then jotted down from time to time any notice or memorandum that he happened to meet with about any of those places. Of no one of them is there anything at all approaching to a regular account. Sometimes his memoranda are merely inscriptions in the church, sometimes a Latin deed, sometimes a bit of village gossip; in fact, a miscellaneous gathering which he never digested or finished, and which he never himself regarded as anything more than a mere accumulation of occasional notes. In one point the manuscript is very valuable. Aubrey drew and coloured with his own hand, all the armorial bearings and figures that he found in the churches; and with these are intermingled a few rough outline sketches of old houses of the gentry that have now long since disappeared.

In Sir Thomas Phillipps's edition (which indeed is the only one ever printed,) these curious illustrations, nearly 700 in number, are almost wholly omitted, though descriptions of most of them, in words, are inserted: but the very use of Heraldic blazonry being, to speak to the mind through the eye, the omission of the figured illustrations themselves, is, so far, a great deduction from the value

of the book. As to the *original* memorials which Aubrey saw in the windows of churches and houses, they have nearly all been destroyed long ago; so that his collections, if properly put forth, would be a curious and interesting volume. I have lately taken the trouble to make at Oxford, a correct copy both of the manuscript itself, and of all the illustrations; and they form the contents of the portfolio which I have here. I merely mention and exhibit them now, as we are talking about Wiltshire Topography, and are wishing to know what we have got upon that subject.

The company will be so kind as to pardon me, if I take this opportunity of saying a few words on another matter, much connected with Wiltshire history, which has occupied my attention for a considerable time. When I first came into this part of England, I happened to settle at Farleigh Castle, a place well known as having been formerly the property of the celebrated family of the Hungerfords. They and their history were at that time totally new to me; but having under my immediate notice the interesting chapel and monuments there, we very soon became better acquainted. In following up the acquaintance, I found relics of them—of their name and connexion—scattered all over *this* county, and very common in others adjoining.

As to Wiltshire, it is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a corner of it, with which, at some period or other, or in some way or other, they were not associated. A good deal about them, their pedigree, and family history, has been printed in a little work of Sir R. C. Hoare's; but it is not accurate: and of their estates his notices are most inadequate. It was this point which rather took my fancy; and I set to work to find out, if I could, all that they had really had, and where. A rent-roll of the reign of James I., I found in the library of Col. Houlton; another still older, of the reign of Elizabeth, I discovered at the bottom of an old box full of rubbish at Farleigh; but a more perfect and valuable register was kindly lent to me by the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen, near Bruton; who, upon my case being properly stated to him, with the greatest courtesy placed the volume in my hands to use and consult at convenience. I am induced to mention this circumstance more emphatically, because one of the greatest difficulties that persons engaged in such researches have to contend against, is that of obtaining access to documents in private hands. It is, of course, and ought to be, a delicate matter, to ask for a sight of family documents. Title-deeds are dangerous things to meddle with. In most cases, however, that have fallen under my own notice, the documents that are of most value to an antiquary, are those which, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, are of very little importance to the owners of estates, so far as regards their title. Antiquaries do not deal much in modernities. Their fancy lies rather towards those venerable stores of parchment which have been

reposing for centuries in dust and cobwebs, or have been supplying dinner after dinner to successive generations of rats and mice. Still, it is impossible always to know where to draw the line between those deeds that are of importance to a title, and those that are not; and as the possessors of the documents cannot be expected to know where the line *should* be drawn, there is of course on the one hand, a natural hesitation in showing ancient documents; and there ought to be, on the other, a delicacy in asking for them. In a case like the one I am speaking of, the fear of any risk is certainly very slight, where a family has disappeared a long time ago, and where the evidences refer so far back as to the Wars of the Roses. Still, the permission to see such a thing is a favour which those to whom it is allowed, are bound to acknowledge with gratitude; more especially when, as in this instance, it is made greater by the permission to carry the volume off and use it at leisure. For I need hardly say that, without such permission, the privilege granted would, in some cases, be no privilege at all. No person can possibly make much, in a few hours, of a large pile of illegible writing. He may take hasty extracts of names, and dates; but without leisure for examination, he cannot give accurate statements, and without accurate statements, what is topography worth?

In the Register of which I am speaking, there were nearly 1,300 deeds, some of very great length and curiosity, almost all in Latin and Norman-French, and engrossed in those crabbed and tortuous characters under which it has always been thought necessary to disguise the already mysterious meaning of legal documents. They related entirely to the estates of the Hungerford family.

From the sources, then, which I have mentioned, by personal visits to many places, by collecting in the usual way from public records, wills, registers, and other similarly dark receptacles, which people of this peculiar taste are compelled to dive into, I have, I believe, succeeded in accumulating, pretty nearly, an account of the scattered estates, both in this and other counties, that, first and last, belonged to this family. The subject is one so much connected with Wiltshire, that I have no doubt, there are many gentlemen in this county, who must possess deeds and papers that would correct points of imperfection. I have brought my collections with me upon this occasion, partly for the purpose of enlisting public interest in my own favour, so far as to say that if any gentleman should hereafter meet with any documents relating to the Hungerford family, or any memorial of them, he may now know where such information will be acceptable; and I have also thought that on a matter which so thoroughly belongs to the history of the county, it was right to take this opportunity of making known what has been done, in order to save others the trouble of doing it again.

Of one thing I hope we shall all be convinced, after what I have

taken the liberty now of saying to you, which is this: If we desire to see the History of Wiltshire finished, the best, though I will not say the *only* way to do it, is by such a coöperation as that which this Society contemplates. I do not mean that all its members are to turn writers and antiquaries, and to involve themselves in wearisome researches, any more than that all its members are to turn geologists and beat Mr. Wm. Cunnington's collection. Neither do I mean to say that I allude to pecuniary assistance from funds of this Society, as likely to be of such amount as would be sufficient to bring out any work of magnitude, were any such forthcoming. The funds of the Society will probably be, for some time, only enough for its ordinary expenses, or to be laid out in purchasing objects of local interest, as books or collections which it may be desirable to rescue from destruction. To meet any publication of magnitude, such as the additional volume or volumes which would be necessary to complete the history of Wilts in the style of Sir R. C. Hoare's work, or even in one much less costly, we must hope that other means will be forthcoming, when they are wanted. And therefore in alluding to the subject of aid to be expected from *this Society*, it is not so much *pecuniary* assistance that I mean, as help of another kind. I mean that help and encouragement which may be derived from a concurrence of persons of similar pursuits; by exciting general interest; by making local history and antiquities popular; by making them better known in their details; by stirring up the spirit and the good will of the many, to favour the labours of the few.

It is in the power of the landed gentry who may join us, to assist, by communicating (of course under necessary restrictions and when properly applied to) any curious information that may be lying on the shelves of their muniment rooms. It is in the power of gentlemen of the profession of the law to assist, by their local knowledge of property, and by the preservation of ancient documents that fall into their hands. It is in the power of the Clergy to render considerable aid; and *they* will, I am sure, permit me to suggest one mode of doing it.

The church is always a building of importance, and very often the only one, in a parish. It is a repository of parish history. Its monuments and memorials, of whatever kind, often very interesting in themselves as works of art, guide us by the inscriptions, the names, dates, and events, which they mention, and still more frequently perhaps by the heraldic emblems which they contain, to the facts and truth of the remote past.

With respect to the ancient heraldry on church windows, and other devices in wood and stone that may be found about the building, these are not generally intelligible, except to persons who have made county genealogy part of their study. When this has been done, it is curious how slight an indication is required to put an antiquary on the right scent. If he has a quick eye and knows

how to use it, a glance round the church will show him what ground he is upon, and what families he is at liberty to connect with the place. High up in the tracery of some window, or far back in some neglected corner, he will spy a bit of coloured glass, half covered with whitewash, turned inside-out or topsy-turvy by some un-archæological glazier, a fragment which nobody perhaps had thought of noticing before; he asks the clerk for a ladder, which when that astonished functionary has produced, your antiquary creeps up, puts on his spectacles, scrapes off the whitewash, detects some faded mark of ancient chivalry, something which tells him, as plainly as if he were reading it in a book, that he is within an old dominion of Seymour, or Hungerford, or Scrope.

Our parish churches are therefore places that require very close examination; but the labour of visiting so many, of copying inscriptions, and of describing architecture,—of doing all this, perhaps, in unfortunate weather, or under pressure of time, is a great tax upon the patience of a single individual; who after all can only have one pair of hands and one pair of eyes. It is, therefore, in the power of the resident clergy, either by themselves, or some one under their direction, to be well acquainted with all the history and contents of their own churches. They are on the spot; know the local history; can easily get drawings and copies of memorials. It would be no very great trouble to put these things down, on rainy days, in a book kept for the purpose, and marked “parochial,—not to be removed or destroyed.” If this had been done years ago, and if every parish chest contained, besides the official registers, some such archæological volume, in which successive incumbents had only entered the several changes and events—(and few enough they often are that would require to be noted); still, if this had been done, or even were now to be done, you may easily conceive how useful and welcome a mass of materials would be ready, whenever the general dealer in literature of this kind should go his round, with the intention of embodying the collections in one systematic history. Nobody but those who have tried it can tell how much trouble it takes to prepare, correctly and properly, the materials for the memoir even of one parish. What then must it be where there are hundreds to be described? And how greatly is that difficulty increased when centuries have passed away; when family after family has died out, when their very names have been lost from the list of living county gentry, and the site of their once hospitable castle or mansion has become a pasture for flocks; leaving only tradition to tell the tale.

Certainly, an imaginative mind may fill up blanks, and supply the want of regular history. Some writer of works of fancy may visit our ancient monuments, strike his magic wand upon them, and conjure up for our delight the forms and sights of ancient days. Imagination may do anything; and to digress for one mo-

ment, whilst the word is on my lips, I cannot help expressing my surprise that it has not done something for Wiltshire. We have, or rather I am ashamed to say we *had*, one of the most singular monuments of remote history that the whole world could exhibit. The Temple that once stood at Avebury was, perhaps unique. It was a most extraordinary structure, connected probably with the earliest inhabitants of our native land. And when any person contrasts in his mind the wonderful transformation that has passed over England; the changes that this little island *now* presents, teeming as it does with civilization and wealth—commanding as it does, the commerce and luxury of the world; I say that is almost impossible, without the help of a strong imagination, to carry oneself back to the days of Avebury. We want some author of *Ivanhoe* to bring those days back before our eyes. Of the destruction of that temple I am ashamed to speak. It was an act of barbarism: a national disgrace.

But in wandering to Avebury we are getting upon a subject and upon times too remote to be enlightened by *historical* researches. No illustrations of that dark period have come down to us, and the topographer is not at liberty to invent them. He must keep to facts, and produce evidence for his statements. I was saying that it was very hard and very weary work, when the enquiry extends over a large district, to recover evidence and materials for history. It is so even with respect to times comparatively modern: for the memory of persons and things soon passes away. With the circumstances of our own neighbourhoods as they now are—with the parishes, the places, the events—we are all of us familiar enough. But it is this very familiarity which blinds us. In a few years, a very few, much fewer than we are apt to think of, all that we now know of local events and persons will have faded into oblivion, unless some one records it. The changes that are daily taking place, and that seem to us to be mere matters of course, following one another as naturally as wave follows wave, amount in the course even of half a century, almost to obliteration—to an effacement almost as complete as that which those waves make upon the sand of the sea-shore. A new order of things soon grows up, and of the former one nothing but fragments can be recovered. Some Aubrey jots down a few passing memoranda of his own times—things which those about him would hardly take notice of, knowing them so well as they do, and supposing that they will always be as well known as they are; but let a couple of hundred years go by, and what *was* common and notorious has grown to be antique and curious.

I have addressed you now at an unpardonable length upon the particular subject of Wiltshire Topography, having been, as it is by this time too late to explain, rather given to pursuits of that kind myself. It is with pleasure that I join this Society, hoping that it may soon number amongst the other rational objects which

it proposes, that of some effort to complete the History of the County. The use that it may be of in this respect, I have endeavoured to describe. It is, in a word, that of effecting, by the coöperation of *many*, a task which you will not easily find *one* person fit to undertake alone. Not that such a task is beyond the strength of one person, if he had life before him, and certainty of health and encouragement. The *undescribed* part of Wiltshire is not so frightfully large. But it needs no oracle to tell you, that many are better than one, when hard work is to be done. One able-bodied man, or a man and a boy, might make your branch railway from Devizes to Melksham; but I think none of us would live to ride upon it. And so a single person may write the history of the hundred-and-fifty or more of parishes that remain to be described in this part of the county. But *some* of us, at all events, would not live to read it. It is a task which requires a number of opportunities and qualifications which are more likely to be found in several persons than in any one. And even if any *one* possessed them, yet time and health and eyesight are perishable things. The very fondness for such studies will itself also sometimes wear off; and if in addition to these infirmities the writer is also liable to be chilled by the indifference of those whom his labours chiefly concern, no wonder that he retires from the task, even if he does not sink under it. Several have attempted large undertakings single-handed, and *have* sunk under them; and that perhaps may explain to us how it comes to pass that so many of our county histories are still incomplete. All this seems to warn us that the best way is, to try what union of industry, and union of accomplishments may do; to collect the scattered elements of strength, and to set several to work instead of one. That is what I believe to be the principle and object of the present Society."

On sitting down, a vote of thanks was moved to the Rev. gentleman by the Recorder of Devizes, which the Chairman pronounced carried by acclamation, and expressed his belief that the general Archæological History of the County, which Mr. Jackson hoped would result from the combined labours of the Society, would be accomplished at no very distant period. He then called on any lady or gentleman who wished to make any remark on Mr. Jackson's address to do so; and no one responding to the call, he requested the Rev. A. FANE to address the meeting, which he did, to the great gratification of the company—illustrating, in the course of his remarks, the manner in which country clergymen might assist in the work Mr. Jackson had suggested, by a short but vivid description of Boyton Church, built by one of the Giffards, whose tomb, with the effigy of the cross-legged knight and the mastiff, afforded a theme for a glowing account of his gallant deeds in the Holy Land, and the unfortunate fate of his nephew, who, being in rebellion with other Barons against his Sovereign, was taken and

beheaded at Gloucester. This was coupled with such a humorous account of the village tradition connected with the effigies, as to make his hearers look with anxiety for the more full and elaborate account of the structure in question, which the Rev. gentleman has promised. In conclusion, the manner was shown in which his own Archæological investigation afforded a clue to the origin of this tradition, which these villagers believed with an almost religious pertinacity; and the way in which such a Society as the Archæological was calculated to sweep away these dim legends, and leave the mind more open for the reception of a higher and holier belief.

Tea was provided in an ante-room for such of the company as required this refreshment, and at ten o'clock thanks were given to the Chairman, and the company separated.

ON THE ORNITHOLOGY OF WILTS.

By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, Local Secretary.

If Wiltshire is preëminent among other counties for its Archæological Remains (as it undoubtedly is), presenting to the antiquary such numerous and highly interesting relics of by-gone ages, so I think it cannot be disputed that it offers to the natural historian no less an ample field for his researches, to whatever branch of Natural History he may devote his attention.

Now it is an undisputed fact in Zoology—as I may say, in Natural History generally—that those districts afford the greatest variety of species which comprise the greatest variety of scenery; for as some kinds of creatures prefer an open plain, others a sequestered valley, as some delight in the recesses of deep woods, others court the margin of streams, and all these are usually to be found in their own peculiar locality; the Zoologist in search of particular species will devote his attention to the country suited to the habits of the animal of which he is in search; thus to confine myself to Ornithology (to which I am now anxious more particularly to direct your attention) and to take an example which must be familiar to everyone, who would think of beating a thick wood for snipe; or of wading through a marsh for partridges? It is the same with every species of bird, as well as with all quadrupeds, reptiles, insects and other inferior tribes in the animal kingdom. The Almighty Creator has peopled with the living creatures which He has made, no less the wild dreary plain, than the sunny smiling valley, no less the bleak open down, than the sheltered sequestered nook. I myself have found specimens of animal life far above vegetation amongst the eternal snows of the Swiss Alps, 9000 feet

above the sea, and on the immense deserts of rock and snow, composing the Norwegian "fjelds." Even more than this, that indefatigable naturalist, De Saussure, who first surmounted the avalanches and glaciers, which presented, till then, an impassable barrier to the ascent of Mont Blanc, discovered on the very top of that glorious mountain several minute insects, revelling in the cold and rarified air of that exalted spot, upwards of 15,000 feet above the sea. Now if there are living creatures to be found in every kind of country, in remote, inhospitable, and almost inaccessible rocks and snows, as well as in more genial and milder regions, and if each creature, of whatever class and however minute, is still most wonderfully formed and fitted for the particular locality assigned to it, we may assert again, without fear of contradiction, that the district which comprises the greatest variety of scenery, will also be found to afford the greatest variety of species. I have been induced to digress a little on this point, because I would clearly show that an opinion which I have heard frequently expressed with regard to this county is not tenable, viz., that whereas the greater part of it is composed of bleak open downs, therefore it is impossible there should be a good field of research for the naturalist. Now I contend that Wiltshire is especially rich in Ornithological productions; and for the same reason I doubt not in the productions of other branches of Zoology, because of that great diversity of scenery, which manifestly belongs to it. It is scarcely necessary for me standing in the very midst of the county, to call attention to this fact. We have, it is true, our broad expanding downs: (and what native of Wiltshire does not glory in them?) but we have at the same time our richly-timbered enclosed vales: if we have hill we have also dale; if we have open plains we have also large woods and thick forests. From this very variety, then, of scenery, we should expect to find a variety of species of birds, and such is certainly the result of our inquiries. Taking into consideration that this is an inland district, and therefore cannot be expected to abound in birds whose habitat is the sea and sea-shore, I maintain that Wiltshire yields to no other in the number and variety of the species of birds to be found there, and I now proceed to prove this more in detail.

Of the five orders into which birds are commonly divided, three compose that large class called the "Land Birds," and two the "Water Birds." Now the work which is at this present day almost universally accepted by Ornithologists as their manual and book of reference (I mean Yarrell's *British Birds*,) contains in the last edition, published and revised up to 1845, a list of 171 land birds. This list contains the names not only of every bird which inhabits this country throughout the year, or which being migratory is a periodical sojourner here during the summer or winter, or an occasional visitant, passing us on its way to northern or southern latitudes, but also of every bird which has ever been seen in this country. If an accidental straggler from Africa or America

happening to fall in with a storm of wind should be hurried out of its course, and carried to our shores, that one single occurrence suffices at the present day to place its name on our British list. I remark not now on the benefit or disadvantage to science of such a method; I only state that this is the method adopted by our British Ornithologists, and that by this means three or four new species are annually added to our list. And yet notwithstanding this modern method of swelling the list of British birds, and that with such additions to it from year to year, the last edition of our chief Ornithological work contains but 171 land birds, I have been enabled without difficulty and somewhat hurriedly to verify the existence of above 100 species in this county: doubtless by more extended inquiry this Wiltshire list might be still very much enlarged; but the fact of above 100 land birds being known to exist in the county is quite enough to prove the object of this paper—that Wiltshire presents a very good field for Ornithology.

Of the two orders composing the other class of birds, I mean the “water birds,” it cannot be expected, as I before said, that this, as an inland district, should present a very large supply. Still even of these, there are some families (as the Plovers) which affect our open downs to a great degree, and there are others of essentially sea birds (as the Gulls and Terns) which are very frequent visitors. Besides this we have an occasional visit from many other varieties of water birds continually occurring; so that, again, the diligent Ornithologist, though he confine his observations to his own county, will not unfrequently meet with specimens of birds whose more peculiar domain is the sea and the sea shore.

Another and a strong proof of the favourable retreat afforded by this district of England to certain species of birds, and one which by no means must be omitted in speaking of its Ornithology is, that for a great number of years our downs were the resort of that glorious bird, the Great Bustard, and though of late years it has most unhappily become extinct in Great Britain, in consequence of the draining, enclosing, and cultivating of our waste lands; yet the downs of Wilts deserve honourable mention as one of its last strongholds.

Now with all these facts before us, it is hardly necessary for me to remark again, that Wiltshire *does* offer a very large field to the inquiring Ornithologist. In great measure, too, it is an open and an untrodden field; for though in speaking of its Ornithology, one may not be silent of him, who, at the close of the last century, in an adjoining shire, was the great promoter and scientific observer of Natural History and Antiquities, and whose inquiries extended into Wiltshire; (I mean Gilbert White, the author of the charming Natural History of Selborne :) and though here we may recollect with pleasure that the zealous naturalist and talented author of the Ornithological dictionary published in the early part of the present century—Col. Montagu—was a native as well as an

inhabitant of Wiltshire ; yet since their time, in the rapid strides made of late in every branch of Natural History, and in none more than in the one of which I am speaking, partly owing to the exertions of these industrious and accurate observers, there have been but few in this county who have given much attention to this branch of science.

If, then, the county abounds in Ornithological riches, and the field of research for these riches has been of late but little trodden, I would earnestly hope that the Inauguration of this Society may prove the beginning of better things, and stir up some amongst us to more diligent inquiry. I am convinced that Ornithology is a most fascinating and interesting study, carrying its votaries along the most pleasant paths, and adding tenfold interest to every walk. The unobservant passer-by may think that all birds are alike, except in size and colour ; the casual observer may imagine that in this pursuit there can be little to learn ; but the truth is, that in all pursuits of this kind, and certainly not the least so, in the one before us, the farther he advances, the more he sees to admire, the more he sees how little he knows. Let him examine the plumage of a bird, let him take a single feather, and see its wonderful growth, its mysterious colouring, its perfect adaptation to the end for which it was made ; what an admirable defence against cold and heat, how light and buoyant ! Let him examine the different methods of nidification adopted by the different species, how every species adopts a method peculiar to itself, yet one which is exactly followed by all the members comprising that species. What consummate skill and ingenuity are displayed in the construction of their nests ; how beautiful and curious and varied are their eggs ! Or to take a hurried glance at the five great orders or divisions, into which birds are commonly divided. Is the first order composed of those birds which live by prey ? Mark how powerful and compact their bodies, how strong and hooked their bill, how muscular their limbs, how curved their claws, how keen their vision, how rapid their flight ! Is the second division that extensive one, comprising all the smaller birds which perch ? See how their anatomical construction is in every point adapted to their habits ; hard bills to the seed-eating, soft bills to the insect-eating tribes : how their feet are adapted to perching and grasping. Does the third order consist of ground birds ? Mark the shortness of the wing, for they need not extensive flight ; their deficiency in the faculty of grasping with their feet, for they rarely perch ; but see their swiftness and endurance in running, their strong powerful muscles, their short toes. Does the fourth order comprise the waders ? Mark the length of leg and bill, which usually characterizes this order, and is so adapted to their habits. And is the fifth order that which embraces all the swimmers ? See the structure of their feet, the shape of their bodies, and how well they are formed for swimming and diving !

These and a thousand other such things, unnoticed by many, but discovered at every turn by the student in Ornithology, point out how perfect are the works of God, how varied and beautiful, how suited to their several positions are the creatures of His hand. The contemplation of them not only fills the heart with pleasure, but lifts it up in praise and adoration to the great and bountiful Creator, whose least work so far surpasses the greatest triumph of the most scientific men.

In concluding this paper, I may perhaps be allowed to express a hope, that the Inauguration of this and other kindred Associations may be the dawn of a happier era of kindness towards the whole animal creation; that the system of wanton persecution of God's creatures, hitherto unhappily so much practised in this country, and especially among the uneducated classes, may now at length receive a timely check from the remonstrances of those who compose this Society. The persecution of which I complain is in many cases prompted by ignorance of the true habits of the animal persecuted; in more cases by superstitious fears, in most, by a sheer love of cruelty; but I trust that this Society, as it advances, will kindle in its members so true an appreciation of the whole animal creation, that it may be a means of putting an effectual check to this barbarity, as well as of dispelling the many erroneous and absurd fictions respecting the furred and feathered tribes, now, alas for their safety, so generally rife.

ADDRESS BY JOHN BRITTON,

For the Inaugural Meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, October 12th, 1853.

It is usually thought and asserted, that in *old age* all the physical and mental powers of man become torpid and insensible. Whatever may be the case in other instances, I can venture to assert that in my 83rd year, my nervous and bodily system are as susceptible of pain, whilst my mental sensibilities are as acute, as they were in days of youth. Hence all the beauties of nature—the countless wonders of the world—the finer works of art—the numerous but better productions of literary talent, are sources of never-tiring enjoyment; whilst the company and confidential intercourse with men of congenial minds and pursuits, continue to excite the tripartite pleasures of “imagination,” of “memory,” and of “friendship.” Hence time never seems to flag—days are too short for the duties and gratifications which every succeeding morning presents—and

ennui is unknown in my personal vocabulary. I venture to say thus much of self, retrospectively, as a prelude to what I have to remark on the origin, prospects, and probable results of the Society we are now met to inaugurate.

Wiltshire is a fine, a remarkable, a truly interesting county. Its geographical, geological, and other branches of *Natural History* abound with matter and materials calculated to exercise and reward the lovers of those branches of science. Its Topography and Antiquities are replete with objects of moment, and therefore cannot fail to furnish endless food for the mental appetite. In *Celtic Antiquities* there is not a district of our island—or even in the world—which contains such an amount of the tangible records of the history and customs of the aboriginal and primæval inhabitants. Its castrametations and other earthworks are numerous, various, and remarkable; whilst the evidences of *Roman population*, with the customs of those invaders, are apparent in the military roads, castra, and stations of the county.

Of *Architectural Antiquities*, Wiltshire presents many important and interesting specimens; in the unique and beautiful Cathedral Church of Salisbury, in the fine fragment of Malmesbury Abbey Church, and in several parish churches. Though it cannot boast much of castellated architecture, we find some remains at Ludgershall and Wardour, and also in the lofty keep mounds at Marlborough and at Devizes.

In ancient *Domestic Architecture*, we recognize interesting and curious specimens in Lacock Abbey, Bradenstoke Priory, Longford Castle, Longleat, Wilton House, Charlton Park, Littlecote, South Wraxhall, Great Chaldfield, and Kingston House at Bradford.

It is true that John Aubrey, Bishop Tanner, Thomas Gore of Alderton, Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Thomas Davies, and a few others, had made collections, and produced certain volumes on the county, generally; whilst the Rev. Mr. Cooke, Dr. Stukeley, Dr. Wm. Smith, Twining, Kennedy, Price, Richardson, Wood, &c., had written and published treatises on particular objects and places. Mr. Wyndham of Salisbury translated the Domesday survey, in the preface to which he strongly urged the nobility and gentry of the county to assist in, and promote a Topographical History. His appeal and advocacy were unheeded, and when I first visited Salisbury, in 1796, he received me with much courtesy and kindness. It should be borne in mind that he had previously manifested both partiality and qualifications for Archæology and Local History, by two volumes, on South Wales, and on the Isle of Wight. The advice and patronage of such a gentleman were of importance, and I profited by them for the first year of my topographical novitiate; but on a subsequent visit to Salisbury, having met with some officers stationed there with the Wiltshire Militia, who invited me to join them occasionally, at the mess-dinners, I was induced, at their instigation to perform in a farce with Mr. Stratford's theatrical

company then in the city. I made my appearance on the stage, but was thenceforward estranged from Mr. Wyndham. It was some time before I was made conscious of the offence, and longer before I was favoured with his renewed correspondence and advice.

In the "Beauties of Wiltshire" I have related the history of that publication, which led to a general connection and intercourse with the county. That work gave origin to the "Architectural Antiquities," "The Cathedral Antiquities," and lastly, though not the least in my estimation, the "Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society." This association, I do most ardently hope, may prosper, progressively advancing in popularity and usefulness, and thereby becoming an honour to the county, and also to its founders and patrons.

In the Auto-biography which I am now writing and printing, will be found other notices of this Society, and of my personal connection with many public persons, and of distinguished places in the county of my birth.

In July 1849, I printed copies of the following address to be circulated at the congress of the "Archæological Institute" at Salisbury, and now repeat it to show what was then said and done, though ineffectually, towards establishing a Society similar to that which we this day meet to inaugurate:—

"The British Association for the Advancement of Science has long been, and continues to be, not only popular, but eminently interesting and useful in its working and results. Archæological Societies have followed in its wake, and imitated some of its principles and regulations; and they have given a new impulse and direction to that department of Topography which relates to local antiquities. It is only eight years since the British Archæological Association commenced its ambulatory course, by visiting the metropolitan city of Canterbury, where by exploring, lecturing, and conversing on the antiquities of the place and its vicinity, as well as by publishing subsequent accounts, it produced a powerful effect on many old inhabitants of the city, and on several old and young antiquaries, in the British metropolis, and different parts of the country. Other Societies, in imitation of the parent, have since been established; and though principally limited to a single county, some of them have enrolled numerous members, realised large subscriptions, and published several useful and valuable works.

"Following such examples, and profiting by experience, it is thought advisable to convert the Wiltshire Topographical Society, into a *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Institute*, with the hope of rendering it more popular, and consequently more useful than the former had been.

"The history of the Wiltshire Topographical Society and the nature of its publications, shew that there are few persons, either duly qualified or willing to write a comprehensive history of a

county, of a hundred, or even a parish; whilst the experience of the Societies above referred to proves that there are many persons who are at once capable and ready to prepare short essays on the history, the architecture, and the characteristics of an ancient castle, a mansion, a monastery, a church, or some other single subject, and thereby contribute essential matter towards a County History.

"The counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Kent, Northampton, Hertford, Northumberland, York, Sussex, and Norfolk, as well as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, already possess their respective Archæological and Architectural Societies; and when the many remarkable and important objects of antiquity which belong to Wiltshire are considered, it must at once be acknowledged that the Historian, the Topographer, and the Archæologist will find within its limits ample subjects for study and for elucidation."

The Congress of the Archæological Institute at Salisbury, as above stated, constituted a memorable epoch, not only for the city, but for the county; and exhibited to the inhabitants of both, the spirit, the zeal, the varied knowledge which the members possess, and have successively displayed, in Canterbury, Winchester, York, Norwich, Gloucester, Bristol, and Lincoln. The results of their visits to those interesting cities, have been partially exhibited to the world by the publications they have produced; but the seeds sown in the minds of many who attended their meetings, cannot yet be known, though they must germinate, and eventually produce abundant crops. Had such a Society met in Salisbury at the end of the last century, it would have experienced a cordial and cheering reception from the antiquaries of that city, and others in the county; and the Topographer and Archæologist of the present age would have seen very different works on "Ancient Wiltshire," "South Wiltshire," "Beauties of Wiltshire," or on "Salisbury Cathedral," than the volumes which have been published with those titles.

To this appeal there were not replies enough to justify a public meeting; and until the commencement of 1853, nothing more was done on the subject. Having amassed a large collection of books, manuscripts, drawings, sketches, models, &c., relating to Wiltshire, I printed a catalogue of the whole, and distributed a few copies amongst my friends in the county. Mr. Scrope and Mr. Cunnington immediately saw and felt the desirableness of securing such a mass of Topographical and Archæological materials within the area of the shire to which they referred. The latter, in the true spirit and zeal of his revered and amiable grandfather, to whom the county and Archæology are essentially indebted for the contents of the two splendid volumes on "Ancient Wiltshire," now before the public, after some entreaty amongst his friends at Devizes, formed a committee in that town, appealed to several gentlemen in the county, and raised a subscription to purchase my collection. One hundred and fifty pounds have been raised and paid to me, the whole

of my Wiltshire collection so purchased, has been transmitted to its new home at Devizes, near the centre of the county, the Mayor and Corporation have kindly and judiciously given it safe and respectable shelter, and the large and influential assembly, which met there on the 12th instant to inaugurate the Society, cannot fail to gladden my heart, and render the event, the time, the place, and the flattering expressions used, the most memorable in the life of their old friend and well-wisher.

Some thirty years ago, I had correspondence with Sir Richard Colt Hoare, about forming a Wiltshire Topographical Museum and Library in the county; I offered to present my collection, if he would do the same. He, however, declined, as he intended to preserve them in his own mansion. Family considerations have restrained me from giving the whole of the materials and objects I had amassed relating to my native county; but as a Society is now formed, and has "a local habitation and a name," and as it has paid me the sum above specified, for the articles I had enumerated in the printed catalogue above mentioned, it is my intention to present additional models, busts, drawings, books and manuscripts to the value of fifty pounds, and trust that this example will be followed by other gentlemen, and even ladies, before the anniversary meeting of next year.

QUERIES

RELATING TO

The Archaeology and Natural History of Wilts.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

1. What was its ancient name and supposed derivation?
2. Are there any ancient or modern accounts of it; by whom written; whether in MS. or in print?
3. What historical events have occurred?
4. What circumstances worthy of note have taken place within the memory of man?
5. Are there any letters, papers, or other documents of interest in possession of any of the resident individuals, or supposed to exist elsewhere?

6. Are there any remarkable pictures in the possession of individuals, tending to illustrate its biography, history, antiquities, &c.?
 7. Have any celebrated characters been born in it, or connected themselves with its history?
 8. What manors are there in it; and who are the lords?
 9. Is any part tithe free; are there any peculiar manorial rights, customs, privileges, tenures, or courts of judicature?
 10. What is the date of the earliest entry in the parish registers?
 11. Are there any entries calculated to afford interesting information on the ancient customs, habits, &c., of the parish?
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ANCIENT BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

1. Name the most ancient buildings, with their dates, peculiarities of structure, forms, &c.
2. Have any been injured or destroyed within the memory of man?
3. Are any remarkable circumstances connected with their history?
4. Are there any crosses, market or wayside, or monuments of antiquity; add the present state, traditional particulars, &c., connected with each?
5. Are there any heraldic sculptures, dates, or inscriptions, either in or attached to particular houses, or insulated?
6. Are any ancient carved oak chests, or other articles of furniture existing in the parish?
7. Are there any barrows? Have they been opened and what discovered?
8. Are there any rocks or stones which are objects either of tradition, or popular superstition, and what name do they bear?
9. Are they adherent to the soil, or placed there by the hand of man? How arranged?

10. Of what nature (geologically considered) are they?
 11. Is there any camp, and by what name known?
 12. Are there any ancient roads or track-ways, boundaries, dykes, &c.; and what are their direction and name?
 13. Have any coins, glass vessels, tessellated pavements, seals, stone or metal hatchets, pottery, bone pins, rings, beads, collars, arrow heads of bone or flint, bronze and iron articles, spears, swords, or other weapons been discovered; where, and under what circumstances, and by whom possessed?
 14. Is there a site of a British village?
 15. Are there any traces other than the above mentioned, of supposed Celtic, Roman, Saxon, or Danish occupation?
 16. Are there any trees of superstitious or traditional interest?
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TRADITIONS, CUSTOMS, &c.

1. Are there any traditions referring to historical or local events?
 2. Are there any customs, festivities, &c., occurring on certain days in the year, such as wakes, perambulations, &c.?
 3. Are there any fairs of ancient date existing, or any discontinued?
 4. Are any superstitious practices still observed?
 5. Are any peculiar customs observed at funerals?
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IDIOM, DIALECT, &c.

1. Are any words or phrases peculiar to the people of the district?
2. Any proverbs?
3. What is the characteristic of the common dialect?

THE CHURCH.

1. Of what form is the church ; about what period built, and in what style ? Is the founder of any part known ?
2. Of what materials ; and whence procured ?
3. Are there any arms, inscriptions and dates coeval with its structure, or with any part ?
4. Are there any low side windows in the chancel ?
5. Are there any monuments, inscriptions, or other antiquities, in the church worthy of notice ?
6. Any remains of wood or stone screen work ?
7. Is there any ancient stained glass ? What are the subjects, inscriptions, &c. ?
8. Are there any brasses ?
9. What number of bells, with their date and inscriptions ?
10. Is there any church library ? When formed ?
11. To whom is the church dedicated ?
12. Is the communion plate ancient ; and does it bear any inscription, date, and armorial bearings ?
13. Are there any ancient embroidered hangings or altar coverings ?
14. Is there any early churchwarden's account book ? What is the date of first entry ? Does it contain early inventories of church goods, copies of injunctions, &c.

CHURCHYARD.

1. Is there any covered gate ?
2. Any churchyard cross ?
3. Are there any curious monuments, or epitaphs and dates ?
4. Is there any remarkable tree ; and any tradition connected with it ?
5. Has anything worthy of observation occurred in opening old graves ?

6. Have any coins, ancient coffins, weapons, or other antiquities been discovered in making graves?
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QUESTIONS ON ORNITHOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY, &c.

1. Has any rare bird appeared in your neighbourhood, whose occurrence has not been recorded?
If so, at what date, (as near as possible) was it seen?
During what kind of weather, and from what quarter was the wind blowing at the time?
In what locality; and under what circumstances was it observed?
Was it captured? If so, with what particulars of time and place?
Did the wing and tail feathers and general plumage bear marks of the bird having lived in confinement? Was the bird in mature or immature plumage; and was the sex ascertained?
2. Has any remarkable nest been observed?
If so, in what position, and of what size was it?
Of what materials, externally and internally, was it constructed?
What was the date of its discovery?
Did it contain eggs? If so, what was their number, shape, size and colour?
Did it contain young birds? If so, what was the date of their hatching and leaving the nest?
3. Are the commoner birds in your neighbourhood designated by any peculiar provincial names?
4. Are there any superstitious notions prevalent amongst the peasantry, with regard to the fortune or misfortune portended by the appearance of certain birds?
5. Has any unusual occurrence of our migratory birds come under your notice, either as making a very early appearance, or prolonging their stay to a very late day?

6. Have you remarked any peculiarity in the plumage, nidification, song, or general habits of any of our British birds in a wild state?
7. Can you record any remarkable instances of instinct as displayed by the feathered race?
8. Does any Heronry exist in your neighbourhood? If so, how long has it been there? Whence are the Herons supposed to have come in the first instance; what number of nests does it now contain? On what kind of trees; and in what locality is it placed?
9. Does any single nest (or more) as a detachment from a neighbouring Heronry occur? If so, how long has it existed? Is it still occupied; and of what Heronry is it an offshoot?
10. Are there any records or traditions of an extinct Heronry in your neighbourhood? If so, in what locality? Of what size? When did it flourish? How long since it was last colonized? Whither did the Herons migrate? Was it wantonly destroyed? or what were the circumstances of its decay?
11. Can you glean any particulars of the now extinct Bustard, from old inhabitants of the Plain, shepherds, labourers, farmers, and others, who have been eye-witnesses of the bird in a wild state?

N.B.—The most trivial information on this point (if well authenticated) is very valuable, as in a few years, no one who has seen the bird wild in this county can exist.

12. Has any rare insect come under your notice? If so, at what date; and at what hour of the day or night was it seen?

Was it in the air, on the ground, or on what species of tree, shrub, or plant?

Was more than one specimen of the same species observed?

Was it seen in the 'larva' or caterpillar state? In the 'pupa' or chrysalis? Or the 'image' a perfect insect form?

Have you observed any peculiarity in the instinct, feeding, metamorphosis, reproduction, or habits of the insect world?

13. Can you state anything of interest with reference to the remaining branches of the animal kingdom; as fishes, reptiles, worms, zoophytes, molluscs, &c.; their nature, peculiarities, food, retreats, general or individual habits, &c.?
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GEOLOGY.

1. Have any remains of shells or other organic bodies been found in the Sarsen Stones?
2. What remains of mammalia have been found in the superficial drift of Wiltshire?
3. What is the extent of the lower green sand in this county?
4. Does it occur in the Vale of Wardour?
5. Do beds similar to those at Seend (described in the Journal of the Geological Society, vol. VI.) occur in any other parts of the county? If so, what are their physical characters, and what fossils have been found in them?

N.B.—As these beds are at the present time attracting the attention of some of the principal Geologists of this country, it will be very desirable if any information can be given on the subject, and as early as possible.

6. Have any meteoric stones or aërolites fallen in Wiltshire, and what particulars are known respecting them?
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THE MUSEUM.

The temporary Museum, collected upon a short notice, and arranged under circumstances which prove the zeal and assiduity of the gentlemen to whose care this very important portion of the day's entertainment was consigned, attracted much attention, and was highly creditable to the readiness with which its contents were contributed for exhibition by various parties whose deep interest in the Archaeological Society has been thus pledged; exceeded only

by the liberality of those who have patronized the undertaking from its commencement, by actually presenting many articles of value, and of special reference to the antiquities of Wiltshire.

The fossil productions of the county were represented by exquisite specimens from the rich cabinet of our respected townsman, Mr. Cunnington, to whose ability and untiring effort the Society owes a debt of deepest obligation, and who, like his worthy ancestor, rejoices in the success of services for which his modest worth will scarcely endure to receive its due meed of praise. The exhibition also of Roman and Saxon remains was unusually fine, and the several private collections of the neighbourhood—so far as their contents have come under our personal observation—were made to contribute whatever could add to the extent and interest of the Museum, with a liberal readiness most gratifying to the Committee, and encouraging the confident hope that the Archæological Society will not fail for want of support. Very numerous and interesting were the spoils of barrows, and other carefully hoarded memorials of early days, placed in juxta-position on this occasion. Roman pottery and coins in large number—Anglo-Saxon fibulæ, and instruments in great variety—conventual and ecclesiastical seals, (presented to the Society by the Reverend John Ward, Rector of Wath, Yorkshire)—ancient documents of considerable importance—warlike weapons of early date—urns of beautiful form, and fragments of British pottery;—in short, ample materials for a philosophic comparison of all that was with all that now is, were supplied to a contemplative mind in passing from case to case through this pleasing exhibition. Small in extent and hastily collected together, still it was of no common character either as regarded the value of the articles themselves, or the care with which they had been preserved. By their ascertained existence within a few miles of the proposed Museum, a pledge seemed to be afforded that, as years pass on, and their possessors drop off, Wiltshire may not be deprived of these memorials of her ancient inhabitants; but that the Archæological Society may afford a safe repository for many a trifle, little valued till its worth becomes apparent when filling an appropriate place in the cabinets of such an Institution as this.

A List of Articles Exhibited

IN THE

TEMPORARY MUSEUM AT THE TOWN-HALL, DEVIZES,

October 12th, 1853.

Those marked with an Asterisk have been presented to the Society.

BY G. POULETT SCROPE, ESQ., *Castle Combe*.—Head in Terra Cotta. Roman Lamps in Terra Cotta, found within tombs opened at Cumæ, in 1821. Unguentaria or Lachrymatories in glass, from Cumæ. Portion of the Decorated Plaster of a room in a Roman Villa, from Cumæ, near Naples. Roman Circular Mirror. Obsidian, or Volcanic Glass of Peru, used for knives, arrow-heads, &c. Fossil Fish, from Monte Bolca, in Northern Italy. Schist, from the Pic-du-Midi, in the Pyrenees. Pebble, exemplifying the appearance and character of a fault in stratification, from the Pyrenees. Portion of the Aërolite which fell June 15th, 1821, at the village of Croz-du-Libonnez, Commune d' Antraigues, Dept. Ardeche, weighing 220lbs French. MS. Copy of the Castle Combe Cartulary, chiefly in the handwriting of William of Worcester, circa 1460. MS. Copy of Knight's Fees of the Barony of Castle Combe, in the name of Richard Scrope, Esq., with Seal of Edward Sixth.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL OLIVIER, *Potterne*.—*102 Specimens of Fossils, from the Upper Green Sand of Potterne, &c. *Impression of an ancient seal, found at Potterne. *Sword, ploughed up in Potterne field, in 1836. *Ancient Ring, found at Potterne, in 1800. *Small object of Bronze, from under the foundation of a house pulled down in Potterne street.

By REV. W. C. LUKIS, *Great Bedwyn*.—*Ancient Pax, found at East Grafton. *Large number of Engravings, Lithographs, Drawings, &c., (many of which are by the donor.) *Eight Rubbings, from Monumental Brasses, viz.:—Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, 1399, in Westminster Abbey. Robert de Waldesby, Archbishop of York, in Westminster Abbey, 1397. John Estney, Abbot, from ditto. Sir Wm. Calthorpe, 1420, Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk. Robert Baynard, Esq. and Wife, 1501, Lacock, Wilts. Nicholas Aumberdene, c. 1350, Taplow, Bucks. Thomas Chichele, 1400, Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire. John Brown and Wife, All Saints', Stamford, 1480.

By REV. J. E. JACKSON, *Leigh Delamere*.—Painting of Farleigh Castle, when entire, 1645. Old Manor House at Norton, near Malmesbury. Leigh Delamere Old Church, taken down in 1846. *Silver Coin, &c.

By MR. CUNNINGTON, *Devizes*.—Roman Urn, found at Rushall, (restored.) Silver Model of a Romano-British Urn, from Stonehenge. *Ancient British Sepulchral Urn, found at Beckhampton. *Fragments of ditto, found at ditto. *Bellarmine, or Long Beard, found at Devizes Castle. Mazer, in Maple wood, with silver rim and foot:—legend round the rim—

“Thy blessing O Lord, grante mee and mine,
Thatt in life and death, Wee maye be thine.”

Septarium, from the Oxford clay, Trowbridge, (diameter about three feet.) Fossil Jaw of Crocodile, from the Oxford clay, Chippenham. Ammonites Lewesiensis, chalk marl, near Calne. Ditto Calcareous grit, Seend. Ammonites Giganteus, Portland Oolite, Tisbury. Ammonites rostratus, Upper Green sand, Devizes, (large specimen.) Ditto, Upper Green sand, Devizes. Ammonites rusticus, chalk, Roundway. Ammonites biplex, Kimmeridge clay, Potterne, (very large specimen.) Ammonites perarmatus, Calcareous grit, Seend, (two specimens.) Ditto, Portland Oolite, Swindon, mouth perfect.) Ammonites Gualteri, Oxford clay, Trowbridge. Ammonites Königi, Oxford clay, Chippenham, (large specimen.) Ammonites rostratus, (mouth perfect.) Humerus of Saurian,

Kimmeridge clay, Wootton Bassett. Vertebra of Saurian, Kimmeridge clay, Wootton Bassett. Ditto, Foxhangers, near Devizes. *Nautilus elegans*, chalk marl, near Calne, (two specimens.) Iron Pyrites, Baydon, Wilts. *Turrilites tuberculatus*, chalk marl, near Calne. *Inoceramus involutus*, chalk flint, Baydon. Ditto, Boyton. Glass Case containing 108 specimens of Fossil Sponges from the Upper Green sand, and 380 from the chalk flint of Wiltshire. *Belemnoteuthis Antiquus*, Oxford clay, Chippenham. Fossil Tooth of *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, Bulford. Ditto, Bradford, (four specimens.) Case containing 55 specimens of *Ventriculites*, from the chalk flint of Wiltshire. Case containing 17 specimens of *Choanites Königi*, (a species of Sponge.) Two Drawings, shewing enlarged exterior view and sections of ditto, with spiral vessel. Case containing 22 specimens of Fossils, from the Oxford clay, Chippenham. Case containing 108 specimens of Fossil Terebratulæ, from the Upper Green sand of Wiltshire.—Volume, published by the Palæontographical Society, in which some of these specimens are engraved. Drawing of Stonehenge, by Cattermole. Ditto, Devizes Market Cross, &c., by Bartlett. Minute Photograph of Stonehenge. View of Stourhead Gardens, Wilts. Engraving of St. James's Church, Devizes, by Pye, (artist's proof.) North East View of St. John's Church, Devizes, drawn and engraved by James Waylen, Esq. St. John's Church, Devizes, East View, original drawing, by John Britton, Esq., 1805. Engraving from the above, by J. C. Smith, for Britton's "Beauties of Wiltshire." Bronze Celt, from Abury. Model of an Ancient British Necklace, found at Upton, Wilts, by the late Mr. Cunnington, of Heytesbury. Asbestos Cloth, found in a barrow at Upton, Wilts, by the late Mr. Cunnington, of Heytesbury. British Stone Celt, from Manningford. Weapon, formed of Jade, from the South Sea Islands. Two large Flint Spear Heads, from North America. One fine Stone Celt, from North America. Three small Arrow Heads, one large ditto. Plaster cast of Stonehenge. Medallion of Ray. Ditto (brass,) found at Wardour.

By JOHN BRITTON, Esq., F.S.A., *Burton Street, London*.—*Bust of himself, modelled by Scouler. Portrait of Robert Elliot,

of Chippenham, painted by Provis. Views of two Cromlechs in Cornwall. British Urn, from near Silbury Hill. Three Views of Salisbury Cathedral. Models of North Porch, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. Chapter House, Salisbury. Fonts in Winchester Cathedral, and Wrington Church. Bronze Celts, from Ireland, &c.,

BY THE REV. A. FANE, *Warminster*.—*Twenty-six specimens of Wiltshire Ventriculites and Sponges, from Boyton.

BY THE REV. A. C. SMITH, *Yatesbury*.—*Two Roman Sepulchral Urns, (one containing human bones,) found near Bromham.

BY THE REV. J. WILKINSON, *Broughton Gifford*.—*Model of a Skew Bridge, at Broughton Gifford. British and Roman Coins.

BY THE REV. G. STALLARD, *Marlborough*.—*Engravings, Mace of the Corporation, and View of St. Mary's Church, Marlborough; five Wiltshire Fonts; Cromlech at Clatford, &c.

BY MR. A. STRATTON, *Rushall*.—*A large collection of Bronze, and other Roman Antiquities. Fibulæ, Rude Quern, Stone Celts, Anglo-Saxon Weapons, Implements, &c., in iron and bronze.

BY MR. G. FALKNER, *Devizes*.—*Five Rubbings from Monumental Brasses.—Sir Edward Baynton and Family, 1578, Bromham, Wilts. Elizabeth St. Amand, c. 1490, Bromham, Wilts. John Baynton, Esq., 1516, Bromham, Wilts. William Chaucey and Wife, 1524, Charlton, Wilts. John Kent, Esq. and Wife, 1630, St. John, Devizes, Wilts. Rubbing from a Carving on the wall in Bromham Church.

BY W. TINKER, ESQ., *Conock*.—*Small Iron Spear Head, found near Ellbarrow. *An Instrument for working wax on Tablets, from Ellbarrow. *Rude Iron Weapon, (supposed to have been used at the time of Monmouth's rebellion) found in a house at Imber, after a fire. *Bronze Fibula.

BY MR. W. P. HAYWARD, *Wilsford*.—Ancient British Arrow Heads, (four specimens.) Celts, (supposed British, three specimens.) *Pair of Querns, found on the Down, near Wilsford. Sling Stones, (four specimens.) Bronze Ring. Small Iron Spear Heads, (three specimens.) Long Iron Spear Head, from Rushall Down. Long Bronze ditto, from Wilsford Down, (in fine preservation.) Card of 14 Articles,—Five Fibulæ. Bronze Key. Two Bone Pins.

Small Silver Medallion. Twisted Ring. Two Armlets. Fragment of ditto. Small object of Bronze. Horse Shoe, and six Implements of Iron, probably of the Anglo-Saxon period. Eagle's Head of Bronze, and Bone Pin. Fragments of an Ancient Earthen Strainer. A large Collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, of Roman and other periods. Rude British Urn. Case of Egyptian Antiquities. Four American Arrow Heads, of Flint.

BY G. E. SLOPER, ESQ., *Devizes*.—Eleven Wiltshire Tradesmen's Tokens.

BY MR. G. E. SLOPER, JUN., *Devizes*.—Five Cases of Coleopterous Insects. Three ditto Lepidopterous ditto.

BY MR. FALKNER, *Devizes*.—Specimens of the Stones of Stonehenge. Bones, found in the area of Stonehenge. Shells from the centre of Silbury Hill. Four specimens of Druid Sandstone, or Sarsen Stone, from Abury. Ground Plan of the Druidical Temple at Abury, (drawing.) *Ditto ditto in Plaster. Two Drawings of large stones, at Abury. Two Views of Stonehenge. Bones, from the excavation at Silbury Hill. Ground Plan and Sections of Silbury Hill, (two sheets.) Slice from the excavation at Silbury Hill, showing the natural ground, and the artificial portion of the hill. Compressed Turf and Moss, from the centre of Silbury Hill. Globular and Pear-shaped Flints, from Tan Hill. Four Plates of Forameniferous Shells of the chalk flint, with a description by D'Orbigny. Part of a Leaden Coffin, found at Roundway, Wilts, (supposed to be a Roman interment,) also some of the substance found lying on the floor of it. *Roman Coins, found on Salisbury Plain. Sixteen Numbers of the *Archæological Journal*, and Evelyn's *Sylva*. Concrete, from the base of one of the stones at Stonehenge. A Case, containing a large number of Fossils from the chalk, chiefly Foramenifera, Terebratulæ, and Spicules of Sponge. Another Case, containing numerous minute Corallines. A small Case, containing numerous minute Corallines. Another Case of Corallines and Terebratulæ. Five smaller Cases. Fossil Jaw of a Fish from the chalk, one-eighth of an inch long, containing twelve teeth. *Drawing of a Cromlech.

BY MR. R. STRATTON, *Broad Hinton*.—*Two Bellarmines, or Long Beards, found at Broad Hinton.

BY MR. PINNIGER, *Beckhampton*.—Ancient British Urn, found at Beckhampton. Ancient Iron Lock and two Keys. Ancient Iron Horse Shoe. Ancient Iron Spear Head.

BY MR. B. HAYWARD, *Easterton*.—Small Ancient Shield of Bronze. Fibula, (with perfect spring.)

BY THE REV. E. WILTON, *West Lavington*.—Fossil Wood, with *Teredo*, (new species,) Upper Green sand, West Lavington. Tobacco Stopper, temp. James 1st., found at West Lavington. Five Cards of Fibulæ, Armlet, &c., from ditto. Two Impressions of Ancient Seals in Gutta Percha. Bronze Figure of Minerva. Bronze Key. Bronze Celt, from Lavington Downs. One Leaf of a Diptych, found at Market Lavington. Five Ancient Documents relating to the Castle of Devizes. Fourteen Wiltshire Tradesmen's Tokens. *Medals dug up at West Lavington.

BY MISS HUGHES, *Brock Street, Bath*.—*Seventy-two Ancient Deeds, chiefly relating to the Westley family.

BY THE REV. J. WARD, *Wath, Yorkshire*.—*Fifty Casts and Impressions of Seals, anciently used by monastic and other bodies, in the county of Wilts.

BY F. A. S. LOCKE, Esq., *Rowde Ford*.—*Roman and other Coins, found in the neighbourhood of Devizes.

BY W. E. TUGWELL, Esq., *Devizes*.—*Roman and other Coins.

BY THE REV. E. J. PHIPPS, *Stansfield, Suffolk*.—*“The Booke of Constitutions of the Fraternity of the Mercers of the Boroughe of Devizes.” *Impressions of Ancient Seals, Ancient Deeds, &c.

BY DR. THURNHAM, *Wilts County Asylum*.—*Impressions of Ancient Seal. Eight Stone Implements and Weapons, from Denmark. Two Stone Spear Heads, from North America. Two Sling Stones, from Worle Hill. Eleven small Flint objects, Arrow Heads, &c. Two Bronze Celts, from Yorkshire. Bronze Armilla, (Roman) found at Farndale, North Riding of Yorkshire.—(See *Archæological Journal*, vol. 8.) Large Flat Ring, of Bronze, (Roman.) Circular Cup of Bronze, with Bone Pin, (Roman) from the Rhine. Circular Anglo-Saxon Fibula, from Bedfordshire. Large Oval Bronze Fibula, from Norway. Small Card of Bronze, and other objects, from tumuli, in Norway. Small Card of Bronze and other objects, from tumuli in Livonia. Iron Sword, from

tumulus, near Christiana. Board, with Axe, Boss of Shield, and other Weapons, from tumuli in Norway. Ancient Spur, with Rowel, from near Scarborough. Mediæval Bronze Buckle, from York. Fragments of Flint, illustrative of formation of weapons, found near Drew's Pond, Devizes. Seven small Arrow Heads, &c., of Flint. Five Glass Beads, from a British tumulus at Arras, East Riding of Yorkshire. Five Amber ditto, from an Anglo-Saxon tumulus, Driffild, East Riding of Yorkshire. Beads of shell, and two conical objects of baked clay, from Halle. Earthen Pot, made by peasants of Jutland. Specimen of Limoges Enamel. Three Skulls.—1. Ancient British, from Arras, East Riding of Yorkshire. 2. Anglo-Saxon, from Fairford, Gloucestershire. 3. Scandinavian, from Danes' Graves, Kilham, East Riding of Yorkshire. Heron, in glass case. Fungus, from Birch tree, New Lanark, New Brunswick. Four Fossils, from Mamhead, Devon.

By A. MEEK, Esq., *Devizes*.—"The Booke of Constitutions of the Boroughe of Devizes," written and illuminated by John Kent, Esq., Town Clerk and Mayor, 1628. *—"The Booke of Constitutions of the Fraternity of the Drapers of the Boroughe of Devizes."

By DR. BIGGS, *Devizes*.—Model of Devizes Market Cross.

By MRS. CUNNINGTON, *Devizes*.—Book, containing 58 pages of Original Drawings (by Cocker) of Antiquities found in the County of Wilts, and in the Collection of the late Mr. Cunnington, of Heytesbury. Synopsis of Ditto.

By MISS MEREDITH, *Bromham*.—Sixty-eight Fasciculi of British Plants. Tea Cup and Saucer, which accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world. Rubbing from the Monumental Brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1289, in Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire. Rubbing from the Monumental Brass of Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, 1399, in Westminster Abbey.

By MR. R. V. LEACH, *Vernon House, near Neath*.—Gilt Spur. Part of a Bronze Handle. An Egg-shaped Stone. Several Bullets and Keys. Piece of Chain, all found in the ruins of Devizes Castle.

By THE DEVIZES LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—Stone Celt, mounted as an Adze. Canadian Goose, in glass case.

By MR. T. B. ANSTIE, *Devizes*.—Stone Celt, mounted as a battle-axe, from Samoa, South Sea Islands.

BY MR. JAMES WAYLEN, *Etchelhampton*.—*A large number of Wiltshire Tradesmens' Tokens, &c.

BY MR. R. WAYLEN, *Devizes*.—Thick Folio Book, containing Patterns of Waistcoatings, &c., manufactured in Devizes.

BY MISS CUNNINGTON, *Devizes*.—Large Case of British land and fresh water Shells, mostly found in Wiltshire. Vase, ornamented with Skeleton Leaves. Case of Skeleton Leaves.

BY H. BUTCHER, JUN., ESQ., *Devizes*.—Models of Stonehenge. Fuchsias, &c.

BY MR. A. P. HOLLAND, *Wilts County Asylum*.—Twenty-six Rubbings from Monumental Brasses, viz.:—Sir John Lisle, Thruxton, Hants, 1407. Sir John Bettesthorpe, Mere Church, Wilts, 1398. Fragment of Figure in Plate Armour, from ditto. Elizabeth Rowdon, Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, 1625. A Priest, c. 1500, Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire, (2 copies.) Elizabeth Askew and Husbands, c. 1530, Edmonton, Middlesex. Nicholas Boone and Wife, 1530, Edmonton, Middlesex. Edward Nowell and Wife, 1600, Edmonton, Middlesex. John Dauntesey, Esq., 1559, West Lavington, Wilts. Elizabeth Burrough and Husband, 1616, Tottenham, Middlesex. Lady Margaret Irby, Tottenham, Middlesex, 1640. Two Female Figures, Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire. John Baynton, Esq., 1516, Bromham, Wilts. John Seysell, 1493, Tormarton, Gloucestershire. Richard Coton, Esq. and Wife, 1556—60. William Henshawe (Bellfounder) and Wives, 1519, St. Michael's, Gloucester. Edmund Geste, Bishop of Salisbury, 1578, Salisbury Cathedral. William Heathcot, Aylestone, Leicestershire. John Bailey, Esq. and Wife, 1518, Preshute, Wilts. Sir Edward Cerne and Lady, c. 1400, Draycot Cerne, Wilts. Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, 1399, Westminster Abbey. Sir Morys Russel and Wife, 1401, Dyrham, Gloucestershire. Thomas Lord Berkeley and Lady, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, 1392. Sir John Cassy and Lady, Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, 1400. John Jay and Wife, 1480, St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol. *Robert Wyvill, Bishop of Salisbury, 1375, Salisbury Cathedral. Two Swords. Map of the city of Gloucester. Portfolio of Drawings; Little Cloister, Gloucester Cathedral; Booth Hall, Gloucester. Corbel Heads, St. John's College, Cam-

bridge. Piers, Llanthony Priory. Mouldings, Tintern Abbey. Incised Slabs, Brasses, &c. *Ancient Silver and Copper Coins, &c.

By MR. W. BROWNE, *Winterbourne Monkton*.—Two Cases of Lepidopterous Insects, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Winterbourne Monkton. Preserved head of Shetland Sheep.

By MR. W. HILLIER.—Stone Curlew, in glass case. Ditto, in ditto.

By MR. S. H. SMITH, *Broad Hinton*.—Bronze Celt, found on Broad Hinton Downs.

By MR. G. BROWN, *Arbury*.—Preserved Head of the old Wiltshire Horned Sheep, bred by the late Mr. John Nalder, of Berwick Bassett.

By MR. H. BULL, *Devizes*.—Iron Spur, found on the site of Devizes Castle. Carter's Illustrations of Wiltshire Churches.

By MR. E. KITE, *Devizes*.—Fifteen Rubbings from Monumental Brasses, viz. :—Anne Longe, 1601, Bradford, Wilts. Thomas Horton and Wife, 15—, Bradford, Wilts. Sir Edward Baynton and Family, 1578, Bromham, Wilts. John Baynton, Esq., 1516, Bromham, Wilts. Elizabeth St. Amand, c. 1490, Bromham, Wilts. William Chaucey and Wife, 1524, Charlton, Wilts. John Kent, Esq. and Wife, 1630, St. John's Church, Devizes, Wilts. Sir Edward Cerne and Lady, c. 1400, Draycot Cerne, Wilts. Knight (probably of the Quintin family) c. 1380, Cliffe Pypard, Wilts. John Stokys and Wife, 1498, Seend, Wilts. William Bayly, (demi-figure) 1427, Berwick Bassett, Wilts. John Dautesey, 1559, West Lavington, Wilts. Agnes Button, 1528, Alton Priors, Wilts. Robert Baynard, Esq. and Wife, 1501, Lacock, Wilts. William Moor, Priest, 1456, Tattershall, Lincolnshire. Etching of a Fresco Painting, formerly on the wall of the Hungerford Chapel, in Salisbury Cathedral. Etching of the Monumental Brass of Bishop Wyvill, in Salisbury Cathedral.

By MR. ARTOX, *Devizes*.—Bronze Celt, found at Roundway.

By MR. N. B. RANDLE, *Devizes*.—A large number of Photographs by Mr. Russell Sedgfield, viz. :—Salisbury Cathedral. St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury. St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury. Poultry Cross, Salisbury. Stonehenge. St. John's Church, Devizes. St. Mary's Church, Devizes. Old Town Hall, Devizes, &c.

BY MR. J. GOODWIN, *Salisbury*.—(Articles belonging to Mrs. Sanger.)—Alabaster ornament, representing the Head of St. John the Baptist in a charger; from the Cathedral Church of Old Sarum. Nine Bronze Celts, from tumuli, near Salisbury. Antique Lock, from King Manor, the occasional residence of King John, at Clarendon. Fragments of Armour, and curious Thumb-piece, from ditto. Curious Key, large iron Arrow-head, and three-sided weapon, resembling a dagger, from Old Sarum. Mediæval Seals, found at Harnham, consisting of—1. The Sacred Monogram, surmounted by an ecclesiastical corona. 2. Curious merchant's mark. 3. Seal of John Hertwell, Lord of Preston, Northamptonshire. 4. Monastic Seal, of early date.

BY MR. BAKER, *Warminster*.—Hundred and fifty Specimens of Flint Fossils, from Boyton.

BY MR. E. GUY, *Devizes*.—*Impressions of Ancient Seals. Roman Coin.

BY MR. PALMER, *Melksham*.—*Stone Celt, from the Shannon.

In concluding the "List of Articles" exhibited at Devizes, we have two or three words to say to our readers:—

1.—They would greatly assist the purpose of this Publication, if they would kindly communicate drawings or wood-engravings of a suitable size, illustrative either of any of the Antiquities above described, or of any others that may be met with relating to this county.

The kindness would be vastly increased, if they would lend to our printer the *blocks* of any wood-engravings that may have been made.

It may not perhaps be generally known, that there is a very cheap process of illustration of which advantage may easily be taken, in *Cowell's Anastatic Press, Ipswich*. The drawing having been first made with a particular ink, (to be obtained from that house,) copies may be multiplied to any extent.

2.—It is hoped that the success which attended the exhibition of Wiltshire Antiquities at Devizes, formed, as it really was, at a very short notice, will be an encouragement to the inhabitants of the county, to collect and preserve such things with an increasing attention. The spade and plough are continually bringing to light objects of curiosity, which, for want of any body to refer to, to explain what they are, are mislaid or thrown away. Such things will, in future, always find a welcome reception at the Devizes Museum, where they may either be deposited as a gift, or as a loan, according to the wishes of the owner.

3.—One more request we have to make of members of the Society and of all who take an interest in the Archæology, &c., of their respective locality ; which is, that they will be so good as to further the objects which the Society has in view, by returning answers, so far as they can, to the *questions* printed a few pages back. The Clergy of the county, especially, have it in their power to supply a great deal of valuable information, and it is hoped, that they will not consider time wasted and labour misapplied which is given to the collection of materials for the History of their County. They may at least be able to furnish information respecting their Churches and Churchyards, and the Traditions and Customs of their parishes.

All communications may be forwarded through the general and local Secretaries.

ETYMOLOGIES INVITED.

1. "The GARSTON."—This word is of very frequent occurrence in Wilts, as the name of a field, generally near a town. It is variously spelt and pronounced : sometimes "The Gaston," or "The Gaston-ground ;" sometimes "The Garsen."

2. "ELSTUB."—One of the names of the "ragged" Hundred of Elstub and Everley.

3. "STAPLE."—One of the names of the Hundred of Staple and Highworth.

On Certain Ancient Wiltshire Customs.

1.—THE CUCKING STOOL,

AT

WOOTTON BASSET.

This by-gone terror of the unruly-tongued fair one, remained in good preservation, till within these forty years, at Wootton Bassett, and the pair of wheels on which the machine ran, with the arm chair in which the scolds received their immersions, are still to be seen in a loft, over the Town Hall of that place.

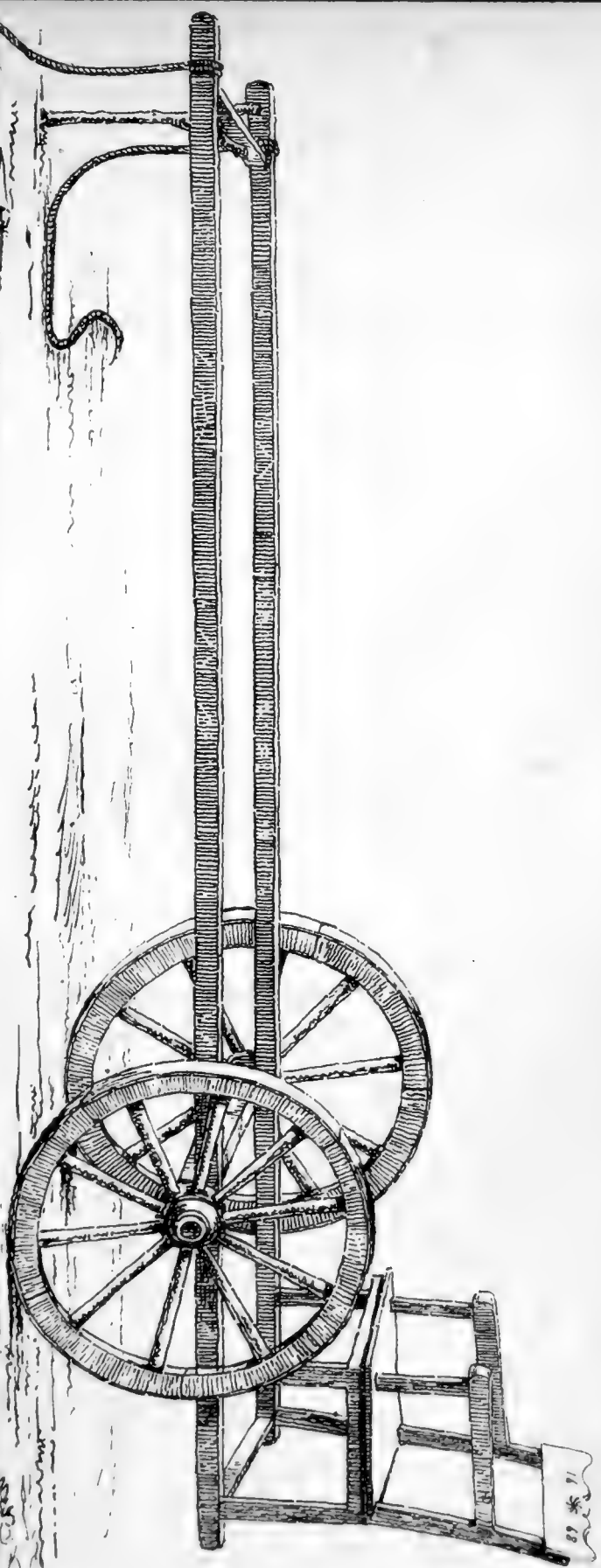
The machine when complete consisted of a chair, a pair of wheels, two long poles for shafts, and a rope attached to each shaft, at about a foot from the end of it.

The person to be ducked was tied into the chair and the machine pushed into a pond, called the Weir-pond, (which is now filled up,) and the shafts being let go, the scold was tipped backwards into the water, the shafts flying up, and being recovered again by means of the ropes attached to them. The chair is an oak arm chair with the date 1668 carved on the back of it, and the wheels are similar to those of a small cart, and are three feet three inches in diameter.

When I was at Wootton Bassett some ten years ago, I was introduced to a lady named Cripps, whose brother had been mayor of the town, and who remembered the different parts of the Cucking Stool in a perfect state, and by her I was favoured with the drawing of the Cucking Stool at Wootton Bassett, which I send herewith.

With respect to the law on the subject of scolds:—Sir William Russell in his work on Crimes and Misdemeanors, one of the best text-books on our criminal law, says (in the last edition by Mr. Greaves, Q. C., published in 1843, vol. 1. p. 327,) “A common scold,

W.C.L. Lith. 1833.



Cueing-Stool or Tumbrel.
at Woolton date 1668.



communis rixatrix, for the law confines it to the feminine gender, is a public nuisance to her neighbourhood, and may be indicted for the offence, and upon conviction, punished by being placed in a certain engine of correction, called the trebuchet, or cucking stool."

In the case of *Regina v. Houston*, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Trinity Term, 6. Anne, (1707) reported in Blackerby's cases, (Tit. Scolding p. 285,) the Court (the celebrated Lord Holt, then being at the head of it,) said that "to make this a crime indictable, there must be several repeated instances before they can be indicted for common scolds;" and in the case of *Janson v. Stuart*, reported in the first volume of Durnford and East's Reports, p. 754, Mr. Justice Buller, said, "In the case of a common scold, it is not necessary to prove the particular expressions used; it is sufficient to prove generally, that she is always scolding."

Upon these authorities, it is as clear, that by the laws of England, scolds, if convicted, are still punishable by the Cucking Stool, as that drunkards are to be punished by the stocks.

In the case of *Steverton against Scrogs*, in Michaelmas Term, 41 Elizabeth, (1599,) reported by Sir George Croke, in his Reports temp. Elizabeth, p. 698, it appeared that at the Court Leet of the Manor of Renold, of which Oliver Scrogs was the lord, it had been presented by the jury, that there was not within the Vill any pillory or tumbrel to punish offenders, and therefore the Vill was amerced 20s.; but it was held by Lord Chief Justice Popham, Mr. Justice Gawdy, and Mr. Justice Fenner, that the pillory and tumbrel ought to be provided by the Lord of the Liberty and not by the Vill, unless there be a prescription to the contrary, which ought to be specially alleged.

Lord Chief Baron Comyns, in his "Digest of the Laws of England," a work of high legal authority, says (Tit. Tumbrel A.) "The tumbrel or trebuchet is an instrument for the punishment of women that scold or are unquiet, now called a Cucking Stool," "and a man may have a pillory, tumbrel, furcas, &c., by grant or prescription, and *every Lord of a Leet ought to have them*, and for default, the liberty may be seized, or the lord of the liberty shall be fined to the king for a neglect in his time."

Lord Chief Baron Comyns died in the year 1740, and he founds his last observation on a dictum of Lord Chief Justice Scrope, reported in Keilway's Reports, page 148, where among the cases tried on an *Iter* in the time of Edward the third, there is a case of *quo warranto*, in which the defendant claimed to have the punishment of offenders who broke the assize of bread and beer, and it was found by the jury "que n'avoit pillor ne tumbrell," and Lord Chief Justice Scrope "agard que il enjoyara son franchise, mes il serra en le grace le Roi, pur ceo que il n'avoit pillorie & tumbrell."

The jury found that the defendant had neither pillory nor tumbrel, and the Lord Chief Justice Scrope "awards that he shall enjoy his franchise, but he shall be in the grace of the king," (i. e. at the king's mercy) "for this, that he had not pillory and tumbrel."

There is no precise date to the *Iter*, so that whether this is Henricus le Scrope, or Galfridus le Scrope, is uncertain, as both were Lord Chief Justices of the Court of King's Bench, in different parts of the reign of Edward the third.

It is worthy of remark, that Lord Chief Baron Comyns speaks of the tumbrel, *or* trebuchet. Now although both were Cucking Stools, they were different instruments; the tumbrel being moveable, and upon wheels, the trebuchet being permanently fixed on a short post at the side of the village pond; and in proof of this, it may be observed, that the ammunition waggon used in the French war, which ended in 1814, was called a tumbrel. The trebuchet being a name for an implement of war, which worked on an axis, for the throwing of stones into besieged towns, and is described by Captain Grose in his *Military Antiquities*, vol. 1. p. 382, and by Sir Samuel Meyrick, in his work on *Armour*, vol. 3. Glossary Tit. Trebuchet.

The Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.A.S., in his *Environs of London*, vol. 1, p. 233, printed in 1792, gives the following extract from the Chamberlain's accounts of Kingston-upon-Thames:—

"1572.—The making of the Cucking Stool	0	8	0
„ Iron work for the same	0	3	0
„ Timber for the same	0	7	6
„ Three brasses for the same, and three wheels	0	4	10"

To this the Rev. D. Lysons appends this note:—"The Cucking

Stool was an instrument of punishment for scolds, and unquiet women; it seems to have been much in use formerly, as there are frequent entries of money paid for its repairs: this arbitrary attempt at laying an embargo upon the female tongue, has long been laid aside." This Cucking Stool must have been a tumbrel like that at Wootton Bassett, except in its having three wheels instead of two.

The books of the Corporation of Gravesend, (quoted by Mr. Cruden, in his History of Gravesend, p. 268,) contain the following entries on the subject of Cucking Stools:—

" 1628, Novem. 9.—Paid unto Mildman for mending the				
Cucking Stool	0	7	0	
1629, Sept. 4.—Paid unto the Wheeler for timber for				
mending the Cucking Stool	0	3	4	
1635, Oct. 23.—Paid for two Wheeles and Yeekees				
for the Ducking Stool	0	3	6	
1636, January 7.—Paid the Porters for ducking of Good-				
wife Champion	0	2	0	
1646, June 12.—Paid two Porters for laying up the				
Ducking Stool	0	0	8	
1653, —Paid John Powell for mending the				
Ducking Stool	0	6	0	
1680, —Paid Gattet for a proclamation, and				
for carrying the Ducking Stool in market	0	1	6"	

Mr. Cruden adds (Id. p. 270) this—"the Ducking Stool or Cucking Stool was placed upon wheels, and by the ministration of the Fellowship of Porters, was plunged with the occupant into the river, at an inclined plane called the Horse Wash, at the Town Quay, there being no other place so suitable for the operation within the town; and farther it appears that the porters were not only recompensed for giving the ducking, but also for restoring the machine to its place in the market." This also must have been a tumbrel.

Messrs. Manning and Bray, in their History of Surrey, vol. 1. p. 343, printed in 1804, in treating of Kingston-upon-Thames, say—"a new Cucking Stool was made in 1572, at the expense of £1. 3s. 4d. This machine was frequent in former times, but is now so wholly disused that it may require some explanation. It would seem that heretofore there were women who made so much use of

their tongues as to disturb their neighbours, as well as their own families; to check this, the instrument here mentioned was invented. It is generally called a Cucking Stool, or chair, but the true name probably is a Ducking Stool, or chair. If there was a pond in the parish, a post was set up in it; across this post was placed a transverse beam turning on a swivel, with a chair at one end of it, in which, when the culprit was properly placed, that end was turned to the pond, and let down into the water. This was repeated as often as the virulence of the distemper required. This disorder, like the leprosy, being no longer known here, the Cucking Stool is probably not now to be found."

It should here be remarked, that Messrs. Manning and Bray, in their work, describe a trebuchet, although it is clear that the Cucking Stool to which they are referring, viz., that at Kingston-upon-Thames, was a tumbrel, as is manifest from its having wheels, as stated in the account for its construction, published by the Rev. D. Lysons.

That Cucking Stools of the trebuchet kind must have been common in the time of the poet Gay, is evidenced by the fact, that in his Pastorals called "the Shepherds' week," in the pastoral of Thursday, or "The Dumps," Sparabilla, the heroine, who thinks of committing suicide, says—

"I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool
On the long plank, hangs o'er the muddy pool;
That stood the dread of ev'ry scolding quean;
Yet sure a lover should not die so mean."

In the Gentleman's Magazine of December, 1803, (page 1104,) is a letter from Mr. James Neild to Dr. Lettsom, the celebrated physician, dated from Liverpool, October 16, giving an account of the prisons at Liverpool, and in it Mr. Neild says, "The House of Correction built in 1776, is much improved since my former visit; the wanton severity of the *Ducking Stool* used upon a woman's first admission, is now discontinued; (it was formerly the punishment in almost every country town in Cheshire and Lancashire, for scolds and brawling women,) but the whipping-post for females is the pump in the men's court, and this discipline still continues,

though not inflicted weekly. The prison is kept very clean by the matron, Jane Widdowes ; salary £63."

To this passage Mr. Neild has appended the following note:—"What I have called a Ducking Stool, is in Cheshire called a Choaking Stool. It is a standard fixed at the entrance of a pond, to this is attached a long pole, at the extremity of which is fastened a chair. In this the woman is placed, and undergoes a thorough ducking thrice repeated. Such an one, within the memory of persons now living, was in the great reservoir in the Green Park."

That the scold was, at least in some instances, subjected to three immersions, further appears from the following passage in the Poems of Benjamin West, of Weedon Beck, printed in 1780, (p. 84.)—

"Down in the deep the stool descends,
But here at first we miss our ends ;
She mounts again, and rages more
Than ever vixen did before.
So throwing water on the fire
Will make it burn up still the higher ;
If so, my friends, pray let her take
A second turn into the lake ;
And rather than your patient lose,
Thrice, and again, repeat the dose.
No brawling wives, no furious wenches,
No fire so hot, but water quenches."

Mr. Beesley, in his History of Banbury, published in 1841, (p. 223, n. 21.) says—"The Cucking Stool existed till within these fifty years at a horse-pool, at the lower end of the Market-place (at Banbury.) The pillory stood near it."

Mr. Curwood, the eminent barrister, who died at an advanced age, in the year 1847, recollected to have seen a Cucking Stool of the trebuchet kind, in a perfect state, at the edge of a pond, in a village green, near Worthing. He said, that a short post was let into the ground at the edge of the pond, and that a transverse beam at the top of it, had a rude seat at one end. He stated, that this beam could be moved horizontally, so as to bring the seat to the edge of the pond ; and that when the beam was moved back, so as to place the seat, and the person in it, over the pond, the

beam was worked up and down, like a see-saw, and so the person in the seat was ducked. When the machine was not in use, the end of the beam which came on land was secured to a stump in the ground, by a padlock, to prevent the village children from ducking each other in sport, and perhaps drowning each other.

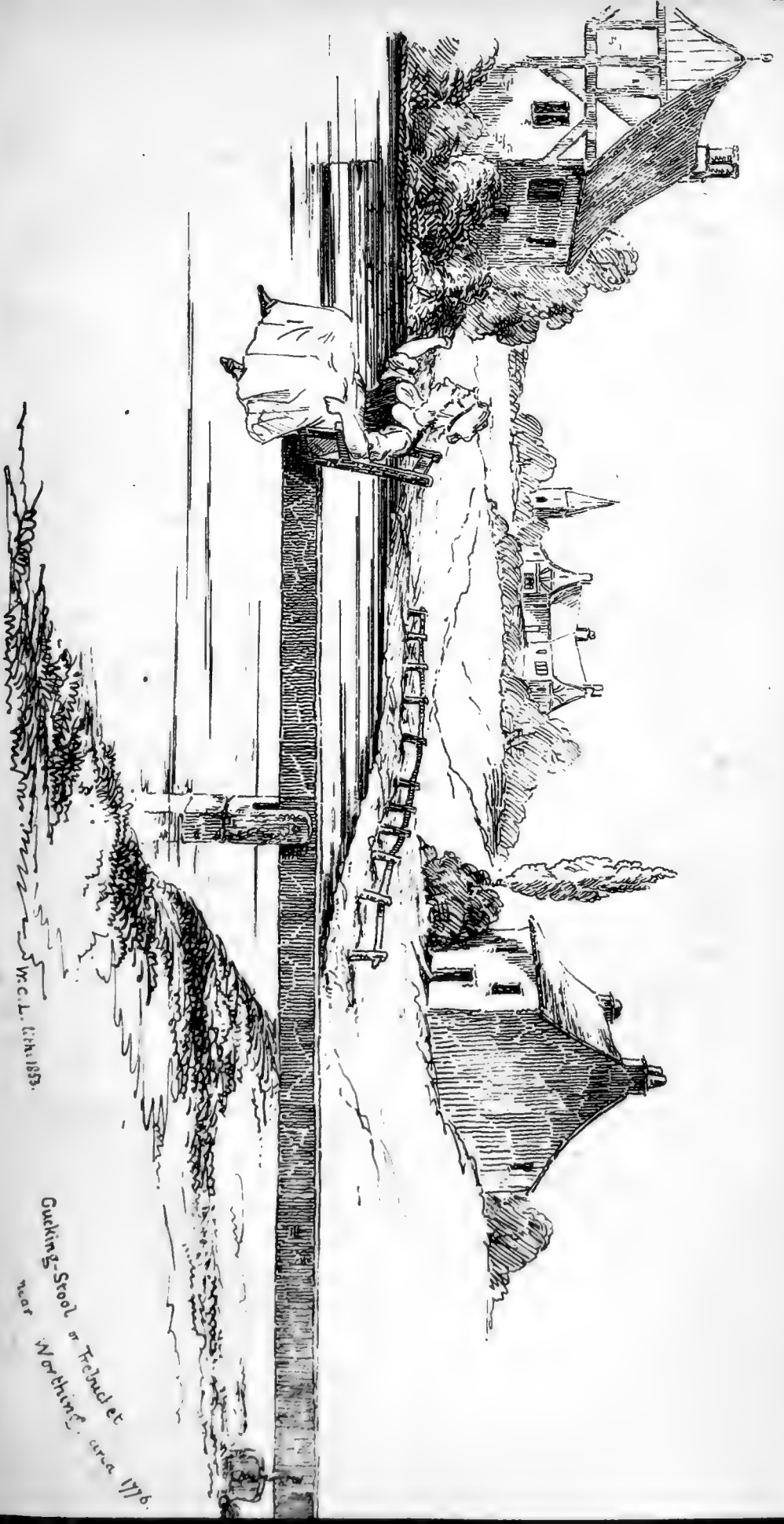
Mr. Curwood favoured me with a drawing of this Cucking Stool, of which he said he had a most distinct recollection, and I now send it herewith.

I afterwards showed this drawing to Mr. Bellamy, who was for many years Clerk of Assize on the Oxford Circuit, and had filled several very important legal offices, and had travelled the circuit for more than sixty years. He said that he had never seen a Cucking Stool with the seat still attached to it, but he had seen several with the transverse beam still fixed at the top of the post, and that the post without the beam was still remaining at the edges of village ponds, in many places in the midland counties, when he first went the circuit. Mr. Bellamy died in the year 1846.

It is therefore pretty clear, that about one hundred, or one hundred-and-fifty years ago, Cucking Stools were as common on village greens as the stocks are now.

In the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, Mrs. Hannah Saxby, the wife of Mr. Joseph Saxby, a mercer at Westerham in Kent, [but whose name in all the law books is printed Foxby,] had been convicted upon an indictment for being a common scold; and it appears from her case, in the 6th volume of Modern Reports, (n. 11,) that the Court of Queen's Bench, in Michaelmas Term, 2 Anne, (1702,) held the indictment bad, in arrest of judgment, because the indictment charged her with being *Communis Calumniatrix*, instead of *Rixatrix*; and the report adds "the punishment of a scold is ducking;" and Lord Holt said "it were better ducking in a Trinity than in a Michaelmas Term."

This prosecution having thus failed, Mrs. Saxby must have been again indicted, as Mr. Sergeant Salkeld, in his Reports, (vol. 1, p. 266,) under the date of Trinity Term, 3 Anne (1704) states, in the case which he styles *Regina v. Foxby*, that "the defendant was



W.C.L. Lith. 1853.

Guckling Stool or Tebuck et
near Northing circa 1776.



convicted at the Sessions for a scold, and adjudged to be ducked." She brought a writ of error, and in another Report of the same transaction, in Trinity Term, 3 Anne (6 Mod. Rep. p. 178,) it is said that she was convicted by the Justices of the Peace, at the Quarter Sessions at Maidstone, upon an indictment for being a common scold, and judgment given, that she should be ducked. Whereupon she brought a writ of error (Id. p. 213,) and on a subsequent day, an application was made to dispense with her personal attendance in the Court of Queen's Bench, to assign error, as she was so ill, that without danger to her life, she could not come up out of Kent, where she lived. The Court say, "Scolding once or twice is no great matter, for scolding alone is not the offence, but the frequent repetition of it, to the disturbance of the neighbourhood, makes it a nuisance, and as such it always has been punishable in the Leet and *ideo* indictable," and here they enlarged the time till next term, to see how she would behave herself in the mean time. And Lord Holt said, "ducking would rather harden than cure her, and if she were once ducked, she would scold on all the days of her life." In Michaelmas Term, (1704,) her husband and she came into court that they might assign error, which they did, and on a subsequent day in this same Michaelmas Term (Id. 239,) the judgment of the Quarter Sessions at Maidstone, was reversed by the Court of Queen's Bench, "the indictment being for that she was *Communis Rixa* instead of *Rixatrix*."

The Record of Mrs. Saxby's second case still remains among the Records of the Court of Queen's Bench, of Michaelmas Term, 3 Anne, (1703.) It states an indictment found at the Kent Quarter Sessions, at Maidstone, "die Martis in prima septimanâ post festum scî. Michîs. Arch', scil: quinto die Octobris, 2 Anne;" "against Hanna uxor: Joseph Saxby de Westerham in com. pred. Mercer," which charged her with being "*Communis Rixa*." It then states her plea of not guilty at the same Sessions, and that the Jury found her guilty, and the judgment against her is in the following form: "Ideo considerat' est p. Cur. hic qd. pd. Hanna p. transgr' offens' et malegestur' pd. apud poch de Westerham pd. in com. pd. die mercurii teio die May px' futur' in quoddam Sedile ligneum [anglicè.

a Cucking stool] supra aquas situat' ponatur et in eâdem sede in aquas sit semel immersa [anglicè. ducked] et exinde immediate desumpta et interea capiatur, &c." The judgment against Hannah the wife of Joseph Saxby, of Westerham, Mercer, therefore is—"Therefore it is considered by the Court here, that the aforesaid Hannah, for the trespass, offence, and misbehaviour aforesaid, at the parish of Westerham aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the third day of May next ensuing, be put into a certain wooden seat, [anglicè a Cucking Stool,] situate above waters, and in the same seat, in the waters may be once immersed, [anglicè ducked,] and thereof immediately taken out, and in the mean time be taken, &c." The record then states the proceedings on the writ of error, and concludes with the judgment for the defendant, in the usual form, "quod eat inde sine die" [*i.e.* that she should go thereof without day.]

From this record it appears that persons who were punished by the Cucking Stool had not always three immersions, as stated by Mr. Neild to be the practice, at the House of Correction, at Liverpool.

This is further confirmed by M. Misson, a distinguished French lawyer, who travelled in this country, and died in 1721, and who in his *Memoirs and Observations in his Travels in England*, (p.40) thus describes the Cucking Stool, and its application.^a

"*Chaise*.—La manière de punir les femmes querelleuses est assez plaisante en Angleterre."

"On attache une chaise à bras à l'extrémité de deux espèces de solives longues de douze ou quinze pieds, et dans un éloignement parallèle, en sorte que ces deux pièces de bois embrassent par leur

^a M. Misson must have travelled in England in the reign of King William the third, as he appears to have been present at the coronation of King William the third, and Queen Mary, on the 11th of April, 1689. He also mentions Princess Anne of Denmark, by that title, (she having been afterwards Queen Anne,) and that he was present when King James the second received a letter on the 30th of October, 1688, announcing the dispersion of the Prince of Orange's fleet, when that monarch said to M. Barrillon, "at last then the wind has declared itself a papist."

deux bouts voisins la chaise qui est entre eux, et qui y est attachée par le côté comme avec un essieu, de telle manière qu'elle a du jeu et qu'elle demeure toujours dans l'état naturel et horizontal auquel une chaise doit être, afin qu'on puisse s'asseoir dessus, soit qu'on l'élève, soit qu'on l'abaisse. On dresse un poteau sur le bord d'un étang ou d'une rivière, et sur ce poteau on pose presque en équilibre la double pièce de bois, à une des extrémités de laquelle la chaise se trouve au dessus de l'eau. On met la femme dans cette chaise, et on la plonge ainsi autant de fois qu'il a été ordonné pour rafraîchir un peu sa chaleur immodérée."

Mr. Ozell, in his translation of this work printed in 1715, thus translates this passage:—"Cucking Stool—the way of punishing scolding women is pleasant enough. They fasten an arm chair to the end of two beams, twelve or fifteen foot long, and parallel to each other, so that these two pieces of wood with their two ends embrace the chair which hangs between them on a sort of axle, by which means it plays freely, and always remains in the natural horizontal position in which a chair should be that a person may sit conveniently in it, whether you raise it or let it down. They set up a post, upon the bank of a pond or river, and over this post they lay almost in equilibrio the two pieces of wood, at one end of which the chair hangs just over the water; they place the woman in this chair, and so plunge her into the water, as often as the sentence directs, in order to cool her immoderate heat."

It would seem that a punishment nearly or quite the same as that of the Cucking Stool was applied at Chester, as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, to persons making bad beer, as in the Domesday Survey Div. Chester, (p. 262, of the printed copy of that work) is the following entry:—

"T. R. E. Viv sive mulier falsam mensuram in civitate faciens deprehensus iiij solid. emendabat: similiter malam cervisiam faciens aut in cathedra ponebatur stercoris aut iiij^{or} solid. dabat prepositis," which may be thus translated—"In the time of King Edward, a man or woman taken making false measure in the city, was fined 4s.; likewise, one making bad beer, was either put in the chair of muck, or gave 4s. to the stewards."

The parish of Liverpool also had its chair of correction for regulating the temperament of the ungentle portion of the gentle sex of that place. The date of its introduction there is not recorded, neither is it known when, by the improvement in female manners, it was no longer found to be necessary; but that it was in request, (and probably from its condition had been frequently so,) so late as the year 1695, may be inferred from an item in the parochial expenditure of that year, when "Edward Accres was paid for mending the Cuck Stool, fifteen shillings."

Neither does its use in Lancashire appear to have been confined to the ladies. In the Book of Customs of the Manor of Preston, in that county,^a it is written that fraudulent tradespeople and insolvent burgesses, occasionally underwent the cooling operation. No 26, of the Customs (which are in Latin,) runs thus:—"Also if a burgess shall be in mercy for bread and ale, the first, second, or third time, he shall be in mercy 12d; but the *fourth* time he shall go to the Cuck Stool." ("Ibit at Cuckestolam.") Some fields in that parish are still called "Cuck Stool Pit Fields:" and not more than forty-five years ago, a Cuck Stool complete, stood over a pit by the turnpike road on the way from Preston to Liverpool.

In the county of York also there was punishment for scolds. The author of the History of Morley, in the West Riding, mentions that the villagers in old times, were *very particular* in this good usage: that for some reason or other, the Puritans had been very anxious to preserve it: that he had often observed these instruments near churches: and he is of opinion that if with the stocks for brawlers of the other sex, they were more in use, it would be no worse for society.^b

In one of the books of the Exchequer for Cornwall we are told by Borlase^c that the following curious entry may be found:—

"Manor of Cotford Farlo, temp. Hen. III.,—Whereas, by reason of brawling women, many evils are introduced into the Manor, and quarrels, fighting, scandal, and other disturbances arise through

^a See Baines's History of Lancashire, vol. iv. pp. 83 and 300.

Scatcherd's Morley, [1830.] p. 192.

^c Borlase's Cornwall, i. 303.

their hue and cry; therefore our custom with respect to them is, that when they be taken, they undergo the punishment of the "Coking Stole:" and there stand barefoot, and their hair down their backs, so as to be seen by all passers by, as long as our bailiff shall determine." It was called by the Saxons the "Scealfig Stole," or "Scolding Stool."

I have been thus particular in describing the two species of Cucking Stools, viz. :—the tumbrels at Wootton Bassett, Kingston upon Thames, and Gravesend, and the trebuchets at Liverpool, the Green Park, Banbury, near Worthing, and also those mentioned by Messrs. Manning and Bray, and Mr. Bellamy, and referred to in the poems of Gay and West, and by M. Misson in his travels, as entries will no doubt be found as to Wiltshire Cucking Stools, some of which would hardly be intelligible without this explanation.

2.—THE MUMMERS.

In several parts of Wiltshire, groups of persons grotesquely dressed go round from house to house on the morning of Christmas Day, and act a sort of drama, founded on a legend of St. George. There were a few years ago and probably are still, Mummers at Wootton Rivers, and on Christmas Day, 1852, a party of Mummers came from Avebury, and after performing there, came round to the neighbouring villages, when going from house to house they acted their Drama and after it sung a Hymn.

The verses repeated by the Mummers of the different places are all founded on the same origin, but as they are not committed to writing they vary in a trifling degree, and have in some instances considerable interpolations.

About fifteen years ago one of my friends applied to different sets of Mummers, and wrote down their verses from their dictation. The interpolations were of course not the same with different sets of Mummers, but the original verses were so—indeed some of the

interpolations had reference to Napoleon, and the French war which ended in 1814, and were easily separated from the original text.

The Characters in the Drama as performed in Wiltshire are:—

1. OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS.
2. MINCE PIE.
3. A TURKISH (evidently a Saracen) KNIGHT.
4. ST. GEORGE.
5. AN ITALIAN DOCTOR.
6. A character called LITTLE JACK :

And the verses they repeat, divested of modern extraneous matter, were as follows;—

Enter OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS, with a long beard.

Oh! here come I old Father Christmas, welcome, or welcome not,
I hope old Father Christmas will never be forgot.

Make room! room! I say!

That I may lead Mince Pie this way.

Walk in Mince Pie, and act thy part,

And show the gentles thy valiant heart.

Enter MINCE PIE.

Room! room! you gallant souls give me room to rhyme,
I'll show you some festivity this Christmas time.

Enter a TURKISH KNIGHT, with a wooden sword.

I am a valiant Turkish Knight,

And dare with any man to fight;

Bring me the man that bids me stand,

Who says he'll cut me down with audacious hand,

I'll cut him and hew him as small as a fly,

And send him to Satan to make mince pie.

Enter ST. GEORGE with a wooden sword.

Oh! in come I, St. George, the man of courage bold,

With my sword and buckler I've won three crowns of gold;

I fought the fiery dragon and brought him to the slaughter;

I won a beauteous Queen—a King of Egypt's daughter:

If thy mind is high, my mind is bold,
If thy blood is hot, I will make it cold.

[ST. GEORGE AND THE TURKISH KNIGHT *fight—the latter falls.*]

Turkish Knight. Oh! St. George spare my life!

Father Christmas. Is no Doctor to be found

To cure this man who's bleeding on the ground.

Enter the DOCTOR.

Yes! an Italian Doctor's to be found

To cure the Knight who's bleeding on the ground:

I cure the sick of ev'ry pain,

And raise the dead to life again.

Father Christmas. Doctor, what is thy fee?

The Doctor. Ten pounds is my fee,

But fifteen I must take of thee

Before I set this gallant free.

Father Christmas. Work thy will, doctor.

The Doctor. I have a little bottle by my side

The fame of which spreads far and wide,

I drop a drop on this poor man's nose.

[*The DOCTOR touches the TURKISH KNIGHT's nose, and he instantly springs on his feet quite recovered.*]

Enter LITTLE JACK, a Dwarf, with several dolls strapped at his back.

Oh! in come I, little saucy Jack,

With all my family at my back.

Christmas comes but once a year,

And when it comes it brings good cheer:

Roast beef, plum pudding, and mince pie,

Who likes that any better than I?

Christmas ale makes us dance and sing;

Money in purse is a very fine thing.

Ladies and gentlemen give us what you please.

The acting of this Drama, more or less modified, is not confined to Wiltshire, as the Right Hon. Davies Gilbert, M.P., mentions it in the county of Cornwall, and Mr. Hone, at Whitehaven, in the

county of Cumberland ; indeed, it will be seen from the extracts given hereafter, that the play is the same, though in these versions of it some of the characters are omitted.

Mr. Davies Gilbert, in his *Work on Ancient Christmas Carols*, published in 1823, (preface p. 4,) says—"Two of the sports most used in Cornwall were, the one, a metrical play exhibiting the successful prowess of *St. George* exerted against a Mohammedan adversary ; the other, a less dignified representation of some transactions at a market or fair.

[*In the first, ST. GEORGE enters accoutred in complete armour and exclaims—*

"Here come I, St. George,
The valiant Champion bold,
And with my sword and spear
I've won three crowns of gold.
I slew the Dragon *he*,
And brought him to the slaughter ;
By which I gained fair Sabra,
The King of Egypt's daughter."

The PAGAN enters.

"Here come I, the Turkish Knight,
Come from the Turkish land to fight
.
.
.
.
.
.
bold
And if your blood is hot
I soon will make it cold."

[*They fight : the TURKISH KNIGHT falls ; and rising on one knee—*

"Oh pardon me St. George !
Oh pardon me I crave !
Oh give me but my life
And I will be thy slave !"

[*SAINT GEORGE however again strikes him down ; but immediately relenting, calls out—*

“Is there no doctor to be found
To cure a deep and deadly wound?”

[A DOCTOR enters, declaring that he has a small phial filled with the juice of some particular plant capable of recalling any one to life; he tries however, and fails, when ST. GEORGE kills him, enraged by his want of success. Soon after this, the TURKISH KNIGHT appears perfectly well, and having been fully convinced of his errors by the strength of ST. GEORGE's arm, he becomes a Christian, and the scene closes.]

The Fair, or Market, usually followed as a farce. “Several persons arranged on benches were supposed to sell corn, and one applying to each seller in his turn, enquired the price, using a set form of words to be answered in a corresponding manner. If any error were committed, a grave personage was introduced, with much ceremony, grotesquely attired, and provided with a large stick, who, after stipulating for some ludicrous reward, such as a gallon of moonlight, proceeded to shoe the untamed colt, by striking the persons in error on the sole of the foot.”

This is the whole of the account given by Mr. D. Gilbert of these Cornish Dramas.

Mr. Hone, in his *Every Day Book*, (vol. 2, p. 1646,) under the date of Christmas Day, gives extracts from a Mumming acted at Whitehaven. The title page of it is “Alexander and the King of Egypt, as it is acted by the Mummers every Christmas :—Whitehaven: printed by T. Wilson, King-street;” (eight pages, 8vo.) It appears also from Baker's *Biographia Dramatica* (Tit: Alexander,) that this Drama was printed in 4to. at Newcastle, in 1788. The characters are:—

THE KING OF EGYPT.

PRINCE GEORGE, *his son*.

ALEXANDER.

A DOCTOR.

And ACTORS *who were to be a sort of Chorus*.

The Actors say at the beginning (*inter alia*)

“Room! room! brave gallants, give us room to sport,
For in this room we wish for to resort;

Resort, and to repeat our merry rhyme,
For remember, good sirs, this is Christmas time."

Prince George says :—

"I am Prince George, a Champion brave and bold,
For with my spear I've won three crowns of gold :
'Twas I that brought the Dragon to the slaughter,
And I that gained the Egyptian monarch's daughter."

And Alexander says (inter alia)—

"Tis I that will hash thee, and slash thee, as small as flies,
And send thee to Satan to make mince pies."

[PRINCE GEORGE and ALEXANDER fight, and PRINCE GEORGE falls.]

The King of Egypt says :—

"Is there never a doctor to be found,
That can cure my son of his deadly wound?"

The Doctor says :—

"Yes there is a Doctor to be found
That can cure your son of his deadly wound."

All the other verses are quite different from those of the Wiltshire Mumming, but the almost identical phrases in these appear to shew that both must have had one common origin.

In the Penny Magazine, (vol. vi. p. 339,) published in 1837, by Mr. Charles Knight, to whom we are greatly indebted for the preservation of much Antiquarian lore, the verses of the Mummings are given; but in that version of them, the character of the *Saracen Knight* does not occur, and it is *Mince Pie* who fights with, and is vanquished by *St. George*; but the drama is in substance identically the same as that enacted in Wiltshire.

Sir Walter Scott (in the notes to the 6th Canto of *Marmion*), gives the characters in one of the Masques of Ben Jonson for the Court and their Costumes. The characters are Christmas and his ten children; one of whom is Minced Pie, but the other characters are wholly unlike those in the Mummings which I have referred to.

At Christmas, 1853, a party of Mummers performed at Painswick in Gloucestershire; the interlocutors were—*Father Christmas*; *A Turkish Knight*; *A Doctor* and his *Man*; and *Beelzebub*.

The following is a specimen of their verses :—

Enter OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS.

“In come I, old Father Christmas,
Welcome, or welcome not,
Old Father Christmas must not be forgot.”

Enter TURKISH KNIGHT.

“In comes I a Turkish knight,
I came from a Turkish land to fight,
And fight I will till I am slain,
For my blood is good in ev’ry vein.”

[*FATHER CHRISTMAS and the TURKISH KNIGHT fight; the latter falls.*]

Father Christmas. “Five pound, ten pound, fifteen pound,
If there’s a doctor to be found
To raise this dead man from the ground.”

[*The DOCTOR is introduced after some laudatory verses from his man, and performs the cure.*]

BEELZEBUB then enters and says :—

“In comes I, old Beelzebub,
On my back I carry a lump,
In my hand an empty can,
And don’t you think I’m a jolly old man.”

This is evidently the same character who is called *Little Jack*, in the Mummings at some other places, and affords a clue to the explanation of who *Little Jack* originally was.

3.—THE HARVEST HOME.

At a Harvest home, which in Wiltshire is called a Home harvest, care is taken that the last load shall be a light one; and when loaded it is drawn home by the best team, (with their bells on) a little boy, with a shirt decorated with ribbons worn over his other clothes, riding the fore horse. On the top of the load the rakes, &c., are placed; and as many as possible of the work people, male and female, ride on the load, the rest of the party walking on each side. As they proceed homewards, they chant in a sort of monotone the following verse:—

“ Ploughed well, sown well ;*
 Reaped well, mown well ;
 Carried well, housed well ;
 Nur’a load overdrowd:
 Harvest home !”

On a subsequent evening, or as it sometimes occurs, on the same evening, all the work people are regaled by their master with a hot supper, at which the head carter takes the head of the table, as the head shepherd does at the sheep-shearing supper.

At the Harvest home supper the following song is sung:—

“ Here’s a health unto our Master the founder of the feast,
 I hope to God with all my heart his soul in heaven may rest ;
 That all his works may prosper that ever he takes in hand,
 For we are all his servants, and all at his command ;

* In Mr. Hone’s *Every Day Book* (vol. ii. p. 1164,) another version of “Sown well, grown well,” is mentioned as being repeated at the Harvest homes in Gloucestershire; and the song “Here’s a health unto our Master,” with some alterations, and an ungallant omission of the Mistress is given (Id. p. 1168,) as sung at the Harvest homes in Norfolk.

Then drink boys drink, and see that you do not spill,
For if you do, you shall drink too, with a hearty free good will.

Chorus—Drink boys drink, &c.

And now we've drunk our Master's health our *Missis* shan't go free,
For I hope and trust her soul will rest in heaven as well as *he* :
That all *she's* works may prosper, that ever *she* takes in hand,
For we are all *she's* servants, and all at *she's* command ;
Then drink boys drink, and see that you do not spill,
For if you do, you shall drink too, with a hearty free good will.

Chorus—Then drink boys drink, &c."

I was once describing the first Harvest home supper at which I was present, to an old Wiltshire lady near ninety years of age. She asked me if any one was "booted." I asked what this was. She told me that if, during the harvest, a load was thrown down, the person through whose fault this happened was "booted" at the Harvest home supper; that is, after the cloth was removed, he is taken and laid on the table with his face downwards, when the head carter having procured one of the master's boots, takes hold of it by the foot end, and gives the delinquent three blows with the top end of it, in a manner more calculated to injure his honour than his bones.

This punishment is referred to in Dr. Graves's novel, "*The Spiritual Quixote*," where it is stated, that Jerry Tugwell, the attendant upon Mr. Wildgoose the hero of the story, having made himself drunk and ridiculous, is subjected, amongst other indignities, to the ancient discipline of the "boot." (Book x. chap. 29.)

Where a master gives no Harvest home supper, the chant is sung in derision by the workmen of those masters who give suppers, as follows :—

"The bread's not baked,
The beer's not brewed,
The table's not spread,
Devil take all such,
Harvest home."

Till very recently at the Harvest homes at Ogbourn St. Andrew, a very ancient anthem or hymn was sung. It appears to have

had no reference to the harvest, and was evidently of a religious character. I have not the words, but I believe that they are in the possession of the Rev. J. BLISS, the vicar of that place.

4.—THE WOOSSET.

In the villages near Marlborough, this is a mock procession got up by the village lads, when conjugal infidelity is imputed to any of their neighbours.

At a little before dusk, a blowing of sheeps' horns and a sounding of cracked sheep bells may be heard about the village, and soon afterwards the procession is formed. I saw two of these Woosets; one in the year 1835, at Burbage, the other about five years after at Ogbourn St. George. The procession was in each instance headed by what is called "a rough band," which in the latter instance was numerous. Some beat old frying pans, others shook up old kettles with stones in them; some blew sheeps' horns, others rang cracked sheep bells, and one of the performers was trying to extort music from a superannuated fish kettle, by beating its bottom with a marrow bone. Four more carried turnips on long sticks, each turnip being hollowed out very thin, and the features of a face cut thinner still on it, and a lighted candle put in the inside. These were followed by a person bearing a cross of wood of slight make, and seven feet high; on the arms of which was placed a chemise, and on the head of it a horse's skull, to the sides of which were fixed a pair of deer's horns, as if they grew there; and to the lower part of the horse's skull the under jaw bones were so affixed, that by pulling a string, the jaws knocked together as if the skull was champing the bit; and this was done to make a snapping noise during pauses in the music.

This procession is repeated on three nights following, when it goes past the houses of the supposed guilty parties; it is then discontinued for three nights; resumed for three nights more—dis-

continued for another three nights, and then resumed again for three other nights, and then it concludes.

This is a different procession from that called the "Skimmington," which takes place when a woman beats her husband.

When I was quite a boy I saw a Skimmington in Gloucestershire; the principal group in the procession being a stuffed figure of a man placed on horseback, behind whom rode a man in woman's clothes, who, as the procession went on, kept beating the stuffed figure about the head with a wooden ladle.

I believe that a Skimmington is represented in one of the illustrations to Hudibras, and is described in part ii. canto 2, of that work.

The Wiltshire people called the Wooset procession a "*ooset*," as they never pronounce *w* before *o*, calling wood "*ood*," and the like.

5.—DOG-RAPPERS.

In the reign of King Charles the first, there was one of these now obsolete and almost forgotten officers of the church at Ogbourn St. George.

In an old churchwarden's account book of that parish, (which has been mislaid within these last few years,) there are the following entries:—

" 1632.	To Looker for whiping the doggs out of the Church for one quarter	xijd.
1633.	To Looker for keepinge out doggs a whole yeare	iiij ^s .
1639.	To Looker for keepinge the doggs &c.	ij ^s .
	Payde to Looker for keepinge the doggs out of the church	ij ^s ."

Payments of 4*s*. a year to Looker occur in other years, but the entries do not state for what service those payments were made.

When I first saw these entries, I did not quite understand their meaning, but on my mentioning them to Mr. Gray, the magistrate

at Newbury, he told me that there are two ancient officers attached to the great church there, who are paid 4s. a year each; their present duty is to walk up and down the church, each bearing a black wand, and show the inhabitants to their pews; they are now generally called vergers, but when he was a boy they were called Dog-rappers. They still receive the ancient salary of 4s. a year as Dog-rappers, though they also make a collection at Christmas for their present services as vergers.

I was also informed by the Rev. W. Heslop, the vicar of East Witton in Yorkshire, that in his parish there was a person appointed at a salary of 8s. a year, who had a whip hung up in his pew in the church, and was called the Dog-whipper. Probably one person at 8s. a year, instead of two at the usual salary of 4s. each.

It also appears from the church books of St. Mary's parish at Reading, (cited in Man's History of Reading, p. 301,) that in the year 1571, Mr. John Marshall was chosen clerk and sexton of that parish; and the entry goes on to state that "for the more orderly discharge of Divine service, it was agreed by all the parishioners present that from henceforth, John Marshall now being admitted clerk and sexton, shall have thirteen shillings and fourpence per annum; in consideration thereof he shall, from time to time, see the church clean kept, the seats swept, and clean made; the mats beaten, *the dogs driven out of the church*, the windows made clean, and all other things done that shall be necessary to be done for the good and cleanly keeping of the church, *and the quiet of Divine service.*"

At the time when Dog-rappers were required, the state of the canine race must have been very different from what it is at present; however, Captain Grose in his *Olio*, in an essay entitled "Sketch of worn-out Characters," says, "The country squire was an independent gentleman of £300 a year, [worth eight or nine hundred now,] who commonly appeared in a plain drab or plush coat, large silver buttons, and a jockey cap, and rarely without boots. *He was commonly followed by a couple of greyhounds and a pointer*, and announced his arrival at a neighbour's house by smacking his whip, or giving the view halloo." This was the squire of about 1745;

and if several of these gentlemen attended by their dogs came to a church, Dog-rappers might be needed. But I have heard from old persons, that an immense reduction in the number of dogs occurred in 1796, when the dog tax was first imposed.

The sexton's whip had a small bell fixed to the end of the handle, which he rang when dogs came into the church, in order to frighten them away.

In the churchwarden's account book, of the parish of Banwell, county of Somerset, is the following entry :

“ 1572. Paid for a bell for the whipe ja.
1568. Paid for Korde for the whipe j.”

F. A. CARRINGTON.

Church Goods.

The Book of Church Goods in Wiltshire, seized by the Crown under a Commission dated March 3, 1553, which is signed by two of the Commissioners,

“ Antony Hungerford,
Wyllya' Wroughton.”

contains the following entries, which show the extent of the church plate, and the number of bells at that time :—

The Hundred of Kynwarston.

	Ovncis	Bellis
West bedwyne. Deliucred to Will ^m . davnce and to William Vince won Cuppe or Chal. by Indenture of xiiij ovnce & v bell	xiiij ovnc	bells v
In plate to the King's vse.	xliij ovnc	
East bedwyne. deliucred to John Dodsonc and to Nicholas Rawlings wone Cuppe or Chals by Indentuer of xj ovnce & iiij bells	xj ovnc	bells iiij
In plate to the Kings vse	ij ovnc & di	

Ovncis Bellis

Eastone. deliuered to mighell busshell and
to James Myste won cuppe or Challis
by Indentuer of vij ovnc di & iij bells

In plate to the Kings vse xj ovnc di

Milton. deliuered to John bovnce and to
John Smythe wone cupe or challs by

Indentue of viij ovnc and iij bells . . . viij ovnc bells iij

In plate to the Kings vse ij ovnc

The hunderde of Selkleigh.

Alborne. deliuerede to Thomas hatte and
to Will^m. Sexton won Cuppe or Challis

bells iij

by Indenture of viij ovnc di & iiij . . . viij ovnc di and a

bells sanctus bell

Winterborn Basset. deliuerede to John
Brown and to John Webbe won cupe or
Challis by Indenture of vj ovnc & iij
bells

vj ovnc bells iij

In plate to the Kings vse ij ovnc di

Ocbourne Sci Georgii. Deliuered vnto John
Potter and Will^m. Potter by Indenture
of iij great bells

bells iij

Itm to the Kinge no plate

Brodehenton. deliuered to John francleyne
and John Marchaunte won cuppe or
chalis by Indenture of xj ovnc & ij bells

xj ovnc ij bells

Presshatte. deliuered to Robert Hodges
and Thomas Hiscocks won Cuppe or
challis by Indentuer of xj ovnc & iij
bells

xj ovnc bells iij

In plate to the Kings vse ij ovnc

Ockbourne Seynt Andrewe. deliuered to
Raffe Cole and Will^m. Blake won Cuppe
or Challis by Indenture of xj ovnc & iiij
bells

xj ovnc iiij bells

In plate to the Kings vse x ovnc

	Ovncis	Bellis
Aberye. deliuered to John Sherocker and to Jone Truslowe won cuppe or Chalis by Indentuer of xj ovnc and iij bells .	xj ovnc	iij bells
In plate to the Kings vse	ij ovnc	di
Marlbroughe seyncte peter. deliuered to Will ^m . Andrewes and to Rycharde Chaynye wone cuppe or chalis by Inden- tuer of xij ovnc & v bells	xij ovnc	bells v
In plate to the King	xvj ovnc	
Marlbroughe seynct maris. deliuered to John Younge & to Robert Oary won cupp or chalis by Indenture of xvij ovnc & v bells	xvij ounc	bells v
In plate to the Kings vse	xx ovnce	

The Hundred of Ramisburie.

Ramysburie. deliuered to Roger bouncke and Will ^m . deane won cuppe or challis by Indenture of xj ovnc and iiij bells	xj ovnc	bells iiij
In plate to the Kings vse	ij ovnc	
luddington. deliuered to Robert Walron and to henrye Taylor j cuppe or challis by Indentur of vj ovnc iij bells . . .	vj ovnc	iij bells
Swyndon. deliuered to Rob ^t . heathe and to George Carleys j cupp or chalis by In- denture of xij ovnc di iiij bells . . .		
In plate to the Kings vse	lvij ovnc	
dreyecott ffoliat. deliuered to Thomas Weke and to Thomas Weke j cuppe or challis by Indentur of xiiij ovnc & ij belles	xiiij ovnc	bells ij
Wanboroughe. deliuered to Nycholas escroupe and to John heringe j cuppe or chalis	vij ovnc	bells iiij
by Indentu of vij ovnc and iiij bells .	and a saunctus bell	
In plate to the Kings vse	xvij ovnc	

	Ovnais	Bellis
Cheasledeane. deliuered to Robert hoskines		bells iiij
and Thomas Newse j cypp or chalis by	xij ovne	and a
Indentur of xij ovne iiij bells . . .		saunetus bell
In plate to the Kings vse . . .	xij ovne	

This book contains entries as to, nearly or quite, all the parishes of Wiltshire ; but of the Indentures very few remain ; the following which relate to Wanborough and Liddington, will show the form of them.

Wiltes	
hund. de Kinbrige	Thenventorye Indented made the xxij th . of
in com Wiltes	maye in the seventh yere of the reyne of
Wanbrough.	or ^r . sowayne lorde Kinge Edward the vj th
	of all bells and Chalices deliued by Sr ^r . An-
	thonye Hungerforde, Wyllm Sherington, & Wyllm Wroughton,
	Knyght, unto the custodye of John heyringe nycolas ristrope of the
	same pysh sauflie to be kept to thuse of or ^r . sayd sowaugne lord the
	Kyng as hereafter more playnlye may Appere

Inprimis A Challis of Silver weinge vij ounce
Item iiij belles wth a saun^s. bell.

Hundr. de Kingbridge	The Inventory Indented made the
loodington	xxij of maye in the vij yere of the
	rayne of our sowaygne lord Kinge
Edwarde the vj th of all the belles Challis of the parishe of Looding-	
ton delyued by Sr ^r Antony hung'ford Sr ^r Willm Sherington And	
Sr ^r Willm Wroughton Knyghtes Comyssoners the Custodie of	
Robert Walk & hary taylo of the same parishe to thuse of our said	
sowaigne lord the Kinge as herafter Apereth	

Imp'mis A Challis of Silver weyinge vij ounce
I. iiij belles wth a saunes belle

F. A. CARRINGTON.

A few words to Wiltshire Entomologists.

It is very desirable that lists of specimens which have been taken in the county should be supplied by those who have given their attention to Entomology; they are invited to do so.

There are no doubt many Entomological collections in Wiltshire, which are of little or no practical use, beyond the interest and pleasure which they confer on the individual collectors. These collections may now become more generally useful, by their catalogues being brought together and compared.

But a caution must be given here, for perhaps no class of collectors are so careless as Entomologists, in the manner of keeping their cabinets and Catalogues. They do not mark their specimens with sufficient care; and it frequently happens that after a year or so, and even after a few months, they are unable to remember the exact localities where they were taken. It is not an uncommon occurrence in works upon the subject, as well as in cabinets both private and public, to meet with specimens whose localities are unknown, merely from a want of system when classifying them. In such instances the value of such specimens, especially if they are rare species, is greatly diminished. What is required are chiefly lists of specimens which are known to belong to the county.

And now one word on the subject of obtaining a complete catalogue of Wiltshire specimens. It may be asked of what possible use can it be? Its chief utility will consist in its supplying the very kind of information that the Naturalist requires. He wants facts to aid him in elucidating the distribution of insect life. The following very excellent remarks, by John Gray, Esq., upon this subject, appeared in "the Naturalist," (Vol. ii. p. 261-2.) "The first and indeed the great use of investigating local fauna, consists in

giving the student of nature a knowledge of the range of species, and what we may know of their positions of locality. A fundamental error with the majority of local faunists, consists in their limiting their observations within the capricious boundaries of counties or nations. This would be so far well, if it were intended merely as a step towards the elucidation of the entire natural range; but how seldom is this the case; how rarely do we find their interest in the subject extended to Nature's own boundaries. Let the unprejudiced naturalist take a glance at those entomological cabinets devoted exclusively to British species, and he will quickly discover what a precious jumble is there made in geographical distribution. In such collections he will find two, if not three, distinct ranges of distribution, illustrated by species taken within the British Isles, forming an arrangement to the entire exclusion of such as occur in the remaining portions of the same sphere of natural habitats. The only interest to the naturalist, in such collections, would consist in their elucidation of geographical character: this they do not possess; whilst as a systematic arrangement, the defects are still more apparent; thus leaving an impression on the mind, that such arrangements could only have been dictated by the most capricious absurdity. If such entomologists *must* have an arrangement of local fauna, let them study Nature's geography and act accordingly.

Another use in the investigation of local fauna, consists in the facility thus afforded, of noticing the peculiarities, and oft-times anomalies, which species exhibit in the selection of their habitats. This can only be attained by a patient tracing of the habits of the species, as shown in various localities. Thus it will be seen that local notes in the natural history of animal life, have their distinct sphere of usefulness, when viewed as a link or step towards a proper understanding of the economy of nature; but when looked upon as a topic of exclusive interest, far better would it have been had they never been perused.

With this view let local investigators in this county go to work; contributing duplicates to the Society's Museum, as well as furnishing catalogues of their Wiltshire specimens.

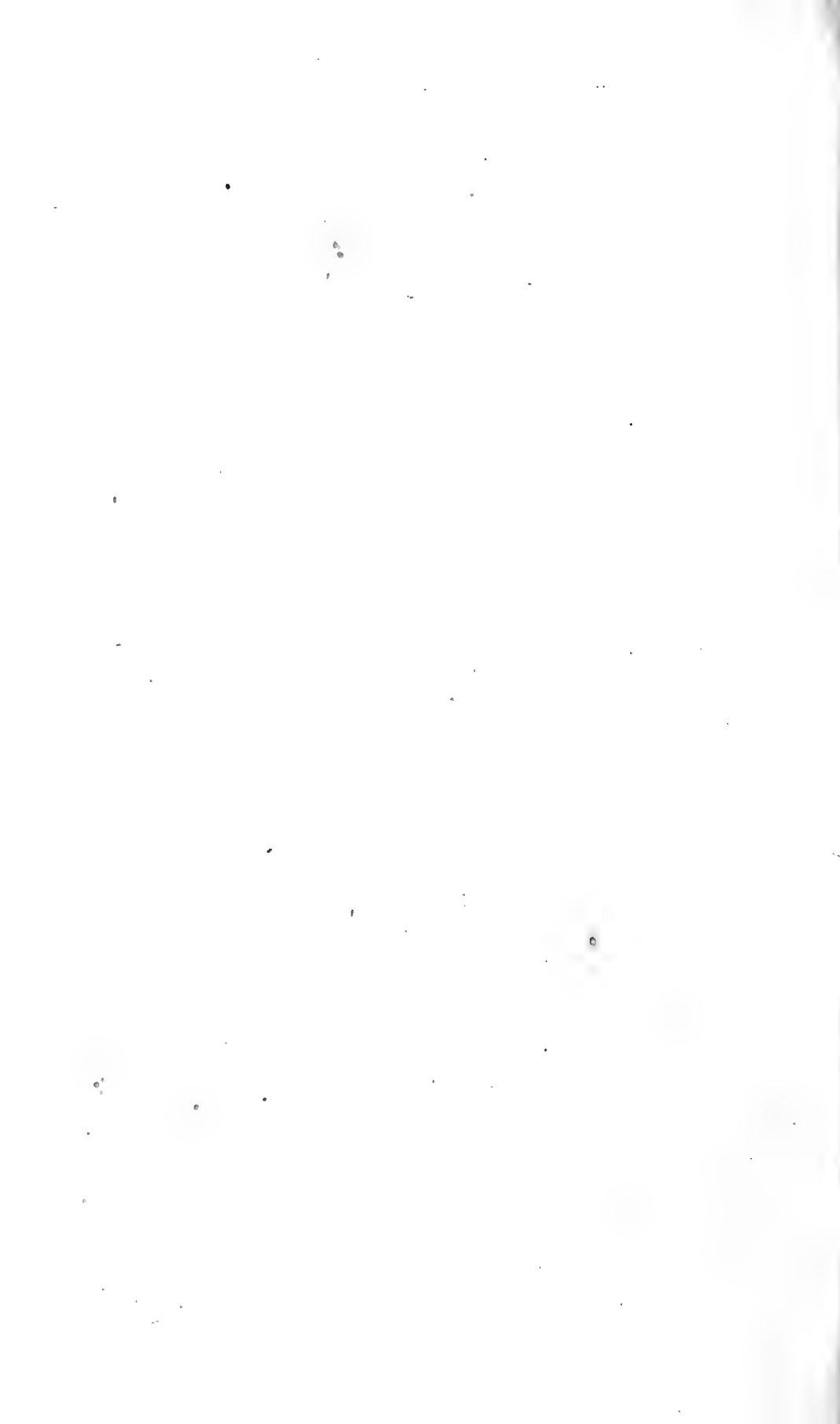
W. C. LUKIS.

THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION
COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY
IS FROM THE PEN OF
THE REV. F. KILVERT, OF BATH.

B . F
FELIX . FAVSTMQVE . ESTO
WILTONIENSIBVS
QVI . SERO . LICET
STVDIIS . NVMMISQVE
ANTIQVAE . MATRIS . EXQVIRENDAE . ERGO
COLLATIS
ID . OPERAE . SEDVLO . DATVRI . SVNT
VT . SVPERIORIS . AEVI . MONVMENTA
QVIBVS . PLVRIMIS . AC . PRETIOSISSIMIS
WILTONIA . GLORIATVR
IGNORANTIVM . ET . MALEFICORVM
QVIN . ET . IPSIVS . TEMPORIS
INJVRIIS . EREPTA
CVRA . DEBITA . CONSERVENTVR
PICTVRAE . AC . SCRIPTVBAE . OPE
AD . VERVM . DESCRIBANTVR
QVARVM . AVXILIO
PRAESENTIA . CVM . PRAETERITIS . TEMPORIBVS . CONJVNGI
ET . VTBORVMQVE
MORES . HABITVS . VSVSQVE . VITAE
INTER . SE . COMPARARI
QVEANT
VNDE . SVBEAT
GRATVS . ERGA . DEVM . OPT . MAX . ANIMVS
QVI . VERAЕ . RELIGIONIS . LVCEM
ET . OMNIGENAE . SCIENTIAE . VTILITATEM
HODIERNO . SAECVLO
AFFVDERIT.

TRANSLATION.

May success and prosperity attend the inhabitants of the County of Wilts, who, though late, having contributed their efforts and their means towards the investigation of their ancient Mother, are about diligently to exert themselves for the rescue of the numerous and valuable relics of antiquity with which Wiltshire abounds, from the injuries of the ignorant and mischievous, and especially of Time, the great destroyer, and for their preservation to future ages by literary and pictorial description; by the aid of which the Present may be connected with the Past, and the manners, habits and usages of both compared together; whence may result gratitude to that All-good and Almighty Being, who has shed the light of true Religion, and the advantages of various science, upon the present age.



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Archæological and Natural History
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Vol. I.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS FOR WILTSHIRE, in the Library of Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart.	97-104	Wilts Titles' Registration....	208
ON ORNITHOLOGY. No. 2. The Classification of Birds	105-115	Corrody at Malmesbury Abbey	210
WAYLEN'S HISTORY OF MARLBOROUGH, Reviewed	116-131	"Garston" explained	131
LELAND'S JOURNEY THROUGH WILTSHIRE, A.D. 1540-42.		Natural History. Rare specimens occurring in Wilts:—	
With a Memoir and Notes.	132-195	Ichthyosaurus Campylodon,	
[Cricklade, 135. Malmesbury, 137. Corsham, Haselbury, South Wraxhall, 142. Bradford, 148. Trowbridge, 150. Farley Castle, 152. Salisbury, 157. Old Sarum, 161. Burials in Sal. Cath. 164, 171. Stonehenge, 175. Ramsbury, Bedwyn, Marlborough, 176. Silbury, 179. Devizes, 180. Steeple Ashton, 182. Brooke Hall, 182. Edington, 185. Trowbridge, Bradford, Maiden Bradley, Stourton, 193]		(Fossil)	214
ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT HAENHAM HILL, near SALISBURY	196-208	Testacellus Maugei.....	215
		Snake Fly } <i>Insects</i>	
		Chalcis aptera }	215
		WILTS NOTES & QUERIES:—	
		Calne	131
		Dog-Whippers	212
		Stonehenge (a Pastoral)....	212
		Rev. W. Harte	212
		Queen Anne at Whetham ..	212
		The Princess Wilbrahama..	213
		Penates found at Devizes ..	214
		ILLUSTRATIONS.	
		The Rudge Cup	118
		Castle Grounds at Marlborough	128
		Farley Castle in A.D. 1645 ..	152
		Old Stourton House, destroyed	
		A.D. 1720	194
		Anglo-Saxon Relics	200

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—OVID.

Manuscript Collections for Wiltshire,

IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART., OF MIDDLEHILL, NEAR BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE. (EXTRACTED FROM THE PRIVATELY PRINTED CATALOGUE, PART I., OF THE "BIBLIOTHECA PHILLIPPSIANA," OF WHICH THERE IS A COPY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY. Press Mark, 577, l. 12.)

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 Eston, (*near Pewsey*), in Co. Wilts. Date: xvi century.
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 Robert Grove, Bishop of Chichester, (1691).
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 The other 2 were not sent to me by Sir R. C. H.
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Will of Nicholas Daniel, of Sutton Benger, 1714.
- 11184 Wilts Visitation, 1565, part only.
- 11431 Ditto Fines, temp. Phil. and Mary.
- 11433 } References to Parish Registers for Wilts Gentry; vols. 1 & 2.
4 }
- 11437 Wilts Inq. p. M., E. III.
- 11438 Extracts from Close Rolls, 1. E. 3., ex libro "Grafton."
- 11441 The History and Praises of Milcent Scrope.
- 11455 Extracts from the Chancellor's Pipe Rolls for Wilts.
- 11456 Extracts from Deeds relating to Savernake.
- 11461 Pedigrees from Wills at Sarum.
- 11462 Miscellanea; containing "Benet of Sarum."
- 11499 Dates of Parish Registers in Wilts.
- 11513 Bounds of the Forest of Selwood.

NO. (*MSS. given by Rev. Wm. C. Lukis, all Autograph*).

- 11652 Burials in Bradford, Wilts, 1579—91.
- 11653 Marriages in ditto, 1580—1644.
- 11654 Baptisms and Burials at Steeple Ashton, 1559—80.
 Ditto at Great Chaldfeld, 1549—1685.
 Ditto at Keevil, 1559—1664.
- 11655 Ditto at Bradford, 1579—1623.
- 11656 Ditto ditto 1623—1681.
- 11657 Semington Baptisms, 1586—1705.
 Ditto Burials, 1588—1729.

(*Rev. J. Offer's MSS., all in his Autograph*).

- 11662 Rev. J. Offer's Records for Heytesbury, &c.
 These are the 2 vols. which are by mistake said to be
 missing 10513.
- 11663 Ditto Notes from Visitations, Pole's Devon, &c.
- 11664 Ditto Pedigrees of Wilts Barons; ending with Church
 Notes in Great Wishford.
- 11665 Ditto Extracts from the Deeds of Master Darell of Littlecote.
 Ditto from Visitations; Chartulary of Bradenstoke Abbey;
 Queen's Coll. (Oxon) MSS.; Hussey Pedigree; Dods-
 worth; Vincent's Inq. p. M.; Wards and Marriages;
 Pedes Finium, &c.; vol. 1, with the motto, "Sic vos
 non vobis."
- 11666 Ditto Extracts from MSS. in British Museum.
 Ditto from MSS. Phillipps, (see No. 95), vol. 2., dated
 London, Aug. 1822.
- 11667 Ditto from the Chapter House, Westminster; Cole's Es-
 cheats; Augmentation Office; Visitation of Wilts;
 &c.; vol 3.
- 11668 Ditto from Augmentation Office, Chantry Rolls, &c.
- 11669 Ditto from the Register of Deeds of the Hungerford Family;
 12mo.
- 11769 Star Chamber Proceedings against Henry Sherfield for
 breaking the window in St. Edmund's Salisbury, 1632.
- 11820 Charters, &c. of Castlecombe.
- 11842 Wilts Visitations, 1623.
- 11958 Ditto Collections; viz., Memoranda, Originalia, Pleadings
 in Duchy of Lanc.; Lans. MSS.; Quo warranto; Patent
 Rolls; Inq. p. M.

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 2. — ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS.

Having in a former paper briefly introduced the subject of the Ornithology of Wilts, I propose in a series of papers, to lay before the readers of this Magazine, a succinct account of the various species of birds which occur amongst us: but before I proceed to do so, it will be necessary, for the better understanding of those who have devoted little attention to the subject, and also for the assistance of those who are beginning to investigate it, and would know something more of the habits of the feathered race around them, to devote a few papers to the *general* subject of the classification, the structure, and the faculties of birds, without which previous knowledge I fear it would be impossible to convey to any one more than a confused idea of the admirable, and indeed perfect organization, of this most interesting class of creatures. With this view, and to start from the very beginning, or, as in speaking of birds I may say, “*ab ovo*,” I devote this paper to the somewhat dry but important subject of classification, giving a general outline of the rules by which birds are classed, and the divisions and subdivisions now usually accepted.

The student in Ornithology desirous to attain to a comprehensive knowledge of birds, must not expect to gain even a superficial acquaintance with them, or to grasp in his mind any definite and precise idea of the positions they severally occupy, without a certain amount of labour. The school boy in his research after knowledge must toil through many a weary and irksome task; the linguist in acquiring a new language, must pause over dry rules of grammar; the eminent statesman, the victorious general, the brilliant orator, gained not their proud positions, without industry and diligence:

and so to compare smaller things with great, before we proceed to investigate the several properties, peculiarities, and habits of individual birds, it will be necessary first to understand thoroughly the relative positions they occupy: and in order to do this we must devote a little attention, which will be amply repaid by the result. In Ornithology, as in other sciences, we must not attempt to run, before we can walk: we must not rush headlong "in medias res:" step by step we must be contented to advance: but our way will not be weary, if we give attention to surmount the little obstacles which at first sight seem to oppose us: our journey will not be irksome, if we pause to smooth away the little inequalities of the path; and the more we advance, the easier becomes the way, the smoother the road, till at length we find ourselves unincumbered by hinderances, and surrounded by all the sweets and pleasures of this most fascinating study.

Now one of the very first requirements in every branch of Natural History, is method; one of the most indispensable is order: without this it will be impossible to progress, and Ornithology, like a skein of silk, which if handled with due order is easily unwound, deprived of method, soon becomes a tangled mass of knots, which defy the skill of the extricator to unravel them. The very first lesson then that we must learn, and one which we must never forget, if we would know anything of Ornithology, is a little insight into the classification of birds, whereby what before seemed hopeless confusion, becomes by the touch of this magic wand, the very perfection of order. There seems at first sight to be a wide difference between the gigantic ostrich and the diminutive creeper, between the glorious eagle and the insignificant sparrow, between the noble bustard and the tiny wren; but by methodical arrangement, we see how, link succeeding link, and species being connected by the strongest affinity with species, these are all integral parts of the same great chain; united by many intermediate bands, but still component parts of the same great whole: nay, not only so, but by the help of classification, we can not only assign to each bird, quadruped, insect, fish, or reptile their own appropriate

place, but beginning with the noblest of God's creatures, with man, we can pass gradually through all the animal kingdom, stopping to admire with what excellent method, and by what almost insensible degrees, the race of quadrupeds merges into that of birds; how the race of birds is intimately connected with fishes; fishes with reptiles; reptiles with insects; insects with animals of inferior order, and these again with the vegetable, and (as some affirm) even the mineral kingdom. These are surely wondrous facts and of exceeding interest: to follow up and pursue this chain requires time indeed, and skill, and opportunities, such as few can command: but to gain an insight into this beautiful order and arrangement is within the reach of all, and the more we investigate it, the more we shall learn how true it is of the Almighty Creator, that "God is not the author of confusion, but of peace."

Before I proceed to examine in detail the modern method of classifying birds, as generally adopted at the present day, it will be well briefly to observe the several stages by which it has arrived at its present excellence. Among ancient writers on Natural History, there are but two, viz. Aristotle and Pliny, who have professed to give any general description of birds; and interesting, and in some cases instructive, as their treatises in many respects certainly are, they are mixed up with such a mass of absurdity and fable as very much to mar their intrinsic value. In that early stage of Ornithological knowledge, of course anything approximating to systematic arrangement was not to be expected. But to come down to more modern times, the first approach to order is traced to Belon and the French naturalists, who in the middle of the sixteenth century began to classify after a certain system. As the ground work of their scheme was however derived from the habitat and food of birds, it was necessarily in many respects very incorrect. In the next century, Gesner at Zurich, and Aldrovandus at Bologna, struck out a plan in the right direction, by dividing the whole class into *land* and *water* birds; but then, as if satisfied with this good beginning, they deduced their subordinate divisions from the nature of the aliment. It was reserved for our own countryman,

Willoughby, at the latter end of the seventeenth century, to lay the foundation of a more accurate arrangement; for, accepting the grand divisions already laid down, of *terrestrial* and *aquatic*, he made his subdivisions from enquiries into the general form and structure, and especially from the distinctive characters of the beak and feet: still he seems to have been unable to shake off completely the prejudices of his time, for he allows varieties in size, the different kinds of food, and such trivial things to bias him in his arrangement. Ray and Pennant followed up the course so well begun by Willoughby, and the close of the last century saw this systematic arrangement *from the anatomical structure* of birds, very generally established. Since that time all the numerous systems of classification have proceeded from the same principle of structure; various indeed have they been, adopted by Ornithologists of this and other countries; some fanciful, as the "Quinary System," or "series of circles," established by Vigors: others complicated and puzzling from their needless minuteness: others positively erroneous, as from a farther acquaintance with birds is shown: but the method which I here set forth, adopted by modern Ornithologists, and more particularly by those of this country, has this great advantage over all that have preceded it, in addition to its superior accuracy, that it is simple and plain, as well as comprehensive; neither from over minuteness burdening the memory unnecessarily, nor from an opposite extreme of indefiniteness leaving any deficiency or doubt. This moreover is the system adopted by Yarrell, Hewitson, and the principal British Ornithologists of the present day.*

To proceed then with the classification of birds, I must repeat what I touched on in my former paper, that birds are commonly placed in two grand divisions, viz: "LAND BIRDS," or those whose habitat is the land: and "WATER BIRDS," or those which principally

* I should add that though I now confine my observations to birds of this country, yet the same arrangement applies equally to birds generally throughout the globe.

* BIRD.

ORDER.

TRIBE.

FAMILY.

GENUS.

SPECIES.

LATIN NAME. ENGLISH NAME.

* BIRDS . . .

LAND

1. Raptores
(birds of prey)Vulturidæ *Vultures*
Falconidæ *Falcons*
Strigidæ *Owls*Dentirostres
(tooth-billed.)Laniadæ *Butcher birds*
Muscicapidæ *Fly-catchers*
Merulidæ *Thrushes*
Sylviadæ *Warblers*
Paridæ *Titmice*
Ampelidæ *Waxwings*
Motacillidæ *Wagtails*
Anthidæ *Pipits*Conirostres
(cone-billed.)Alaudidæ *Larks*
Emberizidæ *Buntings*
Fringillidæ *Finches*
Sturnidæ *Starlings*
Corvidæ *Crows*Scansores
(climbers.)Picidæ *Woodpeckers*
Certhiadæ *Creepers*
Cuculidæ *Cuckoos*Fissirostres
(wide-billed.)Meropidæ *Bee-eaters*
Halcyonidæ *Kingfishers*
Hirundinidæ *Swallows*
Caprimulgidæ *Goatsuckers*3. Rasores
(ground birds)Columbidæ *Pigeons*
Phasianidæ *Pheasants*
Tetraonidæ *Grouse*
Struthionidæ *Bustards*Tetrao
(true Grouse)
Lagopus
(Ptarmigan)
Perdix
(Partridge)

Each genus is again subdivided into several closely allied species, partaking of the same generic character, but with specific differences, for example :—

Cinerea
(Common)
Rufa
(red-legged)
Petrosa
(Barbary)4. Grallatores
(waders)Charadriidæ *Plovers*
Gruidæ *Cranes*
Ardeidæ *Hérons*
Scolopacidæ *Snipes*
Rallidæ *Rails*
Lobipedidæ *Coots*

WATER

5. Natatores
(swimmers)Anatidæ *Ducks*
Colymbidæ *Divers*
Alcadæ *Auks*
Pelecanidæ *Cormorants*
Laridæ *Gulls*

court the water, as their names respectively imply. These are two great classes, separating our British birds into two nearly equal parts; the number of land birds amounting to about 171, the water birds to about 166 species.

The first great division of these two classes is, into the five "ORDERS;" the members of which are of somewhat similar habits and formation, and partake of the same general characteristics.

Of these five, the first is the "Raptorial" order, composed of those birds usually known as '*birds of prey*;' and, as their natural habit is the destruction of the feebler tribes and the smaller animals, they have been most mercilessly persecuted by man in all countries: this continual persecution will easily account for their rarity and their habitual shyness, seldom venturing near the habitation of man, and always taking flight at the distant approach of their great enemy: still sometimes in our great woods or thick enclosures, and often on our open downs, the most unobservant must have seen the hawk hovering with expanded wings high in the air, or dashing in pursuit after a luckless bird, or pouncing with unerring aim on some unfortunate mouse: the most careless must have occasionally heard the wild hooting or the unearthly shriekings of the owl, as it has hurried past in search of prey in the shades of evening. The principal characteristics of this order are the long and curved claws, the hooked and powerful bill, the muscular limbs, the great strength, the predatory habits, the love of animal food: these are traits so marked and peculiar, that it will require but little discrimination to distinguish birds belonging to this order from all the others.

The second embraces those innumerable small birds which are so familiar to all of us; and contains a much larger number of species than either of the other four orders. These are the '*Insessores*' or '*perching birds*,' which fill our woods and gardens, abound in our fields, and may be met with at every turn in our daily walks: they possess far more intelligence than birds of any other class, are remarkable for the vocal powers with which some of them are endowed: but especially derive their name from the perfect form

of the foot, which is so admirably adapted for perching or grasping, and in which the hind toe is always present. When we come to examine the subdivisions of this order, we shall find that the 'Insessores' comprise birds varying greatly from one another in habits and general appearance; yet, all belonging to this division partake of the grand distinguishing features, which I have shewn to be characteristic of it.

The third order contains the 'Rasores' or 'ground birds,' comprehending all such as being land birds, and yet not being birds of prey, and not having feet perfectly adapted to perching, obtain the principal part of their food upon the ground; their wings in general are short, and they are not capable of such extended flight as belongs to members of the two preceding orders; but in lieu of this they are provided with very strong limbs and powerful muscles, and with short toes, enabling them to run with great swiftness. This division does not contain any great number of species, and yet as many of them are sought for by the epicure, and others still more by the sportsman; there is, perhaps, no class of birds, the habits and general nature of which are so generally known as this. When I mention that the 'rasores' include not only all the gallinaceous birds, as our barn-door fowls, but also partridges, pheasants, and grouse, the truth of this statement will be at once seen. As all the members of this order are extremely good for food, a beneficent Providence has caused them to be very productive, and the number of eggs to a nest is usually very considerable.

The fourth order begins the other great division, viz., the 'Water birds,' and comprises those numerous aquatic birds, which, not having webbed feet, and so not being perfectly framed for swimming and diving, nevertheless, are formed for living partly in the water, and generally procure their food from wet and marshy places, if not from rivers, lakes, and the sea shore. These are the 'Grallatores' or '*waders*,' and are distinguished from the land birds by their habits, as well as by the length of leg and neck so fitted for their aquatic ways, also by the formation of their feet, so admirably

adapted for wading on soft mud, for running lightly over water plants, and enabling them to move easily in their accustomed haunts. The herons, snipes, and plovers may serve as examples of this class.

The fifth and last order contains the true water birds, whose domain is essentially the sea, or the inland lake and large river: these are bonâ fide inhabitants of the water, passing nearly all their time there, retiring far away from land as day approaches, feeding in the sea, sleeping on the sea, and only occasionally visiting the shore. These are the 'Natatores' or '*swimmers*' whose boat-shaped bodies and webbed feet attest their remarkable powers of swimming and diving, and render it impossible to mistake them as belonging to any other order. From the position and extent of the British islands, the birds which comprise this division are very numerous on our coasts, as any one will at once acknowledge who has seen the clouds of ducks, gulls, &c., darkening the sea shore in the autumn.

Now, such being a sketch of the five great orders of birds, and such the characteristics of each, the lines of demarcation between them seem so broad, and well-defined, that one might almost be inclined to doubt the possibility of confusing them: yet, (as I before remarked) in nature there seem to be no sudden transitions: no rapid jumps from one kind to another: no gaps between them: all is done gradually and with becoming method: we are led almost insensibly from one order to another, so much does the last species of one assimilate to the first species of the next. Thus, for instance, when passing from the first to the second, from the birds of prey to the perchers, see the connecting link between the two, so ably sustained by the shrikes or butcher-birds: perchers indeed they are, with feet as perfect for grasping as any in the class; at the same time, how like to the birds of prey in their habits, in their cruel method of seizing, impaling on a thorn and devouring their prey. Again, in passing from the perchers to the ground birds, mark the pigeons, what a connecting link between the two orders do they form; some partaking of the character of true '*Insessores*,'

others approximating in every respect to the 'rasores;' or again, in passing from the third to the fourth, from the ground birds to the waders, how slight is the boundary, how gentle the transition from the bustards to the plovers: compare the smaller bustard, the last of one order, and the great plover, the first of the next, and how much do they resemble each other, how little the difference to mark the two divisions, how similar in their appearance, their shape, their habits, the locality they affect. And once more, though the webbed feet of the last order may seem at first sight so plain and distinguishing a characteristic, as to leave little room for gradual transition here, between the waders and swimmers, yet it is not so: observe the well-known coot and the phalaropes, mark their peculiar feet, furnished with membranes, though not wholly webbed, their decidedly aquatic habits, their powers of swimming and diving, and by their intervention see how easily we pass from the true waders to the true swimmers. Thus we are led on from order to order, not suddenly or unconnectedly, but gradually and almost insensibly, proving to us the perfect harmony of all the works of nature, while at the same time we can trace sufficient marks of distinction to prevent any real confusion.

Having detailed somewhat at length the method pursued in this first great subdivision of the land and water birds, I now proceed to show more concisely in what the other subdivisions consist. At present we may be able to define the *order* to which any given bird may belong, but we are still very far from placing it in that particular position which alone it is entitled to hold.

The next great subdivision of birds is into 'TRIBES,' which will not occupy us long; for of the five orders, it is usual to pass by four, as not needing this subdivision, and to apply it only to that very large one, 'Insessores' or *perchers*. These birds being so numerous and withal so similar in some of their habits, have nevertheless certain marked characteristics, distinguishing at one glance the 'tribe' to which they belong, and thus very much simplifying their classification. The *perchers* then are divided into four tribes; the first of which is the 'Dentirostres' or '*tooth-*

billed,' so called from the distinct tooth or notch near the extremity of the bill, enabling the bird to hold securely whatever it may seize: it is chiefly composed of insect-eating birds, and of these the redbreast is an example. The second is the 'Conirostres' or '*cone-billed*,' so called from the conical form, as well as immense strength of the beak; these birds are principally consumers of grain, as an instance of which we may name the common house-sparrow. The third comprises the 'Scansores' or '*climbers*,' the members of which are remarkable for their power of climbing, and to this end they are furnished with toes arranged in pairs, with stiff bristling tail to serve as a support, with tongues capable of great elongation and extension, whereby they may transfix the insects they find in the trees they are ascending; of this the wood-peckers are examples. The fourth and last tribe is composed of the 'Fissirostres' or '*wide-billed*,' so called from their enormous width of gape: these have usually very small feet, and take their food principally on the wing: every one will readily perceive how well the swallows answer to this description.

Having now reached the point at which the four tribes of perchers are on an equality with the remaining four entire orders, we come to subdivide these several classes into 'FAMILIES.' The word "families" describes itself at once: these, it will clearly be perceived, are groups of birds belonging to the same order and tribe, and having still nearer affinities one to another, not shared by members of another family, though belonging to the same order and tribe. Thus, for example, the tribe 'tooth-billed' is composed of a number of families, the thrushes, the warblers, the titmice, &c., all resembling one another in the formation of their beak, and other characteristics of the tribe: but each family containing distinctive marks, separating them from the remaining families, and uniting them in a closer alliance to one another.

When we have mastered the classification of birds up to this point, we have attained no slight knowledge of their arrangement; but again we must pursue our enquiries a little farther, and subdivide these families into GENERA. Of these each family contains

a certain number, some more, some less, the members of each genus having still farther points of resemblance between them, than with those of other genera, though of the same family. Thus, to take for example, the warblers, 'sylviadæ': in this family there is the genus 'curruca,' containing the whitethroats, the genus 'regulus,' containing the golden-crested wrens, the genus 'saxicola,' containing the chats. Thus again of the family of grouse, there is the genus 'tetrao,' containing the real grouse, the genus 'lagopus,' containing the ptarmigans, the genus 'perdix,' containing the partridges.

And so again in like manner, to come to the last subdivision, which concludes the arrangement of birds according to scientific classification; every genus contains certain SPECIES, differing from one another in some respects, the points of difference being sometimes marked and clear, at others times slight, and hardly perceptible. Thus, as the family of grouse contains among others the genus partridge, so the genus partridge in its turn comprises these several species, the common partridge, the red-legged partridge, and the Barbary partridge. Again, as the family of warblers contains among others the genus chat, so the genus chat contains the whinchat, the stonechat, and the wheatear.

It will be needless to pursue this explanation any farther, though it may be useful to subjoin the accompanying table,* recapitulating the above method of classification, and enumerating the members of the three large subdivisions, some individuals of almost all of which are very generally known.

Such, then, is a general outline of modern classification as commonly adopted in this country. I am quite aware that the above description of it is far from perfect, and some of the subdivisions may to the experienced seem defective: to enter into farther detail would have occupied too much time, and have produced obscurity and confusion: and, perhaps, for practical purposes, what I have said will be amply sufficient. Volumes and treatises without number have been written on the subject, and our best Ornithologists have employed a vast deal of time and learning to bring it to perfection: the above is but a short epitome of the result of their

labours. To those who care not for the pursuit of Ornithology, I fear the repetition of so many hard names may seem irksome ; but to those who would learn something of birds, I am certain it is no loss of time to gain an insight into their classification ; for an acquaintance with this will pave the way to their future studies, simplifying what would otherwise be abstruse, laying bare what would otherwise be hidden, and unravelling what must otherwise be complicated : for (as I observed at the beginning, now I repeat in conclusion) order and method are the very foundation stones of natural history : we can never arrive at any advanced knowledge of birds without them : we may be able, indeed, to detect some species on the ground, on the wing, or by their notes ; we may have some acquaintance with their respective habits and peculiarities, but till we can place them in their own positions, classify them with something of order, arrange them in reference to their congeners with something of method, our knowledge and observations will be of small avail in teaching us the secrets of Ornithology ; and we shall fall short in understanding the beautiful balance held by nature ; the general connection between birds of the same order and tribe ; the more intimate connection between those of the same family ; the close union between those of the same genus ; and the almost insensible degrees by which they pass from one to another, all of which are subjects of exceeding interest to the careful observer ; and our Ornithological knowledge instead of being comprehensive, will be desultory ; instead of being valuable, will be defective ; instead of being useful, will be productive of neither instruction nor pleasure.

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

Yatesbury Rectory, March, 1854.

Review of New Publications.

HISTORY OF MARLBOROUGH.*

All who take an interest in the history of our county will readily acknowledge their obligations to Mr. Waylen for the valuable contribution to that subject with which he has presented us in this very handsome volume. We hail it as one indication among many of the spirit of research having been at length awakened into our ancient annals, and of the zeal with which independent writers, unaided by our Association, are already setting to work to fill up those great gaps in our county history that are at once a discredit and a disappointment to us. The work offers, moreover, a striking example of the abundant matter which such researches will be found to disclose in reference to those many towns and extensive districts of Wiltshire, which as yet are unexamined, or, at all events, undescribed by any local historian. Few persons, probably, would suppose, *a priori*, that the history of the comparatively petty country town of Marlborough, could afford materials for a thick octavo volume of a most readable and agreeable character. Yet, we can truly say, that having once taken up Mr. Waylen's work, we found it very difficult to lay it down again until we reached the last page.

*A HISTORY, MILITARY AND MUNICIPAL, OF THE TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH, AND MORE GENERALLY OF THE ENTIRE HUNDRED OF SELKLEY. BY JAMES WAYLEN. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

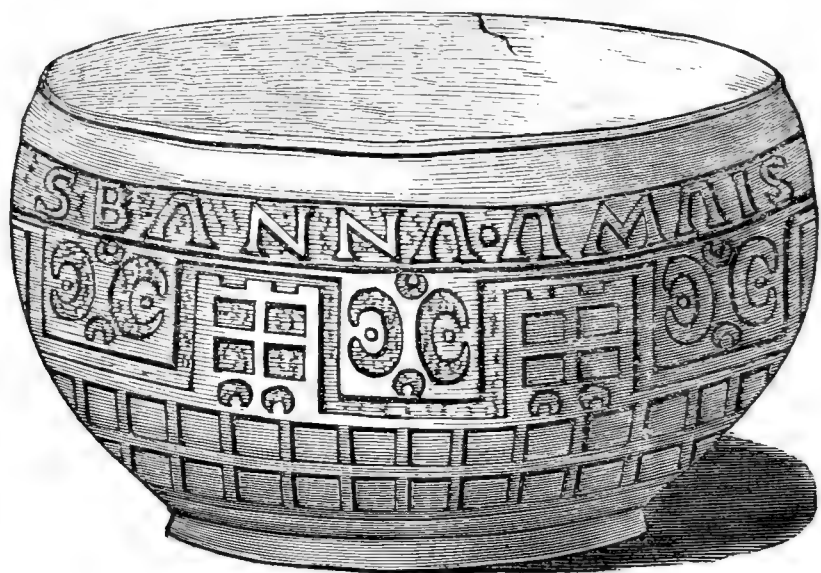
And to those who reside in the town itself, or the hundred of Selkley, it must be doubly welcome and valuable.

The amount of general historical interest to which we here find the town of Marlborough fairly entitled, (in spite of the fact that at no period has it been very extensive, wealthy, or populous), arises from its geographical position. It occupies the very centre of that area of Wiltshire which is most thickly studded with the remains of the primitive inhabitants of the island, almost within sight of all the three great monuments of unknown antiquity—Stonehenge, Avebury, and Silbury Hill—at the intersection of several first-class Roman roads—and on the chief line of communication between London and the metropolis of the west, till of late the second city of the kingdom, Bristol. So placed, it could not fail to play a part in many of the most important events in the history of Britain.

The evidence of the occupation of the actual site of the town of Marlborough by the aboriginal Britons is confined to the Castle Mound, which, though inferior in size to its colossal neighbour, Silbury, is so similar to it in character, as to leave little doubt of an identity in origin. Mildenhall, a suburb of the town, and the adjoining hill called Folly Farm, unquestionably formed the Roman military station of Cunetio, which derived its name from the river Cunnet or Kennet by which it is intersected. This latter sound is so closely allied to that of the 'Kynetes' of Herodotus, and the 'Kynt' of the British bard Aneurin, that Mr. Waylen perhaps is justified in supposing we may trace in this spot the establishment of some of the earliest migratory inhabitants of the west of Europe.

Sir Richard Hoare divides the station Cunetio into two, the upper and the lower. We must refer to his great work on Ancient Wiltshire, from which Mr. Waylen judiciously quotes the principal passages, for an account of the numerous vestiges of Roman works, still, or lately, existing here, and the objects of antiquity that have been at various times dug up on its site. Among the last is "the

Marlborough Bucket" preserved in the British Museum, and the Rudge Cup, engraved in Gough's Camden, and represented below in the size of original. (Query, where is this preserved at present?)



The name of Marlborough, written in the most ancient charters Merlberg, or Mierleberg, is supposed to be derived from Merlin Ambrosius the Briton, a seer and writer, who flourished towards the close of the fifth century, and is said by Bale to have been buried here, having in his life-time erected Stonehenge. All this is, of course, somewhat apocryphal. Not so the well authenticated fact that at the time of the conquest a castle existed here in which the Conqueror imprisoned several of the Saxon ecclesiastics (among others Ægelricus, Bishop of Southsax) who had exhibited impatience of his usurpation. It is remarkable that Domesday Book contains no survey of the town or manor, although one of the wealthiest landholders in the county bore the name of Alured de Merlebergh, and was therefore most probably its lord. The Conqueror is said to have established a mint here, several coins of his epoch existing with the name of the town impressed on them. That the castle continued in the hands of the Sovereign seems proved by Henry I. having held a court here during Easter in the year 1110.

In the succeeding reign, Wiltshire, it is well known, formed the central battle-field of the prolonged contest for the Crown, which was carried on between Stephen, of Blois, and the partisans of the Empress Matilda, Henry's daughter, and possessing at that time an extraordinary number of flourishing towns, religious houses, and feudal fortresses, it was proportionably exposed to the alternate ravages of both parties. The castle of Marlborough was held during the greater part of this period for the Empress by her half-brother Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and his castellan John Fitz-Gilbert. The latter seems by a want of due respect for monastic property to have incurred the special wrath of the monkish historians of the day, one of whom, William of Malmesbury, speaks of him in the following terms:—"A very firebrand of wickedness was this John of Marlborough, who appeared to rule in that castle for no other purpose than to scourge the realm with his ceaseless injuries. By means of outlying fortalices skilfully contrived to communicate with himself, he brought within his power the lands and possessions not of civilians only, but of religious houses of what order soever; and though often excommunicated, this only added to his fury; for, compelling the heads of the monasteries to assemble at his castle on stated days, he practised the unparalleled effrontery of assuming in his own person the episcopal function of levying contributions either in the form of ready money or compulsory services." The extreme indignation here shewn at the assumption by a lay baron of episcopal privileges of taxation, is amusing at a period when so many bishops were in that very neighbourhood in arms, and playing the part of baronial warriors—the Bishop of Salisbury holding Malmesbury and Devizes, the latter built by himself, and considered the strongest fortress in the realm—the Bishop of Ely acting as his lieutenant—while the Bishop of Lincoln fortified and manfully defended Castle Howard, and the Bishop of Winchester the chief fortress of his see. Mr. Waylen recounts several of the events of which Wiltshire was the theatre during this intestine struggle, and we cannot but express a hope that either he or some other equally competent writer will before

long favour us with a special and detailed history of the important part which our county played in the history of the baronial wars of the 12th and 13th century. Henry II., soon after his accession, granted the castle of Marlborough to his son John, Earl of Mortagne, afterwards King John, whose marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Gloucester was celebrated here in the year 1189. John appears to have been throughout his life attached to the spot, as a place of occasional residence and a repository for much of his treasure. He conferred many charters also upon the burgesses of the adjoining town. Numerous contemporary documents attest these facts, of which Mr. Waylen gives several interesting extracts. In the great contest of this unhappy monarch with his barons, the castle of Marlborough slipped from his grasp, being delivered up by its warden, Hugh de Neville, to Prince Louis of France, who had been called in by the disaffected barons to head their forces, and laid claim to the Crown. By him it was made over to William Mareschal, the younger, son of the great Earl of Pembroke, of the same name. The former, however, shortly after withdrew his support from Louis, and Marlborough Castle re-opened its gates to the friends of Prince Henry who had been proclaimed King under the title of Henry III. by the elder Mareschal, and crowned at Gloucester in presence of the Pope's legate and the loyal barons.

Henry was often at Marlborough. And it was during his illness there in the year 1126 that the gallant William Longespee, who had visited the King, his uncle, to remonstrate against the attempts of the favourite Hubert de Burgh to obtain possession of his birthright by marriage with his mother, the Countess Ela of Sarum, was struck (through poison as some suppose) by a sudden sickness which proved speedily mortal. Marlborough continued to be a favourite residence of Henry III., probably owing to the opportunities for sport afforded by the neighbouring royal forests of Savernake and Albourn Chase. The Liberate Rolls contain many directions to the constable of the castle for its improvement and repairs, with interesting particulars of the accommodation provided in it for both the King and the Queen, of which Mr. Waylen

gives copious examples. On the death of Henry III. Marlborough Castle became part of the dowry of his widow Queen Eleanor, who resided in the neighbouring nunnery of Amesbury, and on her death was conferred by Edward I. on his own Queen. On the accession of Edward II., he deprived his mother of it, and bestowed it, together with other vast estates, on the all-powerful favourite Hugh le Despencer, in the year 1308. On the fall of the Despenchers, Queen Isabel obtained it, and, in the reign of Edward III., it was held likewise for the Queen Joanna (of Scotland, Edward's sister), by a succession of wardens. Richard II. granted it to his faithful follower Sir William Scrope, K.G., created at the same time Earl of Wiltshire, on whose execution in 1399, it reverted again to the Crown. In the time of Henry V. Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farleigh Castle, received the profits of the town and castle, which in the subsequent reign were held by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, known as the good Duke. By this time it seems probable that the castle had been dismantled, being no longer mentioned as a fortress, although still used as a principal residence by the Seymours, into whose hands it ultimately passed by grant from the Crown to the Duke of Somerset, temp. Edw. VI. In that family it descended by inheritance, together with the Barony of Seymour of Trowbridge, until, in the year 1779, it was purchased by its present noble owner the Marquis of Ailesbury, who was already possessed of the rangership of the adjoining forest of Savernak, and the estates of Tottenham, Wolfhall, &c., by inheritance from Elizabeth sister and heir of the third Duke.

The *Borough* of Marlborough existed, no doubt, as a self-governed municipality from the Saxon, or indeed, probably, the Roman period. But its earliest written charter was granted by John. It possessed the usual Court Leet, Mayor's Court, and other municipal privileges, with a special court, called Morrow Speech Court, held four times in the year, at which the mayors and burgesses were chosen. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth. It seems to have returned two members to Parliament from the earliest period; at all events from the time of Henry III.

who held there in 1267 the Parliament at which the celebrated "Statutes of Marlborough" were enacted. Like many other boroughs, if not all, its Constitution was at first, and for a long period, of a liberal character, the entire body of the inhabitants, paying scot and lot, having the rights and privileges of burgesses. But by degrees the governing body became, as in so many other instances, narrowed to a small exclusive self-elected body, till "reduced at last to some half-dozen individuals, they invited by their insignificance the hand of reform." The history of these various changes is given in an interesting narrative by Mr. Waylen, but we have not space, of course, to follow him through it.

The Seymour family, who possessed the castle of Marlborough, with the lordship called the "Barton," and the forests of Savernak and Albourn Chase, as also many large adjoining estates, mostly inherited from the Esturmys of Wolfhall, who had held lands in this neighbourhood from the time of the Conqueror, naturally exercised great influence over the borough. The Earl of Hertford, son of the Protector, inhabited the mansion of Amesbury, and occasionally resided at Tottenham. It was his grandson, Sir Francis Seymour, younger brother of the then Earl, who built for his residence the large house on the site of the old castle, long known to many yet living as the Castle Inn, and now the nucleus of the Marlborough College. He was returned to the long Parliament as one of the members for Marlborough, his colleague being John Franklyn, and both at first opponents of the extravagant pretensions of the prerogative. Sir Francis, however, when the crisis approached, sided with the King, who raised him to the peerage under the title of Baron Trowbridge, while his colleague, Franklyn, and his successor, Philip Smith, remained firm to the popular cause, and the former played a very prominent part in the ensuing incidents of the great rebellion.

Wiltshire was full of non-conformists, and the inhabitants of Marlborough especially were in Clarendon's estimation "notoriously disaffected." This was shewn in 1642 by their liberal contributions to the parliamentary loans, and their voluntary enrolment in large

numbers in the militia then forming under the Earl of Pembroke in defence of the parliamentary cause, and in opposition to the commission of array of which among others the Marquis of Hertford and his brother, the Lord Seymour, were charged with the execution. Nor was it long before the town of Marlborough defended only by this hastily raised militia was exposed to actual assault from the royalist forces detached for the purpose from Oxford, under Lord Digby, in November, 1642. The first attack seems to have been easily foiled. But in the beginning of the next month, a body of 6,000 infantry with several troops of horse, under Lords Grandison and Wentworth, in conjunction with Lord Digby, attacked the town on several sides with great energy, and having forced its defenders under Sir Neville Poole to retreat for safety to the Lord Seymour's house, and the Castle Mound, sacked, and, to a great extent, burnt and ruined the unfortunate town. A few days later succour arrived from Lord Essex, the Commander-in-Chief of the parliamentary forces, and the royalists retreated on Oxford; but the mischief had been done, and it took some time for the unlucky inhabitants of Marlborough to recover their losses. Moreover, John Franklyn, the popular member, and some hundred of the inhabitants were taken prisoners, carried to Oxford, and confined there for a long period under circumstances of great hardship and cruelty. In the series of contests that subsequently took place between the royalist and parliamentary forces, in the county of Wilts, and the adjoining counties of Berks, Oxford, and Hampshire, the town of Marlborough bore a prominent part, as lying on the great high road from London to the West of England. But we must refer to Mr. Waylen's book for the interesting details of these events, especially recommending to our readers the amusing narrative of the gallant but somewhat marauding exploits of Major Dowett, commander of the Devizes troopers, who seems to have considered Marlborough a never failing subject for attack and depredation. In the end, however, the cause of the Parliament triumphing, Marlborough rose again from its ruins, and recovered a fair amount of prosperity. The Lord Seymour compounded with

the Parliament for his "delinquencies;" settled quietly in his residence at the castle; and so rapidly were all traces of the recent struggles obliterated, that in 1648, our old gossip and friend, John Aubrey, spent the Christmas there, happily hare hunting on the downs with Mr. Charles Seymour's beagles and Sir W. Button's greyhounds, and investigating the interesting relics of Avebury which he seems to have been the first to discover, at least to make known to the world.

The disorders incident to a state of war were now at an end, and the only military spectacle of which the town was at this period the scene, was in July 1649, six months after the King's death, on occasion of Cromwell's passing through it on his way to Bristol, at the head of a large force destined for the conquest of Ireland. The general was himself with his officers entertained at a grand feast given by the Earl of Pembroke at his manor-house of Ramsbury, the army being quartered principally in Marlborough. A few years later, in 1653, the town was in great part destroyed by a terrible conflagration arising from accident; and this calamity being contemporaneous with the accession of the Lord Protector to supreme power, was spoken of by some of the loyalist scribes of the day as "an ominous commencement of this incendiary's usurpation, whose red and fiery nose has been the burden of many a cavalier's song." By this calamity the town hall, market-house, the church of St. Mary, the principal inns, and between two and three hundred houses were burnt to the ground. The loss was estimated in the petition for aid sent up on the occasion to the council of state from the mayor and other inhabitants, at "three score and ten thousand pounds at the least." A committee was thereupon appointed by the council to sit at Sadler's Hall, London, for managing and ordering collections to be made through special letters of the council, addressed to all parts of the kingdom. The amount raised by this collection is not stated; but that the town rose rapidly again from its ashes is clear from a passage in Evelyn's memoirs, recording his visit to it the year after the conflagration.

“ 9th June, 1654. Set out in a coach and six to visit my wife's relations in Wiltshire. Dined at Marlborough, which having been lately fired, was now new-built. At one end of the town we saw Lord Seymour's house, but nothing observable except the mount, to which we ascended by windings for near half a mile. It seems to have been cast up by hand.”

The trade of the town seems at this time to have flourished greatly. The Marlborough cheese market in particular was celebrated, and supplied the metropolis with a thin kind of cheese in great favour with consumers. Cloths and serges were likewise manufactured there, and cutlery and tanning were among the staple trades of the place. The population engaged in the clothing trade must have been considerable, as a petition of the date of 1697 to the Commons House states that “many thousands of poor people had been employed for several years past in the clothing trade hereabouts, *besides 700 yearly in the workhouse.*” Workhouses were evidently more deserving of their title at that period, than they are at present.

Cromwell granted a new charter to the borough, in which his partisans were numerous. But the royalist party had many supporters there likewise, and even Lord Hertford and his brother Lord Seymour were suspected of readiness to join in any movement for the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign. The rash and unfortunate rising of Mr. Penruddock was intended to have broken out by seizure of this town, and taking unawares the troop of Cromwell's horse stationed in it. The cavalry, however, were too well on their guard. The outbreak exploded at Salisbury instead. And the Seymours remaining quiet were rewarded by Cromwell with a considerable exemption from the threatened assessment on them of the commissioners.

Mr. Waylen gives some amusing passages extracted from pamphlets of the day, relative to the intrigues and contests of the rival partisans in the borough at this period, especially the story of the sufferings of “William Houlbrook, the Marlborough blacksmith,” a royalist, and the treacheries of ‘Cornet Joyce, an old

soldier and agent of the 'Rump,' the same person who conducted the late King from Holmby. Houlbrook was suspected of being an agent of Prynne's who had turned royalist at this time, and had been certainly in communication with the loyal blacksmith while passing through Marlborough. This was about the time of Sir G. Booth's rising in Cheshire in 1659, when a few royalists did appear in arms near Malmesbury, but were speedily crushed.

The shrewd smith seems by his own account to have been too cunning for his examiners, when, upon being arrested and taken to London, he was questioned before the council consisting of Bradshaw, Disbrowe, and Sir Henry Vane. At all events he was dismissed unpunished, and a few months later the monarchy being restored, he became the hero of his locality, and ends his exulting and triumphant narrative by the boast that

" Now he lives in Marlborough town,
And is a man of some renown."

In 1663 King Charles II. was sumptuously entertained at Marlborough by Lord Seymour, while on a western progress, accompanied by his Queen and his brother, the Duke of York. It was during this visit that Aubrey was summoned to the presence of royalty, and had the honour and gratification of playing cicerone to the Sovereign among the local antiquities of Avebury and Stonehenge. The King according to Aubrey's relation, walked up to the top of Silbury Hill with the Duke of York, Dr. Charlton and Aubrey himself acting as their guides.

Mr. Waylen takes the occasion of his narrative, having reached the period of the restoration, to give biographical sketches of several of the ejected Divines among the Wiltshire clergy, who, by the Act of Uniformity, were deprived of their preferment.

The Wiltshire Commissioners for enforcing the execution of the act sat chiefly at Marlborough, and one of them was the famous Adoniram Byfield for some time Rector of Collingbourn Ducis. This portion of the work will offer matter of great interest to many readers. But we have not space here to dwell upon it further than by mentioning, as one among this 'army of martyrs,' the well-

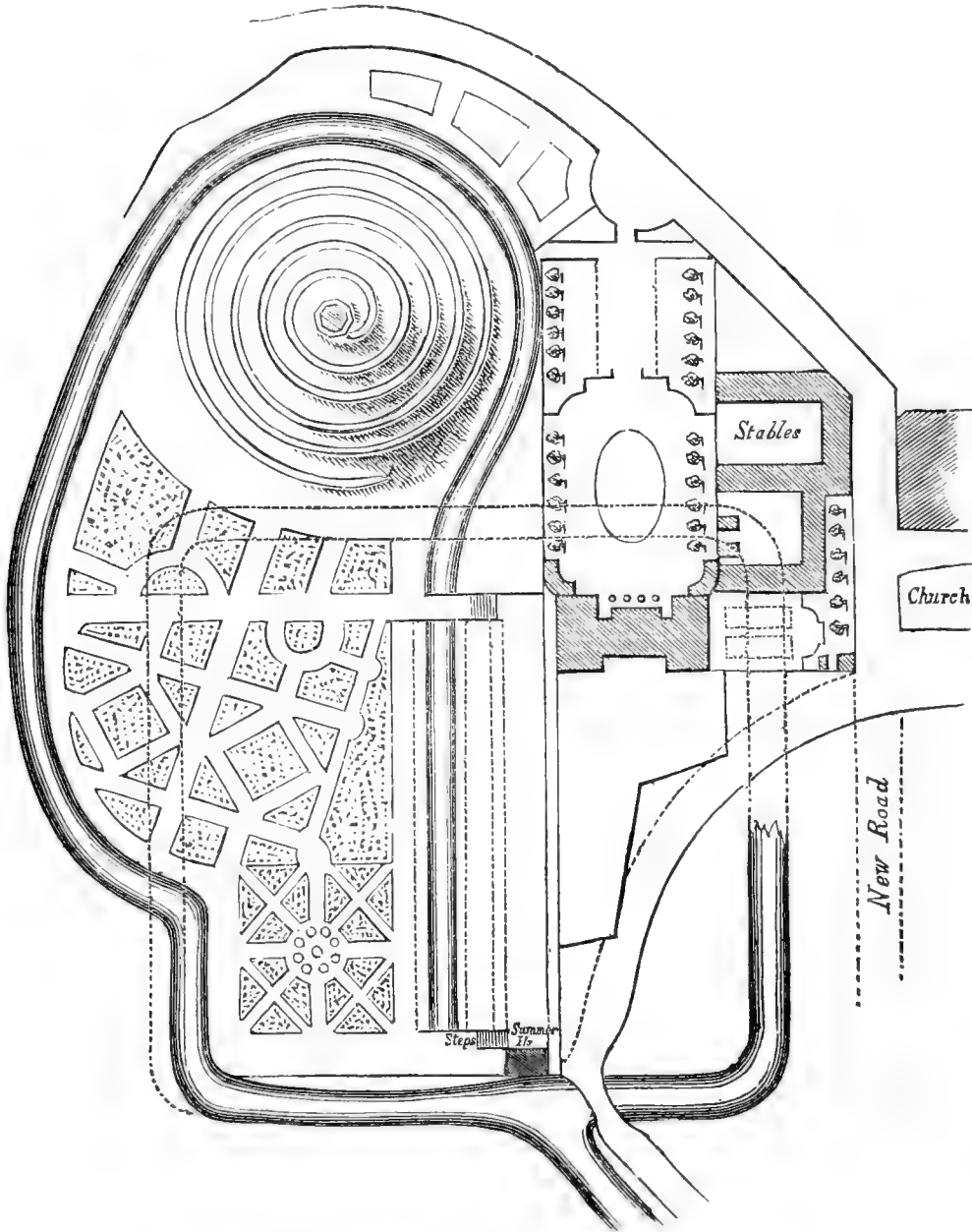
known Dr. Daniel Burgess, and also that the noted Dr. Henry Sacheverell, the leader at a later day of the dominant church faction, was a native of Marlborough, the son of the Rev. Joshua Sacheverell, minister of St. Peter's Church in that town, and received his early education at the borough school.

The third Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, succeeded to the Dukedom of Somerset in 1675, on the failure of issue by his cousin John, the fourth Duke. He was then a minor, and living at the castle of Marlborough with his mother. He died at the age of twenty-one, being killed in an unlucky squabble while travelling in Italy. And the title descended to his brother Charles then eighteen years of age, the sixth Duke of Somerset, who relinquished Marlborough Castle as a residence to his eldest son Algernon. In the year 1676 the bulk of the Wiltshire estates of the Duke of Somerset had been conveyed to the second Earl of Ailesbury by his marriage with Elizabeth, sister and heir of the third Duke. But the castle of Marlborough remained for some generations the property of the Dukes of Somerset, and became famous at a subsequent period as the residence of the talented Countess of Hertford, then wife of Algernon, who was afterwards the seventh and last Duke.

At the epoch of the revolution of 1688, the borough of Marlborough recovered its charter, which had been seized and suspended by James, with that of so many other boroughs. The town was garrisoned at this time by a battalion of Dragoons, under Sir John Fenwick. And as the neighbouring town of Hungerford was the scene of the conference between William of Orange and the Commissioners of James deputed to treat with him on the retreat of the King, Marlborough was, no doubt, also filled with Dutch troops. At the ensuing election there occurred a double return of members for the borough, giving rise to the case well-known in the books of Election-Law called the Marlborough case of 1689.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, as has been already noticed, Marlborough acquired some celebrity as the residence of the Countess of Hertford, whose interesting correspondence with her intimate friend Lady Pomfret is chiefly dated from the castle.

The poetic tastes and friendships of this lady are well known. Mrs. Rowe is traditionally said to have composed some of her lines in the 'grotto under the mound.' And Thomson, the author of



PLAN OF THE CASTLE GROUNDS, MARLBOROUGH. 1723.

the Seasons, was among her invited guests. Her energetic interference at court in behalf of Richard Savage, when convicted of murder, is well known through the medium of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*. Dr. Watts was one of her constant correspondents, and Alexander Pope, her Apollo. The gardens of the castle were much improved by her, and she makes frequent mention of their beauties in her correspondence. On her decease in 1754, however, the mansion was converted into an inn, which continued to be its destination up to a very recent date. It is singular that Lady Hertford's bosom friend, Lady Pomfret, died in 1761 at this inn, where perhaps the memory of her beloved friend had led her to take up her residence in her last illness.

Among the eminent natives and inhabitants of Marlborough in this age, may be honourably mentioned Sir Michael Foster, one of the judges of the King's Bench, noted for his integrity and independence. The latter character he had an opportunity of conspicuously exhibiting when presiding at the celebrated trial at the Surrey Assizes, in 1758, the result of which secured a right of way for the public through Richmond Park. Mr. Waylen quotes the well known letter written by Mr., afterwards Lord Chancellor, Thurlow on this occasion to Mr. Ewen, nephew of Mr. Justice Foster, in which the behaviour of the presiding judge at the trial is related with its due meed of approval. "It gave me," concludes the writer, "who am a stranger to him, great pleasure to find that we have one English judge whom nothing can tempt or frighten, ready and able to uphold the laws of his country as a great shield of the rights of the people." In these days it would be difficult to imagine any judge acting otherwise, but it was not so in the middle of the last century, when the claims of the prerogative were occasionally put forward (as on this occasion) in a manner which made resistance to them almost as perilous as it would be at the present time in many of the other states of Europe.

We have no space left to follow Mr. Waylen in his amusing narrative of still more recent events connected with Marlborough and its neighbourhood—how Lord Bruce formed and

admirably drilled his regiment of militia in 1759—equipping them in scarlet coats with blue facings, white gaiters, hair powdered, and hats well-cocked up, ordering “the men not to let down the cocks of their hats on any account, and also to keep the skirts of their coats constantly hooked up”—how Gibbon, the historian, served in the militia of the neighbouring county, Hants, and was quartered occasionally in this part of Wilts—(we should like to have seen his rotund figure marching in the above-mentioned accoutrements)—how again in 1794, and the subsequent years, this part of Wiltshire was conspicuous for the ready and loyal zeal in which both militia and yeomanry forces volunteered to form themselves for the defence of the country. At the time of the invasion panic in 1798, Marlborough had its “armed association,” in addition to the other military preparations. In all these patriotic proceedings it is needless to say that the noble family of Bruce were then as now foremost in encouragement, example, and command.

The changes effected in Marlborough by the Parliamentary and Municipal Reform Bills, by the transmutation of the venerable Castle Inn into an admirable Collegiate School, the proceedings in respect to the hitherto abortive scheme for connecting Marlborough with the line of the Great Western Railway, and the proposed change of destination of the County Gaol situated in the town, are all matters of too recent a date to require any notice in this brief abstract. But in Mr. Waylen's narrative they find their appropriate place, and fit record. We must not pass over in silence, however, among the objects of interest at Marlborough, its endowed Grammar School, founded by King Edward VI., which has the honour of counting among the scholars educated there, the names of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, Mr. Glanville, Sir James Long, Henry Sacheverell, Sir Michael Foster, Lieutenant-General Picton, Walter Harte, and Dr. Mapleton, late Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

Mr. Waylen gives several details, both biographical and historical, respecting other characters or families of note connected with the

hundred of Selkley, for which we must refer to the work itself. And we will end as we began by thanking the author for the agreeable contribution which he has afforded in it to the history of our county. If we have anything to regret in its perusal, it is a want of sufficient references to the sources of the writer's information, and perhaps something of imperfect arrangement in the structure of the volume. On the whole, however, it is a most entertaining work, much more so than the ordinary class of topographies, and cannot fail to interest every Wiltshire reader into whose hands it may come.

P. S.

GARSTON. [P. 67].

The word (as rightly explained by two correspondents, E. W. and F. A. C.) means "grass enclosure:" "gaers" being Saxon for grass, and "tun" enclosure. It is common in Surrey and Sussex, as well as in the West of England; generally, for an enclosed grass field near a village (as at Charlton, in the Pewsey Vale), but sometimes also for arable fields (as at Bratton and Malmsbury), which have been grass but are now broken up. The provincial pronunciation of the word in Wilts is, perhaps most frequently, "Garesen," or "Gaasen," and as the way in which the name of the parish of Garsden, near Malmsbury, is pronounced, is also with the *a* lengthened, Garesden: it is most likely that from the "gaersdenes" or *grass valleys*, by which that place is surrounded, its name has been derived. It is much to be wished that some Anglo-Saxon scholar would favour us, at once with the true etymology of our Wiltshire names: at least, of such as are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

CALNE.

The proper spelling and derivation of this name? R. J.

Leland's Journey through Wiltshire:

A. D. 1540-42.

WITH NOTES BY THE REV. J. E. JACKSON.

JOHN LEYLAND (commonly spelled Leland) was born in London; the parish and year unknown; but about the beginning of the 16th century. He was educated under W. Lilly, the grammarian, then went to Cambridge, and was afterwards of All Souls College, Oxford. Thence he proceeded to study at Paris: and on his return took holy orders, and became chaplain to King Henry VIII., who gave him a benefice in the Marches of Calais. He seems to have been an accomplished man; was acquainted, it is said, with eight languages, and wrote Latin with facility and elegance. On being appointed library keeper to the King, he left his rectory abroad, and received in 1533 a royal commission under the great seal to travel over England in search of antiquities, with power to inspect the libraries of cathedrals, abbies, and other depositories of historical records. It was in this year that the monasteries were *visited*, previously to their impending dissolution. Fuller¹ enumerates this royal commission to Leland amongst the "commendable deeds" done by the King, upon the fall of the religious houses. "He would have the buildings destroyed, but the memorables therein recorded, the builders preserved, and their memories transmitted to posterity. This task Leland performed with great pains, to his great praise; on the King's purse, who exhibited most bountifully unto him."

Leland is connected with *Wiltshire* by one of these "exhibitions:" viz., the Prebend of North Newnton (or Newton, 4 miles west of Pewsey) to which was annexed Knoyle Odierne, (Little or West

¹ Church Hist. B. vi. sect. iv. 8. 9.

Knogle), near Hindon. To this he was presented in 1534, nominally, by Cicely Bodenham, the last Abbess of Wilton, in whose patronage it lay, but, no doubt, really by the Crown.¹ In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*² taken that year, "John Laylond, Prebendary of Newnton," returns the annual value of the prebend at £5 5s. net.

Though Leland had received his commission in 1533, before the actual dissolution of the religious houses, (which took place A.D. 1535), he does not appear to have begun his "perambulation" until two or three years after that event; viz., about A.D. 1538. It occupied him for several years. He then retired to the Rectory of St. Michael's in le Querne in London, with the intention of producing from the notes and collections which he had made upon his travels, a grand work on English antiquities. But this he was not permitted to accomplish. His reason became affected, though from what particular cause is not exactly known. Fuller's account is: "This Leland, after the death of his bountiful patron King Henry VIII., [January, 1548], fell distracted and so died: uncertain, whether his brain was broken with weight of work, or want of wages: the latter more likely, because after the death of K. Henry, his endeavours met not with proportionable encouragement." There seems to be but little foundation for this. It is more probable that the real cause was the one assigned by other writers, viz., over excitement of the intellect under the prospect of the herculean task before him. Upon his derangement being made known to King Edward VI., letters patent³ were issued in 1550, granting the custody of his person, as "*John Leyland, junior*," to his brother "*John Leyland, senior*;" and confirming to him for his maintenance all his ecclesiastical preferment, as well as an annuity of £26 13s. 4d., which was, perhaps, the salary that had

¹ Wilts Institutions, p. 204.

² V. E. for Wilts, p. 131.

³ In the lengthy and precise Latin document issued upon this occasion, of which there is a copy in the introduction to Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. I. p. XLVIII., the unfortunate antiquary is described with an extravagant variety of legal epithets, as "*demens, insanus, lunaticus, furiosus, phreneticus*."

been allowed him by the late King. He was at this time still rector of the benefice abroad (Poperingues near Ypres) ; and of Haseley in Co. Oxon : so that with the Wiltshire prebend, there does not seem altogether to have been any "lack of wages."

His death took place in April 1552 : upon which event Edward VI. ordered his manuscripts to be brought into the care of Sir John Cheke, the royal tutor and secretary. "Here" (says Fuller) "our great antiquary" (Camden) "got a sight, and made a good use thereof; it being most true, *Si Lelandus non laborâsset, Camdenus non triumphâsset.*"¹ Sir John Cheke's son, Henry, after his father's death, gave four volumes in folio, of Leland's "Collectanea," (being miscellaneous extracts from the monastic libraries), to Humphrey Purefoy, of Leicestershire, by whom they were given to Mr. Burton, the historian of that county. Burton afterwards obtained eight other volumes called the "Itinerary," written like the former ones in Leland's own hand ; and deposited the whole in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. The original manuscript of the Itinerary had been previously much damaged by damp and neglect, but Burton had made a copy of it in 1621. Bishop Tanner had a design of publishing it, but was prevented : and the task fell into the hands of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary. A second edition appeared in 1745 : a third, and the last, in 1770. The work is now scarce and expensive, and a new edition, which should be accompanied by notes to explain obscurities and correct errors, is desirable.

The reader will bear in mind then, that Leland's Itinerary consists only of the original brief, and, often probably hasty, notes taken by himself upon a tour. They are not the "*secundæ curæ*," the revised production, of his literary leisure : but such observations as he made "*inter equitandum*," during the stages of his journey ; gathered from the conversation of his hosts, the squires and the clergy, or culled from such documents and authorities as they laid before him. Memoranda so taken, would, of course,

¹ "If Leland had not worked, Camden would not have triumphed."

contain much that required further correction and confirmation : much also that would have been omitted in the process of expansion into careful history. Still, the Itinerary is a very curious book, and though it includes many things that are trivial, it has preserved to us a great deal of local information, which it would now be impossible to obtain from any other source. Towards a new edition of the work, great assistance might be rendered by the various Archæological Societies of England, if they would publish in their respective Proceedings such portions of it as relate to their own counties, with notes by those of their members who may have turned their attention to local history.

LELAND'S JOURNEY THROUGH WILTSHIRE.¹

[He entered it the first time at the N. E. corner of the county, coming from Lechlade in Gloucestershire].

From *Lechelade* to *Eiton* Castle in *Whilesire*, where great ruines of a building in *Wyleshir*, as in *ulteriori ripa* (on the farther bank) remayne yet, a 2 miles upper on the *Isis*.

From *Eiton* Castelle to *Nunne-Eiton*, a mile. To *Grekelade* or rather *Crikelade*,² a 2 miles.

Eiton,³ the Lord *Zouche's* castle. *Mount-penson* (Mompesson), of *Wilesire*, married one of the Lord *Zouche's* daughters, that is now. (vi. 14). *Nunne-Eaton* belonged to *Godstow*. *Crekelade* is on the

¹ Itinerary, vol. ii. p. 48.

² "Or rather Cricklade." The fable of Greek philosophers having "flourished" at this place, and of its having been an university before the foundation of learning at Oxford, is evidently too ridiculous for Leland, who, however, in his life of Alfred, as well as in other passages of his works, alludes to it without any apparent disbelief. There were, probably, never more Greek philosophers at Cricklade than there are at present, whatever that number may be. The name of the place is derived from two Saxon words, signifying "brook" and "to empty : " a derivation which is abundantly sustained by the number of small streams that in this neighbourhood fall into the *Isis*."

³ "Eiton : " now Castle Eaton. The older name was Eaton Meysey : from a family to whom it belonged temp. Henry III.

farther ripe¹ of *Isis*, and stonde in *Wileshire*. Loke here where *Braden* water comming out of *Wileshire* doeth go into *Isis*.

I noted a little beyond *Pulton*² village *Pulton* priorie, wher was a prior and 2 or 3 blake canons with hym.

I saw yn the walles where the presbyterie was, 3 or 4 arches, wher ther were tumbes of gentilmen. I think that ther was byried sum of the *Saint-Maurs*. And of surety one *St. Maur*, founder of it, was buried there.³

As I passed out of *Pulton* village, I went over the bek⁴ of *Pulton* rising not far above. *Pulton* bek, about a mile beneth *Pulton*, goith at a mill a little above *Dounamney* into *Amney* streame.

From *Pulton* toward *Amney* villag I passed over *Amney* water, and so to *Amney* village, leving it on the right hand.

Amney brook risith a little above *Amney* toune by north out of a rok; and goith a 3 miles of, or more, to *Doune-amney*, wher *Syr Antony Hungreford* hath a fair house of stone, on the farther bank.

Amney goith into *Isis* a mile beneth *Dounamney*, againe *Nunne-Eiton* in Wilshire.

From *Pulton* to *Cirencestre* a 4 miles. *Serlo*, first abbate of *Cirencestre*, made his brother prior of *Bradene-stoke*. *Tetbyri* is vii miles from *Malmesbyri*, and is a praty market town. *Tetbyri* lyeth a 2 miles on the left hand of from *Fosse*,⁵ as men ryde to *Sodbyri*.

¹ "Farther ripe:" (bank). This would be the case to a person coming from Lechlade.

² "Pulton:" commonly called Poulton, lies within Gloucestershire, but belongs to Wilts.

³ "Founder." Sir Thomas St. Maur founded Poulton Priory, 24 Edw. III. A. D. 1360. [Tanner's Monast.] He died without issue. His brother's descendant in the 4th generation, Alice St. Maur, a sole heiress, married Wm. Lord Zouche. Hence the Zouches at Castle Eaton just mentioned.

⁴ "Bek." Brook.

⁵ "Fosse." Five Roman roads went out of Cirencester, one of which was the Fosse: but Leland seems here to have mistaken the course of it. That which is now called "The Fosse" does not go over any "manifest great crest" by Sodbury to Bristol, but by Easton Grey and North Wraxhall to Bath. Leland himself afterwards left Cirencester by the latter road for a short distance: then turned off to Crudwell, and entered Malmesbury over Holloway Bridge on the Charlton Road.

The head of *Isis* in *Coteswalde* risith about a mile a this side *Tetbyri*.

The *Fosse* way goith oute at *Cirencestre*, and so streatchith by a manifeste great creste to *Sodbyri* market, and so to *Bristow*.

[*Isis* riseth a iiij myles from *Cirencestre* not far from a village called *Kemble* within half a myle of the *Fosse way*, betwixt *Cirencestre* and *Bath*. Thens it runneth to *Latinelud*, (*Latton*), and so to *Grekelad* (*Cricklade*) about a myle lower, soon after receyving *Churn*. Wheras [*when*] the very head of *Isis* is in a great somer drought, apperith very little or no water; yet is the stream servid with many ofsprings resorting to one bottom. v. 63].

From *Cirencestre* to *Malmsbyri* viii miles.

First I roode about a mile on *Fosse*. Then I turnid on the lifte hand, and cam al by champayne groundes, fruteful of corne and grasse, but very litle wood.

I passid over a stone bridg, wher *Newton* water as I take it, rennith in the very botom by the toun: and so enterid the toun by th' este gate.

MALMSBURY. [II. 51.]

The toun of *Malmesbyri* stondith on the very toppe of a greate slaty rok, and ys wonderfully defendid by nature: for *Newton* water cummith a 2 miles from north to the toun: and *Avon* water cummith by weste of the toun from *Lokington* a 4 miles of, and meete about a bridge at south est parte of the toun, and so goith *Avon* by south a while, and then turneth flat west toward *Bristow*.

The conducte that cam to *Malmesbyri* abbey was fette from *Newton*.

Newton water and *Avon* ren so nere together in the botom of the west suburbe at *Malmesbyri*, that there within a burbolt¹ shot the toun is peninsulatid. In the toun be 4 gates by the names of Est, West, North, and South, ruinus al.²

¹ "Burbolt." Between the Avon on the south side of the town, and the Newton stream on the north, the interval at the narrowest place through Westport, would require for Leland's birdbolt a flight of about 700 yards.

² "Ruinus al." All now quite destroyed. The name of the Westgate still survives in the suburb of "Westport."

The walles in many places stond ful up ; but now very feble. Nature hath diked the toun strongely.

It was sum tyme a castelle of greate fame, wher yn the toun hath syns ben buildid ; for in the beginning of the *Saxons* reign, as far as I can lerne, *Malmesbyri* was no toun.

This castle was namid of the *Britons*, *Cair-Bladun*.

The *Saxons* first caullid it *Ingelburne*.

And after, of one *Maidulphus* a *Scotte* that taught good letters there and after procurid an abbay ther to be made, it was *Maidulphesbyri* : i. e., *Maidulphi curia*.

The King of the *West-Saxons* and a Bishop of *Winchestre* were founders of this abbay.

Aldelmus was then after *Maidulph* abbate there, and after Bishop of *Shirburn*.

This *S. Aldelme* is patrone of this place.

The toune hath a great privileg of a fair about the fest of *Sainct Aldelme* ; at the which tyme the toune kepith a band of harnesid men to se peace kept : and this one of the bragges of the toun, and therby they be furnisid with harneys.

Ther were in th abbay chirch yard 3 chirches.¹ Th abbay chirch a right magnificent thing, wher were 2 steples, one that had a mightie high *pyramis*, and felle daungerusly in *hominum memoria*, and sins was not re-edified.

It stode in the midle of the *transeptum* of the chirch, and was a

¹ "3 Churches." He cannot mean that there were 3 churches *besides* the abbey church, but inclusive of it? There are now only the remains of one, St. Paul's : of which he afterwards says that the body had been taken down at the time of his visit, the east end was in use as a Town Hall, and the tower at the west end as a dwelling-house. Of this, which was the old parish church of Malmesbury, the tower, surmounted by a spire, still remains, at the S.W. corner of the abbey yard, and continues to be used for the induction of the vicars of Malmesbury. The east end ceased to be used as a "Town Hall" about 1623 : and having been since that time in a state of desecration was finally taken down in June, 1852, and the site added to the church yard. It did not appear to be quite in a straight line with the tower ; but stood rather south of that line. In it were some remains of window mullions and perpendicular tracery, a niche, &c. Of the 3rd church which probably was a chapel attached to the south transept of the abbey, there is no trace.

marke to al the countrie about. The other yet standith, a greate square toure, at the west ende of the chirch.

The tounes men a late bought this chirch of the King, and hath made it their parochie chirch.

The body of the olde paroch chirch, standing in the west end of the chirch yarde is clene taken down. The est end is converted in *aulam civicam* (a Town Hall).

The fair square tour in the west ende is kept for a dwelling-house.

Ther was a litle chirch joining to the south side of the *transeptum* of th abbay chirch, wher sum say *Joannes Scottus*,¹ the great clerk, was slayne, about the tyme of *Alfrede*, King of *West-Saxons*, of his own disciples thrusting and strikking hym with their table pointelles.²

Wevers hath now lomes in this litle chirch, but it stondeth and is a very old pece of work.

Ther was an image set up yn th abbay chirch yn honour of this *John Scotte*.

This is *John Scotte* that translatid *Dionysius* out of *Greke* into *Latine*.

Malmesbyri hath a good quik market kept every *Saturday*.

There is a right fair and costely peace of worke in the Market-place made al of stone, and curiously vouldid for poore market folkes to stande dry when rayne cummith.

Ther be 8 great pillers and 8 open arches : and the work is 8 square :³ one great pillar in the middle berith up the voulte. The men of the toun made this peace of work in *hominum memoriâ*.

The hole logginges of th abbay be now longging to one *Stumpe*, an exceeding riche clothiar that bouthe them of the King.

¹ "John Scot." There were 3 learned ecclesiastics of this name; two of them contemporary. John, a Saxon monk, surnamed Scotus, made abbot of Athelney A.D. 887: and John Scot Erigena. The former of these two was the translator of Dionysius, "the Areopagite." The third John Scot, commonly called Duns Scotus, died at Cologne, long after the reign of Alfred; viz., in A.D. 1308.

² "Pointelle:" a steel pen or pencil for writing.

³ "8 Square:" octagonal.

This *Stumpe's* sunne hath married Sir *Edward Baynton's* daughter.¹

This *Stumpe* was the chef causer and contributor to have th abbay chirch made a paroch chirch.

At this present tyme every corner of the vaste offices that belonged to th abbay be fulle of lumbes (*looms*) to weve clooth yn, and this *Stumpe* entendith to make a stret or 2 for clothiers in the bak vacant ground of the abbay that is withyn the toune walles.

There be made now every yere in the toune a 3,000 clothes.

[From the state in which Leland found Malmsbury Abbey, Mr. Stumpe's looms being in full play in the small church annexed to the south transept, and in the abbey offices, it is clear that his visit must have been after Dec. 15, 1539, the day on which Abbot Frampton, alias Selwin, signed the deed of surrender. The monks were probably dispersed, and their library plundered. This may account for the very scanty collection of manuscripts which Leland found, unless we may suppose that he noted down the names only of those which were most rare or valuable. The following is his list, from which the reader may form an idea of the general character and composition of abbey libraries :—]²

MANUSCRIPTS FOUND BY LELAND IN MALMSBURY ABBEY.³

Juvenius. [*A Spanish Christian Poet A.D. 330, who translated the 4 Gospels into Latin verse. His works are printed.*]

Works of Fortunatus, written in verse.

Life of Paternus, in prose, by Fortunatus.

Wm. of Malmesbury (*the Librarian of the Abbey*). The Four Evangelists in different kinds of verse—15 books.

Do. on the Lamentations of Jeremiah, beginning "Thou hast often admonished," &c.

Do. the Life of Aldhelm.

1 "Baynton." Two shields in stone bearing severally the arms of Stumpe and Baynton, the latter a bend lozengy *between two demillions*, an unusual addition to the Baynton shield, are still to be seen over the garden door at the abbey church.

2 "A curious account is given by Aubrey Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 79, of the way in which numbers of the finely illuminated manuscripts belonging to the abbey libraries, were wantonly destroyed by the tasteless owners into whose hands they fell. Those of Malmsbury were used, he says, for covering boy's copy-books, for stopping the bung holes of barrels of ale, scouring guns, and the like. Bale "knew a merchant-man who bought the contents of two noble libraries for x. shillings a piece, a shame it is to be spoken. This stuff hath he occupied in the stead of gray paper by the space of more than these x years, and yet he hath store enough for as many years to come. A prodigious example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which love their nation as they should do." In another place he says that the choicest manuscripts were often torn to pieces in the houses of the persons who bought the monasteries of the King, or were sold by them to grocers and soapdealers to wrap up their goods. Others were sent over sea to be used by the bookbinders, "not in small number, but at times whole ships full, to the wondering of the foreign nations." A church book belonging to the parish of Chippenham, dated 1620, is still in existence, covered in this way with a fine fragment of monastic parchment illuminated in red, black, and gold,

3 "Collecta. iii. 157.

The Life of Aldhelm, by Faritius, Abbot of Abingdon, a Tuscan by birth, according to Wm. of Malms. (*See Collect.* 2, p. 253).

Bede: on the song of Habakkuk.

Do. Allegorical Exposition of Leviticus and Tobit.

Claudius: 3 books on S. Matthew.

The Sentences of Xystus, translated by Rufinus, who maintains that this Xystus was the Pope of that name.

Questions of Albinus upon Genesis: a little book.

Dionysius (*the Areopagite*), translated by John Scot.

Cassiodorus: on the Soul.

Hexameron of Basil.

Gregory Nicenus: on the Condition of Man.

Robert of Cricklade (*R. Canutus*), Prior of St. Frideswide (*Oxon*), 4 books called "The Mirror of Faith, beginning "Hear, O Israel."

Albinus, on Ecclesiastes.

Grossolanus, Archb. of Milan: on the Procession of the Holy Spirit, addressed to the Emperor Alexius.

Junilius to Pope Primasius.

Apuleius—a book on Interpretation.

Grammar of Eutyches.

Tertullian.

Letters of Albinus.

Chronicle of Malms. Abbey. [*Leland gives extracts, Collect.* 1. 301].

Another chronicle called "The Praise of History," written at the request of the Abbot of Malmsbury, A.D. 1361, by a monk of the abbey, name unknown. [*Extracts from this, with a long account of Maidulph and Aldhelm are given in the Collectanea, I. 302 & II. 395*].

[From a book of "the Antiquities of Malmsbury," he extracted several particulars, which have been used by most of those who have written the history of the town and abbey. For these, see *Collectanea*. I. 65, 241, 301. II. 319, 325, 401].

Sum hold opinion that ther was sum tyme a nunnery wher the hermitage¹ now stondith in the dike of the toune at the west ende of the old parochie chirch.

Sum say that ther was another nunnery toward the park a litle without the toune longging to th abbate in the way to *Chippenham*.²

¹ "Hermitage." He probably means an old building called "the chapel house" long used as a dwelling for paupers, and formerly a chapel, in the part of the town called "Burnevale"; (the valley in which the "bourne" or brook of the Avon runs, on the south side of Malmsbury). It was destroyed some years ago.

² "Another Nunnery." Burton Hill Chapel, mentioned again in the third following paragraph. It is now destroyed. There is no account of any endowed nunnery either here or at Burnevale just spoken of.

And I have redde that there was another nunnery wher now is a poore hospitale,¹ about the south bridge without the toun the way to *Chippenham*.

Going out of *Malmesbyri* by the south gate I turnid on the lifte hond, and so passid over *Avon* by a fair bridg of stone having 3 arches.

And then conscending an hillet, even ther by left, a chapelle² or paroch chirch hard on the lift hand ; and then leaving the park and the late abbates maner place³ on the lift hond, I came to a village about a mile of, caullid *Fosse*,⁴ wher was a bridge and a good streame renning undre it.

Thens to *Chippenham* a vi. miles.

FROM MALMSBURY, BY CORSHAM, HASELBURY, AND SOUTH WRAXHALL,
TO BRADFORD. [II. 54.]

Riding between *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* al the ground on that side of the ryver was chaumpain, fruteful of corne and grasse, but litle wood.

Thus rydyng, I lefte *Avon* streme aboute a 2 miles on the lifte hand. I markid 2 places betwene *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* notable. *Draicote*, wher Sir *Henrye Long* hath a fair manor place and a park, about a mile from *Avon* streame. *Draicot* is a 5 miles from *Malmesbyri*, and a 2 miles from *Chippenham*.⁵

¹ "Hospital." Of St. John of Jerusalem, near the south bridge, on the way to Chippenham : now used as an almshouse. An early pointed arch formerly the doorway, but now blocked up, still remains.

² "Chapelle." Burton Hill chapel alluded to above.

³ "Park and Maner-place." Then called Cowfold Park. It was part of the abbot's own demesne, and the name is spelled in this way in the oldest documents. It was afterwards corrupted into Cufold Park, then into Cold-park, and finally into Cole-park ; by which it is now known as the property of Audley Lovell, Esq.

⁴ Leland's ear deceived him. The name of the village is Corston.

⁵ "2 Miles." The reader will often observe a considerable difference between Leland's measurement and the actual distances. As he appears to have used figures and not words, it is possible that the injured state of the manuscript, already alluded to, may have misled the copyist in many instances

On the other side of the *Avon* river I saw *Bradenestoke* priory ruins on the toppe of an hille, a mile and an half from *Avon* ryver. [Gualter, Erle of Sarum, and Sibylle, his wyfe, founders of *Bradenestoke*, a priory of black chanons. VIII. 107.]

Bradenestoke is about a 4 miles from *Malmesbyri*.

Al the quarters of the foreste of *Braden* be welle wooddid, even along from *Malmesbyri* to *Chippenham* ward.

Mr. *Pye* dwelleth at a litle from *Chippenham*, but in *Chippenham* paroche.

One told me that ther was no notable bridge on *Avon* between *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*. I passid over two bekkes betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*.

[III. 135. There is a place in Wyleshir caullid *Combe Castelle*, a 4 miles towards est from *Chippenham*: and to this place longe diverse knightes services and libertees. And this lordship now longgith to one *Scrope*.]

[*Stanlege* abbey. *St. Mary*. White monks. VII. 65].

I left *Chippenham* a mile on the lifte hand, and so went to *Alington*¹ village about a mile of, and thens 3 miles to *Cosham*, a good uplandish toun, wher be ruines of an old maner place: and therby a park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of *Englande*. Mr. *Baynton*, yn Quene *Anne's*² dayes, pullid down by licens a peace of this house sumwhat to help his buildinges at *Bromeham*.

Old Mr. *Bonhome* told me that *Coseham* apperteinid to the erldom of *Cornwalle*, and that *Cosham* was a mansion place longging to it wher sumtyme they lay.

Al the menne of this tounlet were bond: so that apon a tyme one of the Erles of *Cornewalle* hering them secretely to lament their

¹ "Allington." Leland had thus far kept the high road from Malmsbury to Chippenham. He now turns off at the foot of Hardenhuish Hill on the north side, and follows an old lane that leads from Langley Burrell to Allington, and crosses the high road at that point.

² "Queen Anne." As the Bayntons, of Fallersdon (in Bishopstone, hundred of Downton), did not succeed to the Bromham estate until A.D. 1508. Leland must mean Anne Boleyn, who was executed A.D. 1536: about 4 years before his visit.

state manumittid them for mony, and gave them the lordship of *Cosham* in copiehold to paie a chiefe rente.

From *Coseham* to *Haselbyri* about a 2 miles.

I left on the left hand on the toppe of a litle hille an heremitage¹ withyn a litle as I turnid down to *Hasilbyri*.

The manor place of *Haselbyry* stondith in a litle vale, and was a thing of a simple building afore that old Mr. *Bonehom* father did build there. The *Bonhomes*² afore that tyme dwellid by *Lacok* upon *Avon*.

[*Plumber's* lands (a manor in *Lidlinch*, hund. of *Sherborn*, co. *Dorset*³) be com unto the *Bonhomes* of *Hasilbyri*. vi. 50].

[Of the *Bluets* and their successors the *Baynards*, of *Lackham* near *Lacock*, *Leland* says:— vol. vi., p. 53].

Silchester lordship (in *Hants*) after the conquest came to one *Blueth*, and then one of the *Blueths* leavyng no sons, the land not entaylid to the heire ma^{Generale}[*le*] came by mariage to one *Peter de Cusance*, Knight, and after to one *Edmunde Baynard*, cumming out

¹ "Heremitage." The building called "Chapel Plaster": by tradition, a way-side chapel for pilgrims travelling from *Malmsbury* to *Glastonbury*. *Aubrey* calls it "the Chapel of Playsters." The meaning of the name is uncertain; but it has nothing to do with the material of plaster; being built of stone. It may either have been built by some one of the name of *Plaister*: or *playster* may be an old word for pilgrim: or it may mean the chapel built on the "Plegstow," play place or village green: as the "Plestor Oak" in *White's Selborne*.

² "Bonhome." *Bonham*. The principal *Wiltshire* family of this name lived at *Great Wishford*, hund. of *Branch and Dole*, A.D. 1315-1637.

Haselbury is in the parish of *Box*. It is now a farm-house with very spacious premises, the remains of its former importance. It had a church, of which there is no trace: but there is still a payment by the lord of the manor of £10 a-year to a rector. Out of the freestone quarries of *Haselbury*, which belonged to the Prior of *Bradenstoke*, *Malmsbury Abbey* is said to have been built. The vicarage of *Box* had belonged to the priory of *Monkton Farley*: *John Bonham*, of *Haselbury*, *Leland's* host, was patron in 1541. The *Haselbury* estate belonged about 1660 to a branch of the family of *Speke* (Bart., extinct 1682), of *Whitelackington*, co. *Som.*: and the house, which the *Bonhams* appear to have built, was probably enlarged by the *Spekes*. The coat of arms of *Speke* is still to be seen on the pillars at the garden entrance. It now belongs to the *Northey* family.

³ See *Hutchins' Dorset*, II. 357.

of the house of the *Baynards*, of Essex, whose name is now ther obscured. The lands of the *Blueths* entaylid to heyre male of that name yet remayning in *Devonshire*. *Leccham* (*Lackham*) longgid to *Blueth*. arde as his principale how.¹

Ther is a feld by *Lacok* wher men find much *Romaine* mony: it is called "*Silverfeeld*."²

From *Haselbyri* to *Monkton-Farley* a mile *dim.* where by the village there was a priore standing on a litle hille, sumtyme having blak monkes, a prior, and a convent of 12.

Monketon-Farley among other thynges was a late gyven to th Erle of *Hertford*.³

From *Haselbyri* to *Monkton* the countre beginnith to wax woddy; and so forth lyke to *Bradeford* about a 2 miles from *Munketon-Farley*; and also to part into hilles and valeys.

Sir *Henry Long* hath a litle maner about a mile from *Monketon-Farley* at *Wrexley*.⁴

The original setting up of the house of the *Longes* cam, as I lernid of Mr. *Bonehom*, by this means:

One *Long Thomas*, a stoute felow, was sette up by one of the olde Lordes *Hungrefordes*. And after by cause this *Thomas* was

¹ The defective words probably were that Lackham was used by Baynarde as his principal house.

² The Roman Road from Bath to Marlborough ran about a mile south of Lacoek. Near it is a place called Wick, at which traces of a Roman Villa have been found.

³ "*Hertford*." The Protector Somerset. The Manor was afterwards transferred to the Bishopric of Salisbury. Between 1647 and 1651, in the days of confiscation, it was sold to Wm. and Nath. Brooke, and F. Bridges, for £2,499 11s. 6d. It has since been held under the See of Salisbury by (amongst others) the families of Webb, Long, and now, Wade Browne. The editors of the new *Monasticon* mention that no seal of the priory had been met with. In 1841 a circular silver seal, of about the size of a sovereign, was found by the late Mr. Wade Browne in clearing part of the site of the priory. On it is the head of St. Mary Magdalene, exceedingly well cut; with the Legend "*✠ CAPUT MARIE MAGDALENE*." At the same time was discovered an effigy of a Dunstanville of Castle Combe.

⁴ "*Wrexley*." South Wraxhall: which at this time had not been severed from the Draycote property, but belonged to one and the same owner, Sir Henry Long, above-mentioned. Of this interesting old manor-house, now the property of Walter Long, Esq., M.P. of Rood-Ashton, the greater part is still left. In Aubrey's MS. Collections for North Wilts in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, drawings are preserved of the numerous armorial shields in stained glass, which

caullid *Long Thomas*, *Long* after was usurpid for the name of the family.¹

were once in the windows, but have now entirely perished. Its history and antiquities have been described in a volume upon the subject by Mr. Thos. Larkins Walker; with views of the exterior, and of the principal apartment upstairs, containing a very fine chimney piece and ornamented ceiling, together with details of the architecture, and of various devices sculptured in stone. The oldest parts are the Hall and Porch. The original builder is not particularly known, but some additions were made by Sir Robert Long, about 1566. There is a carefully-written Memoir both of the House and Church in the GENT. MAG., June 1835.

¹ "Long." There certainly is a tradition appurtenant to the ancient family of Long of Wraxhall, that, at some remote period which their Pedigree does not fully elucidate, the name was PREUX. To this some countenance is given by a resemblance in the arms of Long to those of Preux, and by the use of the motto "*Preux quoique pieux*." But Mr. Bonham's story of the first introduction of the name of Long by a Lord Hungerford, does not appear very consistent either with fact or probability; for the name of Long occurs in the lists of Wiltshire landowners, before that of Hungerford. The connexion of the Hungerfords with Wiltshire, as a recognized family, does not date earlier than 1350: and the first of them who became a Baron, lived A.D. 1440—1449. The public records of the county, on the other hand (*See the Inquisitions P.M. and Wilts Fines*), show Longs as landowners in several places at a much earlier period: as at Alton, and Ablington, near Figheldean, in 1258; at Coulston near Lavington, in 1267; at Bratton and Westbury, in 1279. Being then an already appropriated name, it is not likely that a stranger would adopt it, unless he had some substantial right to do so, either by a marriage or other intelligible process.

The next part of the story (viz; as to the advancement of some earlier member of this family by one of the Hungerfords) *perhaps* contains more, though it is now difficult to say how much, of truth.

The first Long who appears in the *authenticated* account of the family as owner of Wraxhall, is Robert, A.D. 1400—1440. His son John Long married Margaret Wayte, and by that marriage obtained the Draycote estate. Wraxhall therefore, of the two, came first into the Long family: but in what way Robert had obtained it, whether by marriage, purchase, or inheritance, is unknown. The names of his wives have been given in the pedigrees with some variety, as Bradley, Popham, or Hering, but none of these alliances throws any light upon the acquisition of South Wraxhall. It is, in fact, not exactly known whose property it was immediately before the Longs. In the Beauties of Wilts (III. 226.) the Hungerfords are named: but no authority for this is given, nor do the evidences of that family (very ample at this period) allude to the manor as theirs. There is some reason for believing that it may have been part of the estate of the St. Maurs, who had property near Bradford; that from St. Maur it passed to Berkeley, and from Berkeley, by marriage, either to the father of Robert Long, or, perhaps to Robert Long himself: and that this alliance may have been in some way promoted by the first Lord Hungerford, who had himself married, for a second wife, a Berkeley of Beverstone. In the church of South Wraxhall there is a monument which from the peculiarity of its character and situation seems to favour this suggestion. At any rate it testifies to an

This *Long Thomas* master had sum lande by *Hungreforde's* procuracion.

Then succedid hym *Robert* and *Henry*.

Then cam one *Thomas Long* descending of a younger brother, and could skille of the law, and had the inheritances of the afore-said *Longes*. Syr *Henry* and Sir *Richard Long* were sonnes to this *Thomas*.

important marriage, the exact particulars of which have, however, never been fully explained. Upon it is the effigy of a lady *only*: and on the side of it is the shield of the Longs (as still borne by them) impaling, of course as the lady's shield, what appears to be the coat of *Berkeley* quarterly with Seymour. There is in the pedigree of Long no authenticated proof of any match with a Berkeley at this period: yet, here, in the Longs' chapel at South Wraxhall, is still in existence the undeniable testimony of this monument that such a marriage did take place. Camden says [in his "Remains"], though without producing any authority, that the first of the Longs was "preferred to a good marriage by Lord Hungerford." Possibly this may have been the marriage of which the Wraxhall tomb is evidence: and if so, then the Longs were, indeed, so far under obligation to him, as to be indebted for an introduction to some well endowed bride. But after all, this rests only upon Master Camden's hearsay.

There certainly was an intimacy of friendship between Robert Long, of Wraxhall, 1430, and Lord Hungerford: and as the latter was one of the most important persons of the day, filling the great office of Lord High Treasurer of England, such acquaintance may not have been in any way to Robert's disadvantage. His name constantly occurs in Lord Hungerford's Title Deeds, as one of the feoffees, or trustees, to purchases of land made by that nobleman; but as it is always in connexion with the names of the principal gentlemen of this part of Wiltshire, and as moreover Robert Long was himself M.P. for the county in A.D. 1433, it becomes upon the whole more probable than otherwise, that though he may be the first from whom the Longs can trace with certainty, he was neither the first substantial person in the family, nor was he "set up" by Lord Hungerford.

With respect to that part of "old Mr. Bonhome's" story, which states that "they had some land by Lord Hungerford's procuracion;" the only circumstance bearing upon this point, that the writer of this note has ever met with, after a somewhat minute inspection into the history of the property of the Hungerfords, is, that Robert Long in A.D. 1421, held for 3 years a lease under Lord Hungerford, of the manor of Hlighchurch, in the parish of Hemington, co. Somerset. With this trifling exception, there is no evidence from Hungerford documents, that the Longs were in any way indebted to them for any part of their estates; and as to the name of the family, that, as we have already seen, may be pronounced to be a joke of neighbour Bonham's.

BRADFORD.

The toun self of *Bradeford* stondith on the clining of a slaty¹ rokke, and hath a meetely good market ons a weeke. The toun is made al of stone and standith, as I cam to it, on the hither ripe of *Avon*.

Ther is a chapelle² on the highest place of the toun as I enterid. The fair larg parochie chirch standith bynethe the bridge on *Avon* ripe. The vicarage is at the west ende of the chirch.

The personage is L. poundes by the yere, and was impropriate to *Shaftesbyri* abbay.

Haulle dwellith in a pratie stone house³ at the este ende of the toun on the right bank of *Avon*.

Haule alias *De la Sale*, a man of £100, landes by the yere.

There is a very fair house of the building of one *Horton*,⁴ a riche clothier, at the north est part by the chirch. This *Horton's* wife yet lyvith. This *Horton* buildid a goodly large chirch house⁵ *ex lapide quadrato* at the est end of the chirch yard, without it.

¹ "Slaty rock." He means, not what is commonly called *slate*: but a kind of thin grey stone-tile, one of the subordinate beds of "forest marble," overlying the great oolite of which the high grounds about Bradford principally consist.

² "Chapelle." Leland enters Bradford from *Wraxhall*. There is no known vestige or tradition of any chapel, at or near the entrance of the town by any road upon which it is entered *now* upon that side. The roads have probably been altered: and he may have approached the town by *Bearfield*, down some part of the steep hill called *Tory*. Here, upon nearly the highest part of it, was once a small chapel, of which a fragment called *Tory chapel* was a few years ago rescued from total destruction by Capt. S. Palairret, of *Woolley Grange*. It was built over an abundant spring that flows out of the rock and supplies the town. The name of *Tory*, by which that part of Bradford is called, has been ingeniously interpreted to be a corruption of the word "*oratory*."

³ "House." Now called "*The Duke's*" or "*Kingston House*." It was built by the Halls, whose arms on stone are still in one of the apartments; and has lately been restored by the present owner Mr. Moulton.

⁴ "Horton." Edward Horton, of *Westwood manor house*, near Bradford, married *Alice May*, of *Broughton Giffard*, and died without issue. His eldest brother, *William*, lived at *Iford*. For his descendants, see *Wilts Visit.*, 1565.

⁵ "Church House." Notices of a building called "*The Church House*" are often met with in old parochial papers. It was the house at which, before the days of rating, meetings were held for raising funds to maintain church repairs,

This *Horton* made divers fair houses of stone in *Through-bridge* town.

One *Lucas*, a clothier, now dwellith in *Horton's* house in *Bradeford*.

Horton left no children.

Al the town of *Bradeford* stondith by clooth making.

Bradeford Bridge hath 9 fair arches of stone.

These be the names of the notable stone bridges apoun *Avon* betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Bradeford* :—

Malmesbyri Bridge.

Christine Maleford Bridge about a 5 miles lower.

Caisway (Kelloway's) Bridge aboute a 2 miles lower.

Chippenham, a right fair bridge, about a mile lower.

Chippenham town is on the farther ripe towards *London*, and cumming from *London* men cum to it not passing over the bridge.

Rhe Bridge (at *Lacock*) about a mile and an half lower.

About a 4 miles lower is

Staverton Bridge, wher is the confluence of *Thruugh-bridge* water with *Avon*.

Bradeford Bridge a 2 miles lower.

Bath Bridge of V. fair arches, a V. miles lower.

Bristow Bridge a 10 miles lower.

A 2 miles above *Bristow* was a commune *Trajectus* by Bote, wher was a chapelle of S. *Anne* on the same side of *Avon* that *Bath* stondith on, and heere was great pilgrimage to S. *Anne*.¹

the poor, &c. These parish gatherings, for the provocation of a livelier charity, were conducted with certain festivities. The parish kept at this house a regular cookery establishment, stores of malt, and other appropriate materials. The malt was brewed, and the liquor consumed "pro bono publico." The greater the consumption, the more profit to the public purse. This continued for days or weeks; accompanied by "diversions," such as bull-baiting, fighting, dancing, &c.

¹ "St. Anne." Near Brislington: founded by one of the Lords Delawarr. The site of this chapel, long since a ruin, is in a nook of the county Somerset, opposite Crew's Hole in the parish of St. George's in Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon. It is on the left bank of the river. Bath, in Leland's time, was on the other.

There is a litle streate over *Bradford Bridge*, and at the ende of that is an hospitale¹ of the Kinges of *Englandes* fundation.

As I turnid up at this streat end toward *Through-bridg*, ther was a quarre² of fair stone on the right hand in a felde.

TROWBRIDGE. [Itin. II. 57].

From *Bradeforde* to *Thorough-bridge* about a 2 miles by good corne, pasture, and wood.

I enterid into the toune by a stone bridge of a 3 arches.

The toune standith on a rokky hill, and is very welle buildid of stone, and flourishith by drapery.

Of later tymes one *James Terumber*, a very rich clothier, buildid a notable fair house in this toune, and gave it at his deth with other landes to the finding of 2 cantuarie prestes yn *Through-bridg* Chirch.

This *Terumber* made also a litle almose house by *Through-bridge* Chirch,³ and yn it be a 6 poore folkes having a 3 pence a peace by the week toward their finding.

¹ "Hospital." At the point of the two roads, where Leland turned off to Trowbridge, there is still a hospital; but this was founded by will of John Hall, Esq., who died 1708. The hospital which he describes as near this point, was one which used to be called the "Old Poor House." It stood on the right hand side of the road going out of Bradford, just beyond where the Great Western Railway now crosses that road. The company purchased the ground, and destroyed the buildings. There is another almshouse still farther on near the bridge over the canal, called "The Women's Poor House," still standing: but the one which Leland meant was that which stood "at the end of the street where he turned off to Trowbridge."

² "Quarre." This "quarre" is still open, and is one of those in which are found specimens (but not the best, which come from Bearfield, on the top of the hill) of one of the rarest and most beautiful of our English fossils, called *par excellence* the "Bradford encrinite."

³ "Terumbers," or "The Old Almshouse," had six small rooms below and six above, and adjoined the north east side of the church yard. In 1483 (1 Rich. III) the founder conveyed to feoffees certain lands in Trowbridge, Studley, Broughton-Giffard, and Bradford, in Wilts, and Beckington, in Somerset, for its maintenance, and for other purposes. The annual payment having been lost since 1777, the house being in ruins was taken down by public consent of the parishioners, 21st April, 1811. [See report 28, of Charity Commissioners: page 354].

Horton, a clothiar, of *Bradeforde*, builded of late dayes dyvers fair houses in this toun.¹

Old *Bayllie*² buildid also of late yn this toun, he was a rich clothiar. *Bailie*'s son now drapeth yn the toun, and also a 2 miles out of it at a place³ yn the way to *Farley-Castel*, one *Alexandre* is now a great clothier yn the toun.

The church of *Through-bridge* is lightsum and fair.

One *Molines* is parson ther, a man well lernid.⁴

The castelle stooode on the south side of the toune. It is now clene down. Ther was in it a 7 gret toures, whereof peaces of 2 yet stande.

The river rennith hard by the castelle.⁵

This brooke risith about a mile and an half from Warminster by south-east; and so cummith to *Through-bridge* toune, and thens about a mile to *S(t)averton* an hemlet belonging to *Through-bridg*, and there metith with *Avon* river: and at this confluence there is a stone bridge over *Avon*.

S(t)averton stondith on the same side of the brooke that *Through-bridg* dothe.

¹ A John Horton was Rector of Trowbridge, 1441.

² "Bayllie." The arms of this family (3 horses heads) are over the door of the principal house in Hilperton, close to Trowbridge. The same coat was also, a few years ago, on the ceiling of Philip's Norton Church, about 6 miles off. The Bayleys intermarried with the Hortons above mentioned. See Wilts Visit., 1565.

³ Stowford Mill, in Winkfield; where till within these 4 or 5 years, men continued to "drape." It has lately been turned into a flour mill. Some Bayleys are buried in Winkfield Church.

⁴ Thomas Molyns, appointed Rector of Trowbridge in 1528, seems to have resigned in 1541.

⁵ "Castelle." The site of the Castle, called "Courthill," has long since been covered with factories. An old painting on panel, sufficiently corresponding with Leland's description, was found some years ago within a wall in the house of the late Mr. Samuel Salter. It has been engraved as Trowbridge Castle, in a book called "The Church Restored," by the Rev. J. D. Hastings, Rector of Trowbridge, published 1848. Some part of the towers appear to have remained till 1670. The principal street of Trowbridge forms a curve, which it is said to have taken from following the line of the wall round the ancient castle.

There is a fair standing place¹ for market men to stond yn, in the hart of the toune, and this is made viij square, and a piller in the midle, as there is one made in *Malmesbyri* far fairer than this.

The Erles of *Sarum* were Lordes of *Through-bridg* : then the Duke of *Lancaster* ; now th Erle of *Hertford*.²

FARLEY CASTLE. [Itin. II. 58].

From *Through-bridge* to *Castelle-Farley* about a 3 miles by good corne, pasture, and nere *Farley* self plenty of wood. Or I cam to the castelle I passid over *Frome* water, passing by there yn a rokky valey and botom, where the water brekith into armelettes and makith Islettes, but soon meting agayn with the principale streame, wherby there be in the causey divers smaul bridges.

This water rennith hard under the botom of this castelle, and there driveth a mylle. The castelle is set on a rokky hill.³

¹ "Standing place"—a Market Cross, resembling that of Salisbury. It was opposite the George Inn, and was taken down about 1784.

² The lordship of Trowbridge belonged, A.D. 1100, to Edward D'eureux, commonly called "Edward of Sarisburie." [His daughter, Matilda, married Humphrey de Bohun, whose family had some interest in it]. By marriage of Ela, heiress of D'eureux, it passed to Longespee, Earl of Sarum. By Margaret, heiress of Longespee, to Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (Edw. I). By Alice de Lacy (1311) to Thos. Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, who presented to Trowbridge Rectory, 1313, and was beheaded at Pontefract, 1321. On his death it was granted, for their lives, to John de Warren (*Plantagenet*) last Earl of Surrey, and Joan de Bars his wife, (who presented 1317-1348); with reversion to William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum (who was patron 1362). Afterwards the manor came to John of Gaunt (patron 1378); and by King Henry VIII. was granted to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, his brother-in-law (afterwards the Protector Duke of Somerset), who is named as patron in 1561.

³ Farleigh Castle *itself* is in Somersetshire, and when Leland crossed the river Frome, at the little mill shown in the annexed woodcut, he entered that county. But a large part of the parish of Farleigh (including all the foreground in the view) is in Wilts : and its owners, the Hungerfords, were much more connected with Wilts, than they were even with Somerset. The castle consisted of 2 courts : the inner one, or dwelling house, was a quadrangle, formed by the four towers : the outer court, which L. calls the "utter ward," lay between the gatehouse and the 2 towers nearest it. The gable of the chapel is just visible in the print over the priest's (now the castle farm) house. The "new chapel annexed to it" of which Leland speaks, is a smaller chantry or mausoleum on the north side.



FARLEIGH.
HUNGERFORD CASTLE.
A.D. 1645.



There be diverse praty towres in the utter warde of the castelle. And in this utter warde ys an auncient chapelle, and a new chapelle annexid unto it.

Under the arch of this chapelle lyith, but sumwhat more to the old chapelle warde, one of the *Hungerfordes*¹ with his wife, having these epitaphies upon 2 schochins of plate of brasse :—

“Hic jacet THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Chevallier, Dnus de Farley, Welew and Heitesbyri: qui obiit 3 die Decembris A° D. 1398. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.”

“Hic jacet Domina JOANNA UXOR ejusdem THOMÆ HUNGERFORD, filia Dⁱ Edmundi HVSEE Militis: quæ obiit primo die Mensis Martii A° D. 1412.”

These thinges that here folow were written in a table (*on a tablet*) in the chapelle :—²

[I].

1. THOMAS HUNGREFORD, Knight.
2. Dame JOANNA, his Wife. (*Hussey*).
3. SIR GUALTER HUNGERFORD, LORD HUNGERFORD, Knight of the Garter, and High Treasurer of England; son and heir to THOS. and JOHAN.
4. CATARINE; heire to PEVEREL, and wife to SYR GUALTER.
5. SYR ROBERT, LORD HUNGREFORD: son and heire to WALTER.
6. MARGARET, heire to BOTREAUX.
7. ROBERT, ERLE HUNGERFORD, son to Robert.
8. ELEANOR MOLYNES; heire to MOLINES, and wife to Erle Robert.

I heard say that this Erle Robert and Eleanor were buried in the Chirch of Sarum.³

¹ The Purchaser of Farleigh.

² See also Itin. : vol. III. 116.

³ There was never any *Earl* Hungerford. This Robert was 3rd Baron Hungerford; and in right of his wife, Baron Molyns. He was beheaded at Newcastle, but is *said* to have been buried at Sarum. She re-married, and was buried at Stoke Poges, Bucks. He left 2 sons—1, Sir Thomas, executed at Sarum, 1469, who left a daughter Mary, the great heiress: and 2, Sir Walter, who succeeded on the execution of his brother Sir Thomas: and stands the first in Leland's Table II.

[II].

The line of the late Lord Hungerford.¹

1. GUALTER HUNGREFORD, Kt.
 2. JOANNA (*Bulstrode*), wife to WALTER.
 3. EDWARD, son to WALTER.
 4. JANE (*Zouch*), his wife.
 5. SYR GUALTER, Lord HUNGERFORD.
 6. SUSAN, daughter to DANVERS, of
Dauntesey, by Bradenstoke,
in Wilts.
 7. ALICE, the Lord SANDES's
daughter.
 8. ELIZABETH, the Lord HUSEE's
daughter.
 9. GUALTER, }
 10. EDWARD, } his sons.
- } WIVES to GUALTER, late
Lord HUNGERFORD.

Ther longgid 2 chauntre prestes to this chapelle; and they had a praty mansion at the very est end of it.

The gate-house of the inner court of the castelle is fair, and ther be the armes of the *Hungrefordes* richely made yn stone.

The haule and 3 chambers withyn the second court be stately.

There is a commune saying that one of the *Hungrefordes* buildid this part of the castelle by the prey of the Duke of *Orleauunce* whom he had taken prisoner.

Farley standith yn *Somersetshire*. *Frome* ryver ther partith (and so doun to the mouth) *Wileshir* from *Somersetshir*. The mouth of it wher it goith ynto *Avon* is about a mile and a half lower² than *Farley*, and by estimation *Bradeford* is a 2 good miles upper on *Avon*.

¹ "Late Lord Hungerford." This shows the date of Leland's visit to Farley. Sir Walter (Table II. No. 5.) created a Baron, was afterwards beheaded by King Henry VIII., 28th July, 1540.

² At Freshford.

Ther is a parke by *Farley Castelle*. Ther is also a litle above the castelle a village.

From a book of antiquities in *Tewkesbury Monastery*:—

“Isabella Neville” (*one of the daughters and coheireses of Richard Neville Earl of Warwick*) “married George Duke of Clarence, son of Richard Duke of York, and brother of Edward IV. King of England; by whom she gave birth to Margaret (*Countess of Salisbury*¹) at the Castle of Ferley, 14th August A.D. 1473.” [Itin, VI. 87].

FARLEY CASTLE TO BATH. [II. 60].

From *Farley* I ridde a mile off by wooddy ground to a graunge greate and well builded that longid to *Henton-Priorie* of *Chartusians*. This priory standith not far off from this graunge on the brow of an hille about a quarter of a mile from the farther ripe of *Frome*, and not far from this place *Frome* goith ynto *Avon*.

I rodde by the space of a mile or more by woods and mountain ground to a place, where I saw a rude stone waulle hard on the right hand by a great length as it had been a park waulle. One since told me that *Henton Priory* first stode there. If it be so, it is the lordship of *Hethorpe* that was gyven to them for their first habitation. And about a mile farther I cam to a village, and passid over a ston bridge wher ranne a litle broke there they caullid *Mitford-water*. This brooke risith in the rootes of *Mendip-hills* a 7 miles or more by west-south-west from this bridge, and goith about a mile lower into *Avon*.

From this bridge to Bath 2 good miles al by mountayne ground and quarre, and litle wood in syte.²

¹ The Mother of Cardinal Pole: beheaded at the Tower in a barbarous way, on a charge of treason, in A.D. 1541.

² At Farley Castle, Leland crossed from Wilts on the eastern bank of the river Frome to Somerset on the western. Hinton Abbey, which he next mentions, is also on the western side; but, as he seems to describe its situation on the brow of a hill, as if he had seen it from the Wiltshire side, it has been stated in a note to the History of Lacock (p. 174), that on leaving Farley he took the lower road to Freshford. If so, then he must have gone over into Wilts again at Iford,

[Leland then continued his tour through Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Of the Scilly islands he says:—]

“One *Davers*, a gentilman of *Wilshir*, whose chief house is at *Dauntsey*, and *Whittington*, a gentilman of *Glocestershire*, be owners of *Scylley*,¹ but they have scant 40 markes by yere of rentes and commodities of it.” [III. 19].

“*Botreaux*, or *Boscastle*, near Launceston. The Lord *Botreaux* was lord of this toun, a man of an old Cornish lineage and had a maner place, a thing, as far as I could heare, of small reputation as it is now, far unworthe the name of a castle. The people ther caulle it *The Courte*. One of the *Hungrefordes*² married with one of the heires general of *Botreaux*: and so *Boscastle* came to *Hungerford*. Then came *Boscastle* by an heir general of the *Hungerfords* unto the Lord *Hastings*. *Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*,

and so along the Wilts bank to Freshford Bridge. But this can hardly have been his course: for he distinctly says that “from Farley he rid to Henton Grange,” and thence to Midford Bridge. Henton Grange (now Hinton House, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Jones), as well as all the road from Farley to Midford, is in the county Somerset.

The park wall which he speaks of as about a mile beyond Hinton and on his right hand, could be no other than the south-west boundary of Hinton *Abbey* grounds. It is clear that he was not very well acquainted with the history of the Carthusian House here, as he conjectures the said wall to have been the enclosure of the manor of Hatherop, the place originally given to them by William Longespee Earl of Salisbury, and afterwards, by his widow Ela, exchanged for Hinton; but Hatherop is near Fairford in Gloucestershire.

At Midford Bridge he would once more touch the county Wilts for a few yards, and then immediately enter Somerset again.

¹ “Scilly.” In the 15th century the Scilly islands were held under the Crown by the family of *Coleshill*, of Dulo, Cornwall, at the rent of 50 *puffins*, or 6s. 8d. per annum. In 1484 the islands were returned as worth, in peaceable times, 40 shillings; in war, nothing. The heiress of the Coleshills, temp. H. VII., married Sir Renfrew Arundell, of Lambourn, Knight: at which time Scilly was considered to be at its lowest value. The heiress of the Arundells married, first, Whittington, and, secondly, Sir Edward Stradling, then owner of Dauntsey, in North Wilts. Their granddaughter, Anne Stradling, brought the Dauntsey estate, with Scilly and the puffins, to Sir John Danvers by marriage: and their grandson Silvester Danvers, who died 1552, was probably the “Davers” mentioned by Leland.

² Robert, second Lord Hungerford, died A.D. 1459.

and the late Lord Hungerford¹ had this lordship, called "the Park" in partition." [II. III].

"*Kenton-parsonage* (county Devon) impropriate to *Saresbyri Chirch*." [III. 63].

[Leland returned through Dorsetshire].

"*Sherburn*. There is a chapelle in *St. Marye chirch* yard. One *Dogget*, a chanon of *Saresbyri* is lord of the toun of *Shirebourne*. *Roger le Poore*, Bishop of *Saresbyri* in Henry I. time, builded this castle: and cast a great dike without it; and made a false mure without the dike. [II. 78].

[He entered Wiltshire, the second time, from the South, by—]

CRANBOURN TO SALISBURY.

"*Dameron*. (*Damerham*²) a mene maner place a vii myles W.S.W. from *Saresbyri*. [III. 121].

[III. 87]. Thens a 6 miles by champayn ground to *Honington* (*Homington* below Salisbury) a good village.

In the botom of this toun goith a great water, and ther I passid over a bridg of a 3 arches, and so to *Saresbyri* al champayn ground a 2 miles.

This water or river is called *Chalkbourn*.³ It riseth a 6 miles from *Shaftesbyri* in the way betwixt *Saresbyri* and it, (*i. e.*, Shaftsbury) a mile from the highway in a botom on the left hond (riding from *Saresbyri* to *Shaftesbyri*), and thens to *Honington* cummith this ryver, that is about a xii. miles from the hed of *Chalkbourn* water, and a 2 miles *dim* ($\frac{1}{2}$) byneth *Honington* it goith into *Avon* about a mile byneth *Harnham* Bridge.

¹ Walter Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, executed A.D. 1540.

² "*Dameron*," South Damerham, part of the estates of the abbey of Glastonbury. There was a manor house and demesne here. It now belongs to the See of Sarum.

³ "*Chalk Bourn*," since called "*Ebele's Bourn* ; now "*Ebbesbourne*."

And, as I remembre, Mr. *Baynton*¹ hath a place on this water, where his father was wont to dwelle.

SALISBURY. [III. 88].

The toun of *New-Saresbyri* with the suburbes of *Harnham* Bridge and *Fisschertoun*, is 2 good miles in cumpace.

vi. great arches in *Harnham* Bridge on the principale arme of *Avon*. iiij. litle arches in the bridge at *Harnham* over the lesser arme. [III. 135].

Ther be many fair streates in the Cite *Saresbyri*, and especially the High Streate, and the Castel Streate, so caullid because it lyith as a way to the castelle of *Old Saresbyry*. Al the streates, in a maner, of *New Saresbyri* hath litle streamelettes and armes derivyd out of *Avon* that rennith thorough them.

The site of the very toun of *Saresbyri* and much ground therabout is playne and low, and as a pan or receyver of most parte of the water of *Wyleshire*.²

The Market-place in *Saresbyri* is fair and large, and welle waterid with a renning stremelet; in a corner of it is *domus civica*, no very curious pece of work, but strongly builded of stone.³

The market of *Saresbyri* is well servid of flesch; but far better of fisch; for a great part of the principal fisch that is taken from *Tamar* to *Hampton* (*Southampton*) resortith to this toun.

¹ "Baynton." Fallardestone, vulgò Falstone, now a farm house, formerly a noble old-fashioned house with moat, drawbridge, and high embattled walls, built of layers of stone and flint. It belonged in Edw. II. to Le Tablier; then, by an heiress, to Thomas de Benton. As stated in a former note, the Bayntons left it for Bromham near Devizes, which had fallen to them as representatives of Roche, upon the death of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand.

² The Salisbury "Pan" receives water enough, without being reservoir to quite so large a district as Leland represents it. The drainage of the lower half of the county, certainly not more, comes to a point here. Bishop Douglas used to say, "Salisbury is the sink of the Plain: the Close the sink of Salisbury: the Palace the sink of the Close." Measures are in progress to correct this.

³ Leland's "Domus Civica" must be the old Guildhall, of which there is a view in Hall's Picturesque Mem. of Salisbury, woodcut 26. The old "Council Chamber" (plate XXVIII. in that work) was built chiefly of timber, and of the date of 1573, 30 years after his visit.

Ther be but two parochie chirches in the Cyte of *Saresbyri*, whereof the one ys by the Market-place as in the hart of the toun, and is dedicate to St. *Thomas*.

The other is of *S. Edmund*,¹ and is a Collegiate Chirch of the foundation of *De la Wyle*, Bishop of *Saresbyry*. He erected the college of *St. Edmund*. *Nicolaus de St. Quintino* was first Provost of *S. Edmund's*, and lyith buried there. [iv. 30]. *St. Edmund's* Church at the north west ende of the toun hard by the toun dich.

A charter of Hen. III. for a fair at *St. Edmund's*. [iv. 177].

This diche was made of the tounes men as such tyme as *Simon*,² Bishop of *Saresbyri*, gave licence to the burgeses to strengthen the toun with an embattled waulle.

This diche was thoroughly caste for the defence of the toun, so far as it was not sufficiently defendid by the mayn streame of *Acon*. But the waulle was never begon; yet, as I remembre, I saw one stone gate or 2 in the toun.³

*Harnham Bridge*⁴ was a village long afore the erection of New *Saresbyri*; and there was a church of *S. Martine* longging to it.

There standith now of the remain of the old chirch of *S. Martin*, a barne⁵ in a very low medow on the north side of *S.*

¹ "St. Edmund's." Of Bishop Wyle's *Church* not a stone is left. It fell down June 1653, and was then entirely rebuilt. The seal of *St. Edmund's College* is engraved in Leland's *Collect.* vi. 283. On it are 2 shields—1, Three suns [*Sunning*. Query; any reference to the place in Berks so called?] and 2, a chevron between 3 towers. (*Wyle*). The site of the college was purchased in 1660 by the Wyndhams, to whom it now belongs.

² Simon of Ghent, died 1315.

³ Two gates in the Close.

⁴ "*Harnham Bridge*." In a paragraph farther on, he mentions this again, as the "hamlet or village of Harnham." The burial ground of an Anglo-Saxon community, prior to their conversion to Christianity, discovered in "The Low Field" (the field of *tumuli*) at Harnham Hill, not far from this place, Nov. 1853, has just been described by Mr. J. Y. Akerman, in the "*Archæologia*."

⁵ "Barn." The desecrated barn pointed out to Leland as the remains of old *St. Martin's Church* has caused some perplexity to the local antiquaries. Hall (*Pict. Memor. of Sal.*, plate III., and notes at end of vol.) is of opinion that the residence of the master of *St. Nicholas's Hospital* (1834) was the barn in question: but Leland appears to have been misinformed in his account of the Church.

Nicolas Hospital. The cause of the relinquisching of it was the moysteness of the ground often overflowen. For this chirch was ther a new, dedicate to *S. Martine*, in a nother place that yet standith.

Licens was get of the King by a Bishop of *Saresbyri* to turn the Kingges Highway to New *Saresbyri*, and to make a mayn bridge of right passage over *Avon* at *Harnham*.

[A grant by Henry III. for building bridges and changing roads. iv. 177].

The chaunging of this way was the totale cause¹ of the ruine of *Old-Saresbyri* and *Wiltoun*. For afore this, *Wiltoun* had a 12 paroch chirches² or more, and was the hedde toun of *Wileschir*.

[*Egidius* [Giles of Bridport, Bishop of Sarum, 1257-1262], as sum say, builded the fair stone bridge called *Harnham* at *Saresbyri*, and so was the Highway westward made that way, and *Wilton* way lefte, to the ruine of that toun. iv. 29].

[III. 89]. Ther was a village at *Fisherton*, over *Avon*, or ever *New-Saresbyri* was builded, and had a parochie chirche there, as it hath yet.

In this *Fisherton*, now a suburb to *New-Saresbyri*, was, since the erection of the new toun, an house of *Blake-Frères* builded not far from *Fisherton Bridge*.³

Ther was also an house of *Gray-Freres* withyn the toun of *Saresbyri* of the fundation of Bishop of *Saresbyri*. [King Henry III. gave them a site⁴ : but one *Richard Sude*, a citizen,

¹ There were other causes ; as the establishment of a market at New Sarum, and the growing influence of that town.

² This statement has often been disputed, but is vindicated in the history of Branch and Dole, p. 74. One or two may not have been *parish* churches.

³ "Fisherton." See Hall's Pic. Mem. of S., plate xi. The Dominican House of Black Friars stood on the spot afterwards occupied by the Sun Inn (West Street). In the library of this house, Leland appears to have found only 3 books worth noticing :—

"The Quodlibets of Nicholas Trivet :

Pope Leo, on the conflict of Virtues and Vices :

A History of Britain, in indifferent verse." [Collect. iv. 67].

⁴ The ground could hardly have been granted by the Crown, as it belonged to the Church. [Hatcher].

built the church. They were afterwards brought by the citizens into the town where they now are.¹]

OLD SARUM. [III. 89.]

The Cite of *Old-Saresbyri* standing on an hille is distant from the New a mile by north-weste, and is in cumpace half a mile and more. This thing hath bene auncient and exceeding strong: but syns the building of *New-Saresbyri* it went totally to ruine.

Sum think that lak of water caussid the inhabitantes to relinquish the place; yet were ther many welles of swete water.

Sum say, that after that in tyme of civil warres that castles and waullid towns were kept, that the castellanes of *Old-Saresbyri* and the chanons could not agree, insomuch that the castellanes upon a time prohibited them coming home from Procession and Rogation to re-entre the town. Whereupon the bishop and they consulting together, at the last began a chirch on his own proper soyle; and then the people resorted strait to *New-Saresbyri* and buildid ther: and then in continuance were a great number of the houses of *Old-Saresbyri* pulled down and set up at *New-Saresbyri*.

Osmund Erle of *Dorchestre* and after Bishop of *Saresbyri* erectid his Cathedrale² Chirch ther (i. e., in *Old-Saresbyri*) in the west part of the town; and also his palace, whereof now no token is but only a chapel of our Lady yet standing and mainteynid.

[A. D. 1092. At *Saresbyri* the roof of the tower of the cathedral was entirely thrown down by lightning the day after it had been dedicated by *Osmund* Bishop of *Sarum*, and *Remigius* Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Itin.* VIII. 49].

¹ *Lel. Collectanea*, II. 342, upon the authority of *Thomas Eccleston*, a Franciscan. The name of the citizen was first written in *Leland's* manuscript *Pude*: but was corrected to *Sude*, with a mark under the *u*. *Tanner* (from *Stevens* and *St. Clare*) calls him *Pende*. The original site was perhaps at *Old Sarum*.

² "Cathedral." In a dry summer the outlines of the foundation of this church may still be perceived. *Mr. Hatcher* in 1834 made a sketch of it, according to which, if correct, it was about 240 feet long. It is engraved in *Nichols and Bowles's Lacock*, p. 363: and in *Hatcher and Benson's Salisbury*, p. 49.

(*Osmund* founded canons in it : and endowed them largely. His grant was dated A.D. 1091. [4 W. I.]

He ordained in the Church of Sarum 4 principal persons: the Dean, Præcentor, Chancellor and Treasurer: and 32 Præbends. He also deputed 4 Archdeacons, a Subdean, and a Subchanter: to all of whom he gave possessions out of the demesne which he had when he was *Earl of Dorsetshire*. He did not disdain to write, bind, and illuminate books. *Itin.* iv. 176).

Ther was a paroch¹ of the Holy Rode beside in *Old-Saresbyri*: and an other over the est gate whereof yet some tokens remayne.

I do not perceyve that ther wer any mo gates in *Old-Saresbyri* than 2: one by est, and an other by west. Withoute eche of these gates was a fair suburbe. And in the est suburbe was a paroch chirch² of *S. John*: and ther yet is a chapelle standinge.

The ryver is a good quarter of a myle from *Old-Saresbyri* and more, where it is nerest onto it, and that is at Stratford village south from it.

There hath bene houses in tyme of mind inhabited in the est suburbe of *Old-Saresbyri*: but now ther is not one house neither within *Old-Saresbyri*, nor without it, inhabited.

Ther was a right fair and strong castelle within *Old-Saresbyri* longging to the Erles of *Saresbyri*, especially the *Longespees*.³

I read that one *Gualterus*⁴ was the first Erle after the conquest, of it. Much notable ruinus building of this castelle yet there remayneth. The diche that environed the old toun was a very deepe and strong thyng.

¹ Quære *Porch*?

² "Paroch Chirch." The presentations in the Salisbury registers are to "*St. Peter's*, Old Sarum." The last Rector was William Colville presented A.D. 1412. There was one presentation by the Crown in 1381 to the Free Chapel in the castle of Sarum.

³ "Especially the Longespees." The title of Earl of Sarum had been borne before Leland's time by several different families: viz., 1. D'Eureux. 2. Longespee. 3. Montacute. 4. Nevill. 5. Plantagenet.

⁴ "Gualterus." Walter D'Eureux, son of Edward "the Sheriff," and founder of Bradenstoke Priory near Chippenham.

THE COURSE OF AVON RIVER. [III. 91].

Avon river risith by north est not far from *Wolphe-Haul*¹ yn Wyleshir. The first notable bridg that it cummith to is at *Uphaven*.

Thens a 4 miles to *Ambrosbyri*, and there is a bridge.

Thens to *Woddeford* village a 4 miles, standing on the right ripe, and *Newton*² village on the lift ripe.

The Bishopes of *Saresbyri* had a proper maner place at Wodford. Bishop Shakeston³ pullid it down bycause it was sumwhat yn ruine.

Thens to *Fisherton* Bridge of vi. stone arches, a 3 miles.

Thens a very little lower to *Crane* Bridge⁴ of a vi. arches of stone.

Thens a forowghe lengthe⁵ lower to *Harneham* Bridge of vi. gret arches of stone, a mayne and stately thing.

Here is at the west ende of this bridge (only a litle islet distante betwixt) another bridg of 4 praty arches, and under this rennith a good streme as I take it of *Avon* water as an arme breaking out a little above and soon rejoyning; or els that *Wilton* water hath ther his entry into *Avon*.

From *Harnham* Bridge to *Dunton* (Downton) a fair bridge of stone, a 4 miles.

Thens to *Fordingbridge* of stone a 4 miles.

Thens to *Ringwodde* Bridge a 5 miles.

And so a 5 miles to *Christes-Chirch Twinham*, and strait to the se.

Christe-Chirch xvij miles from *Saresbyri*.

THE COURSE OF WYLE RIVER. [III. 91.]

Wyle risith a 3 miles or more above *Wermistre* (Warminster),

1 "Wolf-Hall." The Salisbury Avon has, not one, but several sources, two of which are near this place, under the high ground of Savernake Forest.

2 "Newton." In the parish of Great Durnford.

3 "Shakeston." Nicholas Shaxton Bishop of Salisbury resigned 1539.

4 "Crane." At the end of a street so called in Salisbury.

5 "Forowghe lengthe?" length of a furrow: (unde furlong?)

and so cummith a x miles down to *Hanging Langforde* standing, as the descent is, on the right hand of it. (*Hanging Langforde* was *Popham's*, and came in partition to *Fostar*). [Itin. vi. 38].

Thens a 3 miles to *Stapleford* village on the same hand.

Here cummith into *Wyle* from N. W. *Winterborne* water.

Thens cummith *Wyle* a 2 miles, and rennith thorough the toun of *Wilton* divided into armes.

And here cummith into *Wyle* a river called *Nadder*, alias *Forington* water, bycause it risith about *Forington* (*Fovant*) village 5 miles by west from *Wilton*.

From *Wilton* to *Saresbyri* 2 miles.

Here about *Harnham* Bridge is the confluence of *Wyle* and *Aron*.

LADY CHAPEL. SAL. CATH. [III. 92].

From a tablet in the chapel of St. Mary :—¹

"Pray for the soul of RICHARD POURE, formerly BISHOP OF SARUM, who caused this Church to be commenced, in a certain ground where it now stands anciently called "MIRYFIELD," in honour of the B. V. Mary, 29 April,² being the feast of S. Vitalis, the Martyr, A.D. 1219, in the Reign of King Richard I. And this Church was 40 years in building, during the reigns of 3 Kings, viz., Richard I., John, and Henry IV., and it was finished 25 March A.D. 1260. The said Bishop founded a Mass of the B. V. Mary to be solemnized daily within this chapel, and appropriated for the maintenance of the said Mass the Rectory of Laverstoke. He was afterwards translated to the Bishoprick of Durham; and founded a Monastery at Terraunt³ in

¹ This and some of the following inscriptions, here printed in italics, are given by Leland in the original Latin. The reader will bear in mind that the arrangement of the monuments and gravestones in Salisbury Cathedral underwent great alterations about the year 1790.

² "3 Cal. Maii" in the original; which would be May 29. But the feast of S. Vitalis was May 28.

³ "Terraunt." A house of Cistercian or White Nuns, called originally "The Charnel," at Tarent Crayford, county Dorset. (See Hutchins II. 43, and Lel. Collect. III. 345).

county Dorset, where he was born. And there his heart is interred, but his body at Durham. And he died 15 April A.D. MCCXXXVII." 21 H. III."

[Then follow the contents of a book called "The Philobiblon¹ of Richard of Durham" (Richard de Bury, alias Aungerville, Bishop of Durham) of which, though it bore that Bishop's name, Leland says that the real author was one Robert Holcot of the friars preachers (? of Sarum). See Itin. iv. 176].

HVNGERFORD CHAPEL.

Robert Lord Hungerford dyed xvij of May A.D. 1459. *Robert* is buried on the N. side of the altare of our Lady Chapelle in a chapelle of his own foundation.²

Margaret wife to *Robert* and doughter to *William Lord Botreaux* is buried in the middle of the same chapelle in an high tumb.

LADY CHAPEL.

"Under this slab of marble, incised on the surface, is interred the body of the Reverend Father NICOLAS LONGESPE, formerly Bishop of Sarum, who greatly enriched this Church, and died 18 May A.D. 1291.³ On the south side of it lieth ROBERT WICHAMTON⁴ : on the north side HENRY BRANDESURN."⁵

Ther lyith under an arche on the N. side of our lady, 2 noble-men of the *Longespee*.

¹ See Chalmers's Biog. Dict. "Aungervyle:" where the name of the real author is not alluded to. The full title of the book was "Philobiblon: seu de Amore Librorum et Institutione Bibliothecæ." (*The Book Amateur, on the formation of a Library*) printed at Oxon 1599. 4to.

² This chapel was entirely destroyed in 1790. See views of it in Gough's Sepulch. Monuments.

³ He was consecrated 1291, died 1297.

⁴ Bishop Robert Wykehampton died A.D. 1284. The monument so often called his, cannot possibly refer to him. The architecture is of perpendicular style, and the arms and devices clearly indicate another person, viz., William Wilton, Chancellor of Sarum, 1506-1523. On the cornice are 3 shields—1. The device of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, a rose and pomegranate. 2. The arms of Bishop Edmund Audley (W. Wilton's patron) who died 1524. 3. Abingdon Abbey: perhaps the place of his education. On other shields is the *rebus*, WIL on a label, and a barrel for TUN. There is an engraving of this tomb in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. II. It is inconceivable how it could have been assigned to a Bishop who died A.D. 1284. Wilton was Custos of St. Nicholas's Hospital in 1510. [Wilts Inst.]

⁵ Bishop Henry de Braundston died 1288.

BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.

Ther lyith in a chapel¹ on the south side of our Ladies Chapelle altare, *Richard Beauchamp* Bishop of *Sarum*, in the middle of the chapel in a playn marble tumber.

Bishop *Beauchamp's* father and mother ly also there in marble tumbers.

Syr John *Cheney*, late Knight of the Garter, lyith also in this chapel.

LADY CHAPEL.

Bishop *Beauchamp* had made afore a riche tumber and a chapel over it at the west end of our Lady Chapelle, but one *John Blith* Bishop of *Sarum* was after buried under it. (*He dyed 23 August, 1499*).

It is said that *Beauchampe* axid ons a sister of how she likid this tumber.

S. Osmunde's first tumber, on the south side of our lady whil the shrine was a makyng.

IN THE PRESBYTERY,² N. SIDE.

EDMUND AUDELEY, Bishop of *Sarum*. [*He died A.D. 1524*].

ROGER MORTYVALLE, *Bishop of Sarum*, who largely endowed this church. Died 14 March A.D. 1302.³

DO. SOUTH SIDE.

SIMON DE GANDAVO (of Ghent), Bishop *Sarum*: died A.D. 1297, 2 April.⁴

DO. IN CENTRE.

ROBERT WYVILLE, Bishop *Sarum*.⁵

¹ The "Beauchamp Chapel," destroyed 1790. See Gough.

² "Presbytery." An intermediate space between the Lady Chapel and the choir: or, where that is wanting, the choir itself.

³ He was consecrated 1315, died 1330.

⁴ Leland is strangely incorrect in these dates. Simon de Ghent was consecrated 1297, died 1315.

⁵ Died A.D. 1375. He had a long dispute with the then Earl of Salisbury, about the castle of Sherborne, which the Bishop recovered. On his brass which is large and curious, is an etching of a castle with a Bishop in pontificals at the entrance. This is published in Carter's "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

DO. SOUTH AISLE.

GILES DE BRIDPORT, Bishop Sarum.¹

RICHARD DE MEDFORD, Bishop Sarum.²

DO. NORTH AISLE.

WYTTE. (*Walter de la Wyle*) Bishop Sarum, with an effigy of bronze gilt.³

IN THE NAVE OF THE CHURCH.

JOHN CHAUNDELAR, Bishop Sarum, first, Treasurer and then Dean of this Church died A.D. 1426.

Another Bishop buried here.

IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

Graves of two Bishops, of (as is believed) Old Sarum.

INSCRIPTION UPON ANOTHER GRAVE.

“Adfer opem, devenies in idem.” [Help; (*with thy prayers*) thou too wilt come to this.”]⁴

“GUALTERUS HUNGERFORD MILES.”

“Qui fuit captus a Gallis et a suis redemptus.”

[WALTER HUNGERFORD, Kt., *who was made prisoner in France and ransomed by his family.*”]⁵

There is also a sepulchre with an image of 4 fote in length, of a Bishop.⁶

There be auncient tumbes on the south side, wherof one hath a image of marble of a man of warre.

¹ Died A.D. 1262.

² Died A.D. 1407.

³ Died A.D. 1270.

⁴ Supposed to belong to the monument of Bishop Roger (d. 1139), and to have been brought from Old Sarum Church.

⁵ Walter H., eldest son of Walter Lord H., the High Treasurer, temp. H. VI., and brother of Robert 2nd Lord H. mentioned above. He died before A.D. 1438; it is said, in Provence.

⁶ The “Boy or Chorister Bishop” like the “Barne Bishop” of Yorke and Beverley.

There is a Bishop buried by the side of the waulle of the south isle again the high altare without as in a cemiterie, wherein the vergers ly; and in one of the mayne butteres of the church ther is hard by an inscription. Latin sumwhat defaced.

THINGS EXCERPTED OUT OF THE **Martyrologe Book**,¹ AT SARESBYRI.

- Jan. 5. Obit of Walter Walrond who gave land at Est Deona to the Corporation of this church.²
- „ 30. Serlo, Dean of Sarum and afterwards Abbot of Cirencester.
- „ Walter, first, Dean of Sarum: [*Scammel? Bishop* 1284.]
- „ Arestaldus the Priest, uncle of S. Osmund.
- „ Helias of Derham, Canon of Sarum, Superintendent (“*Rector*”)³ of the new church of Sarum for 25 years from its first foundation.
- „ Henry of Winterborne gave to the Corporation of the church of Sarum the tithes of his demesne of Winterburne.
- April 28. Robert Wykehampton, Bishop of Sarum.
- May 9. Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England.
- „ 18. Nicholas Longespee, Bishop of Sarum.
- „ Godfrey “Dispensator,”⁴ a nobleman.
- „ Ernulph the Falconer, gave two præbends to the church of Sarum.
- „ Hubert Bishop of Sarum, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
- „ Harding, the First Treasurer of the Church of Sarum.⁵

¹ The Calendar of obits, or days on which special commemoration was made of founders and benefactors.

² Land at East Dean and Lokerley; on the borders of Hants.

³ “Rector,” the *Director* of the Building.

⁴ Le Despencer: or the Steward of the Royal Household.

⁵ The first Treasurer in Dodsworth's list (p. 236) is *Jordan*. A Thomas Harding was Treasurer in 1555-59.

- May 18. Berbertus de Percy gave the prebend of Cerdestoke¹ to the church of Sarum.
- „ Henry Cessun,² Canon of Sarum, obtained the removal of the church of Sarum.
- „ Robert “Cementarius,”³ Superintendent (“*rex*”) for 25 years.
- „ Alice Bruer⁴ gave all the marble⁵ to this church for 12 years.
- Sept. 20. Walter Scammel, Treasurer, Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Sarum (*d.* 1286).
- „ Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Sarum, who founded the Collegiate Church of S. Edmund, and was buried in it by the Altar. [1271].
- „ The new Church of Sarum was dedicated A.D. 1258 by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the King and Queen, in the time of Bishop Giles.
- Oct. 11. Robert Wyville Bishop of S. (*d.* 1375).

¹ Chardstoke, county Dorset, which continues to be a prebend of Sarum. In Itin. vol. iv. 177, Leland calls this benefactor Gilbert de Percy, and so does the charter of Hen. II. (Mon. No. V.): Hutchins (Dors. II. 259) calls him “Berbertus, Berberus, or Gilbert.” In the great Percy pedigree there is no Gilbert. The person meant by *Berbertus* is most probably Godfrey Duke of Brabant and Count of Lovaine, surnamed *Barbatus*, who died 1140. His son Jocelyn de Lovaine married Agnes de Percy the great heiress, and adopted the family name: which may in this instance have been given “*ex post facto*” to the father.

² “Cessun,” called Henry de Teissun in Wanda’s list.

³ “Cementarius,” literally, the “Mortar-man.” Perhaps it means the head contractor for the works; (“*camenta demittit redemptor.*” Hor.)

⁴ “Bruer.” Briwere (“*at the Heath*”) or Brewer, was the name of a very important baronial family in Devon, Wilts, and Somerset: in the reigns of John, Rich. I., and H. III. William Brewer was governor of Devizes Castle: and had land at Norrington and elsewhere in Wilts. He died 1232, without issue male, leaving 4 coheiresses, one of whom, *Alice*, married Sir Reginald de Mohun.

⁵ “*Marmor*,” probably means stone of every kind; though if it meant literally marble only, it would have been no inconsiderable gift, Purbeck marble being the material of the greater part of the pillars and shafts.

- Nov. 3. Rob de Bingham Bp. of S. died A.D. 1246.
 „ And that unconquered commander, Thomas de Montacute¹ Earl of Sarum.
 „ 18. Jocelyn Bp. of Sarum [*de Bailol, d. 1184*].
 Dec. 13. Giles Bp. of Sarum. [*Giles of Bridport: d. 1262*].
 Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans gave a garden to the Church.

[iv. 176]. *Henry III.*² gave much land and many benefices and liberties to *Sarum Church*.

Agnes wife of *Hubert de Rià*, or *Rea*, and *Henry* her son gave the manor of *Horton*³ in the time of *Richard Poore*, Bp. of S.

Crocus, the Huntsman, at the same time gave some lands which *Alward* and *Fitzadulphus* held in the borough of *Sarum and Wilton*.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. [III. 96].

Ther be 10 archis in eche isle of the body of *Saresbyri* chirch exceeding richely wrought in marble.

There be in eche side of the first *transeptum* by north and south of the west ende of the quier 3 archis.

The west side of the first *transeptum* hath no archis but a strait upright flatte waul.

Ther be in eche isle on the quier taking the presbyteri with it 7 arches.

Ther be in eche part of the second *transeptum* that standeth as a lighte and division betwixt the quier and the presbyteri, 2 arches.

¹ "Thomas de Montacute," the last Earl of Salisbury, of that house: his daughter and heiress married Richard Neville. "He was concerned in so many military exploits that to give an account of them all would be to write a history of the reign of Hen. V." (Banks). He was mortally wounded at Orleans A.D. 1428.

² Henry I. gave the lands to *Old Sarum Church*. [Dodsworth's Sal. Cath. 102.] Henry II. confirmed the gift. Henry III. ratified the translation of the church to New Sarum.

³ Dodsworth [Sal. Cath. p. 133] calls her "the wife of Ralph de Bello Fago" (Beaufoe). Horton Manor (co. Gloucester) is returned in the Val. Ecc. as a prebend worth £64 13s. 9d. [V. E. Wilts, p. 74].

Ther be in the great and fair chapelle of our Lady at the est ende of the high altare 3 pillars of marble on eche side.

The *vestibulum* on the north side of the body of the chirch.

The toure of stone, and the high *pyramis* of stone on it, is a noble and a memorable peace of work.

The chapitre house large and fair, and ys made 8 square, and a pillar in the middle.

The cloistre on the south side of the chirch is one of the largest and most magnificentist of *England*.

A notable and strong square tower for great belles and a *pyramis* on it on the north side of the cathedrale chirch in the cemiterie.¹

The bishop's palace on the south east side of the cemiterie.

Bishop *Beauchamp* made the great haille, parler, and chaumbre of the palace.

The great and large embatelid waulle of the palace having 3 gates to entre it, thus namyd. The close gate, as principale, by north into the toun. Sainct *Ann's* gate, by est: and *Harnham* gate, by south, toward *Harnham* Bridge. The close waulle was never ful finishid, as in one place evidently apperith. I redde that in Bishop *Roger's* dayes, as I remembre, a convention was betwixt hym and the canons of *Saresbyri* concerning the wall of the close. The vicars of *Saresbyri* hath a praty college and house for their logginges. *Egidius* (*Giles*) Bishop of *Saresbyri*, caullid *Britport*, because he was borne at *Britport* in Dorsetshir.

This *Egidius* kyverid the new cathedrale chirch of *Saresbyri* thoroughout with leade. [And was a great helper to performing of the church. iv. 29].

This *Egidius* made the college *de Vaulx* for scholers, betwixt the palace wall, and *Harnam* Bridge. Part of these scolers remaine in the college at *Saresbyri*, and have 2 chapeleyns to serve the chirch ther beynge dedicate to S. *Nicolas*. The residew study at *Oxford*. The scholars of *Vaulx* be bounde to celebrate the anni-

¹ The old campanile in the cathedral yard, taken down A.D. 1790. There is an engraving of it in Gent. Mag. 1819, part II. p. 305. Also in Hatcher and Benson's History of Salisbury.

versarie of *Giles* their founder at the paroch chirch of *Britport* wher he was born.¹

Richard *Poure*, Bp. of *Sarisbyri* and first erector of the cathedral chirch of *New-Saresbyri*, founded the hospitale of *S. Nicolas*² hard by *Harnham* Bridge, instituting a master, viij pore wimen, and 4 pore men in it, endowing the house with lands. On the southside of this hospitale is a chapelle of *S.* standing in an isle.

³[And on the north side of this hospitale is an old barne, wher in tymes past was a paroch chirch of *S. Martine*.

The cause of the translation was bycause it stood exceeding low and cold, and the river at rages cam into it.

This church of *S. Martine* and the hammelet or village of *Harnham* stood or ever any part of *New Saresbyri* was builded.]

The Duke of *Buckingham* was beheaded at *Saresbyri*.⁴ [VII. 10].

¹ In 1238 upon an interdict to the university of Oxford by Otho the Pope's legate, some of the scholars withdrew thence and settled here. In 1260 Bishop Bridport established a perpetual foundation for one custos, 2 chaplains, and 20 "poor respectable studious scholars." Some of them continued to have pensions so late as A.D. 1555. There is a view of the building in Hall's *Pict. Mem. of Salisbury*, plate XVII. In Aubrey's time there was very little of it left. "Without the Close of Salisbury as one comes to the town from Harnham Bridge, opposite the hospital is a hop yard with a fair high stone wall about it; and the ruins of an old pidgeon-house. I doe remember 1642 (and since) more ruines there. This was *Collegium de Valle Scholarum* (*College de Vaux*). It took its name from Vaux a family. Here was likewise a Magister Scholarum: and it was in the nature of an university. It was never an endowed college. [From *Seth Ward Bp. of Sarum*]." [N. Hist. of Wilts, 95]. This statement as to a non-endowment must be incorrect. The house had considerable estates, which are enumerated in the *Valor Eccles. Wilts*, p. 89. Neither was the name, Vaux, derived from a family; but is only an English corruption of "*Vallis Scholæ*." The building is now entirely destroyed. "*Jacobus de Valle Scholarium*" is mentioned as an author in Harl. MSS. 3930.

² See small woodcut, No. 23. Hall.

³ The substance of the three following sentences has been already given: see p. 159.

⁴ Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham. "The first to raise Richard (III) to the throne, the last to feel his tyranny;" was executed in 1483 on a *Sunday* morning, in the court yard of the Blue Boar Inn which stood in the Market-place [see *Hall*], and was buried at the Grey Friars in Salisbury. There is a monument to him in the neighbouring church of Britford. The celebrated line "Off with his head; so much for Buckingham," pronounced with such effect by our stage Richards, is not in Shakspeare, and is believed to have been one of Colley Cibber's innovations.

FISHERTON DELAMERE. [Itin. vi. 36].

Peter Delamar, a man of about 1,200 marks of land by the yere, died without issue male in *Edwarde* 3 dayes; but he had 3 doughters maryed to these gentilmen; *S. John* (Pawlet); *St. Amande*; and *William de la Roche*; the which 3 divided the landes of *Delamare*. The castelle of *Nunney Delamar* in *Somersetshire*, and the lordship of *Fisherton* in *Wyleshire* cam to *St. John*, in partition. *St. Amande* had. *William de la Roche* had. But Mr. *Bainton* told me that there were but 2 that divided *Delamar's* landes, and that *St. Amand* had by heire generale of *William De la Roche* such lands as the said *Roche* had by *Delamare*: and that land is now cum to Mr. *Bainton*. *Syr Edward Baynton's* father had to wife the last *Lord St. Amande's* sister, and heire; because he (*that is, Lord St. Amande*) had no legitime child.¹

[Leland also mentions, III. 98].

Clarington park and maner place about a mile by S. Est from *Saresbyri*. The parke is a very large thyng and hath many keepers in it.

Ther was at *Clarington* a priory called *Ivy Chirch*.

Popham Dene, 3 miles from *Clarendon* and 3 miles from *Mot-tisham*, as in the middle way betwene, was sometyne the chief lordship or maner place of the *Pophams*. [vi. 38].

From *Saresbyri* to *Thomas Becket's Bridge*² of 2 stone arches, a mile al by champayn. Under this bridge rennith a praty broke

¹ There is so much difficulty in adjusting the pedigree of Delamere, Roche, Beauchamp, and Baynton, that Leland's conflicting statements as to the number of the coheirresses of Delamere must be for the present passed over. The attempt to reconcile them would require genealogical details too minute to be interesting to the general reader. The case *appears* to be that Beauchamp and Baynton married the coheirresses of one branch of Delamere, which two properties ultimately merged in the Baynton family: and that Pawlet married the heiress of another line, by which Fisherton Delamere and Nunney came to the family of the Duke of Bolton.

² "St. Thomas Becket's Bridge." Two miles on the old London road, beyond Bishop's Down: generally called St. Thomas's Bridge.

rising a 3 miles above it by north est. This broke goith into *Avon* about a mile beneth *Harnham* Bridge. [III. 98].

Wm. Talebot Lord of the 100 of *Alhearbyri*. [IV. 177]

Slape; a præbend in the paroch of *Netherbyri*. (do).

Stratford: a præbend on the bank of *Avon*, not far from the old city of *Sarum*. (do).

Dean of *Sarum* Rector of *Sunninge*. (do).

Heitredesbury, a Collegiate Church impropriate to the deanery of *Sarum*, has the gift of 4 præbends.¹ (do.)

*Longalata*² (*Longleat*) priory, where the church is dedicated to *S. Radegund*. *John Vernon*, Kt., first founder of this place. (do.)

[The relics of *S. Melorus*, son of *Melian Duke* of *Cornwall*, were deposited at *Amesbury*. VII. 54].

[*Isabelle*, the 4th daughter of *Henry Duke* of *Lancaster* and *Maude* daughter to the *Duke* of *York*, was prioress of *Ambresbyri* (1202). VI. 42].³

¹ Heytesbury Church was made collegiate about A.D. 1165, chiefly through the agency of Roger Archdeacon of Wilts, or Ramsbury. The four prebends are—1. Tytherington, given by the Empress Maud: 2. Horningsham, by Humphrey de Bohun, and Margaret, his mother: 3. Hill-Deverill, by Elias Giffard of Brymsfield: and 4. Swallowcliffe, by Gerard Giffard of the Fonthill branch. The Archdeacon was at first head of this Collegiate Church, but it was afterwards annexed to the deanery of Sarum. The Dean now acts as Ordinary within it, and has the patronage of the four prebends.

² “Longalata.” This derivation is adopted by Sir R. C. Hoare [Heyts. p. 69], as applicable to the *long* and *broad* valley, at the end of which (coming from Horningsham) stood the priory, and now stands the mansion of Longleat. But the name is also anciently written *Longaleta*, and *Langlete*: and the true derivation would rather seem to be from “Leat,” an aqueduct or watercourse. There were formerly mills, on or near the site before the priory was built, supplied by a long conduit. The *Leat* at Plymouth, a celebrated piece of engineering in its day, was constructed to supply that town with water, by Sir Francis Drake. There is also the *Leate* at Truro conveying water to the town.

³ Henry *Earl* of Lancaster, second son of Edmund Crouchback, and grandson of H. III., married Maud, daughter, not of the Duke of York, but of *Sir Patrick Chaworth*.

[*From the Latin*].

“Hubert (*Walter, Dean, afterwards Bp. of Sarisburi (Rich. I.) and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury*) attracted universal admiration at Acre, even from King Richard, by his noble military appearance. He was tall, of great foresight in counsel, and highly gifted, though not with eloquence. Together with Ranulph de Glanville who acted under his advice, he, in a manner, was King of England. He was a violent opponent of Girald Bishop of St. David's, in the efforts which that prelate was making at Rome to have the archiepiscopal pall restored to his see.” [Itin. VIII. 84].

STONEHENGE.

[It is remarkable that though so close to Stonehenge (which, no doubt, he saw) Leland has left no *description* either of that place or of Avebury. So that we may make of him the same complaint which he makes of a still older writer of ancient English history.] “And Stoneheng, so notable a thing erect by the Britons, is nothing spoken of by Bede, and a great many things beside.” [Collect. I. 511].

[From Geoffrey of Monmouth he gives the following extract relating to the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, if not to the place itself:—]

“Hengist, upon hearing of Vortimer's death, took with him a large army and returned into Britain. (Having invited the Britons to a friendly conference he concerted an attack upon them). When the proper moment for his treachery arrived, Hengist gave the word “Out with your swords,” and thereupon he seized Vortigern and held him back by his robe. The Saxons on hearing the signal drew their swords, and falling upon the assembled chiefs utterly unprepared for any such assault, slew about 460 barons and officers, to whose bodies the blessed Eldad gave Christian burial not far from Caer-caradoc, now called Salesbiri, in a *cemetery near Amesbury Monastery*. The Pagans, however, did not commit this atrocity with impunity: for many of them were slain, whilst compassing the death of others. For the Britons caught up from

the ground stones and clubs, and attacked their assailants, &c. [Collect. II. 29.]¹

[Another ancient chronicle² directly asserts that Stonehenge was built by Vortigern as a lasting memorial of this massacre : and that Merlin recommended fetching certain great stones from Ireland : to which the King replied that "he thought he had as hard stones in England as they had in Ireland." Upon this story Leland observes—]³

"About the fetching of them from Ireland, it is all fabulous. For every person even of common information must know that these stones, so large as not even to be moved by any mechanism in our unscientific days, were brought by Merlin with marvellous skill and the help of ingenious machinery from some neighbouring quarry to the place where they are now the admiration of travellers. It would, indeed, have puzzled him to bring them by sea to Amesbury, for there is no sea coast within 20 miles of it."⁴

RAMSBURY, BEDWYN, AND MARLBOROUGH. [VII. 83].

From *Lamburne* (co. Berks) on to *Ramsbury* toune about a 5 miles, firste by champayne grounde fruteful of corne, then by hills fruteful of wood and corne. *Kenet* toucheth the toun with his left ripe suopinge in a low botom. There is a fayre and large olde chirche in the toune. The Bishope of *Saresbyri* hath a faire olde place halfe a mile upper upon the left ripe of *Kenet*, that a litle above the place in the medow maketh out an arme, and a litle benethe the place resorting to the hed streame maketh the medows on the south side of the place a *Mediamnis* or isle. There is a right faire and large parke hangynge upon the clyffe of an high hille well wooded over *Kenet*, hard on the south side of the place. *Littlecote* the *Darell's* chief house is a mile from *Ramesbyri*.

From *Ramesbyri* to *Saresbyri* good 20 miles.

¹ See Antiquarian Repertory. III. 262.

² Quoted in Hoare's Hist. of Amesbury, p. 199.

³ See the Latin in Collectanea. II. 31.

⁴ The old fable was, that Merlin conjured them by magic out of Ireland, and brought them aloft in the skies. "What, in Charles's Wain?" asks Fuller.

From *Ramesbyri* on to *Great Bedwine* a 3 miles, moste parte throwghe the forest of *Sauernake*.

The toune is prevelyged with a Burges at the Parliament; yet it is but a poore thinge to sight. There lieth in the church, in the south isle one *Adam Stoke* a famose man, and another of that line by him under a flatte stone. The *Stokes* were lords of *Stoke Haule*¹ ther by. The lands of whom descendyd on to the Lords *Hungerfords*; but whereas I harde ons that there was a castelle or forteres at *Greate Bedwine*; [the ruines and plot whereof is yet seene, vi. 71.] I could there heere nothinge of it.

[Thens a 2 miles by wooddy ground to *Little Bedwine*, wherby I passed over *Great Bedwine* brooke. vi. 71].

Little Bedwine a mile lower: whither cummith the streame that passinge by *Great Bedwine* levith it on the right ripe. This water goeth toward *Kenet*. And *Hungerford* is a 3 miles from *Greate Bedwine*.

From *Bedwine* a good mile to *Chauburne* village.² [Going out of *Chalburne* I passed over a litle stream called *Chauburn* water. vi. 71.] The trew name wherof as I gesse should be *Chaulkeburne* for it risithe and rennith in chalky ground. It riseth a litle above the village, and levith it on the right ripe, and so going about a 2 miles lower resortith either into *Bedwine* water, or els by itself goeth into *Kenet* river.³

The house of the *Choks* was firste greatly advaunsyd by *Choke*, Chief Judge of *England*, that attayned lands to the sum of 600

¹ Now Stock Farm in the parish of Great Bedwyn. Gena or Geva, widow of Sir Adam de Stoke of Rushall, married Sir Robert de Hungerford, and died A.D. 1335. In 1431, Thomas Stokke conveyed to Sir Walter Hungerford (the High Treasurer, great nephew of Sir Robert) the manor of Stoke and lands elsewhere in Wilts. [*Close Rolls*]. It was afterwards for many years a residence of the Hungerfords, some of whom were Members of Parliament for Great Bedwyn. The second monument mentioned by Leland is believed to have been that of Sir Roger Stoke, son of Sir Adam. Both are still preserved.

² A "good" two miles to (now called) Shalborne.

³ It resorteth into *Bedwyn* water.

marks by the yere, and kept his chefe house at *Longe Ashton* by *Bristow*, having great furniture of silver.¹

From *Chauburn* to *Hungerford* a 3 miles. Thens a 2 (read 4) miles to *Ramesbiri* by meetly woodded ground.

From *Ramesbyri* onto *Marlebyri* a 3 miles (read 6) by hilly ground, fruteful of corn and wood. About half a mile or I cam into *Marlebyri*, I passid ovar a broke that cam down north west from the hills, and so ran by south-east into the streme of *Kenet* about half a mile bynethe *Marlebyri*.

The toune of *Marlebyri* standith in lengthe from the toppe of an hill flat east to a valley lying flat weste.²

The chiefe paroch church of the toune standythe at the very weste end of it, beyng dedicate onto *Seint Peter*. By it there is a ruine of a great castelle, harde at the west end of the toun, whereof the doungeon towre partly (half) yet stondith. There lay Kyng *Edward* the. at a Parliament tyme.³ There is a chappel of *St. Martyne*⁴ (at the entre) at the est ende of the toune. There is a paroch church of our ladie (*St. Marie's*) in the mydle of the toune; (by the Market-place). The body of this church is an auncient peace of worke. Sum fable (without authority) that *S. Marie's* was a nunerye. There was a priorye of white chanons caullyd *S. Margaret's*⁵ a little (half a quarter of a mile)

¹ Sir Richard Choke, of Stanton Drew, co. Somerset, a Judge in 1474, (14 E. IV.) purchased Long Ashton, then called Ashton Lyons, in 1454. His grandson sold it in 1606. [Collins on Som. II. 291, 434]. One of the Judge's sons settled at Avington in Berkshire, not far from the neighbourhood which Leland is describing. At a later period (James I.) a Sir Alexander was M.P. for Ludgershall, and Chief Justice in Ireland.

² See also Itin. VI. 71.

³ He probably alludes to King *Henry* III. who held here his last Parliament, at which was passed the code of laws called "The Statutes of Marlborough."

⁴ North of the road leading to Mildenhall between Blow Horn Street and Cold Harbour. [Waylen's Marl. p. 494.]

⁵ A Sempringham Priory, as old as King John, and of royal foundation. The site was granted to *Stringer* at the dissolution: but must have soon changed hands, as a branch of the Daniells, of Daresbury, Cheshire, settled here in H. VIII.

by southe out of the toune, over *Kenet* (on the right hand), where now dwellythe one Mastar *Daniell*. There was a house of friers in the south syde of the toune.¹ [A market house new made. vi. 71.] *Kenet* ryver cummethe down by the weste end of the toune from the northe, and so by the botom of the toune and vale lyinge sowthe, leving it on the left ripe, and so reneth thens by flatte est.

SILBURY HILL AND AVEBURY. [VII. 85].

Kenet risithe north north-west at *Selbiri* hille botom,² wherby hath ben camps and sepultures of men of warre, as at *Aibyri*³ a myle of, and in dyvers places of the playne. This *Selbyri* hille is about a 5 myles from *Marlebyri*.

LUDGERSHALL. [VII. II].

Luggershaull sumtyme a castle in *Wileshire* 10 miles from *Marleborow*, and a 4 miles from *Andover* almoste in the waye betwixt. The castell stode in a parke, now clene doune. There is of late times a pratie lodge made by the ruines of it, and longgithe to the King.

MARLBOROUGH TO DEVIZES. [VII. 85].

From *Marlebyri* over *Kenet*, and so into *Sauernake* (the swete oke) forest, and a 4 myles or more to *Peusey* a good village, and there

¹ Tanner (p. 610) quotes Leland in this passage for "*White*," as against another author's "*Grey*," friars in Marlborough. Leland has just said that "*St. Margaret's*" was a house of *White* Canons, but he does not mention any particular colour for these friars. The Friary was founded by John Goodwin and William Remesbesch, merchants, A.D. 1316, and was granted, 34 H. VIII., to John Pye and Robert Brown.

² There is certainly near Silbury a source called "*Swallow Head Spring*:" but Kennet is fed by "*The Bourn*" which riseth near Winterbourne Bassett and Uffcott.

³ Such is Leland's solitary notice of this once remarkable place. It is clear what his opinion of Avebury was (and probably also of Stonehenge—from the story of the massacre given above), viz., that they were not temples, but cemeteries of "*men of warre*."

I passed over *Avon* river, and so by a village caullid *Manifordes*,¹ by the which *Avon* rennythe; and so to *Newton*² village a 2 myles and more from *Peusey*, where also *Avon* rennythe leeving it on his lefte rype; and thens 2 myles of, passyd by *Uphaven*, a good village 2 myles lower. There comythe a little broke into *Avon* from northe west at the est ende of *Newton* church. The course of it is latly changed to the great comoditie of the village lyinge lowe, and afore sore troubled with water in wynter.

From *Newton* to *Hilcote* an hamlet of the same parоче halfe a myle.

Thence a 7 miles to The *Vyes*³ by champayne ground. I passyd, or I came nere The *Vyes*, by a broke the whiche goythe in to *Avon* ryver by *Uphaven* village.

DEVIZES. [VII. 85].

The toune of *Vies* standithe on a ground sumwhat clyvinge, and most occupied by clothiars.

The beauty of it is all in one streete.

The market is very celebrate.

There is a castell on the southe west syde of the toune stately avauncyd upon an highe ground, defendyd partly by nature, and partly with dykes, the yere⁴ wherof is cast up a slope, and that of a greate height to defence of the waulle.

¹ There are 3 hamlets close together, Manningford Abbot's, Manningford Braose (now called Bruce), and Manningford Bohun.

² North Newnton or Newton; the prebend which (as mentioned above in the preface to Leland's journey) he held at this time.

³ "The Vies." A well known corruption of "Devizes." Towards determining the real origin of the name of this town, the following testimony, drawn from other counties, may be useful. "Thence he (Sir Thomas Fairfax) passed to Thorne (in Yorkshire), and then across the *devises* of Hatfield to Crowle." "This," says Mr. Hunter, "is the single instance in which I have found the word *devises* applied to these lands. It means no more than *border lands*, and is, in fact, the Latin word "*Divisas*" with an English form given to it." [South Yorkshire, I. 174.] In the book of the priory of Bath [Linc. Inn Library, No. XLIV., Art. 4] is mention of lands between the "*divisas de Corston*" (near Bath) "and Wansdyke."

⁴ "Yere." The Wiltshire way of pronouncing *earre*, or earth. To ear, "to plough." "There shall be neither earing nor harvest." [Gen. 45, 6.]

This castle was made in *Henry* the first dayes by one *Roger*¹ Byshope of Salisbyrye, Chauncelar and Treasurer to the Kyng. Such a pece of castle worke so costly and strongly was never afore nor sence set up by any Byshope of *England*. The kepe or dungeon of it set upon an hille cast by hand, is a peace of worke of an incredible coste. There appere in the gate² of it, 6 or 7 places for porte colacis, and muche goodly buyldying was in it. It is now in ruine, and parte of the front of the towres of the gate of the kepe and the chapell in it were caried, full unprofitably, onto the buyldynge of Master *Bainton's* place at *Bromeham* scant 3 myles of.³

There remayne dyvers goodly towres yet in the utter walle of the castle, but all goynge to ruine.

The principall gate that ledithe in to the toune is yet of a great strengthe, and hathe places for 7 or 8 porte colices.

Ther is a fayre parke by the castle.

The forest of *Blake-more* lyethe in a botom toward northe west, not far from the toune.

¹ Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, one of the most powerful opponents, in the West of England, of the claim of Stephen to the Crown. He built, wholly or in part, castles at Sherbourn (Dorset), Malmesbury, Devizes, and Sarum.

² "Gate." Mr. Waylen, in his description of Devizes Castle, is of opinion that by the "gate," leading into the town, and having places for several port-cullises, is meant not merely the portal, but a long protected passage leading from the castle keep to the main entrance of what is now the Bear Inn yard. (See Hist. of Dev. p. 121, and plan at p. 129).

³ Andrew Baynton had already carried off part of an old manor-house at Corsham. (See above p. 143): and, according to Aubrey, he also appropriated to the same object part of Bradenstoke Priory. Bromham House stood on or near the site of the present Bromham farm-house: between Rowdeford and Wanshouse (on the right hand going from Devizes to Chippenham); and near the Old London Road to Bath. It was a garrison for the Royalists in the civil wars, and was burned down in 1645. Sir Edward Baynton, the owner at that time, would not rebuild it, but chose a new site at Spye Park. Some of the materials having escaped the conflagration were again turned to account, and there is still a tradition that one of the lodges of Spye Park came from Devizes Castle.

I saw as I went out of the toune, *Bromeham Haul* lyenge in a botom about a 3 myles of.

STEEPLE ASHTON. [VII. 86.]

From The *Vies* to *Steple Assheton* a 6 myles, by champaine but frutefull grounde, and good wood plenty in some places. It is a praty little market toune, and hath praty buyldinge.

It standith muche by clothiars.

There is in it a very fayre church, buylded in the mynd of men now lyvinge.

The spired steple¹ of stone is very fayre and highe, and of that it is cawlyd *Steple Assheton*. *Robart Longe*, clothyar, buyldyd the northe isle, *Waltar Lucas*, clothiar, buildyd the sowth isle, of theyr proper costes. The abbey of *Ramesey* in *Hamptonshire* had bothe personage impropriate and the hole lordshipe.

Syr *Thomas Semar*² hathe it now of the Kyng almoste with the hole hundred of *Horwelle* alias *Wharwelldown*, with muche fayre woods.

BROOKE HALL, NEAR WESTBURY. [VII. 86].

From *Steple Assheton* to *Brooke Haule* about a 2 myle by woody ground. Ther was of very auncient tyme an olde maner place wher *Brooke Hall* is now, and parte of it yet appearithe. But the new buyldynge that is there is of the erectinge of the Lorde Steward unto King *Henry* the vij. The windowes be full of rud-

¹ This spire, 93 feet high above the tower, having been seriously injured by lightning in July, 1670, the parishioners proceeded to repair it, but when it was almost finished, in October the same year, a second storm threw it down, with part of the tower and the body of the church. The spire has never been restored. The church was built 1480-1500.

² Sir Thomas Seymour, the Protector's brother, Lord Sudeley and Lord High Admiral, executed 1549. The manor of Steple Ashton (besides Imber, Edington, and other estates) was granted to him at the dissolution of monasteries; and on his death reverted to the Crown. The author of the Hist. of Mere (p. 122) overlooked this when he said that Sir Thomas had "no connexion with our county."

ders. Peradventure it was his badge or token of the Admiraltye. Ther is a fayre parke, but no great large thyng. In it be a great nombar of very fayre and fine-greynynd okes apt to sele houses.¹

¹ "Brooke Halle." This house stood on or near the site of Brook House Farm (not Brook Farm, which is another ancient house, still in existence at a little distance from it) between Hawkeridge and Coteridge about 3 miles N.W. of Westbury. The estate originally belonged to the Crown. From Henry III. to Edw. III. A.D. 1361, it was the residence and property of the family of Paveley, lords of the hundred of Westbury. Between the two coheiresses of Paveley there was a division of lands. The younger sister married Sir Ralph Cheney. Her grandson, Sir Edmund Cheney, married Alice, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, and died A.D. 1430 leaving two daughters coheiresses, of whom Anne was the wife of Sir John Willoughby. Sir John's son, Robert, was created in A.D. 1492 Lord Willoughby de Broke, taking his title from this place. He was Steward of the Household to King Henry VII. His two granddaughters were married—1. Elizabeth, to John Paulet (son of Lord St. John of Basing), 2nd Marquis of Winchester; and 2. Anne, to Charles Blount 5th Baron Mountjoy, who died A.D. 1544. Brooke came by the latter match to Lord Mountjoy, and was sold by his grandson the 8th Baron, about A.D. 1599, to Sir Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle, who died A.D. 1607. It remained in that family till A.D. 1684, when it was sold by the extravagant Sir Edward Hungerford to Sir Stephen Fox. For its subsequent history, see Sir R. C. Hoare's *Westbury*, p. 30.

Aubrey describes it, about A.D. 1650 as being still "a very great and stately house:" and he has preserved in his collections for North Wilts, a minute description of the emblazoned windows. The device of a ship's rudder which he says was "everywhere," he considers, [as Leland, with a "*peradventure*," had done before him], to have been the badge of office of the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, as Admiral to Henry VII. But "Mr. Wadman," says Aubrey, "would persuade me that this rudder belonged to Paveley who was lord of this place." "Mr. Wadman" was perhaps right: as it is not quite certain to whom it did belong; but one point (suggested by the Rev. E. Wilton, of Lavington) does seem certain; viz., that it did not belong to the Willoughbys. For it is found in the neighbouring church of Edington upon the tomb of Sir Ralph Cheney, who married the coheiress of Paveley, a hundred years before the first Willoughby had acquired Brooke Hall by marriage with the coheiress of Cheney. It is also found on the west porch of Westbury church in juxtaposition with Stafford, also before Willoughby's time. As representative of Cheney and Paveley, Lord Willoughby may have used the rudder for an ornament to his windows in reference to one or other of those two families, but not as any device relating to his own office in the admiralty. As *his* representatives, the Paulet family, still use it.

The rudder is also found on the parapet of Seend Church, north aisle: where it is probably only the memorial of a pecuniary contribution towards the building of that part of the church, by some Willoughby who used the badge at that time as an hereditary device.

The broke that renithe by *Brooke* is properly caulyd *Bisse*, and riseth at a place called *Bis-mouth*¹ a 2 myles above *Brooke* village an hamlet longynge to *Westbury* parochie. Thens it cummithe onto *Brooke* village; and so a myle lower on to *Brooke Haule*, levinge it hard on the right ripe, and about a 2 miles lower it goith to.²

[*Humfrey Stafford* of *Hoke*, with the Silver Hand,³ that married

Sir Robert Willoughby (afterwards 1st Lord Broke) with many other Wiltshire gentlemen, Sir Thomas Delamere, Sir Roger Tocotes, Sir Richard Beauchamp, Walter Hungerford, John Cheney, &c., joined the Duke of Buckingham in his resistance to King Richard III. Their lands were seized, and the manors of Brooke and Southwick were bestowed by Richard upon his favourite Edward Ratchliffe. 15 Dec. 1 R. III. [See Harl. MS. No. 433, art. 1621.]

1 "Bisse." The stream rises near Upton Scudamore under a hill called in the maps "Beersmeer Hill," which looks like a corruption of Bissemouth Hill. But the mouth of a stream is generally the name of the place where it issues into some other water, not of that where it first rises.

2 North Bradley and Trowbridge. By Brook *village*, Leland probably means Brook farm and mill.

3 "Silver Hand." The meaning of this singular distinction is not known with certainty. That the person to whom it was given should have literally replaced the loss of a natural hand by a metallic substitute, wholly or in part, is possible, but not very likely. The epithet was more probably applied to him as a figurative compliment to his liberality. The eloquent Chrysostom was (as the word signifies) "*Golden-mouthed*"; and we have had in our own days, the more familiar instance of an "*Iron Duke*." There were two individuals of the noble family of the Staffords to whom this periphrasis of the "Silver Hand" has been ascribed; Sir Humphrey, sen., and Sir Humphrey, jun., father and son. But if Leland is to be trusted, the point is settled: as he distinctly says that "the Silver Hand" married the heiress of Maltravers, by which match he obtained the property at Hooke, county Dorset. This was undoubtedly Sir Humphrey, the son. [Hutchins, in his note upon the subject (Dorset, 1, 292, first edit.) seems to have misinterpreted Leland's statement]. The rest of the paragraph in the text is partly imperfect, and partly incorrect: and may be thus rectified. "This Alice (*Stafford, daughter of the "Silver Hand"*) was married first to (*Sir Edmund*) Cheney (*as mentioned in a former note*), and had two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. Elizabeth (*not Anne*) was married to Coleshill and had no issue. Anne was married to (*Sir John*) Willoughby (*not Lord W. de Broke*), and had issue. Alice (*Lady Cheney*)

the daughter and heire of *Matravers*, a Knight, had 3 or 4 sons. He had also a daughter called *Alice* by his wife, *Matravers'* heire. This *Alice* was married first to *Cheyne*, a Knight, and had 2 daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, by him. *Anne* was married to *Coleshill* and had no issue. *Elizabeth* was married to *Willoughby Lord Broke* had issue *Alice* was ma oys *Eleanor* a daughter by him, whom *Strangwaies* married, and so cam *Humfre Stafforde's* landes to *Willoughby* and *Strangwaies*. [vi. 13.]

Much of the Lord *Zouche's* lands was gyven by *Henry VII.* to *Willoughby Lord Broke*.¹ [vi. 14].

Wermister, a principall market for corne, is 4 miles from *Brooke-haul*; a myle to *Westbry*, and so 3 myles forthe. [vii. 86.]

EDINGTON. [iv. 25.]

[*Hedington* village and priorie aboute a 2 (*at least* 5) myles from *Brooke Haul*. vii. 87].

Hedington of auncient tyme was a prebende longging to *Rumsey* an abbay of nunnes in *Hampshire* [to whom it was given by King

was remarried, to *Walter Talboys* and had *Eleanor* a daughter by him, whom *Thomas Strangways* married, and so &c."

Sir Humphrey Stafford, jun., "of the Silver Hand," was elder brother of John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who died A.D. 1452. Their mother Emma, second wife of Sir Humphrey Stafford, sen., was buried in the neighbouring church of North Bradley, within a beautiful little Mortuary Chapel appurtenant to Southwick in that parish, a manor house which formerly belonged to the Staffords, and from them (probably by the marriage of Alice Stafford above mentioned) came to Cheney and thence to Willoughby. The inscription on the tomb of the Archbishop's mother still remains, and it removes a difficulty in the Stafford pedigree which has been hitherto unsolved. See it stated in a note by Sir Harris Nicolas, *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 166.

¹ Ela, coheiress of the Paveleys, and sister of Joan Lady Cheney (*see note on Brooke Hall*) married St. Loe. Their daughter married Sir Richard St. Maur. Their granddaughter, Alice St. Maur, married Lord Zouche. Lord Zouche's grandson being attainted A.D. 1485, his portion of the Westbury property was granted to Lord Willoughby de Broke who already possessed the share which had descended to him through the Cheney family from Joan the other coheiress of Paveley.

John. *Collectanea* 1, 68]. *Hedington* prebend was an hunderith markes by the yere and more. *Hedington* Bp. of *Winchester*¹ was born at this *Hedington*, being cheef rular of *England*, while King *Edw. 3* and *Edward the . . . (Black Prince ?)* did war in *France*. He buildid a fair new chirch at *Hedington*, and there made a college [for canons regular. *Coll.* 1, 66.] with a Deane and xii Ministers, wherof parte were prebendaries. He caussid the prebende of *Hedington* to be removed from the title of *Rumsey*, and to be impropriated to this college. He procured besides a 200 marks of landes by yere to this college. And this was done about the time that King *Edward* wan *Calays*.

Prince *Edward*, caullid the *Blak Prince*, had a great favor to the *Bones-Homes* beyond these. Wherapon cumming home he hartely besought Bishop *Hedington* to chaunge the Ministers of his college into *Bones-Homes*. [Boni Homines. *Collect.* 1, 66]. *Hedington* at

¹ Leland's notes upon Edington are valuable, and form the staple of the brief account that is given of this house both by Tanner and in the *New Monasticon*.

One interesting circumstance connected with the Founder (for which the writer is indebted to the Rev. Edward Wilton) appears to have escaped the notice of all who have touched upon the subject. He is generally called William of Edington, and is commonly said to have been born in the parish: which is very probable, as in a deed printed in the *New Monasticon* (miscalled the "Foundation Deed," being merely the Preamble to the Code of Statutes appointed to be observed in the House), it is stated that the Reverend Father derived his origin from that village ("de quâ villâ idem pater traxit originem"): but his *family* name has never been particularly identified. He appears to have been a Cheney: no doubt connected with the Cheneyes of Brooke Hall, mentioned above. The authority for this statement is the Cartulary of Edington; according to extracts alleged to be taken from it, and preserved in the Ashmol. Museum, Oxon. [Ashm. M. Dugd. 39, 142.] His father's name was Walter de Cheney, or "Walterus de Quereu" ("of the Oak;" in French, "Chêne.") In another deed, also given at length in the same extracts, and dated 35 Edw. III. (A.D. 1361), the Bishop is described as "Guardian of the heiresses of Sir John Pavely." This throws some light upon the marriage mentioned in a former note, of *Sir Ralph Cheney* to one of the heiresses, Joan Pavely, by which the estate of Brooke passed to the family of Cheney.

The last of the Paveleys probably assisted Bp. (Cheney) of Edington to a large extent, in building Edington Church: as the tower windows seem to contain a singular architectural allusion to that family. The tracery is arranged in the form of a cross; the Paveley arms being a cross flory.

his desire entreatid his collegians to take that ordre. And so they did all, saving the Deane. *Hedington* sent for ij of the *Bones-Homes* of *Asscherugge*¹ to rule the other xij of his college. The elder of the ij that cam from *Asscherugge* was caullid *John Ailesbyri*, and he was the first Rector (*i. e.*, *Prior of the House*) at *Hedington*.

Hedington gave greate substance of mony and plate onto his college.

One *Blubyri*, a prebendary of *Saresbyri* and executor of the wille of *Hedington*, caussid a great benefice of the patronage of *Sceafstesbyri* Monastery to be impropriate to *Hedington*. *Blubyri*,² as I hard, was buried at *Hedington*.

Sir *Richard Penley*, a Knight, gave the lordship of *Ildelesle* (*West Ilsley*) in *Barkshire*, a 2 miles from *Wantage*, a market toune. This *Penley*³ lay long at *Hedington* and ther died and was biried.

Rouse, a Knight, gave to *Hedington* his fair lordship of *Bainton*, aboute half a mile from *Hedington*. *Rouse*⁴ is buried at *Hedington*.

[BENEFACTORS.]

[*Penley* and *Rowse*: Knights. *Jerberd* and *Bultington*.⁵ Collec. 1, 66].

¹ Ashridge, the only other "Bons Hommes" House in England, is in the parish of Pitstone, co. Bucks. It was afterwards the Earl of Bridgewater's.

² John Bleobury, clerk, was one of the feoffees of Sir Thomas Hungerford in the purchase of Farley Castle from the Burghersh family in A.D. 1369. An obit was kept for him at Edington.

³ "Penley." There is an estate and residence still called Penleigh House near Westbury.

⁴ Sir John Rous, of Imber, in 1414 (I Hen. V.) settled the manor and patronage of the chapel of Baynton (near Earlstoke) on his son "John Rous, of Beynton, jun." William Rous (son of the latter) in 1437 sold part of Imber to Lord Hungerford: the other part he gave in 1444 to Edington Priory, Thomas Elme being then Rector. His brother John Rous, a great supporter of the Lollards and a troublesome disturber of Churchmen of the day, is supposed to have made his peace with them by granting his manor of Baynton to the Convent, in 1443. [See Hoare's Heytesbury, p. 162.]

⁵ "Bultington." This is, without the slightest doubt, a mistake for Bulkington. There is a village so called (a tything of Keevil a few miles from Edington), which gave its name to some family of importance in those days.

John Willoughby that cam out of *Lincolnshire* and married an heire generale of the Lord *Broke*,¹ and after was Lord *Brooke* himself, lyith buried at *Hedington*, and was a benefactor to that house. As I remember, the son of this Lord *Broke* was Steward of King

Peter de Bulkington and Michael de Bulkington are named in the Wiltshire Fines, 38 H. III. The manor afterwards belonged to the religious house at Edington, of the gift probably of Thomas Bulkington, the benefactor mentioned by Leland. Obits at Edington to Penley, Rous, Gereberd, and Thomas *Bukyngton* are mentioned in the Valor Eccles. [Wilts, p. 142.] Edington Church still retains a memorial of Thomas Bulkington: for to him there can be little doubt that a monument really refers, which has often been attributed to an unauthorized and unknown Thomas Baynton. This monument which is highly finished, and clearly refers to some person of consequence connected with the convent, is at the end of the south transept, and bears the effigy of an Augustine Canon; his feet resting on a tun. On one shield are the letters T.B.: and on another the device of a *tun* with a *tree* growing out of it. The not dissimilar device of a *bay* tree growing out of a *tun*, appropriate to (and perhaps sometimes used by) the Wiltshire family of Baynton, has, for want of any better conjecture, caused this monument to be constantly assigned to some one of that name. But the monument is of a date long prior to any connexion which the Bayntons may have had with Edington. The name Bulkington is still commonly pronounced Bukington, or Bookington. As the word "Boc" signifies a beech tree, Boc-in-tun, supported by the fact of a *known* ecclesiastical benefactor Thomas Bulkington, seems to establish his claim to the monument, in preference to that of an *imaginary* Thomas Baynton.

¹ Perhaps Leland means that John Willoughby married an heir general of the *Lord of the Manor of Broke*. Otherwise his statement is full of confusion. Sir John Willoughby "that came out of Lincolnshire" did not marry any heir general of any person who had borne the *title* of Lord Broke: (for it was his own son to whom that title was first granted) but a coheirress of Sir Edmund Cheney, of Brooke Hall. Neither was Sir John himself, as Leland says, afterwards Lord Broke himself; nor was his grandson the 3rd Lord Broke. Sir John's son (as just stated), Robert, was the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, created A.D. 1492. Robert's son, also Robert, was the second Lord Broke A.D. 1503. And there was no *third* Lord, at that time, of that title. For Edward Willoughby, son of Robert 2nd Lord by his first wife Elizabeth Beauchamp, died in his father's life time, leaving two daughters, of whom one, Elizabeth, married Sir Fulke Greville, and the other, Blanche, married Sir Francis Dawtrey. Robert, the second Lord Broke, had by another wife Dorothy Grey, two sons who died childless, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Paulet Marquis of Winchester, and Anne, married to Charles Blount Lord Mountjoy.

Henry VII. house : and his son was the 3rd Lord *Brooke* of that. . . .
 N. B.
 name. And he had a son by his first wife,
 and that son had 2 daughters married to *Daltery* and *Graville*. He
 had by another wife sons and daughters. The sons towards young
 men died of the sweating sickness. The Lord *Mountjoye* now
 living married one of the *Pollette* daughters: (*Pawlet*) son and
 heire to the Lord *St. John* married the other.

One *Aschue*¹ alias *Aschgogh*, Bishop of *Saresbyri* in *Henry* 6
 tyme, was beheddid in a rage of the Commons for asking a tax of
 money, as sum say, on an hill hard by *Hedington*; wher at this
 tyme is a chapelle and a hermitage. The body of him was buried
 in the house of *Bonhoms* at *Hedington*. This *Aschue* was a Master
 of Arts. [Itin. III. 98].

From a certain Latin book of Edindon Monastery:— [Itin. VI.,
 p. 48].

“ 3 July A.D. 1352: was laid the first stone of the Monastery
 of Edindon.

¹ William Ayscough Bishop of Salisbury, Clerk of the Privy Council, had been
 accused by the Commons of having been instrumental, together with the Duke
 of Suffolk and Lord Say, in delivering up the provinces of Maine and Anjou.
 The other two had already fallen victims to popular excitement. The Bishop's
 enemies, taking advantage of the disturbed state of the country, attacked him in
 his palace at Salisbury. He fled for refuge to Edington Convent, was robbed on
 the way of 10,000 marks, and the next day was dragged by the mob, headed by
 a Salisbury brewer, from the High Altar at Edington Church whilst saying Mass,
 to the top of a neighbouring hill, where he was murdered, on the feast of St. Peter
 and St. Paul, 29th June, 1450.

The beautiful tomb at Salisbury, which Gough calls Bp. Ayscough's, and on
 which he supposes the action of the Bishop's murder to be represented in relief,
 is of a style of architecture 200 years older than Ayscough's time. There is an
 engraving of it, with a different account of the figures in relief, in Britton's
 Salisbury Cathedral, p. 95: where it is properly described as Bp. Bridport's, but
 in the accompanying plate, by a misprint, is called Bp. *Bingham's*.

Of the chapel and hermitage mentioned by Leland as having been erected on
 the spot where Ayscough was murdered, nothing seems to be now known: Of
 the priory of Edington there is an engraving in Gent. Mag. 1846, p. 257.

- Sept. 16 A.D. 1358 : was the first tonsure of the brethren.¹
 A.D. 1361. The Conventual Church of E. was dedicated by Robert Weyville, B. of Sarum, to the honour of St. James the Apostle, S. Katharine, and All Saints. ²
 Oct. 8 A.D. 1366. Wm. of Edyndone, Bp. of Winchester, Founder of the Monastery aforesaid, died.”

WESTBURY TO TROWBRIDGE AND BATH. [VII. 87].

From *Brooke Haulle* unto *Wesbyri* by low ground having wood, pasture and corne, a myle and a halfe. It is the hedde toun of the hundrede to whome it giveth name. In it is kepte ons a week a smale market. Ther is a large church. The toun stondithe moste by clothiers.

Ther risythe 2 springs by *Westbyri*, one by sowthe, and another as by southe west, and sone meetinge together go abowte *Bradeley* village a mile and a half lower into *Bisse* broke that rennithe by *Brook Haule* and so to *Troughbridge*, and then into *Avon*.

Bradeford, the praty clothinge toun on *Avon*, is a 2 miles of.

From *Troughbridge* onto *Bathe* by very hilly ground a 7 miles, levinge the woods and *Farley* parke and castle on the lyfte hand.³

¹ Bishop Wm. (Cheney) of Edington had found at this place a college of *secular* priests; i. e., parochially officiating ministers with cure of souls. He converted it into an establishment of Monks *Regular*, to live “*secundum regulam*” without cure of souls. Their new monastery was six years in building; and on its completion, the brethren commenced as Regulars, adopting the shaven crown and monkish habit.

² The common seal of the *Brethren* of the monastic house of Edington (which may perhaps have had a different patronage from that of the *church*) bears the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

³ There were two roads by which he may have gone: either by Stowford, and from that place to Iford, by a now nearly disused lane, which immediately skirted the wall of the then park of Farley Castle; and so from Iford, along the valley to Freshford Bridge: Or, by Westwood village, and along the high ground at the back of Iford, to the same point. From Freshford he evidently followed an old road above Limpley Stoke, down by Waterhouses, where, “at the very pitch at the bottom of a very steep hill,” he would cross the Midford Brook; ascend either Monkton Combe Hill by the large quarries, or Brass Knock Hill, and over Claverton Down, into Bath.

And by the way I rode over *Fresheford* Bridge of 2 or 3 faire new arches of stone, and this was a 3 miles from *Throughbridge*; and a 2 myles beyonde that in the very piche of the botom of a very stepe hill I passyd a wylde brocket rennyng on stones. Thens a mile of in the way was a notable quarrey, and thens a playne, and then by a stepe botom onto *Bathe* about a myle.

MARSHFIELD TO TROWBRIDGE AND FROME. [VII. 98].

[Leland went on to Bristol and Gloucestershire : and returned "by playne ground unto *Maschefeld*, a lordship that belonged unto the Canons of *Cainesham*."]¹

Thens a 4 miles farther I passyd by hilly ground, and went over a stone bridge, under the whiche ran a broke that a litle lower went in sight into *Avon* ryver by the right ripe of it.²

Thens by hilly, stony, and wooddy ground a 3 miles unto *Bradeford* on the right ripe of *Avon*. Thens on to *Throughbridge*. Thens on to *Broke* by wooddy ground.

From *Broke* onto *Frome* *Celwood* in *Somersetshire* a 4 miles, muche by woody ground and pasture on tyll I cam within a myle of it, wher it is champaine. Thence to *Nunney Delamere*, and back to *Frome*. Thens onto *Philippe's Northetoun*, where is a meane market kepte in a small toune, most mayntayned by clothyng).

From *Northeton* to *Farley* Castle a 2 miles.

Thens to *Bradeford* 2 miles.

BRADFORD. [VII. 100].

The lordshipe was gyven with the personage by Kyng *Æthelred* onto the nunry of *Shaftesbyri* for a recompence of the murderinge

¹ The Abbey of Black Canons at Keynsham (co. Som.) between Bath and Bristol, founded A.D. 1170, by Wm. 2nd Earl of Gloucester (grandson, illegitimately, of King Henry I.) who endowed it with (inter alia) the Manor Farm of Marshfield.

² He passed from Marshfield to Bathford, where he crossed the Box brook just at its junction with the Avon : and so on to Bradford.

of S. *Edward* his brother.¹ One *De la Sale*, alias *Hawle*, a auncient gentilman syns the tyme of *Edwarde* the I. dwellith at the end of *Bradeford*.

From *Bradeford* to Bathe.

[He continued his ride through Gloucestershire; to Thornbury, Berkeley, and back to Somersetshire; and crossed by Mells to]

SELWOOD FOREST. [VII. 106.]

The foreste of *Selwood*² is in one parte a 3 miles from *Melles*. In this forest is a chapelle, and theryn be buried the bones of S. *Algar*³ of late tymes superstitiously sought of the folische commune people.

The foreste of *Selwood*, as it is now, is a 30 miles in compace, andstreachith one way almoste onto *Werminstre*, and another way onto the quarters of *Shaftesbyri* by estimation a 10 miles.

¹ Edward the Martyr was murdered in A.D. 978, being 16 years of age, at Corfe Castle, by order of his stepmother Elfrida. The Benedictine Nunnery of Shaftesbury had been founded, according to most of our historians, by Alfred, and was at first dedicated to St. Mary. It lost that name on the translation thither of the body of St. Edward the Martyr. His brother and successor Æthelred "the Unready," by charter dated A.D. 1001, gave to the Church of St. Edward the Monastery and Vill of Bradford, to be always subject to it, that the nuns might have a safe refuge against the insults of the Danes, and, on the restoring of peace, return to their ancient place, but still some of them to remain at Bradford, if it should be thought fit by the prioress. King John confirmed to the abbess of Shaftesbury the whole hundred of the manor of Bradford for ever A.D. 1205. They had also the Rectory impropriate. [See Monast. and Hutchins.]

² "Selwood Forest." Partly in Somerset, partly in Wilts. By a survey of the bounds of this large forest, taken in Edw. I., it appears that its *true* northern boundary was considered to be a line drawn (speaking in general terms) from Penselwood beyond Stourton, to South Brewham: thence by the river Frome to Rodden near Frome; and that a large tract to the north of that line, *then* also forest and including part of Wanstrow, Cloford, Trudoxhill, Marston-Bigot, Cayford, &c., had been converted into forest by King Henry II., and ought to be disafforested. A copy of this survey is printed in Collinson's Somerset, vol. III., p. 56; but, owing to the change of names, it is difficult to follow the limits described.

³ "St. Algar's," in co. Somerset: on the road from Frome to Maiden-Bradley about 3 miles from the latter; and now part of West Woodlands.

From *Melles* to *Nunney Delamere*, a 2 miles partely by hilly and enclosed ground.

Thens aboute a mile by like soyle unto *Tut*¹ a longe village, where the paroch chirche is unto *Nunney Delamere*.

Then half a mile farther, and so into the mayne foreste of *Selwood*. And so passing half a mile farther I lefte on the righte hand *Witham* the late priorie of *Cartusians*, not in the forest but joining hard on the edge of it.

MAIDEN BRADLEY. [IV. part 2, p. 105].

[Kidderminster town in tymes past longid to the *Bisetts*, ancient gentlemen. After, it came to the 3 heires generall of *Bisett*, wherof one beinge a *Lazar* (leper) builded an hospitall at *Maiden Bradley* in Wilts, to a priory of chanons. She gave her part here in *pios usus*, and the Personage of *Kidderminster* was impropriate to *Maiden-Bradley*].

Thence (i. e., from *Witham Friary*) partly by forest ground and partly by champayne a 4 miles unto

STOURTON. [VII. 107.]

The village of *Stourton* stondith in the bottom of an hille on the left ripe of *Stur*.

The Lord *Stourton's*² place stondith on a meane hille, the soyle

¹ "Tut" The name which Leland vainly attempted to remember, or his Editor Hearne to copy, was "Truttokeshull," now called Truddoxhill, a hamlet between Nunney and Witham Friary, in the parish of Nunney, county Somerset. The church or chapel alluded to has long been destroyed.

² "Stourton." There cannot be a stronger instance of the long neglect of Wiltshire topography than the confession of the author of the History of the Hundred of Mere [p. 42] that of this mansion, which for many centuries had belonged to one of the most ancient families formerly in this county, there was no published account whatever, except these passing notes by Leland. After the publication of the volume which contains Mere, some further description of Old Stourton House, with a very rude pen and ink drawing of it, taken about

therof being stony. This maner place hath 2 courtes. The fronte of the inner courte is magnificent, and high embatelid, castle lyke.

[The goodly gate howse and fronte of the Lorde *Stourton's* howse in *Stourton* was buyldyd *ex spoliis Gallorum*: (with French prize money). VIII. 100.]¹

Ther is a parke among hills joining on the maner place.

The ryver of *Stoure* risith ther, of 6 fountaines or springes, wherof 3 be on the north side of the parke hard within the pale.

A.D. 1650, was discovered in Aubrey's MSS. at Oxford. Sir R. C. Hoare has since given this in the appendix to *History of Frustfield* [p. 7.] We now present for the first time a more developed view of it, founded upon Aubrey's rough sketch.

Old *Stourton* House stood upon a site immediately in front of the present mansion of *Stourhead*, between that house and the public road leading to *Maiden Bradley*. The site is still to be recognized by an inequality of ground, a few old Spanish chestnut trees, and some subterranean vaults. A relic of the building is, or lately was, preserved in a house at *Shaftesbury* formerly the "King's Arms;" a carved chimney piece, bearing the shield of *Stourton* between those of *Chidiock* and *Berkeley*. [See a plate, in *Gent. Mag.* 1826, p. 497.] The house covered a great deal of ground, and retained all the internal arrangement of old baronial days. There was a large open-roofed hall, and an open-roofed kitchen of extraordinary size. In the buttery was kept a huge bone, attributed by tradition to one of the *Anakim* of the house of *Stourton*, but which was no doubt a geological relic of some different species of animal of much greater antiquity. There was a chapel, paved with tiles bearing the *Stourton* shield, and the *rebus*, "W.S.," a tower and a tun. In the civil wars the house was garrisoned for the King. In Sept. 1644 *Ludlow* marched thither one night, and summoned it to surrender. His summons not being attended to, his men piled faggots against one of the gates and set it on fire. The inmates escaped by a back way into the park; upon which the General entered, and having rendered it untenable passed on to *Witham*. The *Stourton* family was of great eminence and antiquity in *Wiltshire*. It is said that at a house of their's here, *William the Conqueror* received the submission of the English in the West. When the estate was purchased by *Henry Hoare*, Esq., of London, in 1720 [or 1727, for Sir R. C. H. has both dates, *Mere*, p. 56 and 63], the house of which we give the view was taken down.

¹ The builder of this part was Sir John *Stourton* who, for his services to the *Henries* in their French wars, was created the First Baron in A.D. 1448. He had the Duke of Orleans in his custody at *Stourton* House for 10 months, for which he was allowed 13s. 4d. a day.



OLD STOURTON HOUSE

DESTROYED A.D. 1720

[RECOVERED FROM AN IMPERFECT SKETCH BY JOHN AUBREY A.D. 1670.]



The other 3 be north also, but without the parke.¹ The Lorde *Stourton* giveth these 6 fountaynes in his Armes.

The name of the *Stourtons* be very aunciente in those parties.

Ther be 4 campes that servid menne of warre about *Stourton*: one towarde the north weste part within the park, double dichid. I coniecte that here stode a maner place or castelle. My Lord *Stourton* sayith nay.

Ther is another campe a mile *dim.* of *Stoureton*, doble dichid, in the toppe of an high hill. This is called communely *Whiteshete Hill*.

The other 2 campes be abroad in the lordshipe.

There is on an hill a litle without *Stourton* a grove, and in it is a very praty place called *Bonhomes*,² builded of late by my Lorde *Stourton*. *Bonhome* of *Wileshire*, of the auncienter house of the *Bonehomes* there, is lorde of it.

MERE. [VIII. 100.]

The diches and the plotte where the castle of *Mere*³ stood, appere not far from the chirche of *Mere* the market tounce.

¹ This spot is still called "The Six Wells," but they are not all now above ground, some of those *without* the old park wall having been stopped up. Three were in Wilts, and three in Somerset. The park paling or wall that divided them was pulled down by Sir R. C. Hoare. A rough delineation of the six fountains, also by Aubrey's pen, represents them exactly as described by Leland.

² This place is still known as the tything of Bonham, south of *Stourton*. By Leland's account a house had been built here by Lord *Stourton* before 1540, but Sir R. C. Hoare quotes an indenture according to which the property was sold to the *Stourtons* by Walter Bonham, of Great Wishford (between Deptford and Salisbury) in the year 1665. [Mere 90.] A younger branch of the Bonhams has already been mentioned as of Haselbury near Corsham. [See p. 144].

³ Mere Castle was built A.D. 1253, by Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III.

Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Harnham, NEAR SALISBURY.

It is well understood that much of what is called the History of the Anglo-Saxon Settlement in Britain is only traditional, and built upon the fictions of poetry and romance. Some of the chief movements are no doubt accurately reported to us; whilst others are disguised, and many are false: the oldest of our chroniclers having lived very long after the events which they describe. On matters of detail, particularly the real habits and civilization of that people, those writers are still less to be depended on: for to such points they only allude incidentally. But we may, to a certain extent, judge of the Saxon, as the Romans did of Hercules; by measuring his footmarks.

Of the *antiquities* of the early Anglo-Saxon period, we are assured by those who have given much attention to the subject, that our information is derived entirely from one source; their graves.¹

¹ We recommend those of our readers who take, or think that they are likely to take, an interest in English antiquities, to provide themselves with the very useful and inexpensive little book from which we borrow this remark, called "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," by Thos. Wright, Esq., F.S.A. It is exactly the sort of Manual upon these subjects that has been long wanted: being clear, systematic, and illustrated by a great many woodcuts. With such a guide as this to refer to, the discoveries that are now constantly made of sepulchral relics become much more intelligible and interesting than they otherwise would be. There will be no longer that vague guessing of character and age, which leaves rational curiosity unsatisfied, and is also the cause of the relics themselves being often unduly depreciated. Such articles may indeed possess very little intrinsic value, but when their proper place in English antiquities is accurately known, and they are compared with others of the class and period to which they belong, they are of great use in leading to general conclusions, and in elucidating ancient history more accurately. For those who wish to place on the Anglo-Saxon shelf of their library a volume of more stately bulk and appearance, there is Douglas's "*Nenia*," a valuable work published 1793. Mr.

Fortunately for that study it happens that the contents of Anglo-Saxon graves are particularly abundant and interesting, and that we are enabled from the various articles found in them, to form a tolerable estimate of the civilization of our ancestors.

Anglo-Saxon graves occur *generally* in extensive groups and on high ground. They are found thickly scattered over the downs of Kent, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight. Extensive cemeteries have also been found in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, as well as in the counties of Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, York, Suffolk and Norfolk. Collections of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, taken from Kentish barrows, have been formed by Lord Londesborough, Dr. Faussett, and Dr. Rolfe.

Wiltshire is one of those counties which have contributed largely to our stock of knowledge derived from subterranean depositories. The late Sir R. C. Hoare and Mr. Cunnington carried on for many years, as is well known, a very vigorous attack upon the barrows and tumuli with which the surface of a large part of the county is covered. The collection formed out of their contents, and now deposited at Stourhead House, is a considerable Museum of itself. But the greater part of it relates to *ante*-Saxon times. Anglo-Saxon interments have been occasionally laid open;¹ but we are

W. M. Wylie's book on the Cemeteries in Gloucestershire, called "Fairford Graves," Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea," and the "Archæologia," also contain extensive materials for the illustration of this period. For the general reader, however, who may not have the opportunity of purchasing or consulting expensive publications, the little book above referred to, will be found to contain a sufficient compendium of information.

¹ In a tumulus on Roundway Down, near Devizes, a curious interment of a lady of the VI. or VII. century was brought to light, about 1843, on the property of Mr. Colston. The corpse lay north and south, in a wooden chest bound with iron. Near the neck were several ornaments composing a necklace; garnets set in gold, in the fashion of the Roman *bulla*, seemed to have been arranged alternately with barrel shaped beads of gold wire. There were, also, two gold pins, set with garnets, united by a chain, in the centre of which was a circular ornament bearing a cruciform device engraved upon the setting. At the feet lay the remains of a bronze bound box or cabinet. It fell to pieces on the admission of the air, and the remains consisted of carved plates of thin

not aware that of a *Cemetery* of that period we have had any instance in Wiltshire before that which Mr. J. Y. Akerman, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has lately brought to light at Harnham, near Salisbury.

Harnham is so close to Salisbury that it is almost a suburb of the city. There is a tradition (mentioned in 1540 by Leland) that a village stood there long before Salisbury itself: but we have not been able to meet with any mention of the name in any record of those early days to which such tradition would carry us. On the south side of Harnham rises a high chalk hill, and at the foot of this hill near the village is a field known by the name of "The *Low* Field." It is so called not from the lowness of its situation, but from having been once covered with small conical sepulchral mounds that have now long disappeared under the plough. The word "Low" is a corruption of the Saxon "hlœw" or "helow," a tumulus: an etymology which it may be useful to recollect, as the word often occurs in the composition of English names of places, particularly of *elevated* sites; by which apparent contradiction, some perplexity is caused to the uninitiated. This is frequently the case in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and elsewhere; as Caldou Low, a high hill near Cheadle, &c. Wherever the word is found, there is reason to suspect the vicinity of some ancient burial place.¹

bronze which had formed the hoops, and about 20 triangular plates, which appeared to have been attached by rivets over one of the hoops, forming a "Vandyked" ornament. These thin plates were ornamented with rows of dots, hammered up in the metal. Some minor objects of bronze were also noticed, apparently parts of a fastening or padlock; and remains of two earthen cups. The box had probably been the receptacle of the lady's ornaments. [See *Archæol. Journal*, July 1851, p. 176].

¹ It may be observed in passing, that the derivation of the name *Ellows* in Staffordshire is explained by Mr. G. W. Collen in his *Britannia Saxonica*, p. 12, to be from "*Leu*," a place of meeting for the men of contiguous hundreds for purposes of appeal and settlement of causes. Whether such derivation applies to the present instance or not, it is at all events a curious coincidence, that the ancient village of Harnham would be conveniently situated in that respect, being nearly at the very point of contact of three, if not of four, Wiltshire hundreds.

To this "Low Field" at Harnham, Mr. Akerman's attention was called last year by Robert Wallan, whom we must introduce to our readers (to those at least who are agriculturally ignorant of such an officer), as the "Drowner," or manager of the water-meadows, on a farm occupied by Mr. Fawcett, under Viscount Folkestone. He had observed the head of a spear protruding from the ground, and upon further search discovered the iron boss of a shield, with portions of a skeleton. Some other indications having been also noticed, Mr. Akerman was induced to commence operations on a larger scale, which he carried on until he had succeeded in laying open no less than sixty-two graves containing the remains of men, women, and children, of various ages. Upon this extensive disinterment he gave a lecture at Salisbury; and he has also published in the *Archæologia* a minute and interesting description of it, with some beautiful illustrations. From this we extract some of the most remarkable particulars:—

Skeleton No. 4. A female; comb on the right side of the head.

„ 5. The legs crossed.

„ 7. A knife under the left arm.

„ 9. A male child. A knife on the right side: and a small spear on the right of the head.

„ 10. A plain metal ring on the finger of the left hand.

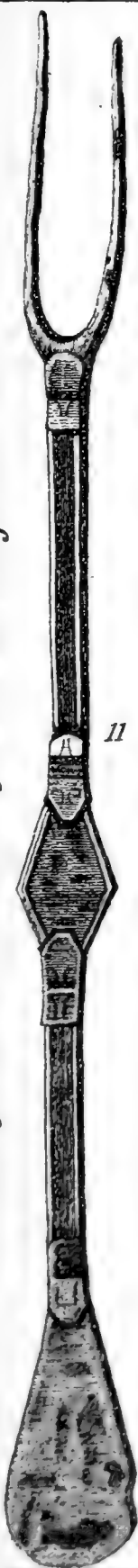
„ 11. A bronze circular fibula (a kind of ornamental buckle for fastening a cloak or robe) on each shoulder: knife by the side.

„ 12. Apparently an aged woman: the thigh bone measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the wrist of the left arm, which lay in the lap, eight blue glass beads. The right arm extended by the side, and on the wrist eleven similar beads. Iron buckle and bronze tweezers at the waist. A cup-shaped bronze fibula on each shoulder, which had imparted a beautiful blue tinge to the collar bones.

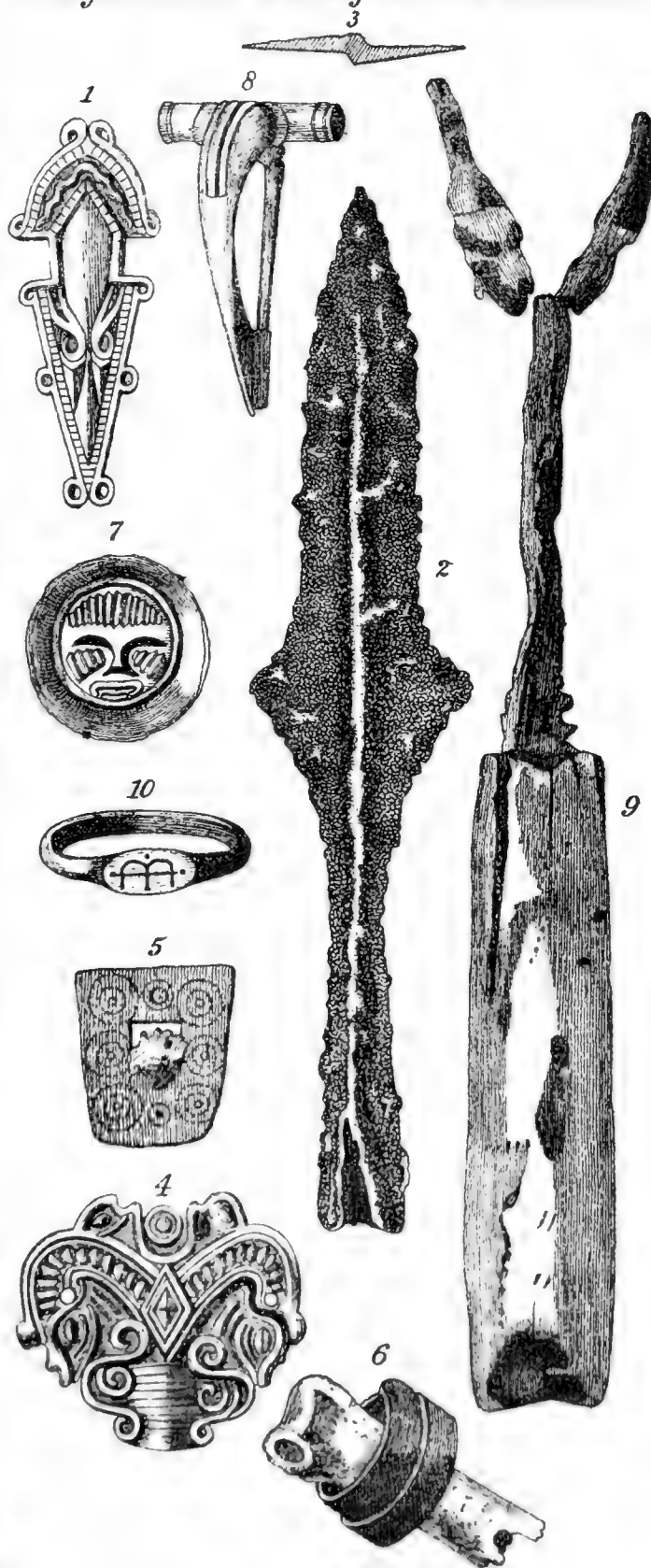
Skeleton No. 13. A woman : under the left arm a knife. Between the knees a very small child with a pair of small fibulæ bronze gilt (see Fig. 1) on its shoulders.

- „ 14. A spear on the right side of the head (Fig. 2): the blade being made in a peculiar way to cause the weapon to whirl round in its flight (Fig. 3).
- „ 21. An infant. A fibula of late Roman form.
- „ 23. Skeleton lying on its right side: the knees doubled, and hands near the face. On one of the wrists a bronze armlet.
- „ 24. Legs crossed at the ankles. On the right shoulder a diamond-shaped plate of bronze, which appeared to have been fastened by nails to the staff of the spear, the iron of which was on the right of the head.
- „ 25. An infant: near the left arm two beads, one of red paste, the other, a double one, of blue glass.
- „ 28. Female: 5 foot long. Teeth very perfect: skull unusually thick. Body lying on its back. A spiral ring on finger of right hand. At the waist a belt ornament of bronze gilt (Fig. 4). Near the left arm, blue glass and amber beads. Near the left hand the knuckle bone of a sheep, a small brass Roman coin, a small flat square of bone or ivory with marks like those on dice (Fig. 5). On the left breast a small bronze ring, on which are strung two toothpicks and an ear-scoop.
- „ 29. Some fastenings of bronze near the left side of the head.
- „ 36. Grave four feet deep. Silver spiral ring on middle finger of right hand (Fig. 6). Long strip of bronze near right hip. On the shoulders two bronze fibulæ, beads of various

Anglo-Saxon Silver Fork found at Sevington.



Anglo-Saxon Relics found at Harnham.





colours, and others of amber, on the lap. A single amber bead at the neck.

- Skeleton No. 40. An adult. At the feet a bone spindle socket which had evidently been turned in a lathe. On the breast two small cup-shaped bronze fibulæ (Fig. 7) (like, but of better workmanship than, two figured in the Winchester Vol. of the Brit. Archæol. Assoc., pl. 3, fig. 2). Amongst the bones of the fingers of the left hand a silver ring of solid form: another of spiral form, and a plain gold ring. In the lap, a bronze fibula of later Roman form, (Fig. 8) beads, a comb, and iron knife.
- „ 42. On each shoulder a bronze gilt fibula, with blue glass beads in the centre: a bronze pin on right side.
- „ 48. A young person, 5 feet 7 inches. Under the right shoulder, a knife of the usual form, a *fork* (Fig. 9) with handle of deer's horn, a pin of deer's horn, pair of bronze tweezers, and a steel for striking a light.
- „ 52. Legs crossed at the ankles. A latten clasp at the waist.
- „ 53. Old person, lying on the right side, knees doubled. Knife under fore arm. A nearly circular fibula on the first rib. Bronze buckle at waist. Bronze ring on left hand, which lay in the lap. Amber beads on the breast. Another fibula on the shoulder.
- „ 54. An adult, 5 feet 7 inches long. Skull of very peculiar form. A bronze ring (Fig. 10) and a broad iron buckle, at the waist. Fibula at the collar bones, with other relics.

Two things appear to Mr. Akerman to be peculiar to the interments at Harnham Hill. 1st. The very obvious regularity and order in which the bodies had been laid. With few exceptions (and

some of these appeared to be accidental) the skeletons lay *due East and West* (the heads to the west). One body was found doubled up lying north and south; but this may have been owing to some unintentional dislocation after burial. 2ndly. It seems to have been the practice at this cemetery to excavate the alluvial soil *down to the chalk bed* on which the body was then laid. This mode differs from that which is usual in the Anglo-Saxon graves of Kent and Sussex, where a cist (or grave) is formed *in the chalk* below the base of the tumulus.

No trace of a coffin was discovered. The greater part of the bodies were protected by large flint stones, placed in coffin-like frames, and among the earth in more immediate contact with the remains, were found fragments of pottery of an earlier age. Some of these fragments were clearly of Roman or of Romano-British fabric. They were not the broken remains of earthenware vessels that had been deposited entire *in* the graves, but merely fragments thrown over it to fill up. In illustration of this custom, as one derived from times antecedent to Christian burial, the passage in Shakespeare's play of Hamlet is referred to, in which the Priest, in spite of "Crownor's quest law," expresses his own belief that Ophelia had committed "*felo de se*," and ought to have been buried like a Pagan.

" Her death was doubtful :

And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd,
Till the last trumpet. For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her."

Act. v., Sc. 1.

It may have been the case in England that such a mark of reproach accompanied the burial of those who, in the gravedigger's words, had "wilfully sought their own salvation;" but the passage applies in the first instance to Denmark, where Ophelia was buried.

In some of the skeletons the jaws were found perfectly closed. In many this office appeared to have been neglected.

Mr. Akerman also observes that several of the skeletons were unaccompanied by the common Anglo-Saxon characteristic, the

knife; and in fact by any relic whatsoever. Neither was there a single example of the sword, so generally met with in Anglo-Saxon interments, nor, excepting the beads, any glass. A gold ring exactly resembling a modern wedding ring, found on No. 40, is stated to be unique in a burial of this period.

The fork (Fig. 9) placed with the knife under the arm of skeleton No. 48 is of very rare occurrence. The only other instance of the discovery of one that from its size may be supposed to have been used for eating with, was in the year 1837, at the small hamlet of Sevington in the parish of Leigh-Delamere, in North Wilts (Fig. 11). An account, with an engraving of it, was published in the *Archæologia*. Some labourers making a drain at the back of Mr. Gough's farm house discovered at the depth of two or three feet the decayed remains of a box, in which had been deposited seventy Saxon pennies of A.D. 806-890, with various relics all of Saxon manufacture, and amongst them a silver two-pronged fork and spoon, both of one style of workmanship; the spoon having traces of Runic work upon it, which were not seen in the fork. The genuineness of an Anglo-Saxon silver fork was naturally at first disputed, but all the other objects being unquestionably of that period, there is no reason for denying the same antiquity to the fork. We have now another specimen in the Harnham excavations: but this is of iron with a buckhorn handle, much less elegant in its shape than the Sevington curiosity.¹

¹ How the world contrived until comparatively a late period to get through its dinners, especially its hot ones, without the help of so useful, and to us essential, an instrument as a fork, is a matter of astonishment. But such appears to have been the case. If an expression used by Horace is to be understood as of general application, we must infer that in the Augustan age, and even at the very Augustan dinner table itself, he achieved his repasts "*manibus unctis*," with greasy fingers. Still, specimens of ancient Roman forks have occasionally been met with in Italy, and the modern use seems to have been adopted by us from that country. Tom Coryate, the odd traveller of A.D. 1600, was one of the first who introduced it. He says that "he observed a custom in all those Italian cities and towns through which he passed, that was not used in any other country that he saw in his travels, neither did he think that any other nation of

The finding of buckles, rings, beads, &c., upon the several parts of the skeleton to which, when it was clothed with flesh, they had

Christendom used it, but only Italy. "The Italian" (he says) "and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe alwaies at their meales use a little forke when they cut the meate: for while with their knife, which they hold with one hand, they cut the meat out of the dish, they fasten the fork which they hold in their other hand upon the same dish, so that whatsoever he be that sitteth in the company of others at meate, if he should unadvisedly touch the dish of meate with his fingers, from which all at the table do cut, he will give occasion of offence unto the company, as having transgressed the laws of good manners. This forme of feeding, I understand, is generally used in all places of Italy, their forks being for the most part made of iron or steel, and some of silver, but those are used only by gentlemen. The reason of this their curiosity is, because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched by fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean. Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meat, not only when I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and oftentimes in England since I came home: being once quipped for that frequent using of my fork, by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, one Mr. Laurence Whitaker, who in his merry humour doubted not to call me Furcifer, only for using a fork at feeding, but for no other cause." (The word was equivocal, and signified also a ROGUE.) It is therefore clear that in Coryate's time, forks were not used in England. Indeed Heylin (*Cosmography*, Bk. 111.) speaks in 1652 of silver forks "having been taken up of late by some of our spruce gallants from Italy." But King Edward I. had been the happy owner of *one*, of which special mention is made in the inventory of his plate chest. Piers Gaveston, the favourite of the next reign, could boast of four: which, we are particularly told, were for "eating of pears." John Duke of Brittany also had one, of silver, "to pick up sops from his pottage mayhap." Before the days of forks a round-ended knife assisted the proverbial fingers of the eater. The carver of a smoking joint seems to have had nothing for it but to manage as he could, with his left hand. Our cooks still send up their haunch of mutton or their ham, with an inviting handle of ornamented paper round the bone, as if they still expected us to lay hold of it "more majorum." In an ancient "Book of Carving," the operator is directed so to do, but with a certain delicacy. "Never set on fish, flesh, beast, nor fowl more than two fingers and a thumb!" A joint was sometimes brought to table still on the spit.

Harnham and Sevington therefore bear witness to the occasional use of the fork at a much earlier period than is commonly supposed.

For the *interment* of such rare property, we can really suggest only one reason. As it was a custom amongst Anglo-Saxons to deposit in the grave articles to the use of which the owner had been partial during his lifetime, it is a fair inference that the individual at the former place who took his knife and fork away with him was one who had found a special gratification in the use of those instruments when above ground. He would also seem to have been

been attached, is of course easily explained by the circumstance that the Anglo-Saxons were buried not in grave-clothes, but "in their habit as they lived:" the man with his arms and accoutrements, especially the long sword and shield; the woman with her finery (not her best we would hope), and the articles of her toilette.

The girdle ornament (Fig. 4), found with skeleton No. 28, is a novelty. It appeared to have been stamped from a die: and when first brought to light, the gilding was as bright as when it was new. Another kind of fastening for a belt was similar to one recently adopted in France for parasols and umbrellas.

The steel for striking a light has been found in graves in Lapland and Germany: and is accounted for by a superstitious belief, that the presence of fire would keep away evil spirits. The sheep's knuckle-bone had probably been an equally efficient preservative against the convulsions to which the unhappy proprietor of the bones No. 28 had been subject.¹

With respect to the date of these interments, Mr. Akerman is of opinion that it is to be fixed at some point between the latter part of the fifth century (the first settlement of the Saxons in this district): and the middle of the seventh; (when they were converted to Christianity).

prematurely interrupted in his favourite exercise: for upon the anatomical examination of the skeleton by whose side the knife and fork were found, the molar teeth appeared to be "*rather less worn*" than those of many of his companions.

¹ In Anglo-Saxon interments, a single bucket-shaped wooden vessel has been occasionally discovered of which we find no instance hitherto at Harnham. At first it was supposed to be the remains of a headpiece or crown: but further examinations have rather shown it to be a substitute for the Roman urn. In the neighbourhood of Marlborough one of these was found, as recorded by Sir R. C. Hoare. ["Ancient Wilts," vol. II., p. 34, pl. VI.] It was made of substantial oak, plated with thin brass, ribbed with iron hoops, had two iron handles, one at each side, and a hollow bar of iron placed across the mouth, and affixed to two pieces projecting above the upper rim of the vessel. The surface was curiously ornamented with grotesque human heads, animals, &c., embossed in the metal plating. The dimensions were, height 21 inches, diameter 24 inches. It contained a deposit of burned human bones. [See Arch. Journal, 1851, p. 176].

In order to elucidate the matter a little, it may be useful to refresh the reader's memory by a slight sketch of the earliest introduction of the Saxons, particularly into this part of Britain. During the later years of the Roman occupation of the country, a number of Angles and Saxons had gradually found their way over to the Eastern and South-eastern coasts, and probably into other more central parts. Upon the Romans finally abandoning the island, these settlers were followed by organized bodies of their fellow-countrymen from the banks of the Rhine and the Elbe. About the year 450 the Jutes had formed the kingdom of Kent: in 473 the Angles had similarly established themselves in the middle and northern district: and between the years 493 and 519, the Saxons, led by Cerdic and Cynric, had founded the kingdoms of Essex, Middlesex, and Wessex. Of Wessex, Winchester was the capital. Cynric by degrees extended his dominion westward: defeating the Britons in A.D. 552 at Old Sarum, then called Searobyrig, and by another victory at Dyrham near Bath, his son Ceawlin obtained possession of the three great Roman towns Glevum (Gloucester), Corinium (Cirencester), and Aquæ Solis (Bath). The Christianity of the ancient British Church, long since fallen into a state of degradation, had been almost annihilated by the Heathenism of the Anglo-Saxon invaders. In A.D. 590 it was restored by the arrival of Augustine, and in course of time the whole country was once more converted. In A.D. 635 the West Saxons, under Cynegils, accepted the revived faith. He died A.D. 643. On his death his son Cenwealh apostatized, and lost his kingdom: but was restored both to the church and his throne in A.D. 646, and died A.D. 672.

"There is, therefore," as Mr. Akerman observes, "every reason to suppose that sometime in the reign of Cynegils, the Pagan mode of interment amongst his subjects ceased." And though it is probable that Pagan customs would still linger amongst them, still he is of opinion that the Harnham graves exhibit too many traces of Heathen usage, to allow the supposition that the persons buried there could have been converted to the true faith.

This view of the matter is confirmed by the further circumstance, that a very large grant of land chiefly to the south of Salisbury, and

including Harnham, was made to the church of Winchester by Cenwealh, probably as an atonement for his apostacy. When this district had thus been placed under the immediate influence of the church, Pagan usages would of course be less and less tolerated, even if they were not thenceforth wholly forbidden. The inference therefore seems to be that with so many traces of Paganism in the mode of the interments as Harnham exhibits, it must have been a burial place of Anglo-Saxons of Wessex prior to their conversion to Christianity.

Mr. Akerman's authority upon these subjects is so high, that we most willingly adopt his view of the subject; making only the passing observation, that the total absence of any signs of the Pagan custom of burning the body, as well as the almost uniform position of these skeletons *facing the East*, are a very close approximation to Christian custom. The situation also of the cemetery, no longer upon the elevated ground which the early Anglo-Saxon loved, as well as the generally peaceable character of the interments, wholly without sword, and with spear rarely, seem to point to the very latest days of Saxon Paganism; perhaps to the transition period between Paganism and Christianity, during which the ancient prejudices would be allowed a harmless indulgence, until they finally disappeared. There is at all events a mixture of Pagan and Christian customs in this cemetery, which it does not seem easy otherwise to account for.

Mr. Akerman's memoir is illustrated by an excellent map of the neighbourhood, showing as far as the identification of names will allow, the limits of the grant of land by Cenwealh to the church of Winchester. He also supplies the derivation of some of our modern South Wiltshire local names.¹

¹ We do not quite concur with the remark, that the authors of Sir R. C. Hoare's history were *wrong* in their explanation of the name of Stoke-Verdon. They say it is so called from the Lords Verdon. Mr. Akerman is for the correctness of the popular pronounciation Stoke-*Farthing*, which he identifies with "*Fyrdynges Lea*" of the Saxon Charter. This is very likely the case. But, if the authorities given in Sir R. C. Hoare's book are faithful, which is not disputed, that place, at a later period, certainly belonged to the Lords Verdon. So that both derivations are right.

We understand that this interesting excavation is to be continued: and, in concluding the present notice of what has been already done, we cannot offer to our readers a more satisfactory apology for meddling with dead men's bones, than that which has been made by Mr. Akerman himself. "Let it not be said that a spirit of idle curiosity has urged us to disturb the ground where the primitive inhabitants of a forgotten lineage have slept undisturbed for twelve centuries. Their weapons, their decorations are valueless to the idle observer, but to the archæologist they are of great price. They afford to him a retrospect of an age that has long since passed away: they furnish fragmental evidence of what we once were: and contribute notes for a yet unwritten chapter of our history.

Wiltshire Titles' Registration, 1709.

On the subject of the public registration of bargains and sales, now felt to be a question of national importance, the County of Wilts, viewed as a community, took the initiative nearly a century and a half ago. It is true that Sir Matthew Hale had previously delivered his views on the point, in a pamphlet of 26 pages, published in 1694, eighteen years after his death, but there appears (so far as we are aware) no trace of the county movement developed in the following document having been preceded by any similar expression in other parts of the kingdom.

On the 8th of December, in the 8th year of Queen Anne; a petition of the High Sheriff of Wilts, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, assembled at the quarter sessions of the peace, held at Marlborough, 4th October, 1709, and of several of the Justices of the Peace, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the same county, was presented to the House and read; setting forth "That the lands in the said county

are generally freehold, and may be and sometimes are so secretly conveyed by ill-disposed persons, that several who have purchased lands or lent money thereon, have been undone by prior and secret conveyances and incumbrances: And praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for the public registering of all deeds, wills, conveyances, and other incumbrances, that shall be made of any honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the said county of Wilts, and also for the enrolment of all bargains and sales thereof.”——“Ordered: That leave be given to bring in a bill in accordance, &c.: And that Sir Richard Howe, Sir Charles Hedges, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Diston, do prepare and bring in a bill.”

The only other references to the affair are, a second reading on the 19th of December; the gentlemen serving for Dorsetshire added to the committee in January; those for Surrey and Huntingdon added in February; and finally, instructions conveyed to the committee on the following day, “That no attorney at law should be Registrar”; after which it disappears from the pages of the Commons’ Journal.

This petition clearly enough exhibits the opinion entertained by men of property at the early part of the 18th century respecting the conveyances then in use for landed property: but the chief objection to them appears to be that they were not safe as against “prior and secret conveyances.” The Act proposed was never passed, but the decision of the Courts of Equity have since that period formed a good protection against the fraudulent and secret practices complained of. The care which during the last and present century has been bestowed on the documentary proof of titles has greatly contributed to discourage and frustrate secret conveyances. Indeed the commission of such a fraud is now a very unusual circumstance; the grievance felt at the present day being one of a different kind, consisting in fact of the element of expensiveness, as the result of that elaborate investigation, and cumbrous verbosity which are deemed requisite for the due protection of a purchaser or party accepting a security in freehold land. It is chiefly for remedying this, that a Commission has been

appointed by Her present Majesty's Government, who are now preparing a Report which will shortly be laid before Parliament.

It is somewhat remarkable that amongst the country gentlemen who appear to have interested themselves in this matter (those of Dorsetshire, Huntingdon, and Surrey for instance) no mention should be made of the gentlemen of Gloucestershire or the members for that county; and yet it is well known that Sir Matthew Hale, whose treatise "On the Inrolling and Registering of Conveyances" has been already referred to, lived in Gloucestershire and would probably have made communications on the subject to the members of his own district. Almost the whole case is discussed in that work, and the opinion announced by this eminent lawyer was decidedly in favour of a general register. The book it is true does not bear his name, being merely attributed to "a person of great learning and judgment," but is well known to have been his production. In our own day the counties of York and Middlesex have obtained Acts for local registers, but as before observed, the gentry of Wiltshire were the first in the field.

Malmesbury Abbey.

The following petition has, I believe, been unnoticed by any local topographer. It is an application made in the 10th year of Henry VI. for the appointment to a vacant "Corrody" (in mediæval Latin, "Corrodium") or Allowance charged upon a Monastery for maintaining a servant to the King, and providing him with meat, drink, and other necessities.

"Au Roy nostre souverain Sieur. Supplic tres humblement vostre humble liege serviteur Thomas Hill varlet du celier de nostre souveraine Dame la Regne; Que de vostre benigne grace, il vous plais lui granter et ottroyer une corrodie estant en l'Abbaye de Malmesbury, à present vacante en vostre main par la mort et

decease de un nommè Robert Lake, pour y celle l'avoir et tenir le dit suppliant, avec les droits, peruffiz, et emolumens quelconques et y appurtenant, durant le terme de sa vie. Et il priera Dieu pour vous, que par sa sainte grace vous doient bonne vie et longue. 13 September, 1431."

[*endorsed*] "R. H. We have granted this bill."

The French of the above, being antiquated, may need a translation.

"To our sovereign lord the King:—Your humble liege servant Thomas Hill, valet of the cellar to our sovereign lady the Queen, humbly prays you, of your benign grace, to give and grant to him a corrody in the Abbey of Malmesbury, now vacant, in your hands, by the death of a person named Robert Lake, to hold the same unto your said suppliant, with all rights, profits, and emoluments whatsoever thereunto appertaining, during the term of his life. And he will pray that, by the Heavenly grace, you may be endowed with a long and prosperous life."

The Corrody or alimony above alluded to, "within the Monastery of Malmesbury," was granted by K. Richard III. to John Morice otherwise Turke [*Harl. MS.* 433]. It is, no doubt, the same which, amongst the liabilities recited in the valuation of this Abbey, made in the time of Henry VIII., reappears as a perquisite claimed by the Longs of Draycote under the following form: "To Sir Henry Long, Knight, and his heirs for ever, a corrody of seven white loaves and seven conventual flagons of beer, to be allowed out of the Abbey of Malmesbury every week; estimated at the annual value of 60 shillings." [*Val. Eccl. Wilt.* p. 122].

There were other "Sustentations" of similar kind, in the gift of the Crown, at Glastonbury, Eynsham, Spalding, &c.

J. WAYLEN.

Wilts Notes and Queries.

WILTS. MAG. NO. 1. PAGE 89. DOG WHIPPERS.—In illustration of Mr. Carrington's remarks on this ancient office, the following occurs in an old play, "*The return from Parnassus*," acted by the students of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1606. Sir Raderick in the character of patron, examining the qualifications of Signior Immerito, says,

"These shall suffice for the parts of his learning:—now it remains to try whether you be a man of good utterance, that is, whether you can ask for the strayed heifer with the white face, as also chide the boys in the belfry, and *bid the sexton whip out the dogs*. Let me hear your voice."

STONEHENGE, A PASTORAL.—John Speed the historian, constructed a pastoral entitled Stonehenge, which, according to Anthony à Wood, was performed before the president and fellows of St John's College, Oxford, 1635. Was it ever printed? or, in what collection is it preserved?

THE REV. WALTER HARTE.—This nonjuring divine, who relinquished the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen at Taunton, rather than take the oaths to William III. is stated to have retired to Kintbury in Berkshire: but does not the fact that his son, of the same name (the historian of Gustavus Adolphus), was born and educated at Marlborough, afford presumptive evidence that it was at this latter place that he spent the evening of his very protracted days? He died at the age of 95.

QUEEN ANNE AT WHETHAM.—In the autumn of 1703, Queen Anne visited the family residence of John Kyrle Ernle, at Whetham, and remained there one or more nights. Was it accident brought the Queen to Whetham on this occasion? And if not, then what was the inducement thus to signalize the family of Ernle?

THE PRINCESS WILBRAHAMA.—In 1767 was published a work bearing the following title, “A Plain Narrative of Facts, relating to the Person who lately passed under the assumed name of the Princess Wilbrahama, lately detected at The Devizes; containing her whole history, from her first elopement from the Hon. Mrs. Sc——t’s till her discovery and commitment to Devizes Bridewell: together with the extraordinary circumstances attending that discovery, and the Report of a Jury of Matrons summoned on that occasion.” In a subsequent notice “Wilbrahama” is spelt “Wilhelmina”; whether by mistake or as a correction, is uncertain. *Salis. and Winch. Journal.* Can any of the readers of this Magazine throw any light on this affair? The work has long been unsuccessfully sought. J. W.

[She was a clever swindler who, between 1765 and 1768, travelled through all parts of the kingdom, styling herself Princess of Mecklenburgh, Countess of Normandy, Lady Viscountess Wilbrahamon, &c. and under one or other of such names, by promising to use her influence in providing for people, persuaded them to trust their money with her, giving notes in return. Sometimes she imposed even upon persons of distinction, passing herself off as of high foreign connexion, but in misfortune: and varying her story to suit circumstances. At Hadleigh in Hampshire, by her genteel manners and insinuating address, she induced a wealthy farmer named Boxall, to marry his son to her, and to advance a large sum of money upon the occasion. She then took up her residence in London, living in great style till it was all gone, when she left the disconsolate husband in the lurch. She was committed under the Vagrant Act at Devizes, as Sarah Boxall, in October 1767; when she confessed that her maiden name was Sarah Wilson. In January 1768, she was convicted at Westminster of the following fraud. Two years before she had gone into a shop kept by a Mrs. Davenport in the Haymarket, and told a piteous tale of having been bred a gentlewoman, forced by her relatives to marry a foreign Count against her consent, and of her being abandoned by him, with a single hundred pounds, for which she shewed a check upon Child’s bank. She wished to present it at the bank, but her present appearance was so much beneath her birth and dignity, that she was ashamed to appear before Mr. Child. Mrs. Davenport’s niece compassionately took her into the house, equipped her decently, and went with her in a coach to the bank. Being told that Mr. Child was at his house in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, they proceeded thither. She then made some excuse for asking to see one of the servants, and pretending that she wanted to call in Clare Market, slipped out at a back entrance, and escaped. The young person in the coach, after waiting nearly an hour, ventured at last to enquire after “the Countess”; and so the trick was discovered. Being a notorious impostor she was sentenced to be transported. Alderman Hewitt, of Coventry, in 1778 published “Memoirs” of her Ladyship: but does not notice the pamphlet enquired for above; so that it is doubtful if it was ever issued.] (See *Notes and Queries*, vol. iv. p. 8.)

THE PENATES FOUND AT DEVIZES, IN 1714.—A gardener by the name of Cadby discovered in a field near Devizes (supposed to be at Southbroom) a Roman urn, containing some coins, and nineteen bronze images or Penates, varying in height from two to six and a half inches, some of them of very good design. As Roman antiquities were not so well known in this country at that time as they have been since, they were esteemed great curiosities and as such they were exhibited in various parts of the county. Eight only of them can now be found, and these are in the British Museum. Can any readers of the *Wilts Magazine* inform the society where the remainder of them now are? Those in the British Museum are Jupiter, Pallas, two of Bacchus, two of Mercury, Hercules and Neptune.

W. C.

FOSSIL JAW OF ICTHYOSAURUS CAMPYLODON.

A fine specimen of the right ramus of the lower jaw of this animal has just been discovered in the Upper Green Sand of the neighbourhood of Warminster, and is now in the collection of Mr. Cunnington, of Devizes. It is three feet in length, and probably belonged to an individual some 25 feet long.

The only remains of this animal hitherto found in the Upper Green Sand are detached teeth; but a few bones have occurred in the *Chalk* of Kent and Cambridgeshire.

The species *Campylodon* is the last survivor of the genus *Icthyosaurus*. The occurrence of this specimen is interesting, as exhibiting a good example of the extraordinary pre-Adamite inhabitants of Wiltshire.

For a full description of this reptile see Professor Owen's Monograph of the reptiles of the Chalk, in the volume of the Palæontographical Society for 1851.

THE OCCURRENCE OF TESTACELLUS MAUGEI
IN WILTSHIRE.

This animal, which is a native of Teneriffe, and has not hitherto been found naturalized in this country, occurs in considerable numbers in a market garden near Devizes, where it is frequently dug up among the potatoes and carrots. The Testacellus is a species of slug about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, but differing from the common slugs of our fields and gardens in being carnivorous. Its colour is grey, marbled with darker veins, and the under side is of a bright orange hue. It may easily be distinguished by *having on its tail a small ear-shaped shell* about half an inch long.

This shell is doubtless an excellent protection to the creature when engaged in its predatory excursions among the earthworms, which constitute its principal food.

RARE INSECTS.

Among the donations to the Society, are two very rare insects, which have lately been found in the county. One is the Raphidia ophiopsis, or Snake Fly. A small but very remarkable looking insect, with a long neck and viper like head. It might be popularly described as a compound of snake and fly. It was found at Great Bedwyn by Miss Sheppard, and by her presented to the Society.

The other is the Chalcis aptera, an insect which forms underground galls on the roots of the oak; being one of the multitude of insects with which the oak above every other tree of the forest or garden is infested. It is an example of the Apturous Hymenoptera, closely resembling the Ant, but having a much larger and almost globular abdomen. Specimens have been presented to the Society, and to the British Museum, where it has not hitherto been known.

W. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The committee feel great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following articles which have lately been presented to the Society :—

By REV. W. C. LUKIS, *Great Bedwyn*.—Relics found in a Roman villa, at Great Bedwyn. Fine stuffed specimen of *Mergus Serrator* (bay breasted Merganser), shot at Great Bedwyn.

By F. A. S. LOCKE, Esq., *Rowde Ford*.—A large number of Roman and other Coins.

By MRS. SHEPPARD, *Great Bedwyn*.—Ancient Brass Seal, found in a garden at Alton Barnes.

By MISS J. SHEPPARD, *Great Bedwyn*.—Specimen of *Raphidia ophiopsis* (Snake fly), caught at Great Bedwyn.

By JOHN BRITTON, Esq., *Burton Street, London*.—Five Bronze Celts from Ireland.

By DR. THURNAM, *Wilts County Asylum*.—Copy of a paper on "Sepulchral Remains at Fairford," by Mr. C. Roach Smith.

By REV. A. FANE, *Warminster*.—Two specimens of Iron Pyrites, found at Boyton. Bronze Fibula, found in a pond at Boyton. Several fragments of Flowered Quarries, from the east window of Boyton Church.

By MR. W. P. HAYWARD, *Wilsford*.—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity," 9 vols.

By REV. E. B. WARREN, *Marlborough*.—Roman and other Coins, found in the neighbourhood of Marlborough.

By REV. E. MEYRICK.—Basket-hilted Rapier.

By F. C. LUKIS, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.—"Remarks on the Celtic Monuments of the Channel Islands.

By MR. JOHN GODWIN, *Oxford*.—A Grant of land to the Abbess and Convent of Lacock, dated 12. R. 1.

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Archæological and Natural History
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Vol. I.

Contents.

	PAGE
THE EARL OF HERTFORD'S CORRESPONDENCE, relating to Co. Wilts: Temp. Jas. I.: By J. WAYLEN, Esq. (<i>To be continued.</i>)	217-232
BOYTON CHURCH. No. 1: By the Rev. A. FANE.	233-238
ON ORNITHOLOGY. No. 3. The Structure and Faculties of Birds: By the Rev. A. C. SMITH	239-249
MALMESBURY ABBEY. License for its conversion into a Parish Church: By the Rev. EDW. WILTON	249
MAUD HEATH'S CAUSEY: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	251-264
KINGSTON HOUSE, BRADFORD: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	265-302
[The House, 265-270. Family of Hall of Bradford, 270. Of Baynton, 273. Of the Dukes of Kingston, 274. Pedigree showing the Descent to Lord Manvers, 275. Miss Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston, 274-8. House restored by Mr. Moulton, 278].	
SCHEDULE No. 1.—Ancient Deeds discovered at Kingston House..	279-295
SCHEDULE No. 2.—Extracts from other Papers found there	296
Ditto relating to the Manvers estate at Bath ..	299
SILBURY HILL. Lines on the Excavation: By MISS E. FISHER.	302
WINTERBOURNE MONKTON. Tumulus found at: By MR. W. HILLIER	303-304
MURDER OF HENRY LONG, Esq., A.D. 1594: By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON	305-321
THE ANCIENT STYLES AND DESIGNATIONS OF PERSONS: By F. A. CAR- RINGTON, Esq.	322-349
WILTS NOTES AND QUERIES—Salmon Fishing in Wilts, 350. Rebecca Riots, 350. Steeple-Flying, 351. A Peep at the Wiltshire As- sises, 352.	
DONATIONS to the Museum and Library	352

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Boyton Church: Windows in Lambert Chapel	236
Ditto Sir Alex. Giffard's Effigy	237
Kingston House, Bradford	265
Ditto Wood carving of Arms	268

DEVIZES:

HENRY BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

LONDON:

G. BELL, 186, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

DEVIZES :
PRINTED BY HENRY BULL,
SAINT JOHN STREET.

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—OVID.

The Hertford Correspondence,

CONSISTING OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS PASSING BETWEEN THE EARL OF HERTFORD, HIS DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, ON VARIOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY OF WILTS; TEMP. JAMES I., WITH PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Few persons are aware how completely the centralising power of Government in London has, in modern days, absorbed the cabalistic exclusiveness, or, to use a milder term, the individuality of interest, which characterised the various provinces of England during the middle ages : a process unavoidable no doubt, and symptomatic of the present times, which, while it has in great part vitiated the integrity of that *imperium in imperio* which each county presented before “the age of great cities” began, has led the gentry by slow degrees to look upon the public service of the State as offering a fairer and wider field for renown than could possibly be realised by the defences of their paternal acres, at the head of a stationary force of Militia.

This change was not completely brought about till during the late long war ; the jealousy felt by the local gentry, whenever the Government seemed disposed to encroach on their old Militia landmarks, being apparent down to a comparatively recent period. Recruiting parties from regiments of the line were long looked upon in much the same light as press-gangs ; while the annoyance they not unfrequently gave to the rural Magistracy was sympathised in by the municipal functionaries of the boroughs, who affected to

resent as an affront the presence of men not amenable to their territorial sway. It is no illiberality to conjecture that the spirited opposition to the establishment of James II's standing army which attached so much parliamentary celebrity to the name of John Wyndham the member for Salisbury (himself a Militia Colonel) was mainly prompted by the same sentiment; and a further illustration of the absence of a good understanding between the two services is to be found in the unfortunate duel which only a few weeks previously had occurred between Sherrington Talbot and an artillery officer, arising out of a dispute as to the respective merits of their men during the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and which proved fatal to the heir of Lacock. But as the object of the above remarks has been rather to exhibit the more recent manifestation of this feeling, let us refer to a few memoranda belonging to the middle and close of the last century. And first, as to the system of inducing men to quit the Militia for the regular army. This practice, when clandestinely carried on, has of course lost none of its illegality, yet it is now one of constant occurrence; the recently issued Government circulars to the Militia Captains to facilitate such transfers being only an expression of the altered views of society on the subject. Seventy years ago it was looked at in a very different light. The following advertisement betrays an animus of which the like expression would, at the present day be regarded, to say the least, as ungraceful.

“DEVIZES, 21 Sept., 1787.

“Whereas a Sergeant on the recruiting service has this day been convicted before two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Wilts in the penalty of £20 for having enlisted a man enrolled to serve in the Militia of the said County: the Colonel and Officers of the said regiment of Militia, in consideration of the said Sergeant's submission, and assurance that he had been led into the said offence by an opinion that men enrolled for three years only might be enlisted, have remitted the said penalty; but they hereby caution all recruiting Sergeants and others against taking any man enrolled to serve in the Militia before his full time of service shall be expired; as they are determined to prosecute all persons offending with the utmost rigour of the law.”

N. HONE,

Adjutant, Wilts Militia.”

At a somewhat earlier date, viz. in 1770, great displeasure was expressed on one occasion by certain parties in Devizes at the offen-

sive manner in which it was supposed some of the regulars stationed in the town sought to signify their contempt of the County Justices. The affair was reported as follows:—Sir Edward Baynton while, in company with his brother Magistrates, conducting the business of the Quarter Sessions in the Town Hall, was greatly disturbed by parties of the 5th, 38th, 50th, and 56th foot, who persisted in patrolling the streets with drums and fifes, and in defiance of a custom which had hitherto exempted the period of the Sessions from this sort of exhibition, continued their exercise immediately in front of the Court. Sir Edward Baynton having submitted to the nuisance for a considerable time, sent out his Constables to request their withdrawal. This appeal was unheeded, and the writer of the account closes with the remark that “in his humble opinion, if the Court had offered to punish them for disobeying the order of all the Magistrates, we might have had another Boston affair in the Town of the Devizes.” It is true that this charge of insubordination was indignantly repelled by subsequent writers in the public Journals both of Salisbury and London, but the whole tenour of the correspondence, even if it mitigate in some measure the impression that an affront was designed, by no means disturbs the fact, that annoyance was felt.

On the other hand, the local Militia did not always set an example of decorous citizenship. A signal instance of the defiant front which they would occasionally venture to assume, in order to show their independence of the Government, is the fact that in 1771 nearly all the officers of the Wilts regiment resigned their commissions, for no other purpose than to express their “disgust at a late promotion.” What the promotion was, is not stated. It may possibly have been that of the Earl of Suffolk, of Charlton, who during that year, succeeded Lord Halifax as keeper of the privy seal.

It is worth mentioning in this place, that even Wolfe the conqueror of Quebec, when recruiting his regiment in Devizes, during his early career, is traditionally reported to have found no better quarters than could be furnished by an obscure Inn at the back of the Town Hall, known by the sign of the “*The Scribbling*

Horse." (an engine used in the manufacture of cloth). Meanwhile, the fashionable posting house of *The Black Bear*, where the Wiltshire Militia Captains were feasting, would have scorned to harbour the representative of the royal forces, while engaged, as in truth he was, in fishing for the dregs of society. The reason of all this is plain enough. Local troops had existed long before a standing army rose into ascendancy; and as these mediæval levies were always equipped and supported by the district which produced them, it took a long time to dispossess the minds of the leaders, whether in Towns or Counties, of the idea of a proprietary right which it was supposed they could claim in the services of their pet battalions: hence their preference. This feeling has now gone by. While the County forces have lost none of their importance, the army has risen in respectability. The modern Militia, in place of being its rival, has come to be its feeder. During the late war with France the Wilts regiment alone recruited the line with more than 2,000 men, and many who fought with credit at Waterloo had received no other training.

One of the greatest blows levelled by the Government against the institution of the Militia (viewed as a weapon in the hands of a subject) was the expulsion in 1780 of the Earl of Pembroke from the Lord-Lieutenancy of this County, a post which his family had held for nearly 200 years: simultaneously with which, the Marquis of Carmarthen was discharged from the like office in the East Riding of Yorkshire. This mode of procedure led, as is well known, to the resolute gathering at Devizes on the 28th of March, of the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of Wilts, when the Hon. Charles James Fox recommended the adoption of those "corresponding associations" throughout the realm, which afterwards proved so troublesome to the ruling powers. The meeting was in fact one of those declarations which at the period in question were common in all the principal Counties, avowedly directed against the Crown, whose encroachments, real or supposed, were becoming an object of daily increasing alarm to the landed aristocracy. But the circumstance which principally gave eclat to the proceedings was the Earl of Shelburne's recent quarrel with Mr. Fullarton, arising

out of the very question we are discussing, his Lordship having applied to that gentleman the appellation of "clerk," though recently elevated by the Government to the Colonelship of a regiment of the line, a position for which Mr. Fullarton's previous habits by no means qualified him, and which was designed (or supposed at least) to place him in invidious rivalry with certain gentlemen of fortune in the country. Lord Shelburne, though unable to attend the aforesaid meeting at Devizes, owing to a wound received in the duel, addressed a long letter to the chairman, in which the following reference to the Militia occurs:—

"Though no one," observes his Lordship, "feels with more concern the abuses which have taken place in the Militia, and particularly the departure from the ancient, true, fundamental, and till of late years, invariable, Militia-principles of keeping them within their Counties, except in case of actual invasion, (their present distant and unnecessary removals serving only to assimilate them to the standing army, in principle and in habit, not in discipline,) I still have that confidence in our army as well as Militia, as at present constituted, that I hope neither are yet so estranged from a love of the constitution as to give any just apprehension of danger."

An expression occurring in one of the following letters may seem at first sight to impute a *national* character to the service of which it treats. Mr. Duckett in Letter IX is urged by Lord Hertford to the prompt acceptance of his office on the ground of obedience to the King and the public good of his *country*: but it is well known by those conversant with the phraseology of the 17th century, that the term *country* when thus employed had reference simply to a man's particular district or province. A member of Parliament, for instance, is frequently spoken of as "repairing to his country," that is, to his country-seat or constituency. Lord Hertford's expostulation with Mr. Duckett, therefore, in behalf of his country, is just nothing more than an appeal to his local prejudices. Of course it would be absurd to represent that any thing like a rivalry existed, at the time Hertford wrote, between the County forces and those of the State, for before the period of the Civil wars of Charles I. there was no such thing as a standing army in England. All that is designed to shew is that the safety of the realm was formerly based on the practice of the self-government of boroughs and provinces, in contradistinction to the modern

principle of confiding it to one vast homogeneous engine wielded by the central authority.

It now remains to take a brief notice of the distinguished personage whose name appears at the head of this article. (The subordinate characters will be noticed in the sequel).

Sir Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant of Wilts and Somerset during the reign of James I, was the eldest son of the Protector Somerset, by the second wife Anne Stanhope, and the grandfather of the loyal Marquis of Hertford, who won the battle of Roundway. In early life he had got into trouble with Queen Elizabeth, by presuming to marry without royal licence the sister of Lady Jane Grey. For this he languished in the Tower for eight or nine years, and paid a fine of £15,000, still further atoning for the rash act of his youth by a long life of devoted allegiance practised at a distance from the Court. At the date of the following letters he was in his 70th year, living at Amesbury, and occasionally at Netley, having married his third wife, the widow of a London vintner, though herself of gentle blood, (a Howard) and the heiress of an immense estate. This was the lady for whose sake Sir George Rodney, having sighed in vain, repaired to Amesbury after her marriage with the Earl, and writing his last message to her in his own blood, destroyed himself at the public Inn. The Earl died 1621, and was buried under a gorgeous monument in Salisbury Cathedral, at the east end of the south aisle.

Among the facts illustrated by the ensuing correspondence may be mentioned, the distinctiveness of the muster in large towns from that in the counties, the liabilities of the clergy to be separately assessed for the support of arms, the royal system of tax gathering under the name of loans, and an approximation to the value of the freeholders' estates as proved by their respective contributions. The documents, it should be added, are only a selection from the original packet in the British Museum Library, with one or two others added from a different source.

J. WAYLEN.

LETTER I.

Sir Thomas Thynne of Longleat to the Earl of Hertford, declining the Colonelship on the ground of his appointment to the Shrievalty.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Understanding that there is a muster appointed shortly by your lordship, whereat the charge of Colonelship given me by your honour requires my personal attendance, which by reason of my now office of Sherifffwick, and some other important occasions, I cannot so conveniently perform as is fitting, or as willingly I desire, had not this office happened unto me ;—and therefore I humbly beseech your lordship, as it pleased you out of your love and favour to bestow the place on me, so now in respect of my other office, the service whereof I must of necessity attend, that you will be likewise pleased to give the same charge unto some other. For which, as for other former favours, I shall rest in all dutiful office at your lordships service.

THOMAS THYNNE.

Brought to Amesbury by a man of
Sir James Mervin's, 1st Aug., 1608.

LETTER II.

Lord Hertford to the Bishop of Sarum¹ concerning the Clergy's finding of arms.

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

Whereas I have received letters from my lords of his Majesty's Privy Council concerning a special view to be taken, as may appear to your lordship by the copy herewith sent, wherein, amongst other things, their lordships have given directions for taking in such of the clergy as are fit to be charged with either horse or foot, to appear at the musters, and to be trained with the trained-bands of the country ;—I do suppose that the sufficiency [peculiar ability] of such clergymen are best known unto your lordship : I do therefore entreat your lordship that, as conveniently as you may, you acquaint me with all such persons as have heretofore served in the like service, and what persons are now of ability to serve more than heretofore have served, for the better executing of His Majesty's service, which is very shortly to be observed. I thank your lordship very heartily for your good pains here at Amesbury, and the good sermon you preached at the church. So not doubting your lordship's assistance in the premises, with my loving commendations, I commit you to the heavenly protection. From my house at Amesbury the 6th of August, 1608. Your lordship's loving friend.

HERTFORD.

Sent by John Barlot,
the 12th of August.

LETTER III.

*The Bishop of Salisbury in answer to Lord Hertford concerning
the viewing of the Clergy.*

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

With humble thanks for your lordship's honourable and kind entertainment of me at my late being with you, I received your lordship's letters touching the shewing of the clergy armour at the next general muster within Wilts. And lest my answer might be mistaken (which I gave to your lordship's servant) by report, I thought good in writing to deliver the same, that according to your lordship's letters I will send abroad to my clergy to be ready against those days that shall be appointed. And when I have fully settled the manner of their armour, and number, I will send your lordship a certificate of the same—There shall be nothing done to your lordship's mislike, but with readiness and willingness, as appertaineth. And whereas I made mention of my Lord of Canterbury to your said servant, it was in no other respect than this, that my lord that last was, in all musters of the clergy that were in my time in her Majesty's reign, [Elizabeth's] did always concur with his letter monitory to the Bishops of his province, to provide and be ready accordingly, which I thought also his Grace would do the like in short time; which whether he do or no, according to your lordship's directions I will give them admonition to be provided at the days appointed. And even so I do heartily commend your lordship with my special good lady to Almighty God. Sarum, this 11th of August, 1608. Your lordship's assured loving friend to be commanded in the Lord.

HENRY SARUM.

Brought to Amesbury by Mr. Thomas
Sadler, the 12th of the same.

LETTER IV.

*Sir Walter Long to his Lordship, excusing his not meeting the rest
of the Deputy Lieutenants at Amesbury.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

According to your lordship's commandments I did purpose to have attended you at Amesbury, at your lordship's house, on Thursday next, and to that end I went unto Sir William Eyre¹ on Monday last, and being there late in the evening, I received a message from my lord Chamberlain to come unto his lordship's house at Charlton the next day, being almost twenty miles off. The business was to confer with me about some land that his lordship is to purchase

¹ Of Chalfield House, near Bradford.

of me in that place, to the value of about three thousand pounds. And for that my lord is suddenly to depart out of the country, I cannot possibly be with your lordship at the time appointed, but I shall endanger my estate by reason of a purchase which I have lately entered into, and know no means to satisfy it but the sale of this land. My humble suit unto your lordship is that you will not be offended with me at not coming, in regard this business doth so much concern me. Your lordship doth know that I have been ever ready at all commands, when others have been absent, as well for the King's service as your own private business; and when your lordship has determined what shall be done concerning this service, I will not fail to be at the execution of the same. Even so desiring your lordship's pardon herein once more; and rest ever, by your honour to be commanded.

WALTER LONG.

Draycott, this 24th of August, 1608.

Brought to Amesbury by his man George
Bullard, the 25th of the same.

THE AGREEMENT

That was made amongst the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, for the appointing of the Musters.

It is agreed on at the Devizes the Tenth day of August, A.D. 1608, by Sir Thomas Gorges, Sir James Mervin, Sir Walter Long, and Sir William Eyre, Knights, and other Justices of the Peace, whose names are subscribed, upon receipt of letters from the Lord Lieutenant of this County, together with copies of letters written unto his lordship from the lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council as followeth, viz:—

It is first agreed that Sir Thomas Gorges and Sir James Mervin shall take a view at Hindon, the 23rd and 24th of September, of all the trained men with their armour and furniture, within Sir James Mervin's division, except the hundred of Horwelsdown.

Item, The said Sir Thomas Gorges and Sir James Mervin shall take a view at Sarum the 26th and 27th of September, of all the trained men with their armour and furniture, within the Earl of Pembroke's division, except the tything of Bushton and the tything of Westwood, within the hundred of Elstub and Everley.

Item, that the said Sir Thomas Gorges and Sir James Mervin shall take a view at Marlborough the 6th and 7th of October, of all the trained men within the late Lord Chief Justice's division; together with the trained men and furniture in the hundred of Kinwardstone, being part of the Lord-Lieutenant's division.

Item, it is agreed that Sir Walter Long and Sir William Eyre shall take a view at the Devizes the 23rd and 24th of September, of all the trained men with their

armour and furniture, within the Lord Lieutenant's division, except the hundred of Kinwardstone.

Item, that Sir Walter Long and Sir William Eyre shall take a view at Chippenham the 26th and 27th of September, of all the trained men with their armour and furniture within Sir Walter Long's division.

Item, that the said Sir Walter Long and Sir William Eyre shall take a view at Trowbridge the 10th and 11th day of October, of all the trained men with their armour and furniture within Sir William Eyre's division; together with the trained men, armour, and furniture, within the hundred of Horwelsdown, being part of Sir James Mervin's division, and the tything of Westwood within the hundred of Elstub and Everley, part of the Earl of Pembroke's division.

Item, it is further agreed that the Justices of Peace shall be present with their muster books, when the said trained men shall be viewed as aforesaid within their several divisions.

Item, it is agreed that the Colonels and Captains, or one of them at the least, shall be likewise present with their muster rolls, when the trained men under their several charge shall be viewed and mustered as aforesaid.

Item, it is agreed that the Justices of Peace shall consider and examine whether the store of match and powder be kept serviceable and in perfect readiness in every town and place within the several divisions, according to an order set down and agreed on the 13th of February 1601; and to certify the defaults thereof at our next meeting.

Item, it is further agreed that Sir John Ernley, Knight, Captain of 50 light horse, shall call before him at the Devizes the 24th of September, all the light horse, with men, armour, and furniture, under his charge, there to be viewed before the said Captain and Sir Walter Long and Sir William Eyre, Knights, and the rest of the Justices of Peace of that division.

Item, it is agreed that Sir Walter Vaughan, Knight, Captain of 50 light horse, shall call before him at Sarum the 27th of September, all the light horse, with men, armour, and furniture, under his charge, there to be viewed in the presence of the said Captain, Sir Thomas Gorges, and Sir James Mervin, Knights, and the rest of the Justices of Peace of that division.

Item, that Sir Thomas Snell, Knight, Captain of the Lancers, shall call before him at Marlborough, the 7th of October, all the lances, men, armour, and furniture, under his charge, there to be viewed before the said Captain in the presence of Sir Thomas Gorges and Sir James Mervin, Knights, and the Justices of Peace of that division.

Item, it is agreed that presently after the rolls or muster-books sent touching the clergy, that precepts be made for them to be viewed in every division and in the same manner as the other forces are appointed to be viewed.

THOMAS GORGES,
JAMES MERVIN,
WILLIAM EYRE,
HENRY BAYNTON,

EDWARD PENRUDDOCK,
WALTER VAUGHAN,
JOHN ERNLEY,
GEORGE IVIE.

LETTER V.

Sir Thomas Gorges (of Longford Castle) to his lordship beseeching to have the muster books.

MY HONOURABLE GOOD LORD,

The desire that I have to do this service imposed upon me (by and in your lordship's love) with good effect and orderly means, [yet] being altogether heretofore unacquainted with the like, makes me the more inquisitive and bold to attain the courses thereof, which I hope shall be shewn in the perfectness of the business. I humbly desire your lordship, as you at my last being with you seemed willing, to let me have the copy of your lordship's muster books, whereby I may thoroughly instruct myself before the view, and the better satisfy your desire in our certificates unto your lordship. And thus craving pardon for my boldness, ready to do your lordship any service, I humbly take my leave: Your lordship's ever to be commanded.

THOMAS GORGES.

Lanford, this 29th
of August, 1608.

Postscript. My good lord, I understand by some gentlemen of the North parts of Wilts that Sir John Ernley one of the Captains of the light horse is unable to serve in the place, because he is broken, and that he will be a suitor unto your lordship to be released; which, if it happen, (and I have enquired) that no man is thereabouts more fit in my poor opinion than Sir George Ivie; but the choice I will refer unto your lordship.

Received at Amesbury, the 29th of
August, by Roger Thursby.

LETTER VI.

Lord Hertford to his very loving friends the Deputy Lieutenants, prompting their vigilance.

After my hearty commendations; albeit I nothing doubt of your wisdoms, care, and forwardness, for the accomplishment of his Majesty's will and pleasure lately signified unto me by letters from the lords of his Majesty's Highness' Privy Council, whereof I sent you the copy touching a general view and muster to be had and taken of all the trained bands, both horse and foot, within this County of Wilts, and whereof we lately had conference, yet considering with myself the necessity of the service, in regard of the manifold defects that I fear to be both in men and arms; adding also thereto the backwardness to the vulgar, for the most part, in such services as out of their want of judgment they hold chargeable

[oppressive] unto them, I cannot but, in regard of my place and service to his Majesty and my country, again recommend the special care thereof unto your wisdoms and diligence. And therefore pray you, and in his Majesty's name by virtue of his Highness' commission of Lieutenancy for this County, earnestly require and charge you and every of you that with as much convenient speed as you may you give forth directions unto all the Colonels both of horse and foot within this County, Captains and Officers of private companies of horse, as well such as continue their places as those also which are lately nominated and chosen, and all other whose service and attendance may further the business, to be present and ready at the days, times, and places, prefixed and agreed upon for taking the aforesaid musters, with the muster-books, rolls, and all other supplements concerning the same, to do and execute all such offices and services as to their places respectively shall appertain. And that also precepts be made and directed to all Mayors, Constables of hundreds and liberties, and all other Officers and Ministers to whom it shall appertain that they have ready at the days, times, and places, all the trained bands and companies both horse and foot, men and arms, well and sufficiently furnished, completely repaired and supplied in the defects thereof, as they and every of them do tender his Majesty's displeasure, and will answer to the contrary at their peril; remembering withal the supply of powder and match in such sort as in their lordships' letters is touched, that a true relation of all the premises being made unto me by you, I may certify his Majesty thereof, and recommend unto his Highness your care and diligence for the advancement of his Majesty's service and the public safety and tranquillity of your country. And even so resting assured of your care and readiness therein, I bid you right heartily farewell. From my house at Amesbury this last of August, 1608. Your loving friend.

HERTFORD.

Sent by Thomas Harron, his lordship's
gentleman of his horse, to Sir Thomas
Gorges, 2nd of September, 1608.

LETTER VII.

*The Earl of Hertford to the Bishop of Salisbury concerning a
Captain over the Clergy.*

MY GOOD LORD,

Upon my late conference here at Amesbury on Thursday last with the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices concerning the muster of horse and foot within this County, I was pleased in love towards your lordship and your clergy, to

grant that yourself should nominate a Captain and commander of the horse-troop of the clergy of this country, so as he were a man fit for the service ; and the same to be signified by Sir Edward Penruddock. Since which time I have, neither from you nor him, received your lordship's mind therein. And for that the time appointed for the muster draweth on, and that both the Captain and horse, with the arms thereto pertaining, might be answerable to his Majesty's expectation, I desire your lordship's speedy resolution, that, thereupon I may determine accordingly. And even so with my very hearty commendations I commit you to the heavenly protection. From my house at Amesbury, the last of August, 1608. Your Lordship's very loving friend,

HERTFORD.

Sent by Thomas Harron his lordship's
servant, the 2nd of September, 1608.

[By the Bishop's letter next following, dated on the same day as the above, it will be seen that he had not been remiss, having already fulfilled his required task of drawing out a schedule of the names of such of his clergy as he deemed chargeable with military contribution.]

LETTER VIII.

The Bishop to the Earl, concerning such of the Clergy as do find arms.

MY VERY HONOURABLE GOOD LORD,

According to your lordship's desire and my promise I have sent by this bearer, my Register [Registrar ?], a true note and abstract of such of my clergy within this County of Wilts as, either heretofore or now, have been or are thought fit to be charged with any warlike furniture both of horse and foot. Your lordship may find herein some alteration from the former, but the reason thereof is by means of the change of the Ministers themselves by death and otherwise. Howbeit the number both of horse and foot, especially those of the horse, is rather increased than diminished. I have taken some extraordinary pains myself in the due ordering and disposing of this business ; and having had sufficient means to acquaint myself thoroughly with their state and ability within my own diocese, I have upon good consideration and advice, dealt herein without partiality, as becometh me. My request unto your lordship on their behalf at this present is, that they may be with all kindness and favour at their hands to whom the managing of these occurrences under your lordship shall be committed, as well in respect of their function and calling as also in regard of their poor estate and condition. And even so with many thanks for my good entertainment, in all

true affection, I commend your honourable good lordship both now and ever to the heavenly protection. From my palace at Sarum, this 31st of August, 1608. Your lordship's very assured friend at commandment.

HENRY SARUM.

Sent with a note of the clergy's names,
[missing] and brought to his lordship
at Amesbury, by Thomas Sadler.

LETTER IX.

The Earl of Hertford to Mr. John Duckett, shewing the form of his lordship's warrant unto the new chosen Captains.

Having been informed of your quality, fitness, and sufficiency, I let you hereby understand that by virtue of the King's Majesty's commission of Lieutenancy within this County of Wilts to me directed, I have appointed and chosen you to be Captain and commander of the company and arms of one hundred foot, whereof Richard Burnley, gent. deceased, was late Captain and commander, under the regiment of Sir Henry Baynton, Knight, Colonel of 600 foot within the aforesaid County ; giving you warrant and authority by these to command and direct according to your good discretion, both officers, men, and arms, of the same company, in as large and ample a manner as any Captain and commander of the said company have heretofore used to do, and as to the office and place of a Captain and commander of foot appertaineth. And therefore I require you that, all excuses set apart, you be ready in person at the day and place appointed for taking the muster of the said regiment, to receive the muster-roll of your said company, and to undertake the charge thereof, and also to do and execute all other offices and services that to the place of a Captain and commander of foot appertaineth for the honour and service of his Majesty and the public good of your country. Whereof fail you not as you tender his Highness' service, and will answer to the contrary at your peril. And even so not doubting of your readiness and diligence herein, I bid you heartily farewell. From my house at Amesbury, the last of August, 1608. Your loving friend.

HERTFORD.

Memorandum : That this form of his lordship's letters were sent unto such gentlemen as his lordship made Captains, as followeth, viz :—

In Sir Edward Penruddock's regiment.

Giles Mompesson in Sir Thomas Penruddock's place.

Philip Poore in Mr. Stockman's place.

Tobias Horton in Mr. Francis Harding's place.

Alexander Thistlethwayte in Sir Robert Penruddock's place.

Thomas Sadler, over the Clergy.

Sir Henry Baynton's regiment.

John Duckett in Richard Burley's place.

Sir William Button's regiment.

Thomas Hynton in Richard Young's place.

Richard Hunton in [blank]

Sir Thomas Thynne's regiment.

John Price in Mr. Thomas South's place.

John Lamb in Edmund Lambert's place.

LETTER X.

*The Mayor and his brethren of Salisbury to Lord Hertford, claiming
the muster of their own private company of 100 foot.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

We lately received a warrant directed to the Mayor and chief Officers of this City, from Sir Thomas Gorges and Sir James Mervin, Knights, two of your lordship's Deputy Lieutenants of this County of Wilts, for the summoning of all the trained men within this City, to appear before them with their armour and furniture the 26th day of this instant month of September; and that if any of the trained men be dead or removed since the last musters, that then two of the sufficientest men both of person and ability within this City should be warned to appear before them, and that we should present unto them the names of the ablest in the City to supply the armour wanting, and that the Mayor should be present to attend that service: all which they required by virtue of your lordship's letter. Upon receipt thereof, we have as heretofore, we and others in our places, by special letters from your lordship and other your lordship's predecessors in the office of Lieutenancy of this County, entered into consideration of the men and armour that were used at the last muster and to supply the defect, but finding that we have not that authority from your lordship by your special letters as heretofore hath been used, before we further proceed therein, we thought it our duties to inform your lordship hereof, and what hath been used heretofore both by your lordship and your lordship's predecessors, that is, that you have been pleased to employ and commit the trust of this service unto the Mayor and Justices of this City, both for the supply of men and armour, and not to leave it to the direction of any other, otherwise than upon shew thereof either to the Lord-Lieutenant or to any other by his lordship's special appointment; and if any defaults should be found, then the same to be reformed, either upon notice given by them appointed, or by your Lordship-Lieutenant's letter. This having

been our ancient use heretofore, we do hope your lordship will be pleased to continue the same ; whereunto we the rather are induced for that, having experience of your lordship's love towards this City many ways besides, we were heretofore relieved upon our suit to your lordship for continuance of our ancient custom touching the using of the colours of this City and not the Captain's, at mustering ; at which time your lordship was pleased by your lordship's letters, and otherwise, so far to favour this City as that thereby we are assured your lordship will not suffer any breach of our ancient customs or any disgrace to the City to be offered. Hereof we are bold to inform your lordship, humbly leaving the same to your lordship's wisdom and good consideration. And even so with the remembrance of our duties to your lordship in all humbleness take our leaves. Sarum, this 8th of September, 1608. Your Honour's to be commanded.

RICHARD PAINE, MAYOR,

THOMAS HYDE.	RALPH PICKANER,	WILLIAM WILKINSON,
G. TOOKER,	WILLIAM BLACKER,	RICHARD GAUNTLETT,
F. RODES,	RICHARD GODFREY.	

Brought to Easton the 9th of the
same, by James Newman.

[Lord Hertford immediately granted their request, and having written a reply to the Mayor, dispatched the following to Sir Thomas Gorges].

LETTER XI.

GOOD SIR THOMAS GORGES,

I received lately a letter from the Mayor of Salisbury, the copy whereof I have sent you. Their desire is, that according to the old custom, the band of one hundred foot within that City may be mustered apart from the forces of the County, because it hath been their custom, as well in my predecessor's time the Earl of Pembroke, as mine, and always allowed by me, and that the City is a corporation of good regard, they ever carrying themselves respectively [respectfully] in the service of his Majesty and tractably and lovingly to me, I have granted their desire, and have thought good to give you knowledge thereof, that you may be satisfied of the reason wherefore it is altered. Thus with my very loving commendations to yourself and your good lady, I rest your loving friend.

HERTFORD.

Sent from Easton the 13th of the same, with
the Mayor's letter, by Robert Atkins.

(To be concluded in the next.)

Boyton Church, in the Vale of Wylye.

(Six Miles from Warminster, Sixteen from Salisbury).

One primary object of the Wilts Archæological Society was declared at their inaugural meeting, to be, the notice of Parochial Churches, the history or architecture of which, might illustrate either our national or local history, or provide subjects for the researches of the student or amateur of Ecclesiastical Architecture. The Parish Church of Boyton seems to afford considerable data for both these laudable purposes; and the following memoir, partly gleaned from the labours of others, and partly the fruit of personal knowledge and observation, is submitted to the Society, with the hope that it may be followed by papers of deeper research, and more engrossing interest.

In a quiet and retired corner of the Vale of Wylye stands the ancient Church of St. Mary, Boyton.

It shows in the clearest characters the riches and nobility of the former owners of the soil and Patrons of the Church, as well as the miserable neglect and wretched taste of the later days of the English Church.

The dimensions of the Church are as follows:—

Chancel	38 feet 6 inches	by 19 feet.
Nave	49 „ 0	„ 22 „
North Chapel 13	„ 0	„ 18 „
South Chapel 26	„ 0	„ 18 „
Tower	10 „ 6	„ 11 „

The general plan is a Latin Cross, the two side Chapels forming the arms.

The entrance is somewhat singular, being through the Tower which is placed on the North side, with an ancient Vestry forming a lean-to on the West side of the Tower.

The materials of which the Church is generally built, consists of stone and flints in rough courses, and no better testimony can be given to the stability of such construction, than the fact that the

Tower facing due North, and of considerable height, has remained from the reign of Henry III. to the present time as perfect as on the first day of its dedication.

The entrance under the Tower is through a remarkably fine Early English doorway. It has a sharp pointed Segmental Arch, without any drip-stone. The archway itself is composed of three orders.

The first consists of a plain chamfered continuous Impost.

The architrave is of the second order, and has a hollow between two rounds, with dog-tooth moulding in the hollow; the Impost is banded with a plain chamfer below.

The Arch of the third order has the architrave square.

The inner walls of the Tower are of extremely perfect flint masonry, without a symptom of crack or decay, and demonstrate the admirable settings, which to this day retain such small masses as the flints without any crumbings of the wall.

A very ancient ladder of the rudest materials leads to the Belfry, which is situated in the upper part of the Tower, and is of considerably later date than the lower stages of the Tower.

On the right hand an ancient Vestry or Priest's chamber is situated against the West wall, and contains a small aumbrye, probably for relics, and a fire-place of Early English stamp; two small lancet windows seem also to mark this singular chamber as of Early English construction.

Passing into the Nave our attention is arrested by the richness of the work of past generations, and the neglect or want of taste of more recent times.—Thus we observe the massive effigy of a Crusader, and the once richly adorned chantry erected by his descendants, for the benefit of the souls of the departed; whilst the eye is painfully impressed with a flat plaster ceiling, unseemly for a meeting house—much more for the Parish Church of the lordly Giffards: a hideous gallery shuts out the West window, or rather the remains of what once was a handsome perpendicular window, but now gapes without mullion or tracery in naked ugliness. The Nave once was of ample proportion both in height and width. The West end contained (as we have observed) a handsome perpen-

dicular window, under which a square-headed doorway still existing, by its Lioncels, attests the dignity of the Baronial Family to which the Parish and the patronage of the Church belonged. At the West end of the Church the ancient Norman Pilaster Buttresses may be observed, which, doubtless belonged to the original Church which was restored in Early English times.

The roof of the Nave seems to press upon the head of the visitant, and with its broad plain of whitewash, and hideous uniformity to tell of the days which Bishop Butler witnessed when he wrote as follows:—"Unless the good spirit of building, repairing, and adorning Churches prevails a great deal more amongst us, and be more encouraged, an hundred years will bring a huge number of these sacred fabrics to the ground."

The Chancel Arch is cut off by this roof, and the whole proportions of the Nave are utterly disfigured. The Pews of decayed materials—of various heights and shapes, all tell the same tale of bad taste, and penury towards God, which we trust ere long will be remedied, and that under these better days for the Church, this ancient Temple of God will be made somewhat worthy of its holy purpose.

Projecting from the Nave North and South are two Chapels. That to the South is replete with objects of interest to the historian and the architect. Two small Early English Arches open into this Chantry, which from its foundation has belonged to the Lords of the Manor of Boyton.

The Archways consist of two orders of pointed Segmental Arches. The Arch of the first order has on the Chantry side a plain chamfered edge; that of the second order consists of a hollow round and a quarter round, with a square edged soffit. These Arches spring from a simple pier and two responds. The capitals are well shaped and very bold in character, exactly similar to several specimens in Salisbury Cathedral; the responds are finished with two engaged half columns, answering in size and proportion to the clear columns of the Pier; the Bases consist of two rolls, and a roll faced with a fillet on a circular plinth.

In the wall is to be observed the remains of the roodloft staircase and passage—the staples for the hinges yet remaining in the wall.

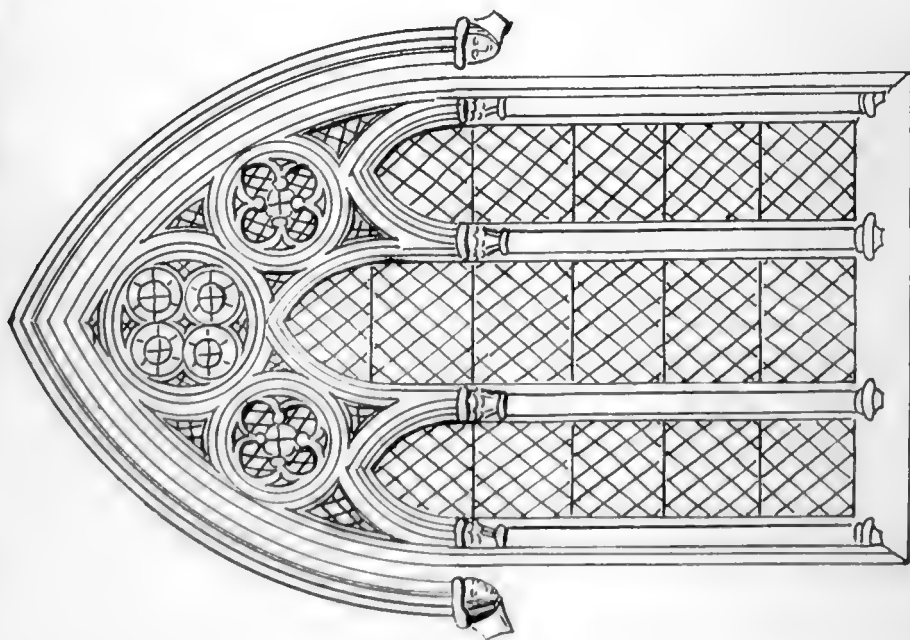
The Chapel into which we have now entered is by far the most interesting part of this ancient Church. The features of the building remarkably illustrate the transition from Early English to Decorated Architecture; and the monumental remains exactly confirm by the probable history of the dead, the dates to which the building is to be attributed. The distinguishing points of the building into which we have now entered may be described as consisting of two windows of very striking and original construction, three sedilia and two tombs, one containing an effigy in very good preservation, the other being a coffin tomb of small size but of great richness.

We will describe first the windows.

That to the East consists of a three-light window, in which we see the marks of Early English Architecture departing, and Decorated entering into the architect's mind; the head of the window is composed of circles in compartments, which partake far more of the Decorated style, whilst the mullions and arches of the windows are of Early English formation. The centre light is higher than the side openings; the width of the centre is 2ft., that of the side light 1ft. 8in. each. The foliage of the capitals is very rich, and is of completely Segmental English character; so is the profile of the Bases which have the vertical hollow distinctive of that style. At the further, or West end of this Chapel the corresponding window is of singular construction, size, and beauty. It is completely round, and the same struggle between the two styles of Early English, and Decorated, is to be observed here.

The window is 12ft. in diameter. The mouldings and mullions make up three Segmental triangles, with three intermediate compartments. Each of these triangles contains a circle, and the foliation of this circle appears to be formed by piercing circles which break into each other. The four circular apertures surround a centre, which cuts into them, all forming a complete quatrefoil. The only two instances recorded of an exactly similar construction are in Lausanne and Modena Cathedrals. The compartments between the triangles also contain circles in threes; a plain outer band containing the three rings as it were within a larger ring. This window

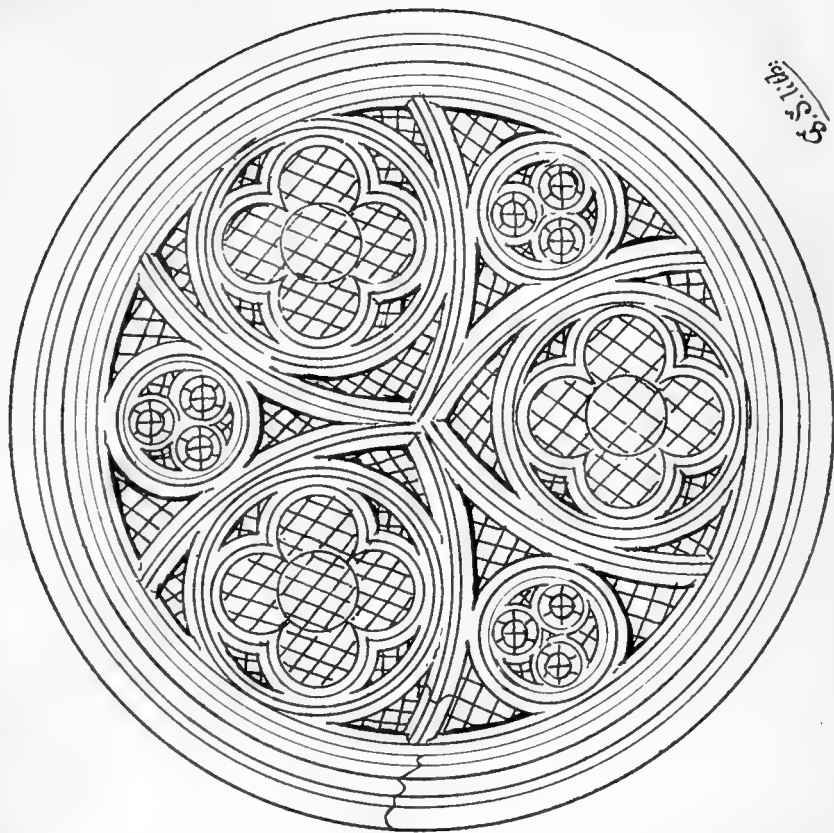
BOYTON CHURCH. WILTS.



East.

Windows in the Lambert Chapel.

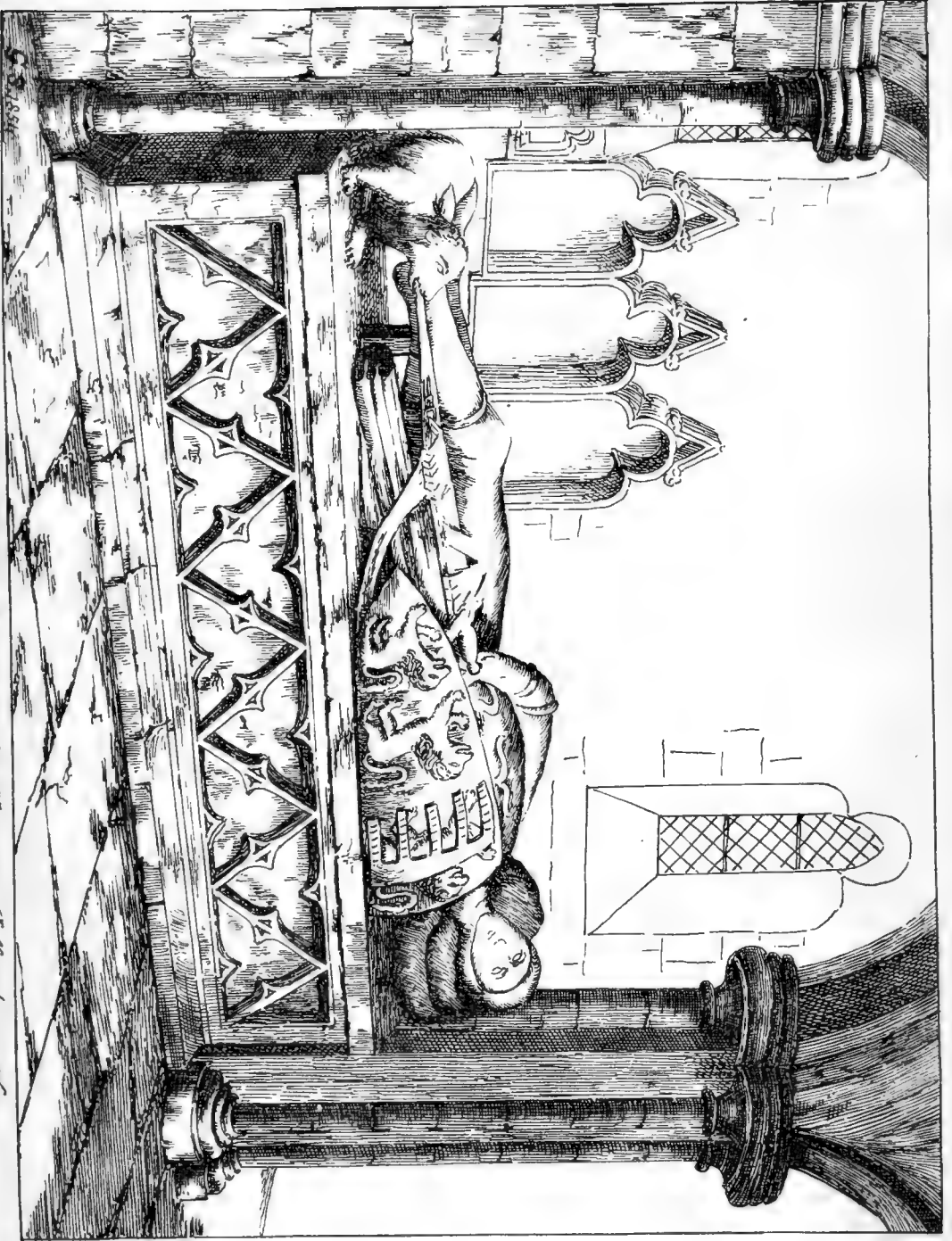
West



S.S. 11th.







BOYTON CHURCH. Effigy of Sir Alexander Giffard c. 1260.

contains a few broken remains of Early English quarried glass, and seems to invite restoration by its noble proportions and massive yet symmetrical arrangement.

Beneath the Easternmost of the Arches dividing the Chapel from the Nave is an altar tomb, the one side being composed of slightly pointed Arches, the other of a series of triangles; upon the tomb reposes the effigy of a Knight clad in chain armour, the legs crossed, and the feet resting upon an animal, which, may be either a wild cat or a lion.—Upon his left arm is the triangular shield of the 13th century; his right arm extending across his breast grasps the long straight sword, which doubtless in its reality had cloven many an infidel's crest. The figure is of a man in full vigour, of ordinary size, and good proportion. His shield carries the arms of Giffard, gules, three-lions passant or; in chief, a label of five points azure; upon each point, two Fleur-de-lis of the second. This beyond all doubt is the effigy of Alexander Giffard, the Crusader mentioned in Matthew Paris, as we shall hereafter show.

In the centre of the Chapel there stands a small altar tomb of later and richer work than any portion of the Chapel.—It appears to have contained the body of a female, or child of high rank—the tomb is hollowed to form a coffin, 4ft. 11in. in length.

The tomb would appear to be of the date of Edward III. and may very probably have contained the body of the last of the lordly Giffards, the Lady Margaret, whose death would coincide with the style of this tomb. The sides of this tomb are adorned with canopied niches, from which the figures, probably of alabaster, have been removed.

In the Chapel remain three sedilia and a piscina, still presenting the same mixture of Early English and Decorated Architecture, which pervades this part of the Church.

Returning into the body of the Church—we have to mention a North Chapel of Decorated structure, the North window is of three lights, with purely Decorated tracery above; there is a small niche in the Eastern side of the Arch which separates the Chapel from the Nave. A very magnificent slab of Purbeck Marble formed part of the floor of this Chapel, and contained the matrix of a very

superb brass, which seems to have been of a warrior, and from the canopy work the probable date would be of the reign of Edward II., or a little later. On removing this stone in the summer of 1853, for some repairs, a stone coffin was found, formed not of single but of several stones, and a skeleton nearly perfect, with the skull placed on one side of the body, as though the body had been decapitated.

It is hardly a rash conjecture that this Chapel was erected for the interment of the last male Giffard, who joining in the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II. was beheaded at Gloucester, and that the decapitated skeleton was that of the unfortunate Baron himself.

We now finish our survey with the Chancel.

This part of the Church partakes of the Early English style in its older portions, and of Perpendicular in the later features.

Three sections of the South side of the Altar are of Early English work, and in good preservation; the side windows are three small and very simple lancet windows on the North, and two on the South side.

In the window nearest the Altar are the arms of Giffard, in very ancient glass, and very perfect.

The East window is of Perpendicular construction, presenting no very remarkable features, but yet of good shape, and with graceful tracery in the upper part.

Two orifices in the Eastern wall were discovered by an ingenious antiquary, to whom the writer is largely indebted for information, the Rev. G. Southwell, Vicar of Yetminster.

The Southern orifice formed an aumbrye, the other probably the Credence Table.

Such is a general outline of a Church once singularly rich and beautiful in its arrangements and general outline; but which from many combined causes has been allowed either to fall into decay, or when repaired, has been handled in a manner that makes the bystanders almost regret the reparation, but which we trust ere long will be restored to its former completeness and beauty.

ARTHUR FANE.

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 3.—ON THE STRUCTURE AND FACULTIES OF BIRDS.

In beginning this paper on the structure of birds, it will be well to premise that I am not going to enter into any learned disquisition on their internal economy; or start any new theory regarding their shape or their functions. I propose merely to give a plain statement of their formation, whereby such persons as are either commencing this delightful study, or are not very proficient in it, may gain some insight into the subject. But before we examine their general structure, let us for one moment consider the position which birds were formed to hold in animated nature, and the element they were fitted to people: then, when we proceed to consider their formation, we shall notice how admirably it is adapted to that end, how exactly suited to that purpose. We are told in the history of their creation, that they were formed out of the water, and that they were made “to fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.”—That then is their own proper sphere, that the domain allotted to them to occupy. It is true that we find some continually remaining in the element from which they first derived their origin, passing almost all their time in the water; others again there are which seldom leave the surface of the earth, and are neither formed for swimming nor for flight; but the great majority of species are essentially denizens of the air; soaring high above our heads, skimming here and there, floating with expanded wings, “cleaving with rapid pinions the vast aerial expanse.” Now it is clear that to enable them to do this, the general formation of their bodies must be extremely different from that of the *Mammalia*, though to a certain extent there are strong resemblances and analogies between them and their respective orders: as there are carnivorous quadrupeds, so there are rapacious birds,

and both are equally fierce, sullen, unsociable and solitary in their habits, possessed of great strength, and often of considerable courage: as there are herbivorous quadrupeds, so there are granivorous birds, and both of these are gentle and gregarious in their habits, a mild and tractable race, and easily domesticated. There are also birds as well as beasts of an amphibious nature, having organs suited to their habits, and these live chiefly in the water, and feed on aquatic productions: and there are many similar resemblances. Like the quadrupeds too, they are warm-blooded and vertebrate; but unlike them, they are oviparous; and instead of fur, are usually clothed almost entirely with feathers; while instead of fore-feet, they are furnished with wings: and we shall presently see that there are many other striking points of difference in structure between them. Unlike the heavy bodies of the Mammalia, which are formed to live on the surface of the earth, the bodies of the birds are light and buoyant. They each possess externally head, neck, body, tail, legs and feet; but instead of the large head, the heavy neck, the deep chest, the wide shoulder, and the sinewy legs of the quadrupeds, the observant Bewick bids us note "the pointed beak, the long and pliant neck, the gently swelling shoulder, the expansive wings, the tapering tail, the light and bony feet of birds:" every one of these seem formed to combine, as far as possible, the least weight with the greatest strength: there is no superfluous bulk in the structure of a bird: compared with its dimensions, and the width of its expanded wings, how trifling and insignificant a proportion does the body seem to occupy: how every part seems to conduce towards lightness and buoyancy. The plumage too with which they are clothed is soft and delicate, and yet so close and thick as to form an admirable protection against the intense cold of the atmosphere through which they wing their way, and to which their swift movements must necessarily expose them: the feathers which compose it are attached to the skin, somewhat after the manner of hair, and are periodically moulted or changed, and nothing can exceed the beauty, and often brilliancy of their colouring, as nothing can be conceived more adapted to combine the two objects of extreme warmth and excessive lightness. With such an airy

framework, and clothed with a plumage in specific gravity but little exceeding the air itself, we are at no loss to understand the ease with which birds mount from the earth and soar among the clouds; but to enable them to pass quickly through the air, to progress rapidly and without fatigue, no instruments could be desired more excellent than the wings with which they are provided; so light and yet so vigorous; furnished with such strong muscles; so spacious when extended in flight, and yet so compact when closed in rest. By the help of these oars or sails they can strike the air so forcibly, and with such a succession of rapid and powerful strokes, as to impel forward their bodies with wonderful velocity: the greater the extent of the wings, in proportion to the size of the bird, the greater is the facility with which it can sustain itself in the air, and the greater the rapidity of its flight: as an example of this, compare the stretch of wing and the proportionate speed of the common swift and the common sparrow. Almost all species can fly with exceeding swiftness, but the progress of some is so very rapid, as rather to rival the velocity of the arrow from the bow, than the movements of any other creature: yet, with such amazing power, what can be lighter than the materials of which the wings are formed? the bones hollow and filled with air, the muscles strong and unincumbered by flesh: the feathers large like sails, and of exceeding buoyancy. Then again in like manner, what can be more perfect than their tails? these too are only composed of feathers, but they serve as rudders, enabling them to steer their course through the air at pleasure with the greatest ease and with the greatest accuracy.

Thus when we look at the *external* formation of a bird, we can but admire its symmetry and elegance, the buoyancy and lightness of its frame, so admirably adapted for flight: but not less perfect nor less calculated to excite our admiration in its *internal* structure. Is a bird furnished with bones and muscles so absolutely necessary to its aerial evolutions? but mark how thin and light are the bones, how delicate the muscles, those only excepted which are adapted for moving the wings. Then again observe the lungs: small indeed they are, but so placed, and the air so introduced into them from the windpipe, that in passing it is conveyed into certain

cells or membranous sacs disposed for this purpose over the body: these sacs are situated in the chest, and among the muscles, and between the muscles and the skin; and in some birds are continued down to the wings, and extend even to the pinions, thigh bones, and other parts of the body: for the same purpose the feathers and especially the wing feathers also contain a large quantity of air. Now all these cavities and others not enumerated, such as the hollows of the bones, can be filled and distended with air at the will of the bird: by this means the strength and bulk of the bird is increased, without adding to its weight: and such a general diffusion of air throughout the body must be of infinite service in enabling it to fly, to poise itself in the air, and to skim far above the surface of the earth. Nor is that the only use of this wonderful provision of nature; I again quote Bewick, who says "it is likewise eminently useful in preventing its respiration from being stopped or interrupted by the rapidity of its motion through a resisting medium: were it possible for man to move with the swiftness of the swallow, the actual resistance of the air, as he is not provided with internal reservoirs similar to those of birds, would soon suffocate him." Another very remarkable peculiarity in the internal economy of birds, is their mode of digestion: the bill, is scarcely if ever, used for mastication, but solely as an instrument of prehension: it is the gizzard whose amazing strength and powers can scarcely be over-rated, that grinds down the grain and other food, and renders it fit for digestion. Experiments have been made, by which it has been incontrovertibly proved, that glass, nails, and the hardest substances have in a few hours been filed down by the action of the gizzard, without any injury accruing to it thereby: as a help to this digestive power small stones are often swallowed by birds, which are eminently useful in assisting this grinding process, thus rendering the food more amenable to the gastric juices.

Now after this rapid glance at the general structure of birds, can we conceive anything more adapted for buoyancy and for rapid motion through the air, than their external and internal formation? We cannot but be struck with their wonderful adaptation to the position which they were created to fill. Let us now push our

enquiries a little farther; and still bearing in mind that they are denizens of the air, and roam at vast distances above our heads, and all around us, examine into the senses and faculties with which they are endowed.

In the first place we shall find them furnished with unusual powers of sight, hearing, and smell, and to this end they are supplied with three double organs of sense, viz: eyes, ears, and nasal cavities.

The *sight* of some, and particularly of the rapacious birds, is so acute and piercing, as to enable them to see their prey from an enormous height in the air, whence they dash down with astonishing swiftness and unerring aim. The vulture sailing in circles at an immense altitude can distinguish his prey on the ground, without the aid of any other faculty than his eyes, as has been clearly proved by experiment: the lordly eagle soaring amid the clouds seems to prefer that elevated station, whence to seek some victim on the earth, and his wonderful power of vision seldom fails to discover the desired object far below: the kestrel hawk, with which all are familiar, balances himself in the air at a considerable height, while his piercing eyes search the ground below for the mice which constitute his food: these are all diurnal birds of prey, and are especially noted for the keenness of their vision: but not less extraordinary is the eye of the owl, which seeks its prey by twilight, and cannot endure the full glare of day: should any accident expose him to the light of the sun, he either closes his eyes entirely, or defends them with a curtain or blind, which is an internal eyelid, and which he can close in an instant. At such times he presents but a grotesque and foolish appearance, but see him as he emerges from his hollow tree, or the ivy clad ruin in the deepening twilight: watch him as he regularly beats the field, and quarters it like a pointer; see him suddenly drop upon the unfortunate mouse that was hurrying through the grass, and judge what acuteness of vision must be there. In the nocturnal species the eyes are usually directed forwards, and are brighter, larger, and clearer than those of the diurnal birds, and thus from their size, position, and construction are admirably calculated for concentrating the dim rays of twilight.

In the other Orders we do not expect to find such wonderful powers of sight, for their habits do not require it; yet here too we shall often find considerable quickness and extent of vision. The fly-catcher will sit perched on a twig, and suddenly dart upon an insect passing often at a considerable distance, which we are wholly unable to perceive. The bold and sagacious raven and the destructive carrion crow have been famed for their far seeing propensities: the rook too has the same property, for which cause we may constantly see the dull-eyed starlings attaching themselves to their society, and relying on these excellent sentinels, feeding in greater security. The swift careering through the air on rapid wing and dashing past like a meteor, not only can see to steer his way clear of all obstacles, but can discern the passing insect, which it catches in its mouth as it rushes by. The pigeons mounting high into the air, can perceive the grain which they are seeking from an almost incredible distance. The redstart will avoid the shot, by rising on seeing the flash from the cap; and many of the ducks and especially the divers, disappear under water the moment the trigger is pulled, seeing the flash and diving almost instantaneously, and so escaping the death intended for them. These are a few instances of the extraordinary powers of vision belonging to the feathered race. An eminent French naturalist has calculated it to be about nine times more extensive than that of man; and anatomists, after dissecting the eye of the golden eagle, or one of that family, whose sight is considered the keenest of all, declare that nothing can be conceived more perfect than the structure. The eye of the falcon which feeds by day, will differ from that of the owl which feeds by night: both will differ from that of the swan, which has to procure its food under water: but all are exactly adapted to their own peculiar spheres of action, all are capable of very astonishing sight.

Again, the *hearing* of some is so subtle that they can detect their prey when hidden from view by this sense alone, and by the same power are ever on the alert for the approach of an enemy. As the eagle is the most renowned for powers of vision, so we may without hesitation pronounce the owls to possess a more acute sense of hearing

than any other family: it seems that this faculty is given them in common with other nocturnal and crepuscular animals; as, for example the bats, to enable them to guide themselves in their flight on the darkest nights, and to direct them to their prey: the organs with which they are furnished to secure this end are of a very remarkable construction, and developed to an extraordinary extent: the auditory opening, or ear-couch, is sometimes extremely large, and is then furnished with an operculum or cover, which they can open and close at will: but in those species where the aperture is smaller, such an addition is not provided. Another peculiarity in the nocturnal birds of prey is that the two ears are not alike: the one being so formed as to hear sounds from below, the other from above: this though an old discovery, is not very generally known; though it is doubtless an admirable help to catch the faintest sound proceeding from every direction; and with such organs the owls are enabled to detect in an instant the slightest rustling of their prey. Next to the owl, perhaps the night-jar (or goat-sucker, as it is commonly though erroneously called) possesses the most acute sense of hearing: this bird is also crepuscular, and seldom hunts for moths till the shades of evening; and, as in the owl, its ears are of very large size. But there are many other birds gifted with remarkably acute powers of hearing: see the song-thrush descend on the lawn on a damp morning; watch how he inclines his ear on one side, then hops forwards, and again listens, till at length he draws forth the worm which his fine ear had told him was there, and which alarmed at his hops and peckings had hurried to the surface, supposing they were occasioned by his dreaded enemy, the mole: or visit some fine old heronry, and try to penetrate near their chosen nursery without your presence being detected: these nocturnal birds are not particularly keen of sight during the day, but long ere you can approach them, however cautiously, their keen sense of hearing has told them you are near. Another bird remarkable for possessing this faculty in an eminent degree, is the curlew: of all the shore birds there is not one so difficult of approach as this: his organs of hearing are so sensitive, that it is almost impossible to come near him: and again, the Swedish ornithologist, Professor Nilsson,

speaks of the black cock as being most acute both in hearing and in sight. Such are some of the instances one might collect of another sense being possessed by the feathered tribes in extraordinary perfection: that some birds hear more quickly than others is an undisputed fact: but we shall always find, if we examine into it, that to those the most subtle sense of hearing is given, whose habits cause them to require it most; while from those which would not be benefited by it, it is in a measure withheld.

I have spoken of the powers of sight and hearing so conspicuous in birds, I come now to the other sense with which they are provided, that of *smell*. This too we shall find to be peculiarly delicate in some families, though perhaps generally it is but little required, and therefore but little developed: and we shall for the most part find that those birds whose nostrils are the most conspicuous and open, will possess this sense in the highest degree, while those whose nostrils are concealed and almost impervious will share in it but little. The bird which is certainly most remarkable for this faculty, though of late years it has been gainsayed by certain American naturalists, is the vulture: blessed as I have already remarked, with a keen sense of sight, the vulture soaring through the air, and above the dark forests, is also directed to his prey by the extraordinary perfection of his organs of smell: his food is always putrid, and the effluvium arising therefrom is necessarily most rank: but yet when we read in the accounts of ornithologists, who have seen them in their own tropical countries, the wonderful manner in which these birds will congregate at a putrid carcase, hidden though it may be in a pit or a thick forest, and how first appearing as a speck in the distant heavens, then gradually increasing in size as they come nearer, they arrive singly from all quarters, whereas till then not a single individual was to be seen, we can form some idea of the great powers of smell which these birds must possess. Mr. Waterton who has seen them in Guiana, Demerara, and other parts of Southern America; and Mr. Gosse, who more recently has seen them in the West Indian islands, have published in their respective most interesting little volumes such strong and conclusive evidence of the amazing extent of this sense

in the vulture, as to silence all dispute on the subject. The family of the crows also claims our attention as possessing very great powers of scent: it is this which so often directs them to their food from great distances in such a mysterious manner, as to cause the wonder and incredulity of man: some observers who have seen troops of ravens hurrying along, to the banquet of some fallen animal, where not a bird till then could be seen, have attributed their discovery of the feast, not to the true cause, their keen sense of seeing and smelling, but to some unknown faculty, thinking it impossible that scent could be carried so far, and having little conception of the superior acuteness of some of the senses of birds: again the rook discovers the grubs hidden in the earth by the same wonderful sense: the carrion crow scents the tempting morsel from a distance: the magpie is not behind hand in the same perception. Some of the water birds too seem to have this faculty very highly developed: the curlew will take wing when you are at a great distance, if you approach them down the wind: the hungry woodcock will discover by the smell, where it will be profitable to probe the mud with his beak: most of the ducks are so sensitive, that the man who works a decoy, knows full well that he has no chance of success, unless he keeps to leeward of the flock; and, as an additional precaution burns a piece of turf and holds it smoking in his hand, to prevent their scenting him. Thus we see the faculty of scent no less conspicuous in birds than in other animals: the well known properties of the pointer and the foxhound will not surpass the exquisite sense of smell of some of the birds, and even the notorious bloodhound will scarcely outdo the vulture in the same faculty.

But besides these three powers of seeing, hearing, and smelling, with which we have seen them to be remarkably endowed, we find the feathered tribe gifted with the power of *feeling* or *handling* (if I may apply such a term to the beak) not usually allotted to the inferior races of the animal kingdom. Their beaks serve them for hands, as well as for lips and teeth, and wonderfully are they adapted to a variety of purposes; but as in addition to their exceeding interest and variety of form and use, the beaks are

principal characteristics whereby to distinguish the position birds are entitled to hold, and their habits, I propose to consider this subject separately, in a future paper, so for the present pass it by.

Again they are furnished with tongues, which are not only organs of taste, but partly also of prehension: these too differ exceedingly in form, according to their requirements, being sometimes short, rounded, and thick; sometimes long, thin, and pointed; and some tribes make considerable use of these members in securing their prey, as we shall hereafter see.

Their organs of voice too are very various; some most melodious, charming man by their continual, and often exquisite song: others harsh and unmusical: notes they have of alarm, whereby they signify to one another that danger is at hand; notes of distress, whereby they proclaim the pain or terror they feel; notes of love, whereby they show their affection; notes of communication, whereby they signify their intentions to each other, and act in concert, and so continue their migrations on the darkest night without danger of parting company. The notes of the different species too are as various as are their forms; some are able to imitate those of others, but seldom do they step beyond their own limits: for each is content to communicate with his congeners in the language peculiar to its own species.

Such then is an outline of the structure of birds, and such are some of their faculties and characteristics. The subject is one which might be pursued to an unlimited extent, until such a knowledge of the anatomy of birds was gained, that like Buffon and Cuvier of late time, and the present Dean of Westminster and Professor Owen of the College of Surgeons of our day, from seeing one single bone we might be able to describe accurately the whole bird to which it belonged, and its habits; though of a species never hitherto seen. To such an intimate acquaintance however with the structure of birds we shall not probably aspire. The present communication possesses only a *general* consideration of their formation and faculties, but we have seen enough to prove to us how admirably birds are formed for the position they hold in the scale of Zoology. Their bodies light and buoyant, furnished with wings

enabling them to pass rapidly through the air; provided with air-cells, as an additional assistance to them: endowed with astonishing powers of sight, hearing, and smell: possessed of organs of voice as varied as they are remarkable; and with many other faculties not inferior to these, the feathered tribes claim a high position in the scale of created beings. We see in their formation the hand of a bountiful Creator; in their endowments the wisdom and goodness of Providence displayed. A knowledge of their structure, and an insight into the wonderful organs with which they are supplied, cannot but raise them in our eyes, as worthy of deeper investigation and closer attention than they usually receive; and raise us, at the same time, as should be the case after all our researches into the page of nature, 'from nature's works up to nature's God.'

"Thus the men
Whom nature's works can charm, with God himself
Hold converse: grow familiar day by day
With His conceptions; act upon His plan,
And form to His the relish of their souls."

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

Yatesbury Rectory, July, 1854.

Malmsbury.

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER'S LICENSE TO CONVERT THE NAVE OF MALMSBURY ABBEY CHURCH INTO A PARISH CHURCH.¹

Thomas, by Divine Mercy Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, being hereunto lawfully authorised by the Parliament of England: To all the parishioners of the parish church of St. Paul of the town of Malmsbury, in the diocese of Sarum, health, grace, and benediction. We willingly regard and assist with opportune marks of our favour, those things which respect the increase of divine worship, and the convenience of the faithful. Whereas you have represented to us that the worthy

¹ Copied from the original document by the late William Hughes, Esq., of Devizes. [A translation, we presume, from the original document which would of course be in Latin].

Master William Stumpe, Esq.,¹ who by gift and grant of the King's Majesty, and of full right possesses all the site, circuit, and precinct, of the late Monastery of the town of Malmsbury aforesaid, and also all the Nave of the Conventual Church, late of the same Monastery, in respect that the aforesaid parish church of St. Paul of Malmsbury is fallen even unto the ground, and is not fit to receive the people for divine service, Hath granted all the said Nave of the late Conventual Church to be perpetually converted to the use of divine services; We favourably granting your petition in this respect, by the authority of the aforesaid Parliament of England, which in this behalf we enjoy, by tenor of these presents indulge you that ye freely and lawfully may hear divine offices, and participate in sacraments, and all and singular sacramental rites, within the aforesaid Nave, so that the consent of those who have interest in the premises be thereunto had, and the right of all others be saved, any ordination to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Dated in our Manor of Lambeth, under our seal for Faculties on the 20th day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1541, and in the 9th year of our consecration.

NICHOLAS WOTTON,
*Commissary.*²

{ JO. HUGHES, *Doctor of Laws.*
STEPHEN VAUGHAN, *Clerk of*
the Faculties of the King's
Majesty.

E. W.

¹ For some account of Master William Stumpe who turned Malmsbury Abbey and its offices into a Cloth Factory, see page 140. He was also the purchaser, from the Crown, of Charlton and other Estates of the Monastery. He died 1563: and his grand-daughter Elizabeth, being an only child and heiress, carried them by marriage into the family of Knyvett.

² Of this Nicholas Wotton, Izaak Walton thus makes honourable mention in his *Life of Sir Henry Wotton*. "He was Doctor of Law, and sometime Dean both of York and Canterbury; a man whom God did not only bless with a long life, but with great abilities of mind, and an inclination to employ them in the service of his country: as is testified by his several employments, having been sent nine times ambassador unto foreign princes, and by his being a Privy Counsellor to King Henry VIII., to Edward VI., to Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He was also by the Will of King Henry VIII. made one of his Executors, and chief Secretary of State to his son Edward VI. Concerning which Nicholas Wotton I shall say but this little more: that he refused (being offered it by Queen Elizabeth) to be Archbishop of Canterbury, and that he died not rich, though he lived in that time of dissolution of Abbeys."

Maud Heath's Causey.

To have a walk that shall be dry and available in all weathers, a *real* walk, not the mere distance for a turn or two on a garden terrace, but a good constitutional stretch, away into the country, nine miles there and back; to have this always firm and free from mud—*non cuivis homini contingit*—does not fall to every man's share. Still more rare is it to find such a privilege free from the cost of maintenance to those who do enjoy it. But these united comforts have fallen to the lot of four contiguous and favoured parishes in North Wilts: Chippenham, Langley Burrell, Tytherton-Kellaways, and Bremhill: for which they may thank the foresight and public spirit of "that *worthy benefactress* MAUD HEATH."

Thomas Fuller the witty does not indeed mention her amongst the "Worthies of Wilts"; but well did she, and well did any one deserve that name, who in days when roads were "founderous," rivers had to be forded, and footpaths were none at all, did so much *pro bono publico* as to make a bridge, a road, or a causey.¹ These are in more senses than one essentially amongst the first steps towards the civilization of a country. Without them, there is no comfortable communication, no encouragement to the interchange of society, of capital, or of traffic.

A curious illustration of the great importance anciently attached to the duty of providing safe and easy public thoroughfares, is supplied to us in the history of names. Amongst other titles borne by the Pope, is that of "Pontifex Maximus" which in its original sense means literally neither more nor less than the Head Bridge-Builder. And the way in which, according to received authorities, this title has descended to the Pope is this. In the earliest days of heathen Rome the duty of controlling the arrangement for public

¹ Thus the word is always spelled in old writers: and perhaps correctly: being nearer than "cause-way" to the French "chaussée," (a pitched road), from which it is derived.

passages, more especially that of constructing bridges, fell upon the priests, being at that time the persons of most varied education, and probably best qualified by engineering talent to undertake it. There was one bridge more particularly, the celebrated wooden one called the "Sublician," connecting, and being then the only one that did connect, the opposite sides of the Tiber. This means of communication, so precious both as a passage and a defence, was placed under the special care of the Priests who took, as it is said, from this charge their name of Pontifices. When Christianity succeeded Heathenism, it was thought politic to retain in many instances existing names: and so it has come to pass that the Chief Bishop of Christian Rome, still continuing after 24 centuries to use the Title of PONTIFF, represents in fact the Trustees of the very bridge of our old school friend Horatius Cocles! The Title survives, but the Trust has expired. For after long assault and frequent reparation, yellow Tiber washed the bridge bodily away a 1000 years ago, and it has never been rebuilt.

How, and under what authority, in our own country, road and bridge making was conducted in early times, would be a curious subject of inquiry. Acts of Parliament, turnpike trusts, highway rates, and the like, are of course, comparatively modern inventions. Royal commissions in times past may have controlled the king's highways: but the original making, even of many of them, certainly of many of the passages and causeys which are found upon them, was no doubt owing in great measure to the efforts of individuals. Now and then a great person would be drowned or nearly so, and then there would be improvement. In 1252, a Queen of England who had suffered a cold bath in crossing the Warwickshire Avon at Stratford, as soon as ever she had escaped from the water, hastened to assign a meadow for the perpetual sustentation of a bridge. This was perhaps the same that was afterwards improved by Hugh Clopton, Mayor of London, "who made (says Leland) a sumptuous bridge and causey there. There had been but a poor one of timber and no causey to come to it; whereby many poor folks and others, refused to come to Stratford when Avon was up, or coming thither stood in jeopardy of life."

The great causey and arched bridges that divide Barnstaple from Plympton, in Devon, owe their origin to a similar accident. "A merchant of London called Stawford chanced to be at Barnstaple to buy cloth, and saw a woman riding to come over by the low salte marsh from Plympton towards Berstaple, and the tide came so sore in, that she could not pass: and crying for help, no man durst come to her; and so she was drown'd. Then Stawford took the prior of Berstaple a certain sum of money to begin this causey, and the bridges, and after paid for the performing it."¹

There is, or used to be, hanging up in the hall of St. Helen's Hospital at Abingdon, a long ditty in praise of the builder of Culham Bridge, near that town: one verse in modern phrase ran thus:—

King Harry the fifth in his fow-erth year
Hath found for his folk a bridge in Berk-shire;
For carriage and cart to come and go clear,
That, winters before, were soused in the mire.
And some from their saddles flopped down to the ground,
Or into the water, wist no man where.

Private convenience again, would set some to work. Across the moors of Glastonbury is a causeway a mile long, called Graylake's Foss, made by the abbots, chiefly for communicating with their own estates. It was no doubt through clerical influence under other circumstances, that amongst deeds of charity to which the dying were often urged, we find bequests of money *by will*, for making or repairing highways or causeys. No bad use to put it to either: when it is remembered how many centuries it takes before any country is really provided with decent roads; and how difficult it is to keep them in tolerable order when they are made. Amongst right thinking persons of this kind, was Joan Lady Bergavenny, who in 1434 devised "to the making and mending of feeble bridges and foul ways, £100."² Still greater was the zeal of Edmund Brudenell Esq., who in 1457 ordered by his will, even his gold cup, silver basins, a great piece of gilt plate with the cover, and three silver candlesticks, to be sent to the Tower of London to be melted down: to mend the highway across the heavy clay between

¹ Leland Itin: II. 105.

² Test. Vetusta. p. 226.

Aylesbury and Wendover. Praiseworthy too was the act of Walter Lord Hungerford who a little earlier, "for the health of the soul of the Lady Katherine his wife," first made a safe footing over Standerwick Marsh between Beckington and Warminster. Nor let Sir Ralph Verney, Knight, be forgotten, who gave £10 by will, to amend "noyous and ruinous ways," in that same rich but dirty vale of Aylesbury aforesaid.

Instances of *perpetual* endowments for the repair of roads or footpaths are by no means common. In Wilts there are only one or two. Cricklade has its "Wayland Estates," given in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the repair of highways about that town, and for no other purpose. These are of considerable value; consisting of about 30 houses, and 50 acres of land, worth together, in 1833, about £95 a year. And at Devizes, so late as A.D. 1641, as appears by a memorandum in a council book, John Pierce, gentleman, a chief burgess, paid £50 into the borough purse, the use thereof to be bestowed yearly at the discretion of the Mayor and Recorder, on the maintenance of the *causeways*.

The benefaction of Maud Heath was earlier than these, and *if* the tradition about her is true, its history is a curious one. She is said by common report to have been a market woman, who having long felt by sad experience the inconvenience of a swampy walk, especially in the conveyance of such perishable ware as butter and eggs, devoted the savings of her life to the laudable purpose of providing a good footing for her successors in all time to come. She made no will: (at least we have not been able to hear of one either in the registers at Salisbury or in London) but during her life time, about the year 1474, in the reign of K. Edw. IV., she gave to certain trustees, some houses and land in and near Chippenham to carry out her intentions, How much, if any, of the causey was finished before her death, or whether it was begun at all, we have no account.

It commences about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chippenham, on the eastern side of the town, at the top of Bremhill Wick Hill. The hill itself is a high and pleasant ridge capped with dry iron sand, but immediately at the foot of it, upon the northern side, lies a low and flat

tract of heavy clay land, made heavier by occasional inundation of the North Wilts Avon which runs through it. There can be no doubt that to ensure safe passage for the old wives and their baskets across this plashy level, was a main point with the considerate Maud Heath. Here no doubt she had often herself had a battle with the mud: had lost many a fine fresh egg, and disappointed many a Chippenham breakfast table, during the wars of the Roses. Over this her battle ground she was resolved to triumph, and she *has* triumphed. The stone-pitched path that has so long borne and will yet probably so much longer bear her name, continues down Wick Hill, (where indeed it does not seem to be much wanted) through the pretty village of Tytherton, (surnamed from a former owner) Kellaways, then across the perilous flats just mentioned, over a canal and then over the Avon by bridges, and so through the parish of Langley Burrell, till it lands the Bremhill adventurer safe at the town of Chippenham. Between Langley Common and Chippenham, on account of insufficient breadth of road, or for some other reason, there was until lately a considerable distance without any causey; but it is now completed the whole way.

Maud Heath being thus represented by so useful and enduring a work, might very well say, as Sir Christopher Wren is made to say within St. Pauls, "If you want to see my *monument*—look around you:" and perhaps from the peculiar circumstances of this case and the tradition belonging to it, it was not very likely that her *name* at all events would be forgotten, however obscure the rest of her history might become. Still, as the public memory is sometimes treacherous even towards those who have deserved more nobly of their country than Maud Heath, it was not an unwise precaution, on the part of those who took it, to set up at intervals by the way-side substantial mementos of the good deed and the worthy doer.

The verses inscribed upon these memorials are not indeed amongst the highest efforts of the muse; but they have the merit of being adapted to the purpose of being easily remembered by the common people.

The path is always described in the old documents relating to it,

as starting from Wick Hill, not from Chippenham. And so in the poetry. On a large stone at the commencement of it, near Bremhill, are these lines.

“From this WICK HILL begins the praise
Of MAUD HEATH's gift to these highways.”

At the other end, next to Chippenham, just at the point of junction of the two turnpike roads from Malmsbury and Draycote, is a second stone with this couplet:—

“Hither extendeth MAUD HEATH's gift;
For where I stand is Chippenham clift.”¹

Midway, at the bridge over the Avon, there is a third commemorative stone: a pillar about 12 feet high, erected by the feoffees in 1698, which enters more into particulars.

“To the Memory of the worthy MAUD HEATH of Langley Burrell, Spinster: who in the year of grace, 1474, for the good of travellers, did in charity bestow in land and houses about eight pounds a year, for ever, to be laid out on the highway and causey, leading from Wick Hill to Chippenham Clift.”

CHIPPENHAM
CLIFT.

Injure me not.

WICK HILL.

On the several faces of the pillar are short Latin sentences, intended to be applicable both to the journey to Chippenham, and to the longer one of human life. To these, however intelligible to the *pontifices* of Langley or Bremhill, and the other learned guardians of this modern “Sublician,” the late vicar of Bremhill, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, obtained leave to attach for the use of less accomplished travellers, an interpretation in the vulgar tongue.

¹ It is to be presumed that this stone, being a public authority, speaks the truth; and therefore when it says “this is Chippenham *Cliff*,” as Chippenham Clift we must regard it. But the word is scarcely applicable to a locality almost flat. There is indeed all the way to the railway arch, a gentle slope down which a cannon ball might, or might not, roll: but there is not upon the spot, anything approaching to the abruptness of a cliff. The stone is just upon the limit of the parish of Langley Burrell, and probably has always been where it is; but had the causey been carried on to the left (still keeping within the same parish), so as to follow the *old* road towards the town, it would presently have arrived at something much more like a cliff—the steep rugged bank which overhangs the river, near the entrance to Mr. Esmeade's grounds at Monkton. And *there* it would have been a more intelligible stone.

There are three Dials. On the side facing MORNING, or the rising sun, "VOLAT TEMPUS," is thus paraphrased:—

"Oh early passenger look up, be wise:
And think how, night and day, time TIME onward FLIES."

On the side opposite to NOON or mid-day sun, is the scriptural advice "Whilst we have time, to do good."

"QVUM TEMPUS HABEMUS, OPEREMUR BONUM."

"Life steals away— this hour, oh man, is lent thee
Patient to work the work of him that sent thee."

The words, on the side towards EVENING, or the setting sun, though appropriate when rightly applied, seem to fit less happily the case of the ordinary passer to and fro.

"REDIBO. TU NUNQUAM."

"Haste traveller! The sun is sinking low,
He shall return again—but NEVER THOU."

With respect to Maud Heath's real station in life, though we have so far let the current story pass, which assigns to her a rank not more exalted than that of a market woman, it is only fair to observe, that we are not aware that there is the slightest evidence or real foundation for it. Mr. Bowles repeats the tale as it was told to him; but neither he nor any one else appears to have made enquiry either for confirmation or disproof of it. Aubrey made a "Mem." to investigate the matter; but he never did so: at least he has not left us any result of his researches. In the inscription on the pillar set up at Kellaway's Bridge in 1698, and in the recital of old deeds relating to the Gift, she is described as "of Langley Burrell:" and there is no reason whatever for doubting that such was the case, so far as to its being her place of residence, probably also that of her death. But there is considerable reason for doubting the traditional story told by the parish clerk of Langley, as to a certain gravestone there, which he shows as the memorial of Maud Heath and her sister.

The alleged memorial is thus described by Aubrey, about A.D. 1670. "In the churchyard on the south side of the church, lye two sisters in a freestone *monument*. There was a canopy over them not long since taken away. These two sisters were benefactors

to the repairing the causeway towards Keilway's Bridge." Such is still the belief. The overlying slab, which is all that is left of the monument, is now reared up against the west wall of the tower close by the entrance at the south porch. It is a massive piece of freestone, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. In the upper part of it are cut two small trefoiled and pointed niches, within each of which is a head, now much defaced by time and weather. On the surface of the slab below each head there have been at one time floriated crosses. Part of one only is now to be seen. There is no trace of inscription.¹

As to its being a monument of Maud, *and her sister*, joint benefactors to the causey, this is quite contrary to all evidence: for none of the deeds or recitals of deeds make the slightest allusion to any sister being partner in the gift, but they invariably speak of Maud, and Maud only. In the next place we are rather inclined to think that the heads are those not of *two females*, but of a *man and his wife*, which, if it is the case, puts an end to all claim of Maud to this memorial; as "the worthy benefactress" was a spinster. The heads, it is true, are much defaced: but a very close inspection will show under the chin of the face on the sinister (*i.e.* the right as you look *at it*), or wife's side, the distinct remnant of female dress, of which there is no trace in the other. Finally, the gravestone is of a style generally considered to be at least 100 years older than the time of Maud Heath. For these three reasons it is doubtful whether it can possibly refer to her. But be that as it may, there is no reason for doubting that she lived and probably died in the parish of Langley Burrell.

Mr. Bowles admits this, but he afterwards says that "her own parish was Bremhill." His authority for this statement he does

¹ Single incised slabs of this kind, having a head introduced over the Cross, may be seen in the Churchyard of Limpley Stoke, between Freshford and Bath. Also at Monkton Farley. These particular examples are drawn in the Rev. E. Cutts's pretty and very cheap book, called "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle Ages." In that Volume, at Plate LXX., there is a tombstone of the double pattern (which is much more rare), very nearly resembling that at Langley Burrell.

not give: which, if he had any, is to be regretted, because it might perhaps have assisted in clearing up the darkness of her history, or might have led to something else that would have done so. But that Bremhill *was* her own proper parish we are certainly inclined to believe, and for these reasons. She must have had some interest in or connexion with that parish, (probably it was at Bremhill Wick), or why be at the pains to begin her causey so far within the bounds of it? In the next place, we have record of the name of Heath at Bremhill a few years after her death. Edward Heath was a Trustee of the causey in 1537;¹ and in the Wilts Musters of 1538, the *second* person in the Bremhill list of "able men" is William Heath. This perhaps does not imply that William was of higher worldly rank than that respectable, yet now not so very common one, of independent yeoman freeholder. Still, supposing Maud to have been related to these persons, this would raise her above the mere market-woman rank of the common belief. But we venture with all modesty to aspire yet a little higher on her behalf; and however loath to disturb a plausible and popular story, presume to take the liberty of expressing a very strong suspicion (for a reason to be given) that perhaps the worthy benefactress belonged after all to the class of gentlefolk. The reason is this.

There is a casual note amongst Aubrey's (sometimes very useful) memoranda, which seems to have escaped observation hitherto. It is in his description of the interior of Bremhill Church as it was to be seen in his own time, 1650-70. Mr. Bowles does not appear to have known of Aubrey's notes. At least he makes no allusion whatever to them. The windows of the aisles, says Aubrey, had once been filled with good old stained glass. Part of this was still remaining. In the north aisle the five works of mercy, as Burial of the Dead, &c., &c.; with coats of arms, amongst which those of a Robertus Russell. In the south aisle, all the windows of which had been very good, there were still left "12 lights, containing the 12 apostles, each with his symbol of the creed, and cognizance: and at the top of the eastern window of

¹ See p. 261. Note.

this aisle, the figure of a man drawn in green, kneeling, like Judge Littleton, and a woman drawn by him; with the words "*Orate pro animâ Johannis HETH.*" A coat of arms was scattered about these windows, "Or, a lion rampant, double tailed, sable": and in the margin of his manuscript Aubrey writes the name *Hethe* as if it referred to this coat; though we have not been able hitherto to identify it as the shield of any family of that name.¹ There can be no doubt that this south aisle had been thus liberally embellished by the Johannes Heath, whose figure, drawn in green, occupied so prominent a place at the eastern end of it. And it is only a fair inference that he must have been a gentleman land-owner of the Parish of Bremhill. Therefore with this fact before us, of a family being settled there of the higher class of life, it is at any rate quite *as likely* that the benefactress to the causey belonged to *that* class, as that she was only in the more humble position, to which, in the absence of any bonâ fide evidence, popular gossip has consigned her.²

But this our suggestion to the contrary notwithstanding, the story of her being an old goody market-woman, or at the highest, a farm-housekeeper, is the favourite one, and is now likely to be perpetuated. For within these few years the tradition has been most substantially personified, in a bodily form and of a material that are likely to endure, as long as the causey itself shall last.

A few minutes after leaving the Chippenham Station in the Train towards London, the passenger may observe on the right hand, upon the top of a high ridge, (above-mentioned as Bremhill Wick Hill), a column standing clear against the horizon. The distance is too great to distinguish a figure at the summit; but a

¹ Aubrey's Collections for N. Wilts. Part 11, p. 4. Sir T. Phillipps' edition.

² If Maud had left a Will, which we fear she did not, it would have perhaps told us more of her history. The name does not occur very often at that period. All that in such a case can be done is to collect and compare such meagre notices as do occur. One thing often leads to the solution of another in a very unexpected way. There was a John Heath, Prebendary of Sarum, who died 1464, and a Richard Heath, Vicar of Chiseldon (about 15 miles from Bremhill) who died in 1474, *the very year of Maud's gift*. But there is at present nothing to identify either of them as relatives of hers.

figure there is of Maud Heath herself in the full egg-and-butter uniform, or what is presumed to be such, of temp. Edw. IV.; upon her head a heavy coiffure, in her hand a staff, and by her side a basket. And there she sits, composedly surveying the well wooded and verdant lowlands before her, from the point where "her praise begins" even to that at which it ends; and a great deal more besides. The column is of freestone, about forty feet high, octangular, upon a square pedestal: and an inscription underneath states that it was erected by Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, and William Lisle Bowles, Vicar of Bremhill, two of the Trustees. Then follow some lines by W. L. B.

"Thou who dost pause on this aerial height,
Where MAUD HEATH'S Pathway winds, in shade or light,
Christian wayfarer in a world of strife,
Be still—and ponder on the path of life."

And here, having conducted the reader along her causey, to the base of Maud Heath's Statua, we leave him, if he is weary of us, to do homage to that worthy benefactress, whilst we add a short notice of

THE BENEFACTION.

Of the original document by which Maud Heath in 1474 gave the estate, since belonging to the Trust, we have not seen any copy. But from recitals in subsequent deeds it appears that she enfeoffed certain parties, who as they became reduced in number, appointed others. Such continues to be the practice. The Trustees have been usually chosen from the gentry and clergy connected with the Four parishes, or their immediate neighbourhood. Of the Trustees first named by herself, three seem to have been surviving in 1537, William Woodland, *Edward Heath*,¹ and Thomas Jefferye.

On 12th May in that year, these three appoint new Trustees: viz., Edmund Stokes (of Tytherton Kellaways), Leonard Woodland,

¹ No doubt a relative of the benefactress. The Woodlands here named were a Chippenham family, who lived in what the Muster Roll of 1538 calls "The Tything of Vogan in Chippenham," by which is most probably meant the part of the town now called "Foghamshire;" Lord Hungerford's Rent Roll mentions Woodland as a Freeholder in "Foggamsheare." Jeffery was a name both at Bremhill and Langley Burrell. (Walter J. was Rector of Langley 1505—1532). Norborne was also in both Parishes.

Edward and John Wastfield, John Bond, Benedict Long (he was younger brother to Sir Robert Long of Draycote and South Wraxhall), John Gale (of Langley Burrell), John Knapp, Richard Wastfield (of Christian Malford), Richard Godwin, Sen., John Harris, William Harris, and Matthew King.

On 24th July, 1573, the seven last mentioned being dead, Edmund Stokes and the rest appoint Walter Long, Esq. (eldest son and heir of Sir Robert, and nephew of Benedict Long), Hugh Barrett, gentleman, (of Tytherton Lucas), William Norborne, Christopher Stokes, John Beryman, Jun., Henry Stafford, John Wastfield (of Langley), Walter Gale, Andrew Norborne, Henry Fernwell, Henry Newman, John Newman, William Watts *alias Heath* (of Bremhill), John Olif, Sen., William Harris, Humphrey Olif, Anthony Wastfield, and John Wastfield, Jun.

In 1611 the number had fallen to eight, among whom were Hugh Barrett, and William Watts *alias Heath*.

In 1711 the Estate had become vested in Sir George Hungerford, of Cadenham, and three others then only survivors. By a deed dated 9th October in that year, Sir James Long, of Draycote, and fifteen others were named.

The property at that time is described as consisting of—

1. A Rent-charge of 14s. for ever, arising out of two closes, called Horsecroft, situate near Wood-lane in the Parish of Chippenham.
2. A yearly Rent-charge of 9s. 4d., issuing out of a close adjoining Rowden Down Lane in the same Parish.
3. A burgage house, tenement, malthouse, garden and orchard, situate in Cook Street in Chippenham, subject to a subsisting lease, dated 1644.
4. A burgage house, tenement, and garden, situate in Cook Street, subject to a lease for 99 years, dated 14th April, 1662.
5. A burgage house, tenement, and garden in Chippenham, near the bridge, subject to a lease dated 1667.
6. A burgage house, tenement, and garden, in Mary's Street, in Chippenham, subject to a lease for 70 years, dated 15th April, 33 Charles II.
7. A burgage house, tenement, and garden, in St. Mary's Street in Chippenham, subject to a lease for 40 years, from 1706.

By the deed of 1711, the Trustees, or the survivors of them, being not less than three, are empowered to convey the premises to new Trustees.

At the time of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry, about 1834, the surviving Trustees (under the latest previous conveyance, dated 5th August 1825) were Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne; Samuel Viveash, of Calne; Dr. Starkie, of Spy Park; The Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Vicar of Bremhill; The Rev. Robert Ashe, of Langley Burrell; Robert Humphries, of Ivy House, Chippenham; John Merewether, of Blackland, near Calne; Oriel Viveash, of Calne; Thomas Clutterbuck, of Hardenhuish; Walter Coleman, of Langley Fitzurse; and John Edward Andrews Starkie, of Spy Park.

The annual value of the real and personal property belonging to the charity was then as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1. Rent-charge on Horse Croft, ¹ now called "The Paddocks," belonging to W. H. Awdry, Esq., of Chippenham	0	14	0
2. Rent-charge on a close in Rowden Down Lane; Representatives of John Singer.....	0	9	4
3. Burgage house, in Embry, ² John Provis; under lease for 21 years, from 6th April, 1832. Dwelling-house, two cottages, carpenter's shop, timber yard, and two messuages	55	0	0
4. Burgage house, in Cook Street	18	0	0
5. Two burgage cottages, in Mary's Street, [Clifford and Cecil, yearly tenants]	15	0	0
6. Burgage houses, near the bridge.....	18	0	0
	<hr/> 107	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 4

¹ This rent-charge on Nos. 1 and 2 dates from 1611. In that year a dispute had arisen between the Feoffees and John Scott. The Feoffees claimed a moiety of each of the three parcels of ground, as having been given by Maud Heath. Scott maintained that they had been part of the inheritance of one Barnes, from whom they had passed to Tyndall, by whom they were sold to John Gale. Forty years before (viz. 1571) Gale died, leaving two daughters who divided his estate. Scott married one of them and had these lands for his share. Further he shewed that the Crown having claimed them as assart lands of Chippenham Forest, he had compounded for them and taken a mesne conveyance from his Majesty. To settle the dispute a commission issued from the Court of Chancery. Sir Henry Baynton, Sir Henry Poole and others met at Malmsbury, and finding that the claim of the Feoffees was doubtful, an order was made that upon a release being given to Scott, he and his heirs, &c., should pay out of the closes in question a rent-charge of 23s. 4d. per annum to the said charitable use for ever.

² A small street in Chippenham. The name is pronounced "Amary," and is no doubt a corruption of *Ave-Mary*: as in London Ave Maria Lane.

The Trustees also had five Exchequer Bills of £100 each, a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £130 3s. 9d., and there were arrears of rent £72 5s. 8d., making a total of £702 9s. 5d.

The property was the same as that described in 1711, except that one of the houses described in 1711 as in Cook Street is in the conveyance of 1825 described as in Embry. Embry (Ave-Mary) closely adjoins Cook Street.

The money in the hands of the Trustees had arisen from savings, the excellent state of the causey requiring little to keep them in repair. About 1811 the Trustees, finding that they had sufficient funds for the purpose, raised a footway, on a chain of about 60 arches over the river Avon and meadows adjoining, to allow persons on foot and horseback to pass during the highest winter or summer floods, conceiving this to be strictly within both the letter and spirit of the charity at the time it was established. An earlier set of Trustees had widened Kellaways Bridge, and lowered and improved the road at Wick Hill. A salary of £5 a year was allowed to a Surveyor for taking care of the causey.

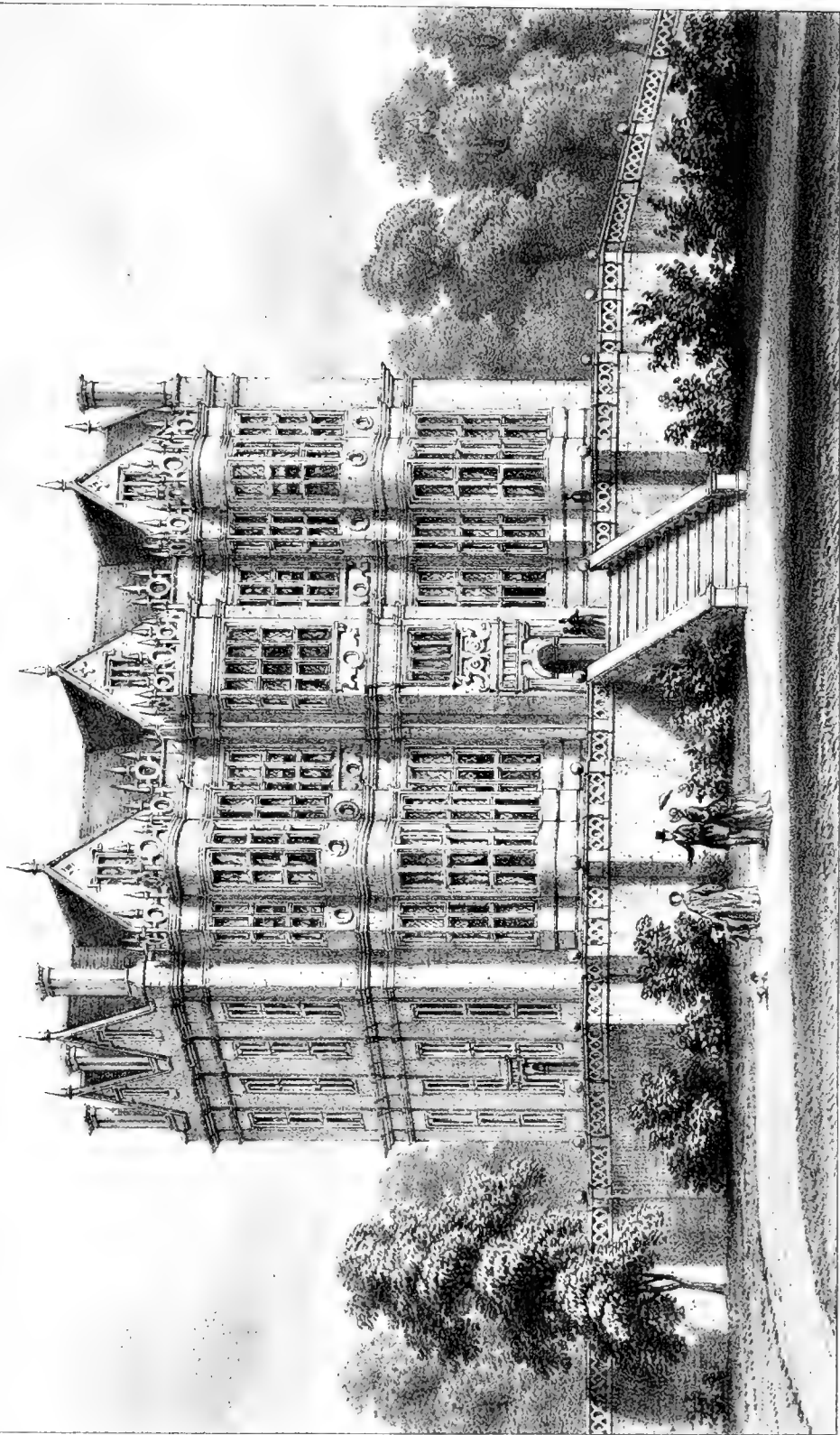
The property of the Trust is likely to increase in value. In the years 1852 and 1853, the Trustees completed that part of the causey which had never been made, at Pew Hill, and also built a new stone bridge with iron balustrades, and a footpath on one side, over the Avon. This bridge was opened December 9th, 1853. Mr. Henry Law, the Civil Engineer; Messrs. Rigby, Contractors.

The present Trustees are The Marquis of Lansdowne; The Earl of Shelburn; Viscount Wellesley; Rev. Robert Ashe, of Langley Burrell; Rev. Robert Martyn Ashe, ditto: Rev. Charles Grey Cotes, Stanton St. Quintin; Rev. Robert Vanbrugh Law, Rector of Christian Malford; Rev. George Thomas Marsh, Vicar of Sutton Benger; Rev. Walter Long, Rector of Tytherton Kellaways; Rev. Henry Drury, Vicar of Bremhill; Rev. Robert Kilvert, Rector of Hardenhuish; Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq., of Hardenhuish; and Walter Coleman, Esq., of Kington Langley.

J E. J.

July, 1854.





Kingston House, Bradford.

Every student of Wiltshire Archæology is supposed to be acquainted with the "Halle of John Halle," on the New Canal in the city of Salisbury. Such is the name which the late Rev. Edward Duke in his book called "*Prolusiones Historiæ*," (published in 1837), has conferred upon a fine old room now restored and used as a china-shop, but formerly the refectory of a wealthy citizen and woolstapler of the reign of Edward IV. It is less generally known that North Wilts is also able to boast of another Hall, we believe we may add of a second John Hall. For if houses (amongst other things) were always called by their right names, this in all probability should be the proper title of the beautiful old mansion at Bradford, of which a view is given in the plate annexed: although for reasons which will appear, it is more commonly known as "The Duke's" or "Kingston House."

Of the time at which it was built, the style of architecture employed scarcely leaves a doubt. It partakes of the character of Longleat; but still more strikingly resembles a portion of Kirby, the seat of Lord Winchilsea, in Northamptonshire. The date of Longleat House is well known. It was built between the years 1567 and 1579, and according to a received tradition, by John of Padua, the "Devizor of public Buildings" patronized by Henry VIII., Edward VI., and the Protector Somerset: an architect, who is supposed by some to have been John Thorpe, an Englishman, under the disguise of an Italian name. Kirby House was built between the years 1572 and 1638. There is therefore little difficulty in assigning Kingston House to the commencement of the 17th century. There was at an earlier period and no doubt upon the same site, a house belonging to the Halls of Bradford, which Leland saw when he travelled that way in 1540. He says¹ "*Halle alias De la Sale*

¹ See above, pages 148 and 192.

dwelleth in a pretty stone house at the east end of the town on the right bank of Avon: a man of £100 lands by the year: an ancient gentleman since the time of Edward I." The peculiar notice of a "pretty stone house" exactly in the same situation, would almost for a moment suggest the question, could the present house by any probability be the one that Leland saw? But this is not at all likely, as 1540 is certainly too early for the style of Kingston House.

If Aubrey is to be trusted (which as he sometimes wrote from memory is not always the case) the house, as it now appears, is only the central portion of the original building. For according to his description of it in 1670 it had, when complete, two wings. In his chapter upon "Echos"¹ he says: "After the Echos I would have the draught of the house of John Hall of Bradford, Esq., which is *the best built house for the quality of a gentleman in Wilts.* It was of the best architecture that was commonly used in King James the First's reigne. It is built all of freestone, full of windowes, *hath two wings*: the top of the house adorned with railes and baristers. There are two if not three elevations or ascents to it: the uppermost is adorned with terrasses, on which are railes and baristers of freestone. It faceth the river Avon, which lies south of it, about two furlongs distant:² on the north side is a high hill. Now, a priori, I doe conclude, that if one were on the south side of the river opposite to this elegant house, there must of necessity be a good echo returned from the house; and probably if one stand east or west from the house at a due distance, the wings will afford a double echo."

Whether wings would have been any improvement to the house is a question of taste: but whether there really ever were any is a matter of considerable doubt. Aubrey's description is evidently from recollection; for if it had been made on the spot he could not have expressed himself, as he does, with uncertainty as to the number of terraces. Neither does the echo experiment appear to

¹ Natural History of Wilts, p. 19.

² The actual distance is about 200 yards.

have been one that he had actually tried, but merely one that *probably* would have produced a particular effect, if tried. A recent examination of the masonry and general structure leads us to the conclusion that Aubrey must have been mistaken. There is not the slightest appearance against the sides of the house of its ever having had any appendages of the kind. The façade on the western side (as seen in the print) is perfectly regular, is built of ashlar, and has a large doorway in the centre. On the eastern side indeed the masonry is rough and the elevation irregular; but still there is no trace of any projection. The mistake may perhaps be accounted for in this way. There was formerly a range of offices and stables behind and longer than the house. This seen from a distance may have presented the appearance of wings.

“The principal front to the south was divided into two stories with attics in the gables, and was occupied by large windows with stone mullions. These were formed by three projections, the central one coming forward square, and the two side ones with semicircular bows. In the centre was a large sculptured doorway to a porch, and the summit of the window bays was adorned with open parapets.”¹

The “Duke’s House” is noticed in a work called “Observations on the Architecture of England, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.,” by Mr. C. J. Richardson, who has introduced four illustrations of it. 1. The external view. 2. A fireplace and stone mantelpiece in the entrance hall. 3. A mantelpiece of oak on the upstairs floor; and 4. A ceiling. The same plates, with two others of details, appear also in a volume of “Illustrations of Claverton and the Duke’s House,” published by George Vivian, Esq., of the former place.

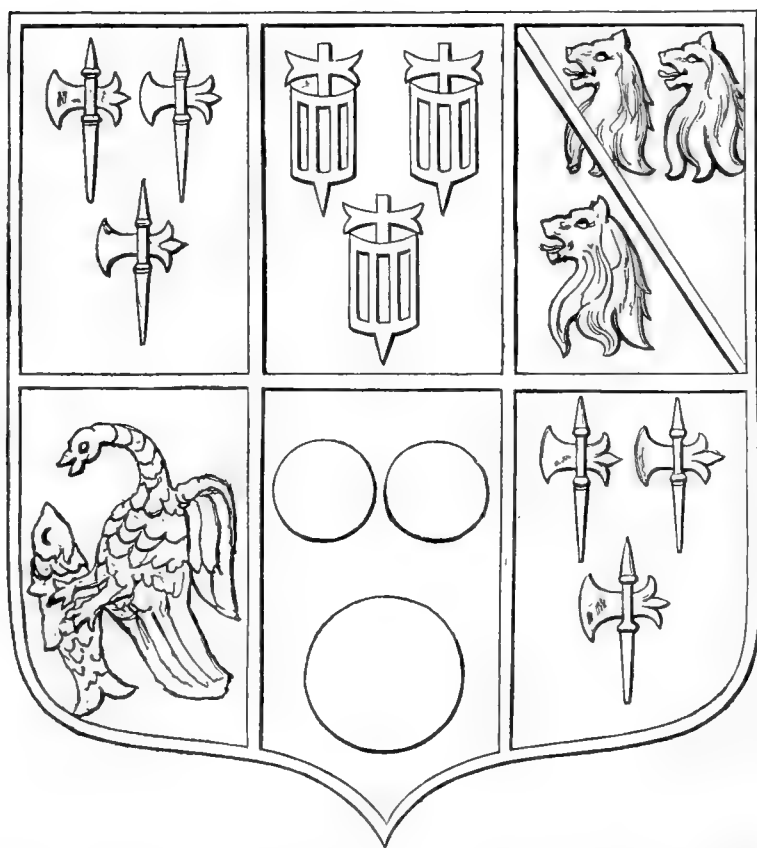
In these works it is described as being of the transition style between the old Tudor or perpendicular, and the new or Palladian. Many of the enrichments peculiar to it are of German invention; artists of that nation having been then much in vogue. The excess of window light, characteristic of houses of that style, and so

¹ Britton’s Lecture on Domestic Architecture.

remarkable in the instance before us, gave occasion to Lord Bacon's observation, that "such houses are sometimes so full of glass that one cannot tell where to become, to be out of the way of the sun or the cold."

One of the terraces with open balustrades of stone, the orchard and the garden, are all that remain out of doors. The offices, gate-houses and every other appendage that it may have had of suitable character, as fountains and bowling green, &c., have disappeared.

Over the chimney piece of a panelled room upstairs, (being the third of the plates above referred to) are still to be seen two shields carved in oak, each bearing the following quarterings.



1. HALL. Sable. 3 poleaxes argent. (This coat with the crest of Hall, "an arm embowed in armour, proper, garnished or, holding a

poleaxe argent," is upon a shield in stone over Hall's almhouse in the town of Bradford).

2. **ATFORD.** Three cylindrical open-barred spindles or reels, apparently for winding yarn. (Or are they eel-traps, called in heraldry, weels?) The device is very rare and uncertain: but it is evidently some kind of mill apparatus. *At-ford* was the name of an heiress who married one of the early Halls of Bradford: and in an old Herald's note book in the Harleian collection of MSS. (4199. p. 91.) the word Atford is, just perceptibly, written against this quartering in a rough sketch of the arms of Gore of Alderton.

Giles Gore, Esq., of that place (the purchaser, from the Crown, of the Glastonbury Abbey estate at Grittleton in 1561) married Edith, daughter and heiress of a Julian Hall of Bradford (a younger branch of this family). Edith was buried in Alderton church, where a gravestone, in the south aisle, still preserves her initials "E. G. 1560" without further inscription. Thomas Gore, the writer on heraldry, used the quarterings 1 and 2 (Hall and Atford) in his book-plates: and the same arms were also to be seen in Aubrey's time on stained glass in the windows of old Alderton house now destroyed.

3. ——— ? A bend between 3 leopards or lions heads erased. [The Wilts Visitation of 1565, gives in the drawing of Hall's coat, 3 estoiles on the bend].
4. ——— ? An eagle sable, preying on a fish azure. [This was also found on a seal attached to one of the old deeds lately discovered in Kingston House].
5. **BESILL.** Argent, 3 torteauxes, two and one.
6. **HALL.** As No. 1.

As this shield contains none of the later quarterings of Hall, it is not unlikely that it may have come from the older house formerly upon this site.

Over the mantelpiece of the entrance hall (the second of the plates alluded to above) was a *painted* coat of arms, of sixteen quarterings, upon a stone shield sunk within a carved oval frame, that again being contained within a carved square frame. Mr. Richardson's

drawing of this coat is so minute that some of the quarterings cannot be distinguished, and the painting itself is now destroyed. Besides those which are represented in the woodcut above, it included Tropnell, Bower, (a cross pattée), and Seymour, (a pair of wings conjoined), and other intermediate quarterings brought in by heiresses, probably Besill and Rogers. At the corners were the crests of Hall, Seymour, (a phoenix), and another, a lion rampant. Over the larger shield upon the edge of the frame, was a smaller one of THYNNE: viz, Quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of ten or and sable (*Boteville*); 2 and 3, argent a lion rampant. There can be no doubt that this painted shield referred to the last owner John Hall, who died 1711: whose mother was a Seymour and whose wife was a Thynne, as will be seen in the pedigree below. He probably embellished or finished the house, which we are inclined to consider must have been built by his grandfather, of the same name.

FAMILY OF HALL OF BRADFORD.

It is not likely that there was any connection between the two families of this name at Salisbury and Bradford. The arms used by the former, "Argent, on a chevron between three columbines azure, a mullet of six points," being wholly different from those of Hall of Bradford, "Sable, 3 poleaxes argent." Hall of Bradford was of considerable antiquity. The name is often met with in very early deeds, as "De Aulâ" or "De la Sale" (*salle* being French for hall). William de Aulâ de Bradford is often mentioned amongst other Wiltshire gentlemen, as a witness to documents of the reign of Edward I. (1273—1307). The family certainly belonged to the class of wealthy gentry, though the name does not occur in the list of Sheriffs of the county, until in the person of the last of the race, in 1670. They married into families of wealth and quality, as will be seen by the following extract from their pedigree, which

only refers to the elder branch, successively owners of the Bradford house, and is taken principally from the Visitation Book of 1565.

THOMAS HALL or De la Sale, = ALICE, d. and h. of Thomas Atford; and h. of
of Bradford, Wilts. Nicholas Langridge, of Bradford.

REGINALD . . . HALL =

NICHOLAS HALL, living 39 H. VI. = MARGARET, d. and coh. of William
Besyll, of Bradford.

THOMAS HALL. = ALICE, d. of William Bower, of Wilton.

WILLIAM HALL. = ELIZABETH, d. of Christopher Tropnell,
of Chalfield.

¹ THOMAS HALL, of Bradford, = ELIZABETH, d. of John Mervyn, of
living 1558. Fonthill, by Elizabeth Greene.

² SIR JOHN HALL, Kt., = DOROTHY, d. and h. of Anthony Rogers,
of Bradford. of Bradford.

³ JOHN HALL, Esq. = ELIZABETH, d. of Henry Brune,
of Athelhampton, Co. Dorset.

⁴ SIR THOMAS HALL, Kt., of Bradford. = KATHARINE, d. of Sir Edward Seymour,
Died 1663, aged 62. of Berry Pomeroy, gt. grandson of the
Protector.

JOHN HALL, Esq., of Bradford. = Elizabeth Thynne.
Sheriff of Wilts, 1670. Died 1711.

¹ The late Mr. Beckford in his gorgeous, and rather ostentatious, display of heraldry upon the frieze of St. Michael's gallery at Fonthill, in illustration of his own descent from Mervyn and Seymour, introduced several of the alliances made by Hall of Bradford. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1822, part 2, p. 203—318. That of Thomas Hall and Elizabeth Mervyn his wife was, *Hall*: impaling 1 and 4. *Mervyn*. 2. *Greene*. 3. *Latimer*. See Nichols's *Fonthill*, p. 35.

² His shield was also at Fonthill. *Hall*: and, on an escutcheon of pretence *Rogers*, argent, a chevron between 3 bucks trippant sable, attired or, quartering *Besill*. (See woodcut page 268).

³ Also at Fonthill. *Hall*, impaling *Brune*, Azure, a cross cercelee or, quartering *Rokle*, lozengy ermine and gules.

⁴ Also at Fonthill. *Hall* impaling *Seymour*; viz., 1. The Royal Augmentation, or, semee of fleurs-de-lis azure, on a pile gules the 3 lions of England. 2. Gules two wings conjoined in lure or.

This pedigree includes, it will be observed, two or three heiresses by whom accessions of property were made. The first, Alice Atford, brought in the lands of two families, Atford and Langridge. Margaret Besill (a coheiress) contributed a moiety of lands, temp. Henry VI. The next heiress was that of the ancient family of Rogers of Bradford, the founder of which, Anthony Rogers, serjeant at law in 1478, had married the other coheiress of Besill. The Rogers family lived in the house called in later times Methuen House, at the top of Peput Street; in which Aubrey saw "many old escutcheons."¹ Dorothy the heiress of Rogers accordingly brought to the Halls not only her own patrimony, (part of which lay at Holt), but the other moiety also of the Besill estate. Rogers of Cannington was a junior branch of this family.

There is a fine old barn still standing at the west side of Bradford, well known for its Early English roof, framed from the ground so as to be independent of the walls. Aubrey's passing observation, that in 1670 it had upon the point of one of the gables a hand holding a battleaxe, (the crest of Hall), warrants the supposition that it was built by one of this family.

Sir Thomas Hall, last but one in the pedigree given above, married Katharine² daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, (of the elder house), who died 1659, by Dorothy Killigrew. Sir Thomas was a royalist, temp. Charles I.: one of the Wiltshire gentlemen who were obliged to compound for their estates. He was fined £660.

John Hall of Bradford (the last male of the family) added to his father's large estates, the Storridge Pastures, part of the Brooke House estate near Westbury, which he purchased in 1665 of Sir Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle. He was also probably the purchaser of Great Chalfield manor, as he presented to the rectory in 1678. His wife was Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Thynne, (who

¹ The arms of Rogers (argent, a chevron between 3 bucks sable) are still to be seen in the top of the east window of Bradford church. The piece of glass is very small and has been turned upside down by the glazier.

² In the History of Mere (p. 134) Lady Hall is called *Anne* Seymour, widow of Dr. Stourton. Edmondson and others contradict this.

died 1670), and sister of Thomas Thynne, Esq., (Tom of Ten Thousand) who was murdered by Count Koningsmark in the streets of London, in February 1682. The monument to Mr. Thynne in Westminster Abbey was erected by Mr. John Hall his brother-in-law and executor.

John Hall at his death in 1711 left one daughter Elizabeth,¹ who became the wife of Thomas Baynton Esq. of Chalfield, second son of Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Baynton was Rachel Baynton, who appears to have been unmarried at the time of her grandfather John Hall's death. By his will dated 10th September, 1708, he devised all his lands in Wilts, Somerset, and elsewhere, to Denzill Onslow, Esq., Edward Lisle, Esq., Francis Goddard, Esq., and Robert Eyre, Esq., trustees; upon trust after the marriage of Rachel daughter of Thomas Baynton, then of Bradford, Wilts, (the testator's granddaughter), for the said Rachel Baynton during her life: after her death to her heirs male successively: remainder to Edward Seymour, son of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., for his life: remainder to his heirs male: remainder to William Pearce grandson of the testator's sister, Mrs. Coward. By a codicil dated February 1710, he preferred the said William Pearce and his heirs male, before Edward Seymour and his heirs male.

Mr. Hall also by his will charged his farm called Paxcroft farm in Steeple Ashton, lately purchased from Matthew Burges, (now the property of Walter Long, Esq.), with a clear sum of £40 per annum, for the maintenance of four poor men in the almshouse he had lately erected in Bradford.

Attached to the south side of the nave of Bradford church is a small chapel known by the name of "The Kingston Aisle," which is kept in repair by the owner of Kingston House. What may be concealed under the seats or boarded floor of this chapel the writer cannot say, but he has not been able to discover in any visible part of Bradford church the slightest trace of monument, device, inscription, or other memorial whatsoever to the Hall family. On a wooden screen which parted this chapel from the South Aisle there was a few years ago, the Coat of Hall.

¹ See the following Pedigree, page 275.

THE DUKES OF KINGSTON.

Rachel Baynton, granddaughter and by the death of her only brother Henry Baynton, sole heiress, of John Hall, married the Hon. Wm. Pierrepont, only son and heir of Evelyn Pierrepont then Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards first Duke of Kingston. Mr. Wm. Pierrepont died in 1713 at the age of 21, during his father's lifetime. Rachel his wife died in 1722. The first Duke of Kingston (her father-in-law) died in 1726, and was succeeded by his grandson Evelyn, (only son of Wm. Pierrepont and Rachel Baynton,) the second and last Duke of Kingston, who died 1773. This nobleman, as representative of the Halls, had large estates in Bradford and the neighbouring parishes: viz., Great Chalfield manor and advowson, the constablenesship of Trowbridge, the manor of Trowbridge, Monkton near Broughton Giffard, Storridge Pastures in Brooke, the manors and lordships of Bradford, Great Trowle, Little Trowle, Leigh and Woolley, Paxcroft farm in the parish of Steeple Ashton; with lands, &c., in Atford, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Studley, Staverton, Westbury, Melksham, Holt, Steeple Ashton, North Bradley, and Winkfield.

The name of Evelyn was adopted as a christian name in the Duke of Kingston's family from the Evelyns of West Deane, in the Hundred of Alderbury in South Wilts. Robert Pierrepont (who died about 1670), Father of the second *Earl* of Kingston, had married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Evelyn of that place, and obtained the estate.

The second and last Duke of Kingston, in making his selection of a partner for life, either had never read or had forgotten, or at all events took no manner of heed to, that celebrated sentence on female character, which the great historian of Greece enunciates by the mouth of Pericles: viz., that *her* reputation is the best, with which fewest tongues are busy amongst the other sex, either for praise or blame. For he fixed his choice on one with whom during a great part of the last century all tongues were busy; not all indeed for blame, but certainly not all for praise. The lady rejoiced in a plurality of names, being known first as Elizabeth Chudleigh,

PEDIGREE: to explain the descent of KINGSTON House through the Families of HALL, BAYNTON, THE DUKE OF KINGSTON, and THE EARL MANVERS.

JOHN HALL, Esq., living 1621. (The = Elizabeth Brune, survived probable builder of Kingston House). | her husband.

Sir Thomas Thynne of Longleat. Died 1670.

Robert = Elizabeth
Pierrepont. | Evelyn.

Sir Edward
of Bromham
Died 1679.

Elizabeth
Thynne.

JOHN HALL, of Wm. Coward, = Bridget Hall,
Bradford, Esq., Recorder of only dau.
Sheriff of Wilts Wells. Died
1670. Died 1711. 1705.

2. Isabella = Evelyn Pierrepont,
1st Duke of Kingston.
Bentinck. Died March 1726.

1. Mary Fielding.

THOMAS BAYNTON, = ELIZABETH HALL,
of Chalfield, Esq., d. and h. (See Chal-
field Register 1695).
2nd son.

Col. Wm. Coward, Dau. = Pearce.
M.P for Wells.

HON. WM. PIERREPOINT, only son and heir. Died æt. 21, during his father's lifetime, July 1st, 1713.

Henry Baynton, only son. Died at Chalfield, Dec. 14th. Buried at Bromham, Dec. 19th, 1696. [Chal. Par. Reg].

EVELYN PIERREPOINT, succeeded his grandfather as 2nd and last Duke of Kingston, 1726. Died 1773.

Frances Pierrepont, = Philip, eldest son of Sir Philip Meadows.
only sister and h. | Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park.

CHARLES MEADOWS, Esq., assumed the surname of Pierrepont. Created Baron Pierrepont and Visc. Newark, 1796. **EARL OF MANVERS, 1806.** *Sold Kingston House 1802.* Died 1816.

alias the *Honble.* Miss Chudleigh; alias Mrs. Harvey, alias Countess of Bristol, alias finally Duchess of Kingston. Her father was Col. Chudleigh, of Chelsea, a younger brother of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart., of Ashton, in Devonshire. She was born in 1720, and through the influence of Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, was appointed at an early age Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, mother of King George III. Upon a very slight acquaintance and under a mistaken pique against another person, she privately married at Lainstone, in Hampshire, on 4th August, 1744, the *Honble.* Augustus John Hervey, a young lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who in the following year succeeded his brother as Earl of Bristol. From her husband she very soon separated, and after 25 years, still maintaining her situation at court, and her husband being still alive, she married the Duke of Kingston publicly at St. George's, Hanover Square, March 8th, 1769. This union was dissolved by the death of the Duke at Bath, 23rd September, 1773. He bequeathed to her every acre of his great estates for her life, and every guinea of his personal property absolutely. Under this disappointment, his heirs sought for and succeeded in obtaining proof of her first marriage, and the consequence was, that for the offence of bigamy she was impeached before the house of Lords. The trial lasted five days, commencing April 15th, 1776. This event excited, as is well known, the utmost sensation in the fashionable world, and the scene was converted by the caprice of public taste into a complete holiday spectacle. Ladies attended in full court dress, and soldiers were placed at the doors to regulate the entrance of the crowds that pressed in. The appearance of the Duchess herself is thus described by an eye-witness Mrs. Hannah More. "Garrick would have me take his ticket to go to the trial, a sight which for beauty and magnificence exceeded anything that those who were never present at a coronation or a trial by peers can imagine. Mr. Garrick and I were in full-dress by seven. You will imagine the bustle of 5000 people getting into one hall. Yet in all the hurry we walked in tranquilly. When they were all seated, and the King at Arms had commanded silence on pain of imprisonment, (which however was very ill

observed), the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to bring in his prisoner. Elizabeth calling herself Duchess Dowager of Kingston walked in led by Black Rod and Mr. La Roche, curtsying profoundly to her Judges. The Peers made her a slight bow. The prisoner was dressed in deep mourning, a black hood on her head, her hair modestly dressed and powdered, a black silk sacque with crape trimmings, black gauze deep ruffles, and black gloves. The Counsel spoke about an hour and a quarter each. Dunning's manner was insufferably bad, coughing and spitting at every three words, but his sense and expression pointed to the last degree. He made her Grace shed bitter tears. The fair victim had four Virgins in white behind the Bar. She imitated her great predecessor Mrs. Rudd, and affected to write very often; though I plainly perceived that she only wrote as they do their love epistles on the stage, without forming a letter. The Duchess has but small remains of that beauty of which Kings and Princes were once so enamoured. She is large and ill-shaped. There was nothing white but her face; and had it not been for that she would have looked like a bale of bombazeen."

Lord Chancellor Apsley presided as High Steward. The charge was fully proved, and the marriage with the Duke declared illegal. The Lady read her own defence, and by her tears, cleverness, impudence, and eccentricity, so wrought upon the Honourable House, that they avoided the enactment of any penalties, amongst which would have been, as the law seems then to have stood, the very unpleasant one of being branded in the hand. The prosecutors however failed in their great object, the restitution of the property. The Duke had so worded his bequest that it was inalienably her's under any one of her many titles.

The Duchess's whole life had been one of adventure, display, and indelicate publicity. She had great means at command, and upon her trial incidentally alluded to a balance of £70,000, in her banker's hands. She built Ennismore House, at Kensington. At one of her fêtes, Horace Walpole says, that on all the sideboards and even on the chairs were pyramids and troughs of strawberries and cherries. "You would have thought her the protégée of Vertumnus himself."

After her trial she went to Russia, "en princesse," in a ship of her own; was received graciously by the Empress, purchased for £12,000 an estate near St. Petersburg, and proposed to erect works on it for the distillation of brandy. Soon afterwards she returned to France, where also she had an estate: and died rather suddenly at Paris, 26th August, 1788, aged 68.

She resided occasionally at Kingston House, and no doubt by her fantastic performances infused a little vivacity into the orderly ideas of the townsfolk of Bradford. Old people there still tell traditional tales of her ladyship's peculiarities. Upon her decease, in consequence of the Duke having died without issue, the landed estates which she enjoyed for her life, passed to his sister's son Charles Meadows, who assumed by sign manual the surname and arms of Pierrepont, and was created Earl Manvers in 1806. A very large part of the property still belongs to his family, but Kingston House with about nine acres of ground, was sold in 1802, to Mr. Thomas Divett, who erected a woollen mill upon the premises. The house fell into the occupation of inferior tenants and was rapidly sinking to decay, when it was fortunately again sold by Mr. Divett's representatives in 1848, to the present owner Mr. Stephen Moulton. Mr. Moulton's first act—one for which he deserves the thanks of all admirers of architectural elegance, was to put into complete restoration all that remained of the North Wiltshire Hall of John Hall.

There is some slight reason for believing that the Duke of Monmouth lodged here, during one of his progresses amongst the gentlemen of the west of England; but no specific notice of this circumstance has yet been met with. Upon taking up the floor of one of the apartments in 1851, a curious discovery was made of a beautiful court sword of Spanish steel, which Mr. Moulton gave to the late Captain Palairet, of Woolley Grange, near Bradford. Along with it were found some fragments of horse equipage, holsters, &c.; and a quantity of ancient deeds and papers, chiefly relating to the Hall family and their property, in and near Bradford. As a sequel to the history of Kingston House, we introduce the substance of them in the two following schedules. Number 17 in

Schedule 2, will be found contain evidence that the property in Bath, now belonging to Earl Manvers, was derived to his family from the same source as Kingston House, the HALLS of Bradford.

Schedule I.

ABSTRACT OF LATIN AND ENGLISH DEEDS RELATING CHIEFLY TO LANDS OF HALL AND ROGERS, FOUND UNDER A GARRET FLOOR, IN REPAIRING KINGSTON HOUSE, 1851.

1. Charter of Agnes de Bunewoode granting to William de Forde son of John de Forde, Clerk, (*sic*), all her right in Schortcrofte near Forde, and all her land in the town of Forde, near the land of John and Nicholas de Forde, for the annual payment of Twopence and a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of pepper. Witnesses, Reginald de Buteler, John de Bosco, Richard de Ba, William France, John his son, Robert de Linton, Roger de Bunewode, and others. [*No date, but probably Hen. III.—Seal destroyed*].
2. Charter of Margaret de Bunewode granting to John Clerk as a marriage portion with her Daughter Juliana half of her lands in Forde with messuage, &c., and a croft on the south side of Horncroft, at the annual rent of a pair of gloves, and one farthing, and to the Lord of the Fee a lb. of pepper. Witn., Sir Walter¹ of Chaldefeld, Martin then Parson of Chaldfelde, Walter then Parson of *the other* Chaldefeld, Robert² de Chaldfeld, Clerk, Henry de Mochesam, William de Mugeworth, (?) Wm. his son, William de Porta, and others. [*No date or seal; but probably Hen. III. or Ed. I. Endorsed "Deed of Margaret de Bowood"*].

¹ Walter of Chalfield is mentioned as Patron of the Rectory 1308-9 (2. Edw. II.) (Wilts Institutions).

² Robert of Broughton was Rector of Gt. Chalfield in 1308. (Wilts. Inst.)

3. Charter of William Clerk of Walton, (*Co. Somerset*) confirming to Henry Peeche and Margaret his wife, a half acre of meadow and appurts; in Porteshevede (*Portishead*) lately bought of John de Vele and Isabel his wife. [*Temp. Edw. II. but no date or seal*].
4. Charter of Thomas Devedaunz confirming to William "de Aulâ" (Hall) and Katharine his wife and Thomas their son an acre of arable land in the South Field of Bradford, for the rent of one farthing. Witn., Adam Vicar of Bradford, John Basset, Nicholas the Dyer, Gilbert the Smith,¹ Wm. Pyle. [*No date or seal—But temp. Edw. II.*]
5. Indented charter of John Carpenter of Bradewey confirming to Thos. Gramary of Marleberge all his land without Marlborough, which he had of Edward son of Richard Clerk, opposite the King's garden. Rd. Walkeby on N. and Thos. Clerk of Clatford on S. To pay $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cummin at Michælmass. and 6d. annually at the Mass of the B. V. M. in the Church of St. Peter of M. Wit., Stephen Fromund, then Constable of the Castle of Marlborough, Nicholas de Hamper, Sampson de Berewyke, Peter the Parchment-maker, and other Parishioners. [*Temp. Edw. I. Seal gone*].

¹ The two following Deeds (part of the Westley Collection lately given to the Society) relating to Bradford, evidently belong to this period.

1. Omnibus, &c., Robert de Wylmyndon, Clerk, grants to Agnes daughter of Beatrix daughter of William Sullene a Messuage &c., at the head of Bradford Bridge, with a curtilage adjacent, and extending from the said Bridge to the wall of my new Chamber, of the Burgage which formerly belonged to Robert of Wylmyndon my Father, &c. Witnesses, Sir John de Holte. William de la Sale, John Basset, Gilbert le Smith, Nicholas the Dyer, and others. [*No date, but Probably Edw. II. Seal torn off*].
2. Know all men that I John de Holte Kt. have given &c. to Robert de Wylmyndon for 100s. a messuage &c. in Bradeford lying between the tenement of James Carpenter and that which Reginald D'ozilot holds of the Abbess of Shaftesbury. Also a tenement between that of Reginald, and that of Hugh Potel. Witnesses, John de Comerwell Kt., John de Bradeford, John de Hainault, William de Aula (*Hall*), Walter de Chaudefeld (*Chalfield*), Stephen de la Slade, John Basset, John de Murtlegh, John de Wolvelegh (*Woolley*), and others. [*No date but probably Edw. II. Seal in black wax perfect. On a Shield, seemée of fleurs de lys 3 lions rampant. On the legend "JOHANNES DE HOLTE"*].

6. Indented Charter of Walter Fayrchild of Wroxhall, (*South Wroxhall*), granting to Alice la Loche for 40s., a house in W. which was his grange; and a curtilage called Wytherhey, and a croft which he had of John de Comerwelle (*Cumberwell near Bradford*). Also Clifcroft, and Bradecroft, and a croft above Hanecleye between the land of Roger de Berleye and Rogere le Gredere. paying 13d. per ann. to the Lord Prior and Convent of Farleye, viz., at Hockeday 12d. and at Michælmass 1d. To John de Forde 1½d. and to said Walter 1d. Witn., Sir John de Comerwelle, Kt., Rogere de Berleye, John de Bedel, Roger Alwyne and others. [*Temp. Edw. I. Seal gone*].
7. Charter of Robert Gerneys of Buddebury, confirming to Wm. de Aulâ (Hall) of Bradford, and Katharine his wife, for 20s., a piece of land in Berefeld, called Garston, bet. the land of John de Asselegh and John de Bradford, and nigh Buddebury Wood. Wit., Sir John de Holte, Sir John de Comerwelle, Kt., Walter de Chaldfeld, John Basset, &c. [*The date and seal gone: but temp. Edw. I*].
8. (1315). Quitclaim of Robert le Knyzt and Matilda his wife to Wm. de Bradford and Katharine his wife, of land held of W. de B. in Portisheued, with Fisheries. Dated Bristol. "Tuesday after Feast of St. Augustine First Bishop of England." [8 and 9 *Ed. II. Endorsed "The Fischynge at Bristol"*].
9. (1316). Judgment of Recovery at Sarum to Thos. son of Warin Mauduit and Robert Seal in the sum of 20s. from John Waspail, 10. *Edw. II.*
10. (1324). Charter of Reginald de la Sale of Bradford, confirming to Roger le Wolmanger and Matilda his wife a messuage, &c., near "le Provendere" (*the market?*) 3 acres in Woolflege field (*Woolley*), 1 in Kingsfield bet. the land of the Rector of Bradford, and Mowat's, 1 acre on west side of the Moor, near Wm. le Vignur's land. For the rent of a rose. Reversion to Sir Thomas my Brother, Rector of Porteshead. Witn., John de Bradley, John Basset, John de Mugworthley and others. Dated Bradford, 18. *Edw. II.* [*Impression of seal of white wax gone*].

11. (1325). John Waspail of Smalebrook confirms to Adam le Threscher of Bishopstrow an acre in le Mersche, for his service during life. Rent, 12 silver pence. Dated Bishopstrow, 19 Edw. II. Wit., Robert Swaynge, Osbert Gostelyn, Ad. Goscelin, Atte Mulle, Wm. Wyneband, &c. [*Seal of white wax, but impression gone*].
12. (1274). Quitclaim from Isabella widow of Roger Kentisse, dau. of Wm. Walwayn of Tral (*Trowle*), to Peter de Tral son of Rich. Walwayn her brother, of her right in a messuage, &c., wh. Walter the Miller held in Tral. For rent of 12d. and 20s. paid. This quitclaim was made in the Church of Trowbridge, before all the Parishioners: Sunday aft. Ascension, 3. Edw. I. Witn., Thomas de Tuderigge, Walter the Miller, Wm. of the Well “(*At-well*)” of Monkton Farley, &c. [*Seal gone*].
13. (1328). Indented Charter of Reginald, son and heir of Wm. de Bradeford, confirming to Margaret who was wife of Thos. Frankeleyn of Batwell, all the messuage wh. Walter le Way held in Porteshead. Wit., Wm, de Capenore, Peter Tilly, Bryan le Frye, Philip of Bradford, John de Capellâ, &c. Dated Portishead, 1. Edw. III. “The sd. Margaret not to marry without consent: if she does the premises to be forfeited.”
14. (1329). Indented Charter of Reginald de la Sale of Bradford: granting to Thomas his Brother, a messuage &c., late Elizabeth la Bret’s in Porteshead. 60s. Rent. Also 24s. Rent yearly in Bradford, 2. E. III.
15. (1329). Indented Charter of Reginald de Bradford confirming to Richard Caphaw (or Caphode) and Joan his wife and Isabella their dau., a tenement, &c., in Frogmerestreet, late held of him by Henry de Baa. Dated at Bradford, 2. E. III. [The house is described as lying between that of Thomas Mey, and the way which leads from *the Church of St. Olave* towards the Mill: the land called “*Reveland*” and in “*Kingfield*”]. Witn., John Basset, John Gibbes, Richard Poyntz, Wm. Pylke, Nicholas the Dyer, &c. [*Seal gone*].

16. (1330). Indented Charter of John le Semples of Marleberge and Elena his wife granting to Margaret late wife of John de Stanborne of M. a tenement in M., with a curtilage "as far as the Ditch." Dated at M., 4 E. III. Witn., Wm. de Rammeshalle, then Constable of the Castle of Marlb., Richard de Brai, then Mayor, Walter Gives, Henry le Denere, then Prefects of the Town, Wm. Atweld, &c.
17. (1333). The same parties grant to Matilda, formerly wife of Roger Hogeby of Marlborough a Tent. in M. "opposite the steps of the Cemetery of St. Peter's Ch." Witn., as above, and Robert Kathecate, Edmund le Man, wardens of the said town. Dated at M., 7 Edw. III.
18. (1335). Indented quitclaim of Laurence de Montfort, son and heir of Alexander de M., to James de Trowbrigge, for his life, 50s. of ann. rent, wh. James holds in Okebourn Meysi. Wit., Thos. Delamere, John de Montfort, John Delamere, Robert de Nony, Henry son of John de M., Robert Admotes, &c. Dated at Nony (Nunney) on Feast of St. George the Martyr, 9 Edw. III. (April 23). [*On a seal of white wax—a Bend, Ermine*].
19. (1336). Joan dau. of John de Buddebury quitclaims to John de la Slade a Tenement wh. Peter Fouke held of Stephen de la Slade and Joan his dau. in Bradford. Wit., John de Bradley, George de Percy, John Basset, John Gylbys, Rich. Poyntz, &c. Dated Bradford, Friday before St. Aldelm, 10 Edw. III. [*Seal gone*].
20. (1320). James Walwayn of Trol quitclaims to Richard his son all his right to lands in Trol and Holte, and in the Bailiwick of the Bedelry of the Court of Farleigh.¹ Wit., John of Bradleghe, Nicholas de Wyke, &c. Dated at Trol, 14 Edw. II. [*A small seal of red wax, on which a device; a cross and flower*].

¹ "Et in Balliva Bedelrie Curie de Farleigh."

21. (1341). Deed of obligation by which John Corp, of Turlinge (*Turley, near Bradford*) and Isolda his wife are bound to John Basset of Bradford in £5 sterling, to be paid in the *Church of the Holy Trinity at Bradford*. Dated at B., 15 Edw. III. [*Seal gone*].
22. (1342). Quitclaim from Wm. Iwen of Thanestone (*Thoulston, near Warminster?*) to John Wyther of La Penne of a croft of land near Golden grove at Chaldecotte. Witn., Richard Danesy, Nicholas Fitzwarren, Wm. de Grimsted, Walter de Sherenton, John le Gol. Dated at La Penne, 16 E. III.
23. (1351). Warrant of Attorney from James Norris: appointing Thos. Harald of Stodeleigh (*near Trowbridge*) and Wm. Daunteseye of Trowbridge his Atts. to place Wm. Stodeleigh his kinsman in possn. of tenements at Okebourne Meysi. Dated Trowbridge, 25 E. III.
24. (1351). Warrant of Attorney from Margaret Abbess of Shaftesbury and the Convent there, to Rob. Dychford: to place Thos. Skathloke and Edith dau. of Roger le Porter in possn. of a messuage in Lygh (*Bradford-Leigh*) and Wroxhale within their Manor of Bradford. Dated Shaftesbury, 25 E. III. [*Seal of the Benedictine Nunnery of Shaftesbury, Co. Dorset. Dedicated first to the B. V. Mary, and afterwards to St. Edmund, King and Martyr. Part of the legend is left. "... LEA MARIS TU NOBIS AUX..... CTI EDWARDI REGIS ET MARTYRIS"*].
25. (1350). Indenture between Philip Pilk and Agnes his wife, and Nicholas le Webbe and Christina his wife, whereby to the latter are granted a messuage and appurts. in Bradford. Wit., Thos. Atte Halle, Nicholas Gibbes, Thos. Pilk, Thos. Ledbeter, &c. Dated Bradford, Xmas Eve, 30 E. III. [*Seal gone*].
26. (1356). Indented Charter of Nicholas Atte Slade and Joan his wife, confirming to Wm. Perham and Katharine his wife an acre, &c. in Bradford, lying in Kingsfield. 4d. Rent. Wit., Thos. Atte Halle, John Besyles, Geo. Vincent, Nich. Gibbes, John de Ashlegh. Dated Bradford, 30 E. III. [*Seal gone*].
27. (1360). Same Parties confirm to Thos. Middleton and Matilda his wife another piece in Kingsfield. 1d. Rent. Dated at B., 34 E. III. [*Same witnesses*].

28. (1363). Court Roll of Wm. Waspayl, held at Smalebrooke, 37 E. III. [*The left side of the original eaten by rats*].
29. (1366). Release from John Folevyle and Margery his wife, to Thos. Harald of Stodleye (*near Trowbridge*) relating to a Tenement late Wm. Atte Fenne's formerly husband to Margery in Fontel Episcopi, Co. Wilts. Witn., Robert Delamere, John de Edyndone, Philip Fitzwaryn, Kts., John Mareys, Wm. Atte Clyve, Thos. Gore, &c. Dated Edyndon, 10 April, 40 E. III. [*Fragments of 2 seals on a single tie appended: on the upper one, (probably the arms of Folevyle) per fess, ermine and or: a cross*].
30. (1371). Charter of John Solne, son and heir of Stephen Solne, confirming to Sir John Gyle, Vicar of Bradford,¹ and Sir John de Mydylton, Chaplain, an acre of arable land in Bradford, bet. the land of John Walwayne and Ralph Atte Watte. Wit., Sir Philip Fitzwaryn, Kt., Thomas Hungerford, Thos. Gore, John Waschley, and Thos. Atte Forde. Dated Bradford, Sunday, Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 45 Edw. III.
31. Indented Charter of John de Freshforde, Lord of Freshforde, granting to Philip de Frye and Alice his wife lands, late held by Elyas de Noreys, 2 acres being next the Park wall of Henton,² 1 upon Riggeley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Putlonde, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre against land of the Rectory of Freshford, 1 bet. Rector's land and Robert Parsone's, also against Brockholes and Chysemade. Alice, Margaret, and Philip, children of P. Frye. Wit., Richard Atte Bridge, John Peyt. [*Probably Rich. II.: but the Deed much mutilated*].
32. (1380). Deed of Attorney, Alice de Wilde appoints Walter de Forde, and John Godman of Farleigh her Attornies to put Walter Molyter (?) and Margaret his wife in possn. of land in Wroxale. Dated at Farley (*Monkton F.*), 4 R. II. [*Seal gone*].

¹ John Gill, V. of Bradford, 1349. (Wilts Inst.)

² Henton Charterhouse Abbey.

33. (1381). Indented Charter of John, Lord of Freshforde, son and h. of Reginald de F. granting to Thos. Burgeis and Agatha his wife and John their son a messuage called Wodeplace in F., and a road in Templewood, leading to his house, for driving his cattle to field, lately held by Hugh Mason. Rent 5s. and 2 capons at Michmas. Excepting Regal Service at his Court at Freshford. Witn., John Crompe, John Atte Halle, John Rengoe, John Bateman, Rich. Atte Brigge. Dated Freshforde, 29 June, 5 R. II. [*Seal gone*].
34. (1381). Charter of Thomas Atte Forde, granting to John Aldeburgh, Rector of Combe Hawey, and John Videln a Mess. and 26 acres, late John le Eyr and Alice his wife, in la Forde, in the Tithing of la Lye. Wit., John Ashley, John Percy, Rob. de Barton, Nicholas Atte Slade. Dated Bradford, 5 Rich. II. [*Seal of St. Nicholas performing the miracle on the children in the Tub*].
35. (1381). Charter of Nicholas Slade conceding to Adam Atte Welle, John Midilton, Chaplains, Nicholas Boteler, and Richard Myson, a Cottage, &c. late Gregory Vele's, in Slade. Witn., Thos. Atte Halle, John Ashlegh, &c. Dated at Bradford, 5 R. II.
36. (1389). Quitclaim from Cicely Barbure, to Adam Smyth and Alice his wife of a Tenement at Marlborough, between the Gildehall and Baker's. Sealed with the common seal of Marl. Witn., Wm. Hasthrope, Kt., then Constable of the Castle of M.; Robert Warner, Mayor; Rd. Pottone, Peter Baldry, John Norewyn, and Henry Broysebois, Overseers ("*præpositis*") of the said Town, 20 April, 12 R. II. [*Portion of the seal of the Town of Marlborough left—a castle and “-IGILL . . c.”*]
37. (1390). Quitclaim from John Videln to Thos. Atte Forde: of 24 acres in La Lyghe in Parish of Bradford: which J. V. and John Aldeburgh late Parson of Combe Hawey had of the gift of Thos. Wit., Thos. Atte Halle, John Percy, &c. Dated Bradford, Friday before Feast of St. Nicholas, 14 R. II. [*On a seal * I **].

38. (1408). Indented charter: John Freshford grants to Robert Haseldene and Agnes his wife a messuage at Freshford for 6 years. Wit., John Atte Brigge, Wm. Keys, &c. Dat. Freshford, 10 H. IV. [*Seal gone*].
39. (1410). Quitclaim of Thos. Stokes, Rector of St. Andrew's, Winefeld¹ (*Winkfield*) to Thos. Donne, of all actions, &c. Dated at Lewes, 12 H. IV. [*No seal left*].
40. (1414). Wm. Botyler and John Mascall, Clerk, and John Waache to Richard Slade of Legh nr. Bradford, Co. Wilts, and Edith his wife, an annual Rent of 6s. 8d. from lands of John and Margaret Shepherd in Farleyghswyke. Witn., Walter Hungerford, Wm. Chayny, Kts., Wm. Besile, Reginald Halle, &c. Dated Leyghe, 15 January, 1 H. V.
41. (1418). Indenture at Marlborough, 6 H. V. bet. Reginald Halle of Bradforde and Robert Longe on one part, and Agnes Walwey late wife of John W. respecting a cottage and 2 acres in the Fields of Okebourne Moysy. Reversion to heir of R. and R. [*Part of a seal, with "T."*]
42. (1424). Charter of (*Dominus*) Sir Wm. Mery and John Waker of Aldryngton, granting to Walter Lycham and Emma his wife of Aldyngton, all the lands, &c. which they lately held of gift of W. Lycham. Wit., John Hert, Wm. Bovetone, John Tanner, Nicholas —ody, John Proche. Dat. Aldryngtone, F. of St. Edmond K. and M., Nov. 22, 3 Henry VI.
43. (1425). Indented charter of Wm. Besyle son and heir of W. B. of Bradford: granting to Roger Trewbody, lands, late Rich. Walwayn's in Troll, or elsewhere, in Hundred of Melksham and Bradford. Dat. Troll, 20 June, 3 H. VI. [*On seal, a rose above a heart*].
44. (1433). Charter of Wm. Beauchamp, Kt. and Elizabeth his wife, relating to Alice Dent and her heirs, a meadow called Le Parrok, in the common meadow of Bastledene, between Sener's and Craas's, 12 H. VI. [*Two seals: on the first—A*

¹ Thomas Stokes appointed to Rectory of W.—1403. (Wilts Inst.)

Fess bet. 6 martlets. Supporters 2 Swans. Crest, a Swan's head couped at the neck issuing out of a ducal coronet—BEAUCHAMP. On the second—3 dice dotted].

45. (1437). Indented charter of Wm. Seyntgeorge Esq. and Joan his wife, granting to Thos. Hulberd and Edith his wife, Bynehayes in Trol, between a close of the Abbess of Shaftesbury and John Wilshote's. Wit., Thos. Hall, Wm. Besile, Nicholas Hall, &c. Dated Feast of St. Richard, (Ap. 3) 15 H. 6.
46. (1439). Indenture at Southbrome, Co. Wilts, 18 H. VI. bet. John Fyton Esq. and Thos. Norton of S., about lease of lands at Sherborne, Co. Dorset, and at Lavington, Mershetone, Poterne, Vysewyke, Sterte, Eston, Canynges Episcopi.
47. (1453). Receipt of One Penny from John Gawen at a Court at Bradford, 32 H. VI. in 13th year of the Lady Edith Bonham, Abbess in the time of Wm. Carente, Steward, for a garden. [*Tenement of Henry Longge mentioned*].
48. (1454). Indenture bet. John Gale of Westbury, Wilts, and Wm. Smyth of Bradford and Edith his wife and John their son, 2 Tenements in B., 1 in Sleny Street, between the Ten. of Henry Longe Esq. and Wm. Pylks. The other in same St. bet. the Ten. of Rob. Lord Hungerford, and Thos. Halls's Esq. Witn., Wm. Touker, N. Halle, 33 H. VI.
49. (1460). Power of Atty. by John Stringer to John Baskett to put Nich. Hall and Thos. Roger in possn. of a tenement called Dauntesey, in the parish of Twynyho and Wellowe, 39 H. VI. [*Also Bradley in Wellow*].
50. (1462). Bond of John Lynne of Wilton, nr. New Sarum, lynnewever, to Thos. Norton in 100s., 2 E. IV.
51. (1472). Indented Charter. Nich. Halle Esq. to Wm. and Eliz. Coscombe of Marlborough his granary in M. Witnesses, John Mermyn, Mayor; Rd. Austin and John Spicer, Constables; John Ferna and Thos. Awent, Bailiffs; Rich. Ady John Sylvester, Under-Bailiffs; Rob. Somerfyld, &c., 12 Edw. IV. [*On seal "I. H. S." with a crown over it*].

52. (1485). Power of Atty. by Wm. Rogers, Esq. of Bradford, to Henry Whittington and John Jordane to enter on lands in B. and Troll and deliver possn. to John Horton and Wm. Kente.— 1 March, 2 R. III.
53. (Hen. VII). Bond of John Fripp and Robert Sturmy, keepers of the Goods of ——— of Bradford, and Walter Frydy, in £100. [*Very illegible*].
- 53.^a (1502). Royal Pardon and Revocation of Outlawry, for Thomas Hall in the Fleet Prison, 18. H. VII. (*trans. from Latin*):— “Henry, &c. To all Bailiffs, &c. Know that since John Turberville, Kt., in our court before Thos. Wode, Kt., and other Justices of the Bench, by our writ impleaded Thomas Hall, lately of Bradford, Co. Wilts, gentleman, of a debt of £100: And the said Thomas in that he came not to answer the demand, &c., was placed in our court of Outlawry in London, and was then fully outlawed as fully appeareth by the tenor of a Record and Process of Outlawry which we caused to come before us in our Chancelry: And now the said Thomas has surrendered himself at our Prison the Fleet before our present Justices aforesaid, and remains in the said Prison, as our beloved Thos. Frowyk our Chief Justice in the same Bench has certified to us at our Command in our aforesaid Chancelry: We moved by pity have Pardoned to the sd. Thomas the Outlawry aforesd. and grant our peace to him for the same. So that nevertheless he may appear in our Court, if the aforesaid John shall desire to speak with him touching the debt above mentioned. In Testimony, &c., we have caused these our Letters to be made patent. Teste meipso at Westminster, 15 October. [*A fine impression of the Great Seal of England in white wax, but legend gone*].
54. (1513). Warrant from John West, one of the Justices of Peace of Co. Wilts to Constables, &c., for apprehension of John Nores of Bradford; John James, weaver, and Margaret his wife, having exhibited Articles of the peace against him; and to be taken to Fisherton Anger gaol, “danger permitting,” 5 H. VIII. [*Seal gone, and no signature*].

55. (1514). Bond of John Hoone of Lacock, "bowchere," to Wm. Kyngton, of Atford, husbandman, in £20, 6 H, VIII.
56. (1523). Indenture (*English*) Wm. Bayley of the Ley in Par. of Bradford, leases to Wm. (Dunwyn or) Gunwyn of Wynysey a house called the oo house. Witn., Wm. Rogers, John Steynwode, &c. 10 Sep., 15 H. VIII.
57. (1528). Mem. John Halse appeared at a Court, 20 H. VIII., and reed. late Foxe's Tenement,
58. (1544). Memd. at Court of Anthony Rogers, Esq. and Anne his wife, held at Holte, 36 H. VIII. Rd. Chapman reed. land in Holt.
59. (1545). Indenture (*English*) Anthony Rogers, Esq. of Bradford leases to Rd. Drewis of Holte, the Park, Lowsley, Holes, in Holt, and a Tent. in Little Holt. To sue at Roger's court at Holte, 37 H. VIII. [*On seal I * R **].
60. (1545). Memd. at Court of Anthony Rogers, Esq. held at Bradford, 37 H. VIII. Edw. Kyng, reed. tenement in Tollene St. for life.
61. (1546). Indenture (*English*) between Anthony Rogers of Bradford, and Robert Graunt, Yeoman, granting a close in B., 23 Oct., 38 H. VIII.
62. (1551). Indenture (*English*) Anthony Rogers of B. Esq., lets to Walter Graunt his land in Comberwell. 10s. Rent. 5 Edw. VI.
63. (1553). Indented Deed witnessing that Bryan Lyle son of Lancelot Lyle late of Kympton (near Ludgershall) Co. Southamp. Esq., is bound apprentice to Wm. Blanke, Citizen and Haberdasher of London for the learning of his art for 9 years, I Mary. [*On seal a merchant's mark*].
64. (1555). Anthony Rogers of B. Esq., bound in £10 to Nicholas Radiche of West Lockeridge, Co. Berks, 24 April, 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary.
65. (1555-6). At Court of A. Rogers and Anne, of Brad. and Holt. (2 and 3 Phil. and M). Nicholas, son of Wm. Webbe of B. appeared, to retain 2 tenements.
66. (1556). Indenture 22 July, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary: Anth. Rogers, Esq., and John Druce of Ashley, in the Hund. of Bradford, abt. a close. Signed "by me Anthony Rogers."

67. Mem. of Court of A. Rogers and Anne, abt. a Tenement.
68. (1558). Thos. Hall of Bradford, bound in £100 to John Dautesey of West Lavington, 12 Sept., 5 and 6 Phil. and M. John Dautesey, Esq. held by demise from Wm. Hall, Esq., "Folleys," "Chancellors," "Deacons," and "Stanford," closes in West Lavington). Signed "by me Thos. Halle."
69. (1562). Bond of Thos. Hall, in £1000, to Anthony Rogers, Esq., 17 June, 4 Eliz.
70. (1563). Anthony Rogers, Esq., bound in £20 to Wm. Chapman of Frome Selwood, 17 April, 5 Eliz.
71. Duplicate.
72. (1562). Indenture (*English*) John Basset of Apse Wytham in Parish of Newchurch Wytham, Isle of Wight, about a £100 in which Anthony Rogers, Esq., is bound to him, 10 Dec., 5 Eliz. [*Seal gone*].
73. (1564). Anthony Rogers, of B. bound to John Horton of Westwood Co. Wilts, gent., in £40, 6 Oct. 6 Eliz. [*These deeds are cut through in several places, as a mark of being cancelled. And to the repayment endorsed, there are 10 witnesses*].
74. (1568). Indenture between Walter Bush of Bradley, Wilts, gent., and Wm. Horton of Iforde, gent., on 1st part; Anthony Rogers, Esq., of 2nd; about a debt of £80 13s. 4d., 26 March, 11 Eliz.
75. (1572). John Hall of B. bound in £200 to Thomas Yerbury of B. clothier, 21 Nov., 15 Eliz. (£100 to be paid to Antony Piccaring of Troll).
76. (1579). Do. to Thos. Walleys of Frome, Som: Clothier, in £10, 21 April, 21 Eliz., "to be paid in the South Porch of the Parish Church of Trowbridge."
77. (1592). Indenture bet. Andrew Colthurst of Stony Littleton, Co. Som. Esq., and Thos. Abyam of Bath, Innholder, lease of Broadmead in Witcombe, 21 Dec., 35 Eliz.
78. (1618). John Hall of Bradford. Bond of £200 to Rob. Fry of Bath, 19 Oct., 16 Jas. Wit., by Michael Stokes.¹

¹ Michael Stokes, Rector of Farleigh-Hungerford, 1599-1641.

79. (1614). Edw. Wainford of Trowbridge, tipler, Martin Wimpye of do., taylor, and Anthony Rundell, of do. weaver; bound in £100 to the King; not to dress or suffer to be dressed any Flesh in E. Ws. house during the time of Lent, 9 March, 11 Jas. I.
80. (1617). Indenture (*English*) John Hall, Esq. of Bradford, lets to John Charnbury of Southstoke: Odwood Down, 50 acres, in Witcombe; also Beechlawn as it hath been accustomed to be enjoyed in the winter for the Hogge Flocke of Lyncombe. (Elizabeth, wife of John Hall), 10 March, 14 Jas. I.

Amongst some loose seals also found, were a goat's head erased holding a thistle in his mouth, and an eagle displayed preying upon a fish, legend illegible.

INDEX OF PLACES REFERRED TO IN THE DEEDS ABOVE GIVEN.

	No. of Deed.		No. of Deed.
Aldryngton,	42	Lygh,	24, 37
Berfield in Bradford, . .	7	Marlborough, 16, 17, 36, 41, 51	
Bradford, Co. Wilts, 4, 10,		Melksham,	43
15, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30,		Mershton,	46
37, 43, 47, 48, 52, 53, 60,		Ogbourn Moysy, or Meysy, 18,	
65, 66, 67		23, 41	
Canynge's Episcopi, . . .	46	Portishead, . . 3, 8, 13, 14	
Comberwell, Wilts, . . .	62	Sarum, New,	9
Dauntesey, in West Lav-		Slade,	35
ington,	49	Sherborne, Dorset, . . .	46
Farleigh Wick,	40	Smallbrook,	28
Farleigh, Bedelry of, . .	20	Southbroom, Wilts, . . .	46
Freshford,	33, 38	Sterte Eston,	46
Fontel Episcopi,	29	Stony Littleton,	77
Ford,	1, 2, 34	Templewood,	33
"Garston,"	7	Trol, or Tral, 12, 20, 43, 45, 52	
Goldengrove,	22	Vysewyke,	46
Holte, . . . 20, 61, 65, 67		Widcombe, Co. Som., 80, 77	
Holte Parva,	59	Wroxhall (South) 6, 24, 32	
Lavington,	46		

INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS, MENTIONED IN THE DEEDS
ABOVE GIVEN.

	No. of Deed.		No. of Deed.
Abyam, Bath,	77	Carpenter, John,	5
Adam, Bishopstrow, . .	11	Chalfield, Walter of, . .	2
Aldeburgh, Rector of		Martin, Parson	
Combhay,	34, 37	of ditto	2
Atte Fenne,	29	Chapman, Frome, 61, 70, 71	
Atte Forde,	34, 37	Charnbury,	80
Atte Slade,	26, 27	Clerk, Edw.,	5
Atte Well, (Chapn.) . .	35	John,	2
Aulâ, Wm. de,	4, 7	Wm., of Walton,	3
Barbure,	36	Colthurst, Andrew, . . .	77
Bascat, of Apse Wytham,	72	Corp, of Turling, . . .	21
Baskette,	49	Coscombe, Eliz., . . .	51
Basset, of Bradford, . .	21	Wm.,	51
Bayly, of Legh,	56	Cuttler,	67
Beauchamp, Wm., Kt., . .	44	Dauntsey, of W. Lavington,	
Besyle, Wm.,	43	John,	68
Blanke,	63	Wm. of Trowb., . . .	23
Bonham, Lady Edith,		Delamere, Witness, . . .	18
Abbess of Shaston, . .	47	Dent, Alice,	44
Boteler,	35	Devedaunt, Thos., . . .	4
Botyler,	40	Donne, Thos.,	39
Bourton,	47	Drewys, Rd.,	59
Bradford, Katharine, . .	47	Druce, John,	66
Reginald de, 15, 13		Eyr, Alice,	34
Wm. de,	8	John le,	34
Bret,	14	Farleigh, Prior of, . . .	6
Budbury,	19	Fayrchild, of Wroxhall, .	6
Bunewood, Agnes, . . .	1	Freshford, John, Lord of, 31, 33	
Maria,	2	Reginald de,	33
Burges, Agatha,	33	Folevyle, John,	29
John,	33	Margery,	29
Thos.,	33	Ford, Wm. de,	1
Bushe, of Bradley, . . .	74	Walt.,	32
Caphaw, Joan,	15	Fouke, Peter,	19
Isabella,	15	Foxe, John,	57
Richard,	15	Foxle, John de,	9

	No. of Deed.		No. of Deed.
Frankelyn, Marg., . . .	13	Jordane, John, . . .	52
Freshford, John de, . . .	38	Kendall, John, . . .	52
Fry, of Bath, . . .	78	Kente, Wm., . . .	52
Frydy, Walt., . . .	53	Kentisse, Isabella, . . .	12
Frye, Alice, . . .	31	Knyght, Matilda, . . .	8
Philip, . . .	31	Robert, . . .	8
Fyton, John, Esq., . . .	46	Kyng, Edw., . . .	60
Gawen, John, . . .	47	Kyngton, Wm., Atford, . . .	55
Gayle, John, . . .	47	Langge, Henry, . . .	47
John, of Westbury, . . .	48	Loche, Alice le, . . .	6
Godman, of Farleigh, . . .	32	Longe, Robert, . . .	41
Gorneys, Budbury, . . .	7	Lycham, Emma, . . .	42
Gramary, of Marlborough, . . .	5	Walter, of Ald-	
Graunt, R., Bradford, . . .	61	rington, . . .	42
Walter, . . .	62	Lyle, Brian, of Kympton, . . .	63
Gunwyn, Winsley, . . .	56	Lyme, John, of Wilton, . . .	53
Gyle, John, Vicar of Brad., . . .	30	Maxall, John, Clerk, . . .	40
Hall, of Bradford, 75, 76, 78, 80		Mauduit, Thos, son of	
Nicholas, do., . . .	49, 51	Warin,	9
Reginald, . . .	41	Midelton, John., Chapl., . . .	35
Thomas, . . . 53a, 68, 69		Mery, Sir Wm., . . .	42
Halse, John, . . .	57	Thos.,	27
Harald, Studley, . . .	23, 29	Middelton, Matilda, . . .	27
Hasildene, Agnes, . . .	38	Thos.,	27
Robert, . . .	38	Midyltone, John, Chapln.	
Hasthorpe, Wm., Constable		of Brad.,	30
of Marlborough Castle, . . .	36	Moloyter, ?,	32
Hogely, of Marlb., . . .	17	Margaret,	32
Hoone, John, Lacock . . .	58	Walter,	32
Horton, Edw., Westwood, . . .	73	Montfort, Laurence, . . .	18
John,	52	Myson, Rd.,	35
Wm., of Iford, . . .	74	Nony, James,	23
Hulberd, Edith, . . .	45	Nores, John,	54
Thos.,	45	Noreys, Eliz.,	31
Hungerford,	30, 48	Norton, Thos.,	46, 50
Ivel, Rob.,	9	Olleye, John,	67
Iwen, Wm., of Thanestone, . . .	22	Peché, Hen.,	3
James, Margaret, . . .	54	Margar.,	3
John,	54	Perham, Kath.,	28

	No. of Deed.
Perham, Wm., . . .	26
Pilk, Philip, . . .	25
Agnes, . . .	35
Porter, Edith, . . .	24
Radiche, Nich., . . .	64
Roger, Thos., . . .	49
Wm., . . .	52
Rogers, of Brad.,	
Anne, . . .	58, 65, 67
Anthony, . . .	61, 59, 60
62, 64, 67, 69, 70	
72, 74	
Rundell, Anthony, . . .	79
Sale, Reginald de, . . .	10, 14
Thos., . . .	14
Slade, John, . . .	19
Steph., . . .	19
Seyntgeorge, Wm., . . .	45
Joan, . . .	45
Shaftsbury, Abbess, . . .	24, 45
Shepperd, Agnes, . . .	40
John, . . .	40
Semple, Elena, . . .	16, 17
John, . . .	16, 17
Skatheloke, Thos., . . .	24
Slade, Edith, . . .	40
Nich., . . .	35
Rich., . . .	40
Smyth, Adam, . . .	36
Alice, . . .	36
Edith, . . .	48
John, . . .	48
Wm., . . .	48
Solne, John, . . .	30
Stanbourne, Marg., . . .	16
Stodelegh, Wm., . . .	23
Stokes, Thos., Rector of	
Winkfield, . . .	39

	No. of Deed.
Stokes, Mich., Rector of	
Farley, . . .	78
Stranger, John, . . .	49
Tral, Peter de, . . .	12
Trewbody, Roger, . . .	43
Troubrigge, Jas. de . . .	18
Turbervyle, Sir John . . .	53 ^a
Vele, Gregory, . . .	35
Videlon, John, . . .	34, 37
Wacche, John, . . .	40
Wainford, Edw., . . .	79
Waker, of Aldrington, . . .	42
Walewayn, James, . . .	20
Rich., . . .	12, 20
Wm., . . .	12
Wallewayne, . . .	40
Wallys, Thos., Frome, . . .	76
Warner, of Marlb., . . .	36
Waspail, . . .	9, 11
Wm., . . .	28
Webb, Christina, . . .	25
Nicholas, . . .	25
Richd., . . .	65
Wm., New Sarum	
Mayor of, . . .	72
Wilshote, John, . . .	45
West, John, J. P., . . .	54
Whityngton, H., . . .	52
Wilde, (?) Alice le, . . .	32
Wimpye, . . .	79
Wolmangre, Matilda, . . .	10
Ric., . . .	10
Roger, . . .	10
Walwey, Agnes, . . .	41
Wychford, Rob. de, . . .	24
Wyther, John, . . .	22
Yerbury, of Bradford,	
Thos., . . .	75

Schedule II.

Besides the deeds above given there were also found several loose and mutilated papers from which the following are extracts.

1. (*About* 1456). Indenture between Cicely widow of John Barnard, Henry Bradley and Joan his wife (one of the daus. and heirs of John and Cicely) and Wm. Gore jun., and Cicely his wife, (another of the daus. and heirs), relating to lands in Lavington and Fiddington late belonging the said John and Cicely Barnard. [*No date*].
2. (1465). A Latin Deed relating to the Monastery of St. Saviour and St. Bridget at Sion in the parish of Isleworth, Co. Midd., dated 5 and 6 Edw. IV., and witnessed by George Nevill, Bishop of Exeter and Chancellor of England; Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury; George, Duke of Clarence; Richard, Duke of Gloucester; Sir Walter Blount, Treasurer, and others; Elizabeth being Abbess.
3. (1517). A release to James Horton, Clerk, and others, by John Eyre of Hullavington, of lands &c., in Bremhill and Foxham late belonging to John Goldney, 7 July, 9 Henry 8.
4. (1537). Receipt signed by Christopher Willoughby of £4 10s. received by the hands of Osmond Hall, "forling of dew to Alice my wyffe on Phelippys day and Jakobbe last past."
5. (1559). An Agreement about the Tithes of the Parsonage of Holt, between John Eyre (*Chalfield*) and Thomas Hall, Esq.
6. (1572). A receipt of 6 shillings Chief Rent paid by Mr. Hall of Bradford to the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.
7. Another of 8 shillings, paid by Mr. Thomas Hall as four years rent for lands in Trowle: signed by Wm. Longe, Deputy Receiver of the Duchy; and John Lydiard, General Treasurer.
8. (1574). A Letter from Robert Davis of High Holborn, London, to his Brother in Law John Hall, Esq.

9. (Elizabeth). A fragment containing notes of sales of land chiefly by the Colthursts (who had been great purchasers of Bath Abbey Estates at the Dissolution), viz.:—
- 7. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst to Edw. Wynter, lands at Claverton near Bath.
 - 8. Eliz. Thomas Ludlow to John Clement, tenements at Lyncombe.
 - 8. Eliz. Vicary to Jenings, the manor of Widecombe.
 - 15. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst, tenements in Bath, to the Mayor and Citizens.
Do. to Franklyn, in do.
 - 19. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst, tenements at Charterhouse Hinton, to Walter Hungerford.
 - 27. Eliz. Do., tenements at Combe and Widcombe, to Richard Hles.
Do., to Langford.
 - 30. Eliz. Edmund Colthurst to Edward Hungerford, lands at Claverton near Bath.
 - 31. Eliz. Do., Walcot Barton to Alex. Staples.
10. (1607). A Letter, dated Dublin, 23 Sept., to John Hall, Esq., from James Ley, (*afterwards Earl of Marlborough*) then Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, to John Hall of Bradford, Esq.: warning him and his brother magistrates to enforce the law against drunkards, especially in the town of Westbury, (*for which he was sometime M.P.*)
- “Our town of Westbury hath need of you, to see to the corruption that useth to grow in such places. I pray you take some care of our drinkers; and since the King hath made some good laws against that vice, I hope that you that be magistrates will not suffer it to encrease more than when there were no laws against it.” [He then rallies him about some neglected commission]. “Because men break their promises ordinarily at home, it is no marvel if faith be broken abroad, and with those that are divided both by sea and land.”
11. (1615). A letter from John Yewe to his “Right worshipful and very good Landlord Mr. John Hall, Esq., in Bradford.”
12. (1617). A letter to Sir James Ley of Westbury, from Mrs. Melior Bampffield, widow of John Bampffield of Hardington, Co. Som. Esq., commenced against her by Mr. Hall of Bradford, for the recovery of £100, lent by him to her late husband. [Mr. Hall had called her a “most unconscionable woman”].

13. (1621-1641). Letters of administration before Marmaduke Lymne in the court of John, Bishop of Salisbury, taken out by Elizabeth, (*Brune*) widow of John Hall, Esq.
14. (1627). A warrant addressed to Henry Longe and others, signed by James Ley, William Poulett, and John Hall; to meet them at Trowbridge to hear the contents of certain letters received from the Lords of the Council. Dated 27 August.
15. (1668). A small pamphlet in black letter printed by Clarke, Smithfield, called,

“The Bloody Apprentice executed, being an account of a murder committed by Thomas Savage, a vintner’s apprentice in Ratcliffe, upon a fellow maid servant: and how having been hanged and cut down, he revived and and was hanged the second time, Oct. 28, 1668.”

16. From some old Rate papers relating to Parishes in the neighbourhood of Bradford, we may collect the names of the *principal landowners* in those places at that time.

1605. WESTBURY.	Thomas Bennet, gent., (and in 1608, Mrs. Margaret Bennet). Sir James Ley, Kt. Jeffery Whitaker, (chief paymaster in 1806). John Lambe, Esq. Nicholas Phipps. Jeremy Horton, Gent.
BROOKE.	Wm. Jones, Esq., (Sir Edward Hungerford, 1608, Sir Jasper More, Kt., and W. Jones).
PENLEY.	Mrs. Bridget Earnley.
DILTON.	Anthony Selfe.
CHAPSMANSLADE	Sir James Ley.
BRATTON.	Sherston Bromwich, (Ann Bromwich, 1608).
1607. BROUGHTON AND MONKTON	Edward Long. Mr. Bold. Mr. Horton. Nicholas Gore.
SOUTH WRAXHALL	Sir Walter Long, Kt. Edward Graves.
ATWORTH.	John Yerbury.

BORO' OF BRADFORD	John Hall, Esq.
	John Yewe, Gent.
	Thos. Reed, Vicar.
	Richard Horne.
	Thomas Yerbury.
	John Houlton.
IFORD & WESTWOOD	John Druce, the tithes.
	Nicholas Snell.
WINSLEY	Tobias Horton.
	George Compton.
STOKE	John Raynold.
	Drew Druce.
TROWLE	John Shute.
LEIGH & WOOLLEY	Christopher Morris and John Powell.
HOLT	Robert Browne, the tithes.
	John Roger, ditto.
WHADDON	John Grant, Thos. Chapman, and John Erle.
	Edward Long, Gent.
POULSHOT	William Buckle, Clerk.
	Edward Long.
	Ambrose Earnley.

THE MANVERS PROPERTY IN BATH.

17. The next extracts throw some light upon a point in the topography of the City of Bath. It is well known that upon the ground south of the Abbey Church once stood the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, whose property included all the space between the Church and the River, round to Southgate Street; extending beyond the River to Prior Park, Lyncomb, and Widcombe. The Priory was "voluntarily" surrendered by Wm. Hollwey the last Prior, on 27 January, 1539. A principal purchaser was one Matthew Colthurst. All that Collinson then says of it, (Som. I. 58.) is that Colthurst "sold to Morley, from whom it descended to the Duke of Kingston." This of course refers to the well known extensive property in Bath now belonging to Earl Manvers, the present representative of the Duke.

But from some remnants of old law papers rescued, amongst others, from the mice of Kingston House, it is clear that part at least, and probably the whole, of the Manvers property at Bath, *had belonged to the Halls of Bradford*; and that it passed from the Halls to the Dukes of Kingston and thence to Lord Manvers, exactly in the same way as Kingston House and the other large property at Bradford.

In the following letter (written somewhat sentimentally for a matter of bargain and sale), one Patrick Sanders, M.D., applies to *John Hall, Esq. of Bradford*, for part of the *Abbey House and Orchard, then in his possession*.

“9, October, 1619.

“The life of man which wanders through the body of earth until she hath finished her peregrinations, doth at last retire to the heart, that “*primum vivens*” and “*ultimum moriens*” (*that liveth soonest and dieth latest*). And so I toward the end of my days do desire to retire toward the same place where first I drew my breath. Having heard that some things there are in your possession which might happily fit me, I was the rather moved as well by reason of the situation as also in regard to that worth which I have heard often to be in yourself, from whom I am confident to receive all worthy and good conditions. Briefly, I have heard that the *Abbey and the Abbey Orchard* is to be sold, and some other things near the City in your power to grant. Because of my profession I desire to be in the house or part thereof, while Dr. Sherwood lives.”

To this touching appeal Mr. Hall appears to have consented, but in proceeding to gratify the medical gentleman with the coveted domicile near Dr. Sherwood, he found himself suddenly entangled in the intricacies of the law. For the next fragment (dated the following year) reveals a dispute about a certain way leading into the Abbey Orchard of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath. The result of the dispute does not appear, and it is immaterial: enough remaining to show that Mr. Hall was possessor of part of the Abbey property. But as the papers contain some notices of the site of the Abbey, which may be interesting to those who know Bath, it is worth the while to preserve their substance.

(1620). The dispute in the first instance lay between the Mayor and Corporation, Plaintiffs; and John Biggs, Defendant. The

claim on the part of the City was, that by Letters Patent dated 12 July, 6 Edw. VI. 1552, they had, upon petition, obtained for the purpose of founding a Grammar School, a grant from the Crown of all the lands in the City and Suburbs, lately belonging to the Priory, including the contested way into the Orchard.

The case of the other party was, that long before the grant made to the Mayor and Corporation, Henry VIII., by Letters Patent dated 16 March 1543, had granted to Humfrey Coles for the sum of £962 17s. 9d., the site of the said Priory, with every thing within the circuit of the said Priory. That Humfrey Coles on 18 March in the same year, 1543, sold the Orchard to Matthew Colthurst and his heirs: that it descended to Edmund Colthurst, who 41 years afterwards, 1584, quietly enjoyed it as part of the Priory House. Edmund Colthurst mortgaged it to — Sherston for £330, and *John Hall, Esq.*, redeemed it and had a conveyance. *In 1611 Edmund Colthurst and Henry his son sold it to John Hall and his heirs.* That the Prior had no other Orchard, and that this way was always accounted part of his house, the windows of which opened into it. This part of the house was pulled down by Colthurst, and the ground thrown into the Orchard. The foundations were still to be seen within it. “The prior did use to sit there and view all the Orchard.” A door opened from the Priory into it, and the way in was by a terrace made with arches of stone, 40 foot long. That the Orchard was bounded on the North side by the ancient wall of the Priory, 20 foot high and 160 paces long, reaching to the Avon: on the South, by a great ditch betwixt the meadows called “The Ham,” and the Orchard, and on the East by the River. That the Prior and the Patterches (*the Monks*) and ever since their time the Colthursts, have enjoyed the fishing and cut down the trees these 80 years. That the Priory is situate within the Corporation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and is a privileged place of itself, not within the Corporation of the City of Bath: and when the Mayor of Bath came into the Priory, the Maces were

put down and not carried before him. An exception was taken to the plaintiff's witnesses that they were Almsmen maintained by the Alms of the City.

Part of the Priory lay within the adjoining Parish of "St. James and Stall," which Colthurst had mortgaged in 1589 to Alexander Staples of Yate, Co. Gloucester.

Then follows another document showing how *John Hall*, of Bradford, was involved in a suit at law with the family of Staples.

These extracts, we conceive, indicate very plainly, that the present property of Lord Manvers round the Abbey Church of Bath, must have been derived from the same source and through the same channels, as Kingston House, viz., the Halls of Bradford.

J. E. J.

LINES,

Suggested by the opening made in Silbury Hill, by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, August 3rd, 1849.

Bones of our wild forefathers, O forgive,
 If now we pierce the chambers of your rest,
 And open your dark pillows to the eye
 Of the irreverent day! Hark, as we move,
 Runs no stern whisper down the narrow vault?
 Flickers no shape across our torch-light pale,
 With backward beckoning arm? No, all is still.
 O that it were not! O that sound or sign,
 Vision or legend, or the eagle glance
 Of science, could call back thy history lost,
 Green pyramid of the plains, from far-ebbed time!
 O that the winds, which kiss thy flowery sward
 Could tell of thee! Could say how once they fanned
 The jealous savage, as he paused awhile,
 Drew deep his chest, pushed back his raven hair,
 And scanned the growing hill with reverent eye.
 Or haply, how they gave their fitful pipe
 To join the chaunt prolonged o'er warriors cold—
 Or how the Druids mystic robe they swelled;
 Or from thy blackened brow on wailing wing
 The solemn sacrificial ashes bore,
 To strew them where now smiles the yellow corn,
 Or where the peasant treads the churchward path.

EMMELINE FISHER.

Discovery of an Ancient Tumulus,

AT WINTERBOURNE-MONKTON.

A curious, and possibly important discovery, exhibiting one of the ancient modes of sepulture in this country, has recently been made at Winterbourne-Monkton, about three hundred yards west of "Mill-barrow," and a mile and-a-half north of Avebury.

For many years a large flat Sarsen stone (partially seen above the surface of the ground) had been the cause of many ungentle maledictions from the various clod-hoppers, who, from time to time, have followed the plough's-tail in this particular locality. Forbearance being worn out, Mr. Eyles, the present occupier of the land, by whose kindness and assistance we have been allowed to investigate the spot, sent several men to dig a large hole on one side of it,—in fact to bury it. In doing this they found the soil beneath the stone to be of a different quality from the natural subsoil; which is here chalk marl. They consequently excavated part of the earth and found several human bones, when night put an end to their operations. This discovery led to a more minute investigation, the results of which are as follows:—

The stone is lying flat, and is of considerable size, measuring nine feet four or five inches, each way, and varying from two feet six inches, to nearly four feet in thickness. By removing the soil beneath the stone we discovered a chamber dug in the natural chalk about seven or eight feet in diameter, somewhat circular in shape, and four feet in depth measuring from the under surface of the stone. This chamber was paved at the bottom with small irregularly shaped Sarsen stones, placed so closely that a 'pick' could with difficulty be inserted between them. On this pavement were four or five human skeletons, in a most confused state, covered with Sarsen stones, weighing from ten pounds to a half a cwt. each, and about twenty or thirty in number—over these again was a layer of mould up to the top stone which covered all. The skeletons did not seem to have been deposited in any particular direction. The skulls, thigh-bones, &c., were in such close proximity that one

would suppose they were originally placed in a sitting posture, when the weight of stones and earth would naturally force them into the apparently confused state in which we found them. The jaw bones were in excellent preservation, as were also the teeth. One jaw evidently belonged to a child, as the second teeth are not cut, but remain still in the jaw.

The skulls are at present in the possession of Dr. Thurnam, of Devizes, who has taken considerable pains to join the different portions together, and whose researches may at some future day throw light on the date of these "old world's children." It is remarkable that there is no trace of any barrow on the spot. The soil around the stone is of the same depth as in other parts of the field.

The stone was placed *upon* the bodies, earth, &c. This is plainly shown by its resting upon the *soil itself* with which the cavity was filled and not on the regular stratum of chalk around it, as would have been the case had the excavation been originally made under the stone and afterwards filled in,—and what further tends to confirm this opinion is the fact that the hole was originally dug slightly too large for the stone to cover it in one particular place, on the north-east side, which was filled up with Sarsen stones to the level of the surface of the ground. In the soil above the bodies, were solid masses of a black unctuous kind of earth, very soft when first brought out, but becoming almost as hard as brick when exposed to the air for a day or two, and containing small pieces of flint and charcoal, but with these exceptions it yielded to the knife like soap, which it also very much resembled to the touch.

The only conjecture that can be formed of the age of these remains, is derived from the much worn surfaces of the teeth, indicating that the food of the individuals must have consisted mainly of grain and roots. This implies a very early though probably not a primeval antiquity.

No pottery, burnt or otherwise, nor any implements of war have been found to stamp the precise date of this extraordinary sepulchre, and it therefore remains, together with other numerous relics of the strange customs of our ancestors in this perplexing neighbourhood, to baffle the researches of the ablest archæologists.

WILLIAM HILLIER.

Murder of Henry Long, Esq.

A. D. 1594.

It has been the fate of one or two Wiltshire gentlemen to be handed down to the notice of posterity, by the very unfortunate distinction of being concerned, actively or passively, in assassination. A story of the former kind belongs to the house of Stourton: one of the latter to that of Thynne. The particulars of the murder of Mr. Hartgill, by Charles Lord Stourton, 1555; and those of Mr. Thomas Thynne by Count Koningsmark in the streets of London, in 1582, are well known and are to be found in Sir R. C. Hoare's *History of Modern Wilts.*¹ But of the violent proceeding to which the present memoir refers, scarcely the whisper of a tradition is left in the county where it took place. The family of the chief perpetrators, DANVERS of Dauntesey, disappeared many years ago from the list of provincial gentry; whilst in that of the Longs which still holds an honoured place amongst us, nothing whatever is known upon the subject.

One slight allusion to it, and one only, does indeed remain amongst the odd gatherings of our industrious acquaintance John Aubrey. The incarceration for two centuries of that worthy's miscellaneous Wiltshire notes, within a deal cupboard in the lower regions of Ashmole's Library at Oxford, has perhaps been the reason why this and similar hints for research have so long escaped attention. Many other events of local interest are in the like cursory way glanced at in that collection, which are now, it is to be feared, irrecoverably lost.

In his scanty notes of the parish of Great Somerford near Malmsbury, Aubrey says, "The assassination of Harry Long was

¹ Lord Stourton's: Mere, p. 153. Mr. Thynne's: Heytesbury, p. 65.

contrived in the parlour of the parsonage here. Mr. Atwood was then parson. He was drowned coming home.”¹

On the first reading of this sentence, which is the whole of what Aubrey says upon the subject, it is not quite clear which of the two was drowned—Harry Long or Mr. Atwood. But, by the discovery of some documents which will be subjoined, the point is quite set at rest. The watery grave was Mr. Atwood’s; Harry Long’s fate was of a very different kind. This is quite certain from the evidence to be produced: but though the papers referred to give us full particulars of time, place, and other circumstances of the murder, they throw no light whatever on the actual motive which led to it. This still remains, and is likely to remain, a mystery.

The chief *Dramatis Personæ* were two Wiltshire gentlemen of good connexion and rank in the county, who afterwards became, in different ways, still more memorable. These were Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers of Dautesey, a parish which adjoins that of Great Somerford, the residence of their *alleged* accomplice before the fact, Mr. Atwood. A few notes of Dautesey history are necessary to introduce these gentlemen properly to the reader.

The Manor of Dautesey had belonged as early as Henry II., to a family of the same name. Joan Dautesey, an heiress, who died 1455, brought it in marriage to Sir John Stradling. According to a strange story, also preserved by Aubrey, the whole family of Stradling were murdered at their house at Dautesey, with the exception of one daughter, Anne, who happened to be in London at the time. Sir John Danvers of Culworth (near Banbury), married her and obtained the property. They were both buried in Dautesey Church; he in 1514, she in 1539. Their grandson, Sir John Danvers, made a great alliance: marrying Elizabeth 4th daughter and coheiress of Nevill Lord Latimer by Lady Lucy Somerset. This Sir John died at Dautesey, 19th Dec., 1593;

¹ Richard Atwood was Rector of Great Somerford from 1578 to 1605. (*Wilts Instit.*) The Parish Registers, which might by chance have contained some memorandum relating to this transaction, in consideration of one of its rectors having been concerned in it (if such really was the case) are not forthcoming. They perished in a fire some years ago.

his Lady survived till 1630. They had ten children, of whom three were sons, Sir Charles, the eldest; Sir Henry, the second; and Sir John, (afterwards the Regicide), the youngest. Sir Charles and Sir Henry (the murderers of Mr. Long) were never married. Sir John was thrice married: his first wife being Magdalen, widow of Richard Herbert and mother of the celebrated George Herbert of Bemerton.

Upon the death of his father (Dec. 1593), Sir Charles succeeded as head of the family, to the patrimonial estates. Those which his mother as coheiress of Lord Latimer had brought in marriage, appear to have continued in her own possession for life. The murder took place about one year after the father's death; at which time Sir Charles was about 23 years of age.

Sir Henry the principal actor was then in his 22nd year, having been born 28th June, 1573. He had entered active life at a very early period, and was probably present at one of the interesting scenes of English History, the death of Sir Philip Sidney. Sir Philip, as will be remembered, was brother of Mary, Countess of Pembroke (3rd wife of Henry the 2nd Earl): and whilst visiting his sister at Wilton and Iychurch had written his Pastorals, and all that he did write of the Arcadia. Henry Danvers became his page, and in that capacity attended him into the Low Countries upon the expedition sent by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Dutch Protestants against Philip II. of Spain.

Sir Philip Sidney being killed at Zutphen in Sept. 1586, Henry Danvers must have been then in his 14th year. He continued to serve in the Low Countries in defence of the Reformed religion, under Maurice Prince of Nassau, afterwards Prince of Orange. In 1590 he joined one of the expeditions (probably that commanded by the Earl of Essex) sent by the Queen to the succour of Henry IV. of France, soon after his accession to the throne. Public affairs in that country becoming more pacific upon Henry's abjuration of Protestantism and his coronation in 1594, it is most likely that Sir Henry Danvers took that opportunity of returning to England. For it was in the October of that year that he appears in this Wiltshire tragedy.

From the first of the documents following it will be seen that a few days before the murder of Mr. Long, Sir Henry Danvers was at Tichfield House,¹ below Southampton, then the seat of Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton; and that after the event he and his brother fled thither for refuge. Their reason for so doing is partly explained by the fact that Lord Southampton was an intimate friend of Sir Charles's: being afterwards one of his accomplices in the Essex Plot against Queen Elizabeth. Of the design against Long he could therefore scarcely be ignorant, but there is no information to show that he was in any way involved in the quarrel.

Henry Long, the victim, was one of the younger brothers of Sir Walter Long, the last owner of the united estates of South Wraxhall and Draycote-Cerne. He appears to have been unmarried. But of the nature of the provocation which he had given, whether public or private, a personal insult or family feud, jealousy or revenge, as indeed of every circumstance connected with the *cause* of the outrage, nothing whatever is known.

The murder was committed at Corsham; in the house of one Chamberlayne, about 12 o'clock in the day, at dinner time. The company present, were his brother Sir Walter, Mr. Anthony Mildmay, Thos. Snell (afterwards Sir Thomas Snell of Kington St.

¹ Tichfield House, near the town of that name, between Southampton and Portsmouth, was about three miles from the shore of Southampton water. It stood upon the site of a Premonstratensian Abbey, which had been granted at the Dissolution to Thomas Wriothesley, Secretary to Henry VIII., afterwards the celebrated Earl of Southampton, and Lord Chancellor. "Here he built" says Leland, "a right stately house embattled, having a goodly gate, and a conduit castelled in the midst of the court of it." On the extinction of the male descendants of the Lords Southampton in 1667, it came by a daughter to the Earl of Gainsborough: by his daughter to the Duke of Beaufort, by whom it was sold to the ancestor of the present owner Mr. Delmè. The only remnant is the central gateway with its octagonal turrets, six ornamental brick chimneys, some fine old casements, &c. Part of what was the base court serves for a modern residence. Adjoining the house (now called "Place House"), on the western side, was a noble pile of stabling, of which very little is left. To this house Charles I. repaired on his flight from Hampton Court in November 1647, and hence he was conducted by Colonel Hammond to the Isle of Wight. At the time of Mr. Long's murder, it was the property of the Chancellor's grandson, the 3rd Earl of Southampton, the friend and liberal patron of Shakespeare.

Michael, who married Ann Long, Henry's only sister) and Henry Smyth, Esq.,¹ with several other gentlemen. Who Chamberlayne was or in what house he lived, has not been ascertained. There is no mention of ladies being present. From which circumstance, as well as from the earliness of the hour and the apparent liberty of entrance, it is most likely to have been a meeting of gentlemen of the neighbourhood for business at some tavern. Sir Henry Danvers, followed by his brother and a number of their tenants and retainers,² burst into the room and without more ado shot Mr. Long dead upon the spot. The brothers then fled on horseback to Tichfield House, as already stated, and succeeded after some days concealment in making their escape out of the country in a boat from Cawshot Castle, a fort on the opposite side of Southampton water.

A coroner's inquisition was held, upon which they were outlawed. But no indictment seems to have been preferred either by the government or the family of the deceased. From the document No. 3

¹ That this Henry Smyth, Esq., was at that time the owner of the principal house and estate at Corsham there is the following evidence. The *original* Manor House at Corsham was pulled down (according to Leland) before 1536. [See above, p. 143, Note 2.] And Aubrey (born 1625) distinctly says that "the Great House at Corsham" (of his day) "had been built by Customer Smyth." This must have been the older portion of the present house, the south front of which bears the date of 1582. Thomas Smyth (an ancestor of Lord Strangford) was a wealthy contractor for the Customs (from which vocation he obtained the name of "Customer") in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. On marrying the heiress of Judd, Lord Mayor of London, he acquired the estate of Osterhanger in Kent. He died 1591. His eldest son succeeded him in the latter estate; but his second son Henry Smyth had Corsham for his portion. There can be very little doubt that he was the person mentioned above as being present at Mr. Long's murder in 1594. Others of the family are mentioned as of Corsham so late as 1623. (See A. Wood's MSS., Ashm. Mus. Oxon., and Wilts Visit. 1623).

² The circumstance of Sir Henry being attended by so many followers, makes it not improbable that the quarrel between Danvers and Long, was one of those Montague and Capulet family hostilities, of which we have frequent notice, especially about this very period. Strype the historian particularly mentions that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, *licenses* from the Crown were often granted to Lords and gentlemen to have twenty or more retainers. They were "servants," not menial, but only wearing their Lord's livery, and occasionally waiting upon him. These licenses were given for the purpose of maintaining quarrels: and by means of them many murders were committed and feuds kept up. (See Strype Memor. III. II. 61).

subjoined, it would appear that a few years afterwards, by some quibbling objection raised to the inquisition, they contrived to obtain a reversal of the outlawry, which indeed had been of so little inconvenience that Sir Henry was actually made a Peer whilst the outlawry was in force against him. There must therefore have been either high influence at work to hush up the crime, or some extenuating circumstances, as violent provocation, which caused the murder of Mr. Long to be passed over without entailing on the perpetrators the usual penalties of a violent outrage. Neither Sir Henry nor Sir Charles appears to have suffered any damage whatever from it.

But Pharoah's butler and baker did not come to more widely different ends than did these two brothers. Sir Charles took a leading part in the insurrection of the Earl of Essex against Elizabeth: for which he was attainted and beheaded in 1600-1.¹ On the authority of Viscountess Purbeck (Elizabeth Danvers, niece of Sir Charles) Aubrey says, that "Sir Charles Danvers advised the Earl of Essex to make his escape through the gate of Essex house, and hasten away to Highgate, and so to Northumberland, (the Earl of Northumberland had married his sister) and from thence to the King of Scots: and there they might make their peace. If not, the Queen was old and might not live long. But Essex followed not his advice: and so they both lost their heads on Tower Hill."²

The Lord Southampton above mentioned was tried, but his life was spared, and he was restored to his title by King James I.

Sir Henry Danvers does not appear to have been concerned with his brother in the Essex plot; and his subsequent career was one of success and distinction. He was created Baron Danvers of Dauntesey, 27th July, 1603. By his brother's death he had become heir to the father's estates, but being unable to trace his title to them through his elder brother without a reversal of Sir

¹ His trial, under the name of Sir Charles Davers, (a variety of spelling which the family sometimes used), is in the State Trials, Vol. I. (8vo. Edit.) p. 1410. His examination and confession, ditto, p. 1345.

² Aubrey's Lives, Vol. II. p. 344.

Charles's attainder, he obtained a private Act of Parliament for that purpose in 1605, (3 James I.) In 1626 he was created by King Charles I. Earl of Danby. In 1630, upon the death of his mother who had remarried Sir Edmund Cary, he succeeded to her estates. Besides this he was Lord President of Munster, Governor of Guernsey, and a Knight of the Garter. "Full of honour, wounds, and days" (so says the inscription on the large monument under which he lies in the north aisle of Dauntesey church), he died at Cornbury, Co. Oxford, in 1643, æt. 71, leaving an estate of £11,000 a year to his favourite sister Lady Gargrave, and Henry his nephew, son of Sir John (the Regicide) his younger brother whom he passed over. Lord Danby was the founder of the Botanic Garden at Oxford, and built the entrance facing High Street, called the Danby Gateway. There is a portrait of him at Dauntesey Rectory.

No. I.

ACCOUNT OF THE ESCAPE OF SIR CHARLES AND SIR HENRY
DANVERS. (*Lansd. MSS., No. 827*).

"A lamentable discourse taken out of sundry examinations concerning the wilful escape of Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, Knights, and their followers, after the murder committed in Wilshire, upon Henry Longe, Gentleman, as followeth.

The said wilful murder executed upon Henry Longe, Gentleman, sitting at his dinner in the company of Sir Walter Longe, Knight, his brother; Anthony Mildmay, Thomas Snell, Henry Smyth, Esquires, Justices of her Majesty's Peace for the said County of Wilts; and divers other Gents., at one Chamberlayne's house in Corsham, within the same County, by Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, Knights, and their followers to the number of seventeen or eighteen persons, in most riotous manner appointed for that most foul fact, on Friday 4th October, 1594.

After which wilful murder committed, the parties flying, Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers, with one John their servant or

follower, came unto Whitley Lodge,¹ near Tichfield, in one of the Earl of Southampton's Parks, where Thomas Dymmocke, Gent., is keeper, on Saturday, 5th October last, about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and there continued all that day and night, until it was Tuesday morning following; during which time of their abode at the said lodge, one John, a cook of the Earl of Southampton's dressed their meat; and that on Monday, the 7th October, at night, the said Earl with some seven or eight followers came unto the said lodge, and stopped with the said Knights, and tarried there all that night; and on the Tuesday morning, the 8th October, about two hours before day the said Earl departed from thence with the said Knights and company to the number of six or seven horse, whereof Thomas Dymmocke was one, unto Burselden Ferry, where the boat of Henry and William Reedes, of Burselden aforesaid, was prepared in a readiness, being sent unto for that purpose the night before, by one Robert Gee, servant to the said Dymmocke, and by his commandment.

And immediately upon their coming to the said Ferry, the said Earl requested the two Reedes to take into their boat the said company, and presently passed, the same Tuesday morning, into Cawshot Castle, but the company would not then go on shore; but there they found Mr. Hunnings, the Earl of Southampton's Steward, with others to the number of four or five persons, which said Hunnings had been on shore, and had talked with the deputy touching the landing of the said Knights and company there, whom the said Reedes took into their boat all but the said Hunnings, and so put off from shore and did ride between Cawshot and St. Andrew's Castle the Tuesday all day until it was Wednesday in the evening, and that immediately after they had put off

¹ Whitley (pronounced *Whiteley*) Lodge lies about three miles N.W. of Tichfield or Place House, on a hill surrounded by deep clay land and woods. It is now a farm-house, with a space round it cleared for agriculture. There are remains of a moat, and some indications of a house of quality. It formerly lay within the Park belonging to the Great House, with which it was connected by a path through the woods called "My Lady's Walk." In its original state it must have been a very secluded spot.

from Cawshot castle the said Tuesday, Thomas Dymmocke passed to Hampton in one Mossell's boat of Ware's ash, and there talked with Captain Perkinson and desired of him that the two Danverses, Sir Charles and Sir Henry, might come unto Cawshot Castle to rest them there two or three days, and that their intent was to go from thence into Brittany for service, which the said Perkinson said they should do so, and sent word presently to his deputy by Roger Fynche, his servant; and then the said Dymmocke returned back that evening unto the said Reede's boat, then riding at an anchor; and the said Wednesday, 9th October, in the evening, they all put on shore at Cawshot castle. Afore whose arrival there, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the said Wednesday, one John Dalamor the water-serjeant of Hamble, had been at the said castle with hue and cry to apprehend the suspected persons for the murder, that were in the boat then in sight, and wished the master-gunner to bend their ordnance upon them if they should offer to be gone, whereupon so soon as the said Knights and company were landed, who came in voluntary of themselves that evening, William Kitche the master-gunner disarmed them, and put them into the deputy's chamber as prisoners, and caused the castle to be guarded and kept with such soldiers as were then in the castle, being in number but four persons besides help of the country, as Hancocke, Locke, and others, and certain fishermen which the said Kitche had commanded in for this service, as Thomas Moorley, John Wilkins, and others. Until Nicholas Caplyn the deputy of the said castle came to his charge that night, who immediately understanding by the said Kitche what had been done, and likewise by the said Hancocke, Locke, and the rest, who told the said deputy that "they thought them to be the persons suspected for the murder, for whom the hue and cry came unto them," then the said deputy partly confessed that "they were the men, but the captain's friends," and desired them to depart, giving his word and promise to the said Hancocke, Locke, and the rest, that they should be forthcoming and safe. Also the said Wednesday being the 9th October last, Mr. Francis Robinson, gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, willed Thomas Dredge an attendant in the said Earl's stables at Tichfield, to go unto one

Austine, Mr. Thomas Arundell's cook, (who then with his ladie were with the Earl of Southampton in Tichfield House), for a basket of victuals, which the said Dredge with one Humphrey a Welsh boy of the same house, did fetch from Tichfield kitchen and carried the same unto Ware's ashe, and delivered the said basket of victuals unto Mr. Dymmocke and one Gilbert, a Scot, and servant unto the said knights, which was carried unto the said knights and their company, then at anchor in Reede's boat, by the said Gilbert in one Mossell's boat.

The said knights with their company, and the said Dymmocke, continued in Cawshot Castle from the said Wednesday in the evening until it was Friday following late in the evening, being the 11th of the same October, during which time there were many messages and some letters that passed between the said knights and the said Perkinson, and great meanes made to get passage into France if it had been possible. But in the end, on the same Friday in the evening, the said Gilbert, who was hastened and sent by Payne, one of the Earl of Southampton's servants, upon the said Perkinson's private message, sent unto him to one Day's house, an ordinary in Hampton, by one Heywood his servant, that if the said Payne did wish well unto the said Danvers and their company, and did regard their safety, he should in all haste use some speedy means to give them warning presently to depart from Cawshot Castle, for that the said Perkinson had received letters from Sir Thomas West, Knight, the same Friday about 10 of the clock in the afternoon for the apprehending of them ; and again farther, by a second message from the said Perkinson, that the said Payne was wished to ride presently home towards Tichfield to see if he could find any means to send them word presently to depart, who immediately travailed in the said business, and came to Hamble the same Friday in the afternoon with one Gilbert, a Scot, and sent him unto the said knights and company in one Johnson's boate of Hamble with the said message ; besides one Roger Fynche, the captain's servant, that was then sent with the like message from his master also. Whereupon, so soon as the said Gilbert had delivered his message unto the knights and company at Cawshot Castle about

4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the said knights and company to the number of thirteen or fourteen persons, whereof Mr. Thos. Dymmocke was one, came hastily shouldering one another into the said Johnson's boat, all but the said Gilbert, who was fain to pass away overland by reason the said boat was almost overladen, being not above the burden of one ton; and so the said Johnson did set the said knights and their company ashore at a place called Bald Head, over against Cawshot Castle, and within one mile and a half of Tichfield. Then one of the said company asked the said Dymmocke if he did know the way to Tichfield, who answered "he did know the way if it were at midnight;" and the said Johnson had for his pains two shillings and sixpence. Farther, on the same Friday 11th Oct. late at night, certain strange men to the number of seven or eight persons, came into the kitchen at Whitley Lodge, and there supped with such cold meat as was then in the house, and immediately after they had supped Thos. Dymmocke commanded his servants Joan Lawrence, Dorothy Bell, and one Richard, his boy, to go into Fattig Leaze in the Park with them to help take up their horses, which being done, they presently rode away that night, but some others that then came to Whitley Lodge went to the chamber and staid there all night, and had for their supper a mess of milk boiled, and the next morning early they went away on foot, and Thos. Dymmocke with them, and as it was supposed to Tichfield House. And on Saturday, 12th of said October, Wm. Heywood returning from Cawshot Castle, who carried letters the night before from his master, Capt. Perkinson, to the deputy for the apprehending of the said knights and their company, he found in his master's chamber three or four of the Earl of Southampton's gentlemen talking with his master, Perkinson, whereof one as he thinketh was Mr. Bruen, and heard his said master say unto them that "he thought he should lose his office for the knights being in the castle," whereunto the said Earl's gentlemen replied, "it was great pity it should be so." Then the said Heywood told his master they were all gone before he came, whereupon the said Perkinson said that "he was very glad thereof, whatsoever it cost him."

After which wilful escape of the said knights and their company

from Cawshot Castle, as before set down, on Monday 14th Oct. about 8 o'clock at night, one Mr. Robinson, gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's horses, came unto Thomas Dredge at the said Earl's stables at Tichfield, and commanded him and others to saddle seven horses that were then in the said stable; which being done, and leaving the said horses so saddled when he went to bed in his house at Tichfield, the said horses were carried away that night about 12 o'clock by one Mr. Brumfield, one of the said Earl's servants, as it was reported by one Robert a groom of the said Earl's stable; which said Brumfield brought back four of the said seven horses unto Tichfield stable again on Thursday morning the 17th Oct. following, about the break of day, which horses the said Mr. Robinson commanded Dredge to give them as many oats as they would eat, for that they were to go then presently towards London with the said Earl of Southampton his master.

Other special notes upon sundry examinations concerning the said cause:—

On Saturday or Sunday the 5th or 6th Oct., 1594, the Hue and Cry came unto Tichfield for the murder done in Wiltes.

The same Saturday 5th Oct., 1594, in the afternoon, it was reported by Richard Nash, the Earl of Southampton's Baylie, and others in Tichfield House, that there were ten or eleven strange horses put into a certain enclosed ground in the great Park of Tichfield, called Fattig Leaze, and there staid till the Monday night following, at which time the same maidenhair-coloured velvet saddle that *Sir Henry Danvers* rode on at Tichfield four or five days before the murder committed, was then also seen at Tichfield all bloody; for which saddle Dymmocke and Robinson did strive.

On Sunday the 6th Oct., 1594, the said knights, the Danverses, being then in Whitley Lodge, one John, their servant, brought 2 shirts to be washed unto Joan Lawrence, then servant unto Thomas Dymmocke, whereof one of them was bloody.

On Wednesday, the 9th of October, 1594, Lawrence Grose, the sheriff of the town of Southampton, being at Hamble about his own affairs, understanding by one Fry, the constable there, and others,

that the company suspected of the murder done in Wiltshire were in one Reed's boats, then riding at an anchor at the mouth of the same river, was by them required to give notice thereof unto the Mayor of Southampton, for the apprehending of them, who speedily did effect the same: whereupon the said Grose, passing over Itching Ferry with his wife the Saturday following, one Floria, an Italian, and one Humphrey Drewell, the said Earl of Southampton's servant, being in the said passage-boat, threatened to cast him, the said Grose, overboard; and said "they would teach him to meddle with his fellows," with many other threatening words.

On Thursday, the 17th of October, 1594, two hours after Arthur Brumfield brought back the four horses to Tichfield stable, the Earl of Southampton's barber came unto Thomas Dredge and demanded of him "who told him that Sir Henry Danvers was at Whitley Lodge?" whereunto the said Dredge answered that "Mr. Dymmoche's man that brought Mr. Drewell's horse from Whitley Lodge to Tichfield stable, the Saturday after the murder committed, told him thereof;" whereupon the said barber sware deeply "by God's wounds," and charged him, "upon pain of his life, not to speake any more of it, for that it was his Lord's will and pleasure that the said Sir Henry Danvers should be there at Whitley Lodge." And farther, the said Gilbert the Scot remained at Tichfield House nine or ten days after the murder was committed (the Earl of Southampton being then there), during which time the said Gilbert rode twice to London and came back again, and carried letters secretly within the linings of his hat; and whilst he staid at Tichfield (which he had often so done before when he hath been examined), he never dined or supped openly in the hall, but some where else, secretly as it was supposed, and was much conversant with Mr. Hunnings and Robinson. Also, two letters of Perkinson's own hand writing, sent unto Nicholas Caplyn his deputy, after the said knight and their followers were escaped and gone from Cawshot Castle, yet extant.

The names of principal men servants, followers, and attendants upon the Earl of Southampton not yet examined, but very necessary they

should be, being discovered by the confessions of the parties already examined :—

1. Hunning, his steward, and the man that was at Cawshot to prepare the way for the knight coming thither.

2. Payne, keeper of his wardrobe, that sent Gilbert to Cawshot Castle to warn them to fly.

3. Francis Robinson, gentleman of his horse, for sending victuals and preparing of horses to carry them away.

4. Arthur Brumfield, one of his gentleman, that carried away the seven horses prepared by Robinson at twelve of the clock at night, and brought four of them back again. (*Sent into the country.*)

5. A barber, attendant upon the Earl, that commanded Dredge, with oaths and threatening words, not to speak of the knight being in Whitley Lodge. (*Dwelling in Southwark, near the Hawk's Cage.*)

6. Humphrey Drewell, one of his followers, that threatened Grose, the Sheriff of Southampton (who gave notice unto the Mayor of the same town for the apprehending of them), to cast him, the said Grose, overboard at Itching Ferry.

7. Signor Floria, an Italian, that did the like.

8. Richard Nash, the Earl's baylie at Tichfield, that found many strange horses put into a ground called Fattening Lease, immediately after the murder.

9. John Fielder, a log carrier to the chambers at Tichfield, who is likely to know much concerning their being in Tichfield House.

10. Robert, a groom of the Earl's stables, who did know that Brumfield carried away the twelve horses at twelve of the clock in the night. (*Gone to Royston.*)

11. Brewen, one of the Earl's gentlemen, whom Heywood confessed to be in his master Perkinson's company when he returned from Cawshot, to advertise him that the two knights and their company were gone. (*No such.*)

12. Ralph Tucke Dymmocke, under keeper in Whitley Parke, that may confess of their being in Whitley Lodge; also, John, the Earl's cook, that dressed the said knight's meat at Whitley Lodge.

No. II.

WRIT TO THE SHERIFF OF WILTS;

[*Concerning the Reversal of the Outlawry of Sir Henry, then Lord Danvers.*] 13th Feb. 1604.¹

“James, &c.; to the Sheriff of Wilts, greeting. Because in the Record and Process, and also in the Proclamation of Outlawry against Henry Danvers, late of Cirencester, in co. Glouc., Knight, now Lord Danvers, for a certain supposed felony and murder, on 4th October, 36 Eliz., whereof judgement is in your county, and before us returned, manifest error occurreth, to the grievous damage of the said Sir Henry, as by the inspection of the Record and Process aforesaid to us evidently appears, we, willing that the error, if any, in due manner may be corrected, and to the said Henry full and speedy justice may be done in this behalf, command you that you omit not by reason of any liberty in your Bailiwick, to summon as well the tenants of the lands and tenements which were the said Henry's, on the said 4th Oct. or at any time afterwards, as the Lords of whom the said lands and tenements mediately or immediately are held, to be before us within 15 days after Easter, wherever we shall be in England, to hear the Record and Process aforesaid if they will; And further do and receive what our Court shall consider in this behalf: and have those by whom you so caused them to be summoned, and this Writ.

Witness, J. POPHAM. At Westminster, 13 Feb., 1 Jac. I.”

RETURN BY THE SHERIFF.

“Jasper Moore, Sheriff, To our Lord the King at the day and place within contained. I certify that there are no tenants which were of the within named Lord Danvers on the 4th Oct., 36 Eliz., or at any time afterwards, nor any Lords of whom the said lands were held, &c., whom I am able to summon as within to me is commanded.”

¹ Translated from the Latin Record in the Carlton Ride: Controlment Roll of the Court of King's Bench: Easter Term, 2 Jac. I. m. 38.

No. III.

LONG'S CASE. [*Coke's Reports.*]¹

The only other document that has hitherto been met with relating to this affair is Sir Edward Coke's Report of the Exceptions taken to the wording of the presentment under the Coroner's Inquisition. Being partly written in old French, and containing a number of obsolete legal phrases, it is not very easy to be understood in the old edition of Coke from which this is extracted. We therefore present only the substance of it.

The argument upon the Writ of Error was heard before Chief Justice Sir John Popham, and Justices Gaudy, Yelverton, and Williams.

"Michaelmas Term, 2 James (1604).

Wiltes. } An Inquisition held at Cossam 5th Oct. 36 Eliz.
Inditement. } (1594), before Wm. Snelling, Coroner of our Lady the Queen, within the liberty of her town of Cossam, on view of the body of Henry Long, Esq., there lying dead, on the oath of 12 men presented, that a certain H. D., late of C. [*Henry Danvers, late of Cirencester*], in co. E. [*Quære, G? Gloucester*], Kt., C. D. [*Charles Danvers*] late of C. in said county of E., Kt., G. L., late of Colkidge,² in co. W., yeoman, and R. P., late of L., in said co. W., yeoman, not having the fear of God before their eyes, did on 4th Oct., 36 Eliz., between the hours of eleven and twelve of the same day, at Cossam, with force and arms, viz., swords, &c. ("pugionibus armacudiis et tormentis"), assault the aforesaid H. Long; and the aforesaid H. D. voluntarily, feloniously, and of malice prepense, did discharge in and upon the said H. Long a certain engine called a *dagge*³ worth 6s. 8d., charged with powder and bullet of lead, which H. D. had in his right hand; and inflict a mortal wound upon the upper part of the body of H. L., "subter sinistram mamillam," (*under the*

¹ Sir Edw. Coke's Reports. Folio, 1671. Part V. p. 121.

² We cannot identify G. L. and R. P. But "Colkidge, co. Wilts," is without much doubt *Cowage*, alias Bremelham, near Malmsbury, then the property of the Danvers family.

³ A *dagge* was a kind of pistol. In 1579, a proclamation had been issued by Queen Elizabeth "against carrying pocket pistols, called dags, handguns," &c. (Strype, Mem. II. pt. 2, p. 295.)

left breast,) of which wound he instantly died. And that immediately after the felony they all fled.”

On which the said H. Danvers having been outlawed, he sued out a Writ of Error, assigning various exceptions, viz.—

1. “That whereas the inquest was described as having been held within the Liberty of our Lady the Queen, of her town of Cossam, it had not been alleged how far the Liberty extends, or whether any and what part of the town was in the Liberty; so that it did not appear whether the Coroner had jurisdiction in the place where the murder was committed and the inquest holden. As, therefore, it was not stated whether the town of Cossam was in the Liberty of Cossam, the indictment was uncertain.”

Sir John Popham, C.J., overruled this exception, on the ground “of too great nicety.” It was to be understood, he said, that the Liberty of Cossam must include the town of Cossam. Perhaps the Liberty might contain more than the town; but that the town itself should be supposed to be out of the Liberty of the town, was a strained interpretation which the law does allow (“*que le ley ne allow.*”)

2. “That the Latin word for breast, spelled “*Mamilla*,” was no Latin at all; for that the proper word for breast was *Mammilla* [with a double *m*]: and that bad Latin quashed indictments.” A case was cited where *burglariter* had been spelled *burgalriter*, and the exception had been admitted.

The Court: “Bad Latin is not to quash indictments” (“*Faux Latin ne quashera inditement*”). “If by the mis-spelling a different meaning had been introduced, that was another case; but where the sense remained the same, every body knew what was meant. And besides, *mamilla* with one *m* was as good Latin as *mammilla* with two.”¹

3. “That *vulnus* was a wrong word for a wound: that *plaga* was the word commonly used in indictments.” The whole Court said that *plaga* and *vulnus* are synonymous.

4. “That the dimensions of the wound were not stated.” Also overruled. “Dimensions of a wound are only alleged in order to prove it to be mortal. Here it had gone through the whole body, and was sufficiently proved mortal.

5. “That it was not the wound which penetrated the body, as stated in the indictment, but the bullet.”! The Court thought the sense plain enough.

6. “The word “*percussit*” (he struck) was omitted.” There were, says Coke, many precedents of cases where the wound had been inflicted by a bullet from a gun, in all of which, nevertheless, the word had been used.

After much splitting of hairs, the last exception was held to be fatal. The coroner’s indictment was accordingly found bad; the outlawry was reversed; and Sir Henry (then Lord) Danvers was discharged.

J. E. J.

¹ Not only as good but better. So at least thought Juvenal.

“*Scilicet arguitur quod lævâ in parte mamille,*” &c. (vii. 159.)

The Ancient Styles and Designations of Persons.

These vary a good deal from such as are used at present. I shall therefore give a few examples, for the most part derived from Wiltshire, with an explanation where the ancient style or designation has so far passed into desuetude as to require it.

SIRE.

This style was used to their late Majesties Kings George the 3rd, George the 4th, and William the 4th, when either of these sovereigns was addressed in writing; when addressed orally each was styled "Sir." The style "Sire" was anciently not restricted to Kings; as in the Roll of Arms of the Knights Bannerets, temp. Edw. 2, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, there are 33 Bannerets mentioned as of Wilts and Hants, every one of whom has "Sire" prefixed to his name; as "Sire Alesandre Cheveroyl," "Sire Adam de la Forde," &c.: whilst the King is designated "Le Roy de Engleterre," and each Earl has "Le Counte" prefixed to his title, as "Le Count de Gloucestre," and the like. In this Roll one Bishop only occurs, "Le Evesque Antoyne de Dureem e Patark;" and no other title but those above-mentioned occurs.

PRINCE.

A Latin letter addressed by the Vice-President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, to Cardinal Wolsey, on the subject of his digging stone from their quarries,¹ is addressed:—

"Magnificentissimo *Principi* D^o Thomæ Dei Optimi Max: benignitate Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Sacro-sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Presbytero, Cardinali Apostolicæ Sedis et a latere Legato, Angliæ Primato & Cancellario summo dentur hæ Literæ."

Which may be thus translated:—

"To the Most Magnificent Prince, Thomas, by the mercy of God Best and Greatest, Lord Archbishop of York, Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Cardinal of the Apostolic See, Legate a latere, Primate of England, and most High Chancellor, these letters be given."

¹ Sir H. Ellis's *Letters relating to English History*, vol. v. p. 13.

In the Cathedral at Salisbury is a monumental inscription :—

“ M. S. Edwardo Hertfordiæ Comiti Baroni de Belcampo illustrissimi *Principis* Edwardi Ducis Somersetensis, &c.” (enumerating the titles of the Protector Somerset), “ Filio et Hæredi.”

This inscription is given at length in the History of Salisbury Cathedral, printed in 1723 ; and may be translated :—

“ Sacred to the Memory of Edward, Earl of Hertford, Baron Beauchamp, son and heir of the most illustrious *Prince* Edward, Duke of Somerset,” &c.

At this day at the funeral of a Duke, if it is attended by the Heralds, &c., Garter King of Arms, if present, pronounces over the vault the titles of the deceased, whom he designates as “ The most high and puissant *Prince*, John, Duke of,” &c.

DEI GRATIA.

This style is now used in this country by the Sovereign only. It was used by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in the year 1160, and who was the immediate predecessor of Thomas á Becket in that See.

In Madox’s *Formulare Anglicanum* (at p. 40, title “ Confirmation”), is a deed of Archbishop Theobald, confirming a feoffment of a mill made by the Bishop of Coventry, which commences “ T. *Dei Gratia* Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus,” &c.

It was frequently used by Bishops and Abbots. “ Reginaldus *Dei graciâ* Episcopus Bathoniensis,” &c. ; A.D. 1174. [Dugd : Mon : Glaston Charters No. xv.] “ Robertus *Dei graciâ* Bathon : et Wellens : Episcopus, &c ;” A.D. 1283. [Do. No. civ.] “ Adam *Dei graciâ* Abbas Glaston : &c.” [Do. cv.] “ Walterus *Dei graciâ* Abbas de Kingswood, &c. ;” A.D. 1402. [Aubrey’s N. Wilts. “ Aldrington.”]

NOBLE IMPE.

The style Imp was applied in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to young noblemen as a term of respect. I have given two instances, one relating to the only son of the celebrated Earl of Leicester, whose monument is in the great church at Warwick ; the other being a dedication to the son of Lord Buckhurst, who was Lord Treasurer during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The inscription on the Earl of Leicester's son begins as follows :—

"Heere resteth the bodie of the *noble impe*, Robert of Duddleley, Baron of Denbigh, sonne of Robert Earl of Leicester, nephew and heire vnto Ambrose Earle of Warwick," &c.

The other instance is taken from a translation of "The Thirteene Bookes of Aeneidos," the first to the tenth book by "Thomas Phaer, Esq.," the residue finished by "Thomas Twyne, Doctor in Phisicke," printed in 1607, which has a dedication addressed :—

"To the right worshipful Maister Robert Sackvill, Esquire, most worthy sonne and heire apparant to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Sackvill, Knight, Lord Buckhurst."

After alluding to the house of Sackville, the writer then adds :—

"So that in honouring them I must needs love you, and loving them so honour you as the rare hope and onely expected *Imp* of so noble a roote, and heire of so auncient a familie."

This dedication is dated—

"At my house in Lewis, this first day of January, 1584 :"

—and concludes—

"Your worship's most bounden and willing, THOMAS TWYNE."

NOTE.—This translation, with the Dedication, is in the Library of the British Museum.

MOST NOBLE AND MOST HONORABLE.

These styles are applied to Marquesses. In all my earlier time, as far as I know, Marquesses were addressed as "The Most Noble;" and I do not recollect to have seen a Marquis addressed as "The Most Honourable" till within the last twenty or thirty years; but I was lately informed by Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald at the Herald's College, that Marquesses have been long since styled "The Most Honorable." Two of the most recent instances of the style, "The Most Noble," being applied to Marquesses are in the advertisements in the *Salisbury Journal* of June 24, 1854, where a list of subscribers is headed, "The *Most Noble* the Marquis of Lansdowne," "The *Most Noble* the Marquis of Bath;" while the traveller by the Great Western Railway will frequently see hampers from Tottenham House, with printed directions on them, "The *Most Honorable* the Marquis of Ailesbury." In the Magazine of our own

Society, and in the paper announcing its first annual meeting, our noble President has "*The Most Honorable*" prefixed to his title ; and yet in Gwillim's Heraldry (Honor Civil, chap. 5, page 102 of the Ed. of 1724) there is "the effigies of the *Most Noble* Charles Marquess of Winchester."

The uncertainty in this respect no doubt arises from these being *Styles of Courtesy* as contradistinguished from *Titles of Dignity*. Even in the cases of our Sovereigns their styles have been changed from time to time. In the reigns of the Sovereigns of the House of Tudor, they were styled "The King's Grace;" after that, "His Highness;" and finally the style of Majesty was assumed.

In Gwillim's Heraldry (Honor Civil, before cited, page 2) it is said that "a Duke hath the title of Grace," and being written unto is styled "Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince;" and Dukes of the royal blood are styled "Most High, Most Mighty, and Illustrious Princes." And of a Marquis he says, "He hath the title of Most Noble and Puissant Prince." And he further states that "An Earl had formerly the title of Prince, but now is 'Most Noble and Puissant Lord;' as also, 'The Right Honourable and truly Noble'." And of a Viscount he says, "He hath the title of 'The Most Noble, Potent, and Honorable'."

But it is worthy of observation that the Sovereign, in letters patent, commissions, charters, or grants, never addresses a Peer as "His Grace," "Most Honorable," "Right Honorable," &c.; but addresses a Duke as

"Our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin,¹ John Duke of —;"
a Marquis as

"Our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin,¹ Charles Marquis of —;"
an Earl as

"Our right trusty and right well beloved cousin,¹ Henry Earl of —;"
a Viscount or Baron as

"Our right trusty and well beloved,² James Viscount [or Baron] —."

¹ If the person addressed be a Privy Councillor, the words "and counsellor" are here inserted.

² "And counsellor," if the person addressed be a member of the Privy Council.

The style of "cousin," as applied by the Sovereign to Earls and to Peers of a higher title, was introduced by King Henry the 7th, who was either himself or through his Queen related to a large portion of the then Earls, which induced him to apply this style to the whole of them, and this has been continued ever since.

So that it is evident that even at this day the precise style proper for a Marquis is not exactly settled, and that neither of these can be considered as inappropriate or wrong.

JUSTICE, AND MR. JUSTICE.

In the books of the Privy Council, under the date of 28th June, 1570, is an entry of—

"A Letter to *Justice* Southcote, to cause one Thomas Andrewes, presently prysoner in the Marshalsey to be brought to the Tower, and offered the torture of the racke; and to be examined by such as shall be appointed thereunto by *Justice* Weston.¹

John Southcote was one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and Richard Weston was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at this date.

In Shakespere's play of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Shallow is styled "Justice Shallow," he being a Justice of the Peace. This would now be considered quite incorrect: the style "Justice" and "Mr. Justice" belonging properly in this country to the Judges of England only. On a trial before Mr. Justice Allan Park, at Stafford, Mr. (the present Lord) Campbell, referring to the decision of a magistrate, named Smith, said "such was the decision of Mr. Justice Smith." Upon this, the learned Judge (Park) observed, "this gentleman has no right to be called Mr. Justice Smith; the style of 'Mr. Justice' in this counry belongs only to the Judges of England."

In the year 1831, by the statute 1st and 2nd of William the 4th, chap. 56, "the Court of Bankruptcy" was established; and by it the King was to appoint "a chief Judge" and three other persons "to be Judges of the said Court." The Judges of this Court were

¹ In Mr. Jardine's "Reading on the use of Torture in England." App. No. 13, p. 77.

styled, "Sir John Cross," "Sir Albert Pell," and "Sir George Rose;" and *not* Mr. Justice Cross, Mr. Justice Pell, and Mr. Justice Rose: but when the Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, in addition to that dignity, was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, he was styled "*Mr Justice Erskine.*"

VERY REVEREND.

This style is now I believe applied to Deans only. In the following instance it occurs on the Monument of a *Canon residentiary* of Salisbury, as given in the History of Salisbury Cathedral before cited. The inscription is—

"Hoc est sacrum depositum *Reverendi* admodum Magistri Hill in Collegio Christi inter¹ Athenas Oxonienses Studentis, de Knoyle in comitatu Wilts Rec-toris, et deinde hujus Ecclesiæ Canonici Residentiarii, &c. 20 Martii, A.D. 1694-5, obiit & expiravit."

which is—

"To the Memory of the *very Reverend* Master Richard Hill," &c.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL AND REVEREND LORD.

A letter to James Lord Berkeley (who died 22nd Oct. 3 Edw. IV.), sent to him by his wife, is addressed—

"To my right worshipful and reverend lord and husband be these delivered ;" and her ladyship commences her letter—

"Right worshipful and reverend Lord and husband ;" and concludes—

"Written at London the Wednesday next afore Whitsunday.

Your wife the Lady of Berkeley."

This letter is printed by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke in his edition of Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeley Family*, p. 153.

WORSHIPFUL AND WORSHIP.

The Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, in his edition of the Berkeley MSS. (p. 153), says that the "title of Worship and Worshipful" was

¹ Sic orig.

applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and he cites Pat. 23 Hen. VI., part 2, m. 16; and in Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation (vol. 6, Appendix of Records, No. 16), is a letter addressed by Dr. Buckmaster on the subject of King Henry the 8th's divorce, "To the *right worshipful* master doctor Edmonds, Vicar of Alborne, Witshire."

So, a letter of Steven Vaughan to Thomas, afterwards Lord Cromwell, dated June 19, 1537,¹ is addressed—

"To his right worshipful Mr. Maister Thomas Crumwell, besides the Fryers Augustyne in London;"

and another letter from the same to the same,² is addressed—

"To his right worshipfull Master Crumwell, Secy. to the Kyng's Highness."

From the letters it would seem that Vaughan was Cromwell's confidential correspondent at Antwerp.

The style of "Worshipful" and "Worship" seems to have been very variously applied. Mayors and Magistrates are even at this day, by the common people, often called "Your Worship." In the bidding prayer before the Assize Sermon, at Stafford, at the last Assizes, we were told to pray for "The venerable and learned the Judges of Assize and the *right worshipful* the High Sheriff, the *worshipful* the Mayor and the Aldermen of this Borough," and at Hereford Cathedral, for the "*Worshipful* the Mayor." Dispatches to the Court of Directors of the East India Company from their officers both civil and military, commence "*Worshipful* Sirs;" and if a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn wishes to take his name off the books of that Society, to become a member of another Inn of Court, he addresses a petition "To the *Worshipful* the Masters of the Bench," and "prays *your Worships*" to remove the name.

In the paper announcing our first annual meeting, the Mayor of Salisbury is styled "The *Worshipful*."

FLORENTISSIMUS.

The Rev. H. J. Todd, in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary, says, [Tit. "Bachelor,"] "They" [the Bachelors of Arts] are often

¹ Sir H. Ellis: Letters relating to Eng. Hist. 2nd series, vol 2, p. 208.

² Id. p. 216.

addressed at Oxford as "Florentissimi," literally "most flowering," but probably meaning "most flourishing."

SIR.

This title was anciently prefixed to the names of Baronets, Knights, and Clergymen. Of the latter I shall give two instances, one in the reign of Richard the Third, the other in the reign of James the First. The former is a note in the handwriting of Richard the Third,¹ of which I was favoured with a sight by Mr. Duffus Hardy, the Keeper of the Records in the Tower. It is verbatim et literatim as follows :—

"My lorde Chancellor we pray you in All hast to sende to us A p.don³ under our Gret seale to *S: herry Wode prest*² &c. ; and yis shal be yor warante
"RICARDUS REX."

Under this the Lord Chancellor [John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln] has written—

"Mr. Skipton spede this forthwith. P. me Jo : LINCOLN."

The second instance is a tablet in the parish church of Broad-Hinton, Wilts, which has on it—

"A.D. 1614. *Sir John Sheston*, some time Minister of this Parish, gave certain goods to the intent that the churchwardens should pay 5s. in bread to the Poor upon Mid-lent Sunday for ever."

In the works of Shakespere four instances occur of clergymen having the word "Sir" prefixed to their names, viz.—

Sir Hugh Evans, "a Welsh parson," in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Sir Oliver Martext, "a vicar," in "As you like it."

Sir Nathaniel, "a curate," in "Love's Labour's Lost."

And Sir Topas, "the curate," mentioned in the 4th Act and 2nd scene of "Twelfth Night."

Mr. Charles Knight, in his admirable edition of Shakespere, in note 1 to the play of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," after adverting to the fact that in Shakespere four priests are each styled "Sir," cites the following authorities.

¹ Roy : Autog : in the Tower of London.

² This is evidently "Sir Harry Wode Priest."

³ This means "a pardon."

“ In a curious treatise quoted by Todd, entitled ‘ A Decacordon of Ten Quodlibetical questions concerning Religion and State, &c.,’ newly imprinted 1602, we have the following magniloquent explanation of the matter :

“ By the laws armorial civil and of arms, a *Priest* in his place in civil conversation is always before any Esquire as being a *Knight's fellow* by his Holy orders, and the third of the three *Sirs*, which only were in request of old (no Baron, Viscount, Earl, nor Marquis being then in use), to wit, *Sir King*, *Sir Knight*, and *Sir Priest* : the word *Dominus*, in Latin, being a noun substantive common to them all—*Dominus meus Rex*, *Dominus meus Joab*, *Dominus Sacerdos*, and afterwards when honours began to take their subordination, one under another, and titles of princely dignity to be hereditary to succeeding posterity, which happened upon the fall of the Roman empire, then *Dominus* was in Latin applied to all noble and generous hearts, even from the King to the meanest *Priest* or temporal person of gentle blood, coat-armour perfect, and ancestry : but *Sir* in England was restrained to these four, *Sir Knight*, *Sir Priest*, *Sir Graduate*, and in common speech *Sir Esquire* ; so as always since distinction of titles were, *Sir Priest* was ever the second.

“ Fuller in his Church History gives us a more homely version of the title. After saying that anciently there were in England more *Sirs* than *Knights*, he adds, ‘ Such *Priests* as bore the additional *Sir* before their Christian name, were men not graduated in the university, but being in orders though not in degrees, whilst others entitled *Masters* had commenced in the Arts.’

In a note in Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, Mr. John Sidney Hawkins gives us the following explanation of the passage in Fuller :—

“ It was probably only a translation of the Latin *Dominus*, which in strictness means, when applied to persons under the degree of *Knighthood*, nothing more than master, or as it is now written, Mr. In the university persons would rank according to their academical degrees only, and there was consequently no danger of confusion between baronets and knights and those of the clergy ; but to preserve the distinction which Fuller points out, it seems to have been thought necessary to translate *Dominus* in this case by the appellative *Sir* ; for had *Magister* been used instead of *Dominus*, or had *Dominus* been rendered Master, non-graduates to whom it had been applied would have been mistaken for *magistri artium*, masters of arts.”

In the year 1841, I was told by the Rev. William Cooke, the Rector of Bromyard, that “ *Sir*” prefixed to the name of a clergyman denoted that he was a Bachelor of Arts. He stated that in the act books of the College of Vicars at Hereford Cathedral, a corporate body distinct from the Dean and Chapter, incorporated by Richard the Second in the year 1396, every Vicar who was a Master of Arts was styled “ *Mr.*” and every Vicar who was a Bachelor of Arts had “ *Sir*” prefixed to his Christian and surname ; and that when either of those who had been styled “ *Sir*” afterwards obtained his degree of Master of Arts, his style was altered to “ *Mr.*”

Mr. Cooke further remarked that at all the colleges at Oxford, Masters of Arts are styled "Mr.;" Bachelors of Arts, "Dominus," and under-graduates the name only, without any prefix; and I was informed by Mr. Henry Simonds, one of the Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, that down to the present time at Cambridge, Masters of Arts are styled "Mr." for Magister, and Bachelors of Arts "Ds." for Dominus; and in the register of the books borrowed by members of Christ Church College, Oxford, to read at their rooms, which now lies on the table, there I found books borrowed by "Mr. Baker" and "Ds. Price," the former being a Master, the latter a Bachelor of Arts.

It would therefore seem that in strict correctness, "Sir," or the Latin "Dominus," would denote that the person was a Bachelor of Arts, and that "Mr.," "Master," or "Magister," would denote a Master of Arts; but I was informed by Mr. Duffus Hardy that from the time of Edward the Fourth to the time of James the First, "Sir" was prefixed to the names of clergymen without any strict regard to their university degrees, and with this accord the observations of Fuller before cited, and he must have been a good authority, as he was a Doctor in Divinity at Cambridge, and chaplain to Charles the Second. It should however be observed that the author of the "Decacordon" is incorrect in saying that "by the laws armorial civil and of Arms, a Priest is always before any Esquire, as being a Knight's Fellow by his Holy Orders," as in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Wilts and every county in England, so far from the Priests being placed with the Knights, the persons placed in the commissions next to the Knights are the Doctors in Divinity, Physic, and Law; then come the Esquires, and last of all the Clergy, who are there styled "Clerks;" but Mr. Hardy's observation is further confirmed by the fact that nearly or quite all the Incumbents of Chantries in the county of Gloucester, whose names are in the Commissioner's certificate, 2 Edw. 6, have "Sir" prefixed to their names, although it is very improbable that they should all have been Bachelors of Arts.

Before concluding this part of my subject, I may mention that I find an instance of "Sir" prefixed to the name of a Hermit. Henry

Algernon, sixth Earl of Northumberland, granted the Hermitage of Warkworth, in Northumberland, to the last Hermit, in the reign of Henry the 8th.

The grant is given at length in the appendix to Dr. Percy's Ballad, "The Hermit of Warkworth." The following is an extract:—

"I have geven and graunted and by these presentes do gyve and graunt unto the said *Sir* George Lancastre myn armitage belded in a rocke of stone within my parke of Warkworthe in the county of Northumberland in the honour of the blessed Trynete with a yerly stipende of twenty merks by yer from the feest of Seint Michell th'archangell last past affore the date hereof yerly during the naturall lyve of the said *Sir* George: and also I the said Erle have geven and graunted to the said *Sir* George Lancastre the occupation of one litle gras ground of myn nygh adjoining the said armytage onely to his owne use and profit wynter and somer duryng the said terme, the garden and orteyarde belonging to the said armytage, the gate and pasture of twelf kyne and a bull with their calves suking, and two horses going and beyng within my said parke wynter and somer, one draught of fysshe every Sondaie in the yere to be drawn fornenst the said armytage, and twenty lods of fyrewode to be taken of my wodds called Shilbottel wode duryng the said term."

DOMINUS.

This means either "Lord" or "Sir," whether the latter denotes a Baronet, a Knight, or a Clergyman.

Where the word "Dominus" occurs after the Christian name, it usually means "Lord," but where it occurs before the Christian name it denotes "Sir." Thus, in Salisbury Cathedral, we find this inscription:—

"Edwardus *Dominus* Gorges Baro de Dundalk pientissimus filius hoc Dormitorium corporibus charissimorum Parentum erexit Anno Domini 1635."

["Edward Lord Gorges, Baron of Dundalk, a most pious son, erected this Dormitory for the bodies of his most dear Parents. A.D. 1635."]

On a brass in the Church of Aldbourne, Wilts, is the following inscription:—

"Orate pro aia dni Henrici Frekylton quoda Capellani istius cantarie qⁱ obiit x^o die men: Septe^{br} Ao dni mill^o ccccviij^o Cuj: Aia propitiatur Deus. Amen."

["Pray for the soul of Sir Henry Frekylton, formerly chaplain of this Chantry, who died on the 10th of the month of September, A.D. 1508, on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen."]

I find an instance of "Dominus" being used for "Lord" and "Sir" in one and the same document. In 36 Eliz., Sir Henry

Danvers, Knight, was outlawed for not surrendering to take his trial on a coroner's inquisition for the murder of Mr. Henry Long. In the beginning of the reign of James the First he was created Lord Danvers, and after that sued out a writ of error to reverse the outlawry. The case will be found in Lord Coke's Reports, vol. 5, fol. 120; but on the Controlment Roll of Easter Term, 2 Jac. I. m. 38, is an entry of a writ to the Sheriff of Wilts to summon those in possession of Sir Henry Danvers's estates to appear on the writ of error. In this writ (which is dated Feb. 13, 1 Jac.) he is styled "Henry Danvers mil. modo dom: Danvers [Henry Danvers, Knight, now Lord Danvers]."¹

MAISTRE.

This in the reign of King Henry the Sixth was the style of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas (with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice) and of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, although he was a Doctor in Divinity.

In the Year Book for Hilary Term, 8 Henry 6, p. 18, plac. 6, is a case of an action of trespass brought in the Court of Common Pleas against *Maistre* Thomas Chase of Oxenford, and others, for taking goods. The others, by Serjeant Rolf their counsel, pleaded a custom for every one who lived in the High Street at Oxford to pave the pavement before his house to the channel when it was out of repair, and that if he did not do it the Chancellor should warn him, and if it was not then done, the Chancellor should do it at his own cost, and distrain on him who ought to have done it, and that this had been done in the present instance.

"Thomas Chase, Chancellor d' Oxenford," pleaded no plea, but by Serjeant Newton his counsel, claimed the right of trying his own cause, by reason of his being Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The case was very elaborately argued, and Serjeant Rolf referred to a precedent, as follows:—"At one time there was a Pope, and he had done a great offence, and the Cardinals came to him and said to him, 'Peccasti' [thou hast sinned]; and he said, 'Judica me' [Judge me]; and they said, 'Non possumus quia caput es Ecclesiæ; judica teipsum' [we cannot, because thou art head of the Church; judge thyself]; and the Apostolic said, 'Judico me cremari' [I judge myself to be burnt], and he was burnt. In this case he was his own judge, and afterwards was a saint."

The Court of Common Pleas decided against the claim of "*Maistre* Thomas Chase, Chancellor d'Oxenford," to try his own cause; but in addressing and speaking of the different Judges, Serjeant Rolf styles the Lord Chief Justice Babington "*Monseigneur*," and the other Judges "*Mon maistre* Cottesmore," and "*Mon maistre* Martin," and he addresses the latter as "Sir."

¹ See above, p. 319.

MASTER DOCTOR OR MR. DOCTOR.

In Mr. Jardine's "Reading on the use of Torture in England," are instances of this style. In the Books of the Privy Council, under the date of May 13, 1558, is a letter to (among others) "*Mr. Doctor Marten*," to torture French, a prisoner in the Tower.¹ And under the date of July 30, 1581, is a letter to (among others) Dr. Hammond, to torture Campion, a Jesuit. In the postscript he is styled "*Mr. Doctor Hammond*," and in the next letter from the Privy Council to the Dr. and the others, thanking them "for their paines" as to Campion, he is styled "*Mr. D. Hammond*."²

In a dinner bill in the Ashmolean Library at Oxford [Wood MS., No. 8489. 3], for the dinner of the Earl of Leicester, when Chancellor of that University, which is headed—

"The charges of my Lord of Leicester his dinner the vth day of September 1570"—

is this item—

"To *Mr. Doctor Kennalde*³ for iij q. of coles and for fagotes which were spent in the kychen and in the pastrie iiij^s viija

MR. AND ESQUIRE.

These two applied to the same person at the same time would now be considered very improper and only the result of extreme ignorance; it was formerly otherwise.

A letter from Sir John Popham to William Darell, Esq., dated March 3rd, 1582, relating to the cutting down of timber and trees at Axford (near Marlborough), a copy of which is still extant in the Tower of London, is addressed on the outside "To the Wo^r my very loving ffrend *Mr. Will Darrell esqer* geve thys at lytlecot."

In Mr. Jardine's work before cited, in the extracts given from the Books of the Privy Council in the Appendix, will be found a letter,⁴ dated Oct. 27, 1591, to "Mr. Attorney" [General] and "Mr. Solycitor" [General] as to the torturing of Thomas Clinton,

¹ P. 76.

² Id. pp. 87, 88.

³ This gentleman was John Kennall, LL.D., Canon of Christ Church, Canon of Exeter, Chancellor of Rochester, and Archdeacon of Oxford.

⁴ P. 93.

in which they are directed to send for "*Mr.* Topcliff and *Mr.* Yonge, *Esquiers*;" and there is also the entry of a letter¹ to "Her Majesties Sollicitor General and *Mr.* William Wade, *Esquier*," authorizing the torture of Gabriel Colford.

MASTER.

One of the earliest instances of this designation occurs in the case of Regina v. Lady Tutton,² where a writ of Privy Seal, 20 Edw. 3, was produced from the Tower. It ran, "Edward by the grace of God, &c.; To our dear clerk *Master* John of Offard, Dean of Lincoln, our Chancellor, greeting." It related to the Bridge of Kelm, near Newark. And in the Chronica Series in Dugdale's Origines Judiciales, in the list of Lord Chancellors under the date of 1346 (19 Edw. 3), is an entry, "*Magister* Joh. de Offard constitutus Cancellarius cui Magnum Sigillum 26th Oct. inde liberatum fuit."³

[“Master John de Offard constituted Chancellor, to whom the Great Seal was delivered 26th Oct. 1346.”]

On a handsome alabaster tomb in the chancel of Aldbourne Church, Wilts, surrounding an incised figure of a Priest in Eucharistic robes, is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet *Magister* Johannes Stone quondam arie qui quidem Johannes obiit die mensis Anno dui Milmo ccccc primo
ppicietur Deus Amen.”

The corner of the stone, which has had on it the word “Hic,” has been broken off and restored in wood by the town carpenter. The words denoted by dots are obliterated, but the day and month of his death have never been inserted, and all that appears is to the following effect:—“Here lies *Mr.* John Stone formerly chantry which said John died day of month A.D. 1501 may God have mercy Amen.”

One of the latest instances of a person (not a child) being styled “Master,” is in the Mercurius Politicus of July 10, 1656, cited by Sir Henry Ellis,⁴ relating to the capture and release of Lucy Walters,

¹ P. 96.

² Adolphus and Ellis's Reports in the Q. Bench, vol. 8, p. 520.

³ Pat. 19 Edw. 3, p. 2, m. 7.

⁴ Letters 2nd ser. vol. 3, p. 352.

mother of the Duke of Monmouth, where it is stated that when apprehended she had "one *Master* Howard in her company."

In Shakespeare's play of the "*Merry Wives of Windsor*," Shallow, who is a magistrate, is called *Master* Shallow, and his nephew Slender is called *Master* Slender; and in Leland's Itinerary in the reign of Henry the 8th, the ancestor of Jeffrey Daniel (who was M.P. for Marlborough in the reign of Charles the 2nd) is styled "*Mastar* Daniell."¹

Holinshed, in his *Chronicles*, vol. 1, p. 273 of the 4to ed. says—

"Moreover as the King dooth dubbe Knights and createth Barons and higher degrees so gentlemen whose ancestors are not knowen to come in with William Duke of Normandie (for of the Saxon races yet remaining we now make none accompt much lesse of the British issue) doo take their beginning in England after this maner in our times—who soever studieth the lawes of the realme or professeth physicke and the liberall sciences or beside his service in the roome of a captaine in the warres or good counsell given at home whereby his commonwealth is benefited can live without manuell labour and thereto is able and will beare the port charge and countenance of a gentleman he shall for monie have a cote and armes bestowed upon him by heralds (who in the charter of the same do of custome pretend antiquitie and service and manie gaie things) and therevnto being made so good cheape *be called master which is the title that men give to esquires and gentlemen* and reputed for a gentleman ever after."

Holinshed is considered to be an important authority in English history. He died in the year 1580.

In a MS. in the handwriting of King Edward the 6th, bound in the same volume with his Autograph Journal in the British Museum,² his Majesty says—

"The grasier, the fermour, the merchaunt become landed men and call themselves gentlemen though they be churles."

[NOTE.—The style *Master* prefixed to a person's name was usual at the latter part of the reign of King Charles the 1st, as in the order addressed to Commissary General Ireton and 19 others, to consider the case of the army in 1647, six of them have the style "*Master*" prefixed to their names [Rush. Coll. vol. 7, p. 849]; and in the impeachment against Bishop Wren in 1641, no less than ten "*godly painful preaching Ministers*" are similarly styled [Id. vol. 4, p. 353]. In 1626, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge was styled "*Master Vice-Chancellor*" by the Duke of Buckingham; and Mr. Rushworth, who was Secretary to the Lord General Fairfax, designates the speech of the Speaker Finch as "*Master Speaker's* speech."—Id. vol. 1, pp. 373 & 540.]

¹ See above, page 179.

² Cotton MS. Nero C. x. p. 107-110.

MISTER.

On the third Bell at Broad-Hinton, Wilts, is inscribed "*Mister* Richard Midwinter, *Mister* Robert Alcocke, William Purdue,¹ 1664 ;" and on the fifth Bell, "Come when I call to serve God all. William Purdue¹ 1664. *Mister* Thomas Alcocke Minister and Sara his wife." In the nave of Broad-Hinton church is a gravestone with the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of *Mr.* Thomas Alcock Minister of this Parish from 1629 who departed this life the 23 of November 1664."

THE REV. MR.

This was the style used to clergymen till within the last thirty years. Before that time our Secretaries, if then in Holy orders, would have been addressed as "*The Rev. Mr.* Jackson" and "*The Rev. Mr.* Lukis," instead of as now, "*The Rev. J. E.* Jackson," and "*The Rev. W. C.* Lukis."

MR.

This is a contraction for Magister, Master, and Mister. In Sir Henry Ellis's Letters Illustrative of English History, "*Mr.*" occurs as early as the reign of Henry the 8th, probably a contraction of "*Master,*" and this is the more probable as in a letter of Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Cecil he is styled "*Mr.* of our Court of Wards and Liveries."

It is also worthy of remark that even at the present day "*Mr.*" is in some instances prefixed to a name of office although the person addressed may be a knight. Thus the Right Honorable Sir Charles Manners Sutton, K. G. C. B., while Speaker of the House of Commons, was addressed as "*Mr.* Speaker," although he was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and the present Attorney and Solicitor General are styled "*Mr.* Attorney General" and "*Mr.* Solicitor General," although the one is Sir Alexander Cockburn and the other Sir Richard Bethel.

On the tombs of clergymen "*Mr.*" is sometimes put before the name.

¹ William Purdue was a bell-founder at Salisbury.

It is so in the instance of “*Mr. Thomas Alcock*” before cited; and in the chancel at Cobberly, near Cheltenham, there is on a gravestone the following inscription:—

“*Mr. Lewis Jones Rector Buried July 20 1651 Aged 105 Years.*”

MACE.

This is a style still used by the lower classes in North Wiltshire to tradesmen and sons of farmers. Thus at Ogbourne St. George, a brickmaker, whose name is Davis, is called “*Mace Davis*,” and sons of farmers are called “*Mace John*” or “*Mace Thomas*,” the surname being sometimes added and sometimes not.

BACHELOR.

This appears in ancient times to have been a term of very wide signification. Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins in his *Law Dictionary* (Tit: Bachelor), says that “Those were called Bachelors of the Companies in London whom we should call Freemen of the Company, the Company consisting of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, Liverymen, and *Bachelors*; which in some companies are called the Yeomanry of the Company.”

The name of Bachelor (he says) was also applied to that species of Esquire ten of whom were retained by each Knight Banneret on his creation; and (he adds) that there is a petition in the Tower of London which commences, “*A nostre Seigneur le Roy monstrent votre simple bachelor Johan de Bures*,” &c. [To our Lord the King sheweth your simple bachelor John de Bures, &c.]; and that the term Bachelor was anciently applied to the High Admiral of England if he were under the degree of a Baron.

Those who have the honour of Knighthood but are not Knights of any Order, are called Knights Bachelors.

At our Universities there are Bachelors of Arts, which is the first degree taken there, and Bachelors of Arts are considered as still in a state of pupilage, although they have taken this degree; and by the 305th section of the Act of Parliament for making a railway from the Great Western Railway to the City of Oxford (6 & 7 Vict., chap. 10), it is enacted—

That if the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Proctors, Proproctors, Heads of

Houses, or University Marshal, shall notify to the proper officer of the Railway Company that any person about to travel by the Railway "is a member of the University, not having taken the degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor in Civil Law," and require such officer to decline to take such member of the University as a passenger by the Railway, the officer of the Company shall refuse to convey such member on the Railway, notwithstanding he may have paid his fare, and the fare is to be returned.

With respect to Bachelors of Divinity, Medicine, Civil Law, and Music, I can give no particular information.

The Bachelors at Oxford were often addressed as "Florentissimi" as has been already stated.

The term Bachelor as applied to men who have never married, is familiar to us all; and in the year 1808, an Act of Parliament passed (48 Geo. 3, chap. 55, sched. C. No. 1) compelling these bachelors to pay certain taxes on servants at a higher rate than was paid by married men and widowers, and they also had to write the letter B after their names in their tax returns.

But it is not generally known, as stated by the Rev. H. J. Todd in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary, that the term "Bachelor" is applied by Ben Jonson to an *unmarried* woman, and he cites—"We do not trust your uncle he would keep you a *bachelor* still by keeping of your portion, and keep you not alone without a husband but in sickness.—*Magnetick Lady*."

GOODMAN AND YEOMAN.

In the old Churchwarden's account book of Ogbourne St. George (which commenced in the year 1617 and has been recently mislaid), under the date of 1674, is the following entry:—

"They received of Goodman Ayres & Mr. Buckerfield, chosen churchwardens for ye year 1674, ye sum of 0 18 5"

and in the same book in a list of subscribers for the sufferers by a great fire at Northampton, there are entries "*Goodman* Norris, £0. 0s. 3d.," and "*Goodman* Cox, £0. 0s. 6d." From a letter dated January 10, 1675, now among the archives of the Corporation of Marlborough, which was addressed to this body by the Corporation of Northampton, it appears that the fire occurred in 1675.

In the dinner bill of the Earl of Leicester in 1570, before cited, are the following items :—

“ To iiij doz of waferne bread for the bottoms of the marche to *Goodman*
Ricksone xvjd^d
 For iij Pewetes [Pewits] to *Goodman* Cortyse of Staddome x^s
 For v Quayles which *Goodman* Welles gatte of one besides Fostell ijs^s
 For xvij lb and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sugere to *Goodmande* Rowe at xij^d the pounce xix^s
 For *Goodman* Richardsone's paynes of St. Thomas Parrish to go to
Garvarde to *Goodman* Aldrege for partreges and such lyke xij^d
 For James Stevenes paynes of St. Peters of the Baylye to go to Staddome
 to *Goodman* Curtyss for phesantes or the lyke xij^d ”

In St. Matthew xxiv, 43 ; “ If the good man of the house had known in what hour the thief would come,” &c., the word *good-man* is now commonly printed in two words, as if the first was an adjective and the second a substantive. But in the Greek there is but one word signifying the “ master of the house.” And in Proverbs vii. 19, “ The goodman is not at home, he is gone,” &c., the original is but a single word, signifying “ my husband.”

Holinshed in his Chronicle (vol 1. p. 276, 4to ed.) says—

“ The third and last sort is named the yeomanrie of whom and their sequele the labourers and artificers, I have said somewhat even now. Whereto I ad that they be not called Masters and Gentlemen but Goodmen, as Goodman Smith, Goodman Coot, Goodman Cornell, Goodman Mascall, & in matters of law these and the like are called thus, Giles Iewd, yeoman, Edward Mountford, yeoman, Iames Cocks, yeoman, Henry Butcher, yeoman, &c.”

Lord Coke¹ says, “ Yeoman or Yemen. This is a Saxon word ‘ gemen,’ the G being turned in common speech, as is usual in like cases, into a Y. In legal understanding a yeoman is a freeholder that may dispend 40s., anciently 5 nobles, per annum, and he is called *probus et legalis homo*” [good and lawful man].

But the question what legally constituted a yeoman was considered by the Judges of Ireland in the year 1795.

In the case of James Weldon, who was tried in Dublin for High Treason under a Special Commission, on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1795, before Baron George, Mr. Justice Chamberlain, and Mr. Justice Finucane,² the prisoner was described as “ James Weldon of the city of Dublin, *Yeoman*,” he pleaded in abatement (a mode of objecting to the form of the indictment) “ that

¹ 2 Institutes, p. 668.

² State Trials, vol 26, p. 225.

he is not a yeoman but a soldier in his Majesty's seventh regiment of Dragoons." The Attorney-General Wolfe (afterwards Lord Kilwarden) put in a replication that the prisoner "is a yeoman," and to try this question a Jury was empanelled. Evidence was given by Mr. Gregg, the Governor of Newgate (in Dublin), that in a conversation with Weldon, "he said he was a breeches maker from the county of Meath, but that he had been a soldier for two years; that he was a soldier in the Black Horse, and was taken in Cork."

Mr. Curran, his counsel, contended that he was not a yeoman, and relied on a passage in Mr. Justice Blackstone's Commentaries,¹ who says "a yeoman is he that hath free land of forty shillings a year."

Baron George said, "Shakespeare seems to have considered a *soldier* synonymous with *yeoman*, and Dr. Johnson, in his second definition of the word, says, "It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers, whence we still have yeomen of the guard.

"Tall *yeomen* seem'd they and of great might,
And were enrag'd ready still for fight."

SPENCER.

"You good *yeomen*
Whose limbs were made in England, show us here
The mettle of your pasture."

SHAKESPEARE, Hen. 5.

Mr. Justice Chamberlain, in charging the Jury, said, "The issue you are to decide upon is whether the prisoner is a *yeoman* according to the strict legal definition of the word. Upon the authority of Judge Blackstone, who is certainly a very high authority in the law, the prisoner does not appear to be a *yeoman*; but according to the best writers in the English language he is a yeoman. It seems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to soldiers, and we have still yeomen of the guard. All society is divided into peers, baronets, knights, esquires, gentlemen, *yeomen*, tradesmen, and artificers. At the time of finding this indictment the prisoner was not an artificer; he had been a breeches maker, but two years before he had given up that and become a soldier, so that at the time of finding the bill he could not be entitled a tradesman or artificer, nor a gentleman, nor an esquire, therefore, under the common acceptance of the word, I think him sufficiently described; and I am strongly fortified by this circumstance that no precedent is produced where a man is described as a "soldier" in an indictment. Upon the best English authorities *yeoman* is a title of courtesy. If we are wrong in this opinion, we shall be set right by the Judges who will be summoned this evening."

The Jury retired, and after some deliberation brought in a verdict that the prisoner is a *yeoman*.

On the next day (Dec. 22, 1795), Mr. Justice Chamberlain said, "We are to inform the prisoner and his counsel that nine of the Judges [of Ireland] met at Lord Clonmell's, and they were unanimously of opinion that the direction given to the Jury was right."

The prisoner then pleaded not guilty, was found guilty, condemned, and executed.²

¹ Vol. 1. p. 106.

² State Trials, vol. 26, p. 292.

GAFFER.

Dr. Bosworth, in his *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, gives the word "*Gefera*" as meaning "a companion," and Todd, in his edition of Johnson's *Dictionary*, Tit. "Gaffer," says that Dr. Johnson, from Junius, gives this as the derivation, and adds "others consider it a contraction of *good father*, the sense of which word came to be extended to every man of some age." Todd refers to Elstob, in the *Saxon Homily of St. Gregory* (p. 20), and he explains the term Gaffer as "a word of respect now obsolete, or applied only to a mean person," and gives the following quotation:—

"A few honest *gaffers* with their elect pastor"—Bp. Gauden *Ecc. Angl. Susp.* (1659), p. 585; and,

"For *Gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry."

GAY'S PASTORALS.

I am informed by a lady who has passed a life of between 70 and 80 years in the county of Wilts, that about 65 or 70 years ago the cottagers about Liddiard Tregoz and Liddiard Millicent were many of them called Gaffer and Gammer, as "Gaffer Jones," "Gammer Smith," &c.

GRANDFER AND GRANDFATHER.

This is a style still used to old men in North Wilts. A very old man at Ogbourne St. George, named Doling, is called "*Granfer* Doling;" and I am told by Mrs. Charlotte Mills of that place, who is between 80 and 90 years old, that her mother often talked of an eccentric old farmer there whose real name was Creech, but who was always called "*Grandfather* Screech." She also told me that in the year 1745, "*Grandfather* Screech" and three others passed the night in Barbury Camp to be on the look-out for the army of Prince Charles Edward, and that in the course of the night one of the party took away and hid the shoes of "*Grandfather* Screech." It would seem that *Grandfather* Screech was so called merely from being an old man, as he never had any children.

DAME.

In the chancel at Broad-Hinton, Wilts, is this inscription:—

"Here lyethe Syr William Wroughton Knight whoe dyed in the 50 yere of his age in Anno Domini 1559 and lefte yssve of his bodie by *dame* Elinor his

wiffe daughter of Edwarde Leuknor Esquier, fovre sonnes and thre daughters and bylded the hovse at Brodhinton Ao Di 1540."

Dame is the proper style of the wife of a Baronet or Knight; but it was within the last thirty years often applied in North Wilts to the old women in the cottages, as "Dame Cox," "Dame Eagle," &c. And the village schools for little children kept by such old women were called Dame Schools, and are so called in the Parliamentary Reports on Education. And down to the present time, elderly ladies at Eton who keep boarding and lodging houses for the Etonians are called "Dames."

MADAM.

This style was applied to Ladies, frequently to the wives of the gentry and clergy, from the time of Charles the Second till nearly the present time.

Under the engraving of Miss (or as she was called Mrs.) Davis, an actress who was a mistress of Charles the Second, is engraved, "*Madam Davis.*"

The late Rev. W. Slatter, Vicar of Cumnor, told me, in the year 1848, that the father of the parish clerk of that place, a very old man, related to him the village tradition of the tragic conclusion of Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Kenilworth*, in the following words, long before the publication of that novel:—

"A many years ago *Madam Dudley* [for the title of Leicester and the name of Robsart were wholly unknown at Cumnor] was murdered at the Hall, and her ghost walked in the Park for a long time, till nine parsons came from Oxford and laid her, and they laid her in a pond which is now called *Madam Dudley's pond.*"¹

In the old Ogbourne St. George Churchwarden's account book (before referred to), in a list of subscriptions in 1680, "towards the Redemption of the Poor Christian Slaves which were lately taken by the Turkish pyrates," there is an entry "*Madam Hart*, £0. 2s. 6d." The sister of the two Baronets, Sir Michael and Sir Edward Ernle, who was known as the beautiful Miss Ernle, and

¹ The Park is now a field adjoining Cumnor Churchyard. *Madam Dudley's pond*, which was in the Park, is now filled up, but a spring that was in it still denotes the spot.

afterwards called Mrs. Ernle, was styled by all the neighbouring cottagers "*Madam Ernle*." She died about the year 1793. Her and their residence was Brimslade House, near Marlborough Forest.

Mrs. Jenner of Burbage, Wilts, who was the widow of the Rev. Henry Jenner, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, Rector of Rockhampton and Domestic Chaplain to Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, was always called *Madam Jenner* by the old people of Burbage down to the time of her death in the year 1826. And in the *Gloucester Journal* of July 26, 1845, in an account of the meeting of the Longhope Friendly Society, it is said that "after Divine service the Society paraded through the village calling at the residence of *Madam Probyn*," as that lady was no doubt still called by the villagers. She was the widow of the Dean of Landaff. And at a trial at Gloucester before Baron Alderson, on the 20th of July, 1854, of the case of *Lyner v. Potter*, an action for a nuisance, the plaintiff, an old farmer who lived at Walmisley, near Bristol, stated that his landlady was "*Madam Toghill*," the grandmother of Mr. Peterson, his attorney, who had brought the action for him.

GENEROSA.

Lord Coke says,¹ "*Generosus and Generosa* [Gentleman and Gentlewoman] are good additions, and if a gentlewoman be named spinster in any originall writ, &c., appeale or inditement, she may abate and quash the same; for she hath as good right to that addition as Baronesse, Viscountesse, Marchionesse, or Dutchesse have to theirs."

MISTRESS.

This was anciently written "*Maistresse*," as we find in Chaucer's *Doctour's Tale*,²

"This maid of which I tell my tale expresse,
She kept herself, her needed no *maistresse*."

Todd, in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary [Tit. "*Miss*"], says, "*Mistress* was at the beginning of the last century the style of

¹ 2nd Institute, p. 665.

² Vol 1, p. 92, in Chalmers's English Poets.

grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living, and for a considerable part of the century maintained its ground against the infantine term of "Miss."

At the Sun Fire Office, which was established in the year 1710, *all* ladies were in their policies of insurance styled "Mrs." without any regard to their being married or single, but within the last three years the single ladies are in their policies styled "Miss," as they do not like to be called "Mrs." A hundred years ago they would have been offended at being called Miss, as that was then a term of contempt if not of reproach.

In a work called "The Lover," edited by Sir Richard Steele (p. 18), under the date of Feb. 27, 1714, is the following note in the edition printed in 1789 by Mr. J. Nichols, "That young women were at this time usually styled 'Mrs,' has been repeatedly shown by the *Tutler*. It may be new to observe that it appears from the Register Book of St. Bride's, London, that early in the last century children were so denominated when their names were recorded in baptism."

MISS.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, [Tit. "Miss,"] defines this to be "the term of honour to a young girl;" and Todd, in his edition of the Dictionary, adds, "*Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten, or given opprobriously to young gentlewomen reproachable for the giddiness or irregularity of their conduct:" and he cites the notes to Steele's *Epist: Corres.*, vol. 1, p. 92. Todd also cites the following passage from Dean Swift: "When there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants;" which shows that a little girl in his time was styled "Miss."

In Galt's *Lives of the Players*,¹ it is said that "the epithet *Miss* in the 17th century was a term of reproach. Miss Cross, who is particularly noticed in Hayne's Epilogue to Farquhar's "Love and a Bottle," about 1702, was the first actress announced as *Miss*."

¹ Vol. 1, p. 13.

MA'AM.

This style was till very recently, and probably is still, applied to old women who keep schools for little children in North Wilts similar to those called Dame Schools. These schools are called "Ma'am Schools," and the persons who keep them have "Ma'am" prefixed to their names. This is, I believe, not peculiar to Wiltshire; for when I was a little boy, I remember a school of this sort at Berkeley in Gloucestershire, which was kept by Mrs. Parslow, who was always called "*Ma'am* Parsley."

GOODWOMAN AND GOODWIFE.

In the Ogbourne Churchwardens' Book, before cited, there is in the subscription list for the Northampton Fire, "*Goodwoman* Potter £0. 0s. 4d.," and in a subscription list for "the Redemption of all English Slaves which were lately taken by y^e Turkish pyratte," we find "*Goodwife* Coleman £0. 0s. 6d." and "*Goodw.* Sheepreve £0. 0s. 6d."

We must not, however, infer that a person thus designated was really good, or even supposed to be so, for in the books of the Corporation of Gravesend¹ is an entry of 2s. paid the porters for ducking of *Goodwife* Campion, who was probably not thought good for much.

Mr. Aubrey, in his "Collections for Wilts" (part 2, p. 12), under Tit. "Yatton Keynell," says—

"*Note.*—A tenant of my father's here, one *Goodwife* Miller did dentire [i. e. had young teeth] in the eighty fifth yeare of her age or more."

And in the dinner bill of the Earl of Leicester in 1570, before cited, are many instances of the same kind, as :

"For x lb of butter at iij ^d ob. the lb. to <i>Goodwife</i> Segwekes	. ijs xjd
For iiij lb. of butter to <i>Goodwife</i> Rowe at iij ^d the pounce	. xij ^d
For iij lb of butter to <i>Goodwife</i> Essex at iij ^d ob the lb. .	. x ^d ob"

WIDOW.

This appellation was often applied in the 17th and 18th centuries to the widows of persons in the middle and lower classes. This is

¹ See above, p. 71.

shown by the trifling sums given in the Ogbourne subscription lists before cited: as "*Widow Potter*" 6d., in 1680, and "*Widow Goddard*" 3d., in 1685, "*Wid. Hal*" 6d., &c.

GAMMER.

Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, Tit. "Gammer," says, "of uncertain etymology, perhaps from *grandmere*, and therefore commonly used to old women;" but Todd, in his edition of the Dictionary, adds, "From good-mother [Ray]. From god-mother, perhaps from the Saxon 'Gemather,' like the contraction of Gaffer from Godfather, or from the Gothic 'Gumma,' a woman; and he explains the word Gammer to mean "the compellation of a woman, corresponding to Gaffer, as 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' the name of an old play."

I have already mentioned that the style "Gammer" was used at Liddiard Tregoz and Liddiard Millicent between 65 and 70 years ago.

GRAMMER.

At Burbage, Wilts, there was a very old cottager who died about 20 years ago, who was always called "*Grammer* Barnet."

GODMER.

At Burbage, about 25 years ago, a woman died at a very advanced age. She offered some mushrooms to a lady as a present, and on the lady asking her name, she exclaimed in astonishment, "Lord a massy upon me, why don't you know old *Godmer* Davis."

GONMER.

At Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, about 45 years ago, a very old woman, whose husband was the owner of a sloop which carried coals on the Severn, was always called "*Gonmer* Cook."

It would seem that "Granmer" was a contraction of grandmother, and "Godmer" and "Gonmer" contractions of godmother, the latter, perhaps, being more uncertain as to whether it might not have had its origin from grandmother.

Gossip.

Todd, in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary, gives one meaning of the word "Gossip," to be one who answers for a child in baptism,

and adds, "It is now commonly understood of the godmother. Chaucer uses it for godfather;" and he gives the following quotations:—

"Our Christian ancestors understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents and such as undertooke for the child at baptisme called each other by the name of *Godsib*, which is as much as to say that they were *sib* together, that is, *of kin* together through *God*, and the child in like manner called such his godfathers and godmothers."—*Verstegan Rest: of Dec: Intell:*

"At the christening of George Duke of Clarence, who was born in the Castle of Dublin, he made both the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond his *Gossips*."—*Davies on Ireland*.

A joint letter of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles the First, and George Villiers, then Marquis and afterwards Duke of Buckingham,¹ written from Madrid, when they were on their tour to France and Spain in disguise, in 1623, still remains in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.² It is directed on the back, "from his heighnes and my lo: marques to his matie

ffrome madred the 21 mar. 1623."

"Dere Dad and *Gossopo*

This is to aduertise your Majesty that Mihill Androse is now dispatched to Rome with a direction to send the nearest way to you so sone as anie resolution is taken. he caries with him allso a letter from the Conde de Olivares to the Pope's nephew which wee hope if there be neede will much hasten the business—Sir hetherto wee have not receaued a letter from you but to oure greate comfort wee here that my Lord of Andeuer³ who will be here to morow hath some for us—We haue receaued so much comfort at the verie news of it, that wee must giue you thankes before the receate of them—Wee haue no more to trouble you with at this time onelie wee beseech you in the absence of your tow boys to make much of oure best dade without whose helth and blessings wee desier not to live.

Your Majestys Humble and obedient sone & servant

CHARLES.

Your Majestys humble slaue and doge

STEENIE.⁴

Madrill the 21 of Mar. 1623.

Be cheerfull goodman of Balangith for wee warrant you all shall goe well for wee less repent our jurnei euerie day than other."

¹ He was created Marquess of Buckingham on the 1st of January, 1618, and Duke of Buckingham on the 18th of May, 1623.

² Orig. Tan. lxxiii.

³ Theophilus Viscount Andover, who became 2nd Earl of Suffolk on the death of Thomas the 1st Earl in 1626.

⁴ King James the First used to call his son Charles and this Royal favorite "Baby Charles" and "Steenie." (See Hume's Hist. of Engl. under date of 1623.)

The following letter from King James the First to Prince Charles, while still on his tour, is also in the Bodleian Library¹ :—

“ For the Prencis.

My sweete Babie

Since the ending of my last lettris unto you, I haue ressauid a lettre of youres from the Lorde Keeper² quhicke tells me the first newis of a parliament (and that in a strainge forme) euer I hearde of since youre pairting from me. By suche intelligence both ye and my sweete Steenie *Gossepp* maye juge of thaire worth that make thaim unto you and ye maye reste assured that I neuer meant to undertake anie suche bussienesse in youre absence if it hadde bene propowndit unto me as in goode faith I neuer hearde of it—And so with God’s blessing to you both I praye God that after a happie conclusion thaire ye maye both make a comfortable and happie returne in the armes of youre deare dade.

Greenwicke, the 11 of Maye.

JAMES R.”

The whole of the first of these letters is in the handwriting of the Duke of Buckingham, with the exception of the words—

“ Your Majesty’s Humble & obedient sone and servant

CHARLES.”

which are in the handwriting of Prince Charles.

The second letter is entirely in the handwriting of King James the First.³

The word “Gossip” also occurs in an old Wiltshire song, which begins thus—

“ Good morrow, *Gossip* Joan,
Where have you been a walking ;
I wanted you to see,
I’ve a budget full of talking,
Gossip Joan.”

This song must have been well known in the reign of George the First, as the music of it was introduced into the Beggar’s Opera in 1727. It was sung in Wiltshire at Harvest Homes, Christenings, and Christmas parties at the middle of the last century.

In the foregoing paper thirty-five of the instances I have referred to are taken from the county of Wilts.

I hope that some of our Wiltshire friends will furnish others, and favour us with further illustrations of the subject.

F. A. CARRINGTON.

¹ Orig. Hol. Tan. lxxiii. fol. 326.

² John Williams, Bishop of Lonceon.

³ For the perusal of these letters and for permission to take copies of them, I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, the principal Librarian of the Bodleian Library. The former of the two letters has been lithographed by Mr. Nethercliff in his “ Autographs of Royal and Illustrious Personages.”

Wilts Notes and Queries.

SALMON FISHING IN WILTS.—Aubrey, in his chapter on “Fishes,” makes the following statement: “Salmons are sometimes taken in the upper Avon, rarely, at Harnham bridge juxta Sarum.” (*Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 63.) To this Britton appends, by way of a note, a quotation from Hatcher: “On the authority of this passage, Dr. Maton includes the salmon among the Wiltshire fish; but he adds, I know no person now living who has ascertained its having ascended the Avon so far as Salisbury.” (*Hatcher’s Hist. of Salis.* p. 689.)

In explanation of this apparent contradiction, it may be stated that so recently as 1715 at least, the pages of the Commons’ Journals furnish evidence that the salmon of this county was considered worth legislative protection. In the 4th and 5th of Queen Anne, an Act had been obtained “for the increase and better preservation of the salmon and other fish in the rivers in the counties of Southampton and Wilts”: and in the 1st George I., a clause was inserted in the said Bill enlarging the time of salmon-fishing in the said counties from the last day of June to the first of August following. (*Commons’ Journals*, vol. xviii. p. 177.)

REBECCA RIOTS.—The midnight demolition of turnpikes, commonly designated as the acts of Rebecca, which recently occurred in Wales and other western counties, indicated but the revival of an old prejudice which had from time to time found expression in similar acts a hundred years ago. The dwellers in the Chippenham district especially signalised themselves in the year 1728, by their unrelenting opposition to an act which was then endeavoured to be put in operation for a road from Studley through Chippenham to Toghill; till at last the trustees were compelled to apply to Parliament for protection and advice. The rioters on this occasion appear to have attempted no disguise, assembling by day as well as night. In our own days, the turnpike nuisance in another part of Wilts having exceeded all endurable limits, was crushed by the moral

agency of a single individual. This gentleman was the late Amram Saunders of Lavington, to whom the farmers and gentry of the neighbourhood presented, in 1827, an elaborate service of plate, for having accomplished the removal of eleven gates within a distance of three or four miles.

STEEPLE-FLYING.—This exploit, accomplished by means of a rope, was performed in the year 1735 from the top of Bromham church steeple. It had long been a favourite exhibition in London, where it usually took place from the summit of Old St. Paul's Church. In 1731, a seaman descended from Hackney steeple with a streamer in each hand.

The following extract from an old letter relative to this trick, records

HOW THE MEN OF BROMHAM PULLED THEIR OWN CHURCH SPIRE DOWN.

“Mankind, not satisfied with travelling on the elements of earth and water, have attempted to invade the air, from the days of Dædalus downwards. ‘Pennis non homini datis,’ (‘with wings not given to man,’) they have hitherto essayed, unsuccessfully, the Art of Flying: notwithstanding Bishop Wilkins’s prediction that the time would come when a man setting out on a journey would ring for his wings, as heretofore for his boots.

About 100 years ago, an adventurer of this kind travelled the country, making for money at different places the exhibition of a *flight* from towers and steeples. His method was to have a rope fixed to the top of the place from which he was to descend, and strained to a convenient place where he was to alight. A board, with a groove to receive the cord, was fixed to the breast of the ‘aeronaut,’ and by this he was to descend headforemost to the point of alighting. Amongst other places he visited Bromham, and having solicited permission to ‘fly’ from the steeple, some idle people of the place, without consulting the clergyman, who was indisposed, gave him leave to perform. A time was appointed, the apparatus was fixed, and a mob assembled. The flyer ascended the steeple, made his plunge, and was half way down the rope, when some persons employed to strain it pulled it too hard. The top of the spire gave way, and came down. The aeronaut, luckily for himself, fell into a tree in the churchyard, and received but little

hurt. Had he fallen to the ground he would have been dashed to pieces. This event probably put an end to steeple-flying; but as the inhabitants of a country are often ridiculed for the foolish acts of their neighbours, the story of pulling down their own steeple was for a long time a standing joke against the people of Bromham. It was repaired; but some years afterwards was struck by lightning, and shivered near the same point where it had been broken before."

A PEEP AT THE WILTSHIRE ASSIZES.—A poem in several cantos. Who was the author? A copy is in the library at Devizes.

J. W.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

By the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, *Bowood*.—Divers works of Early Masters in Christian Decoration. Weale. 2 vols. folio.

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By J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.—A Fine between Robert de Hakeney, Parson of Aldyngton, and Robert Atte Hull: of land at Ramsbury. [About A.D. 1312.]

END OF VOL I.

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