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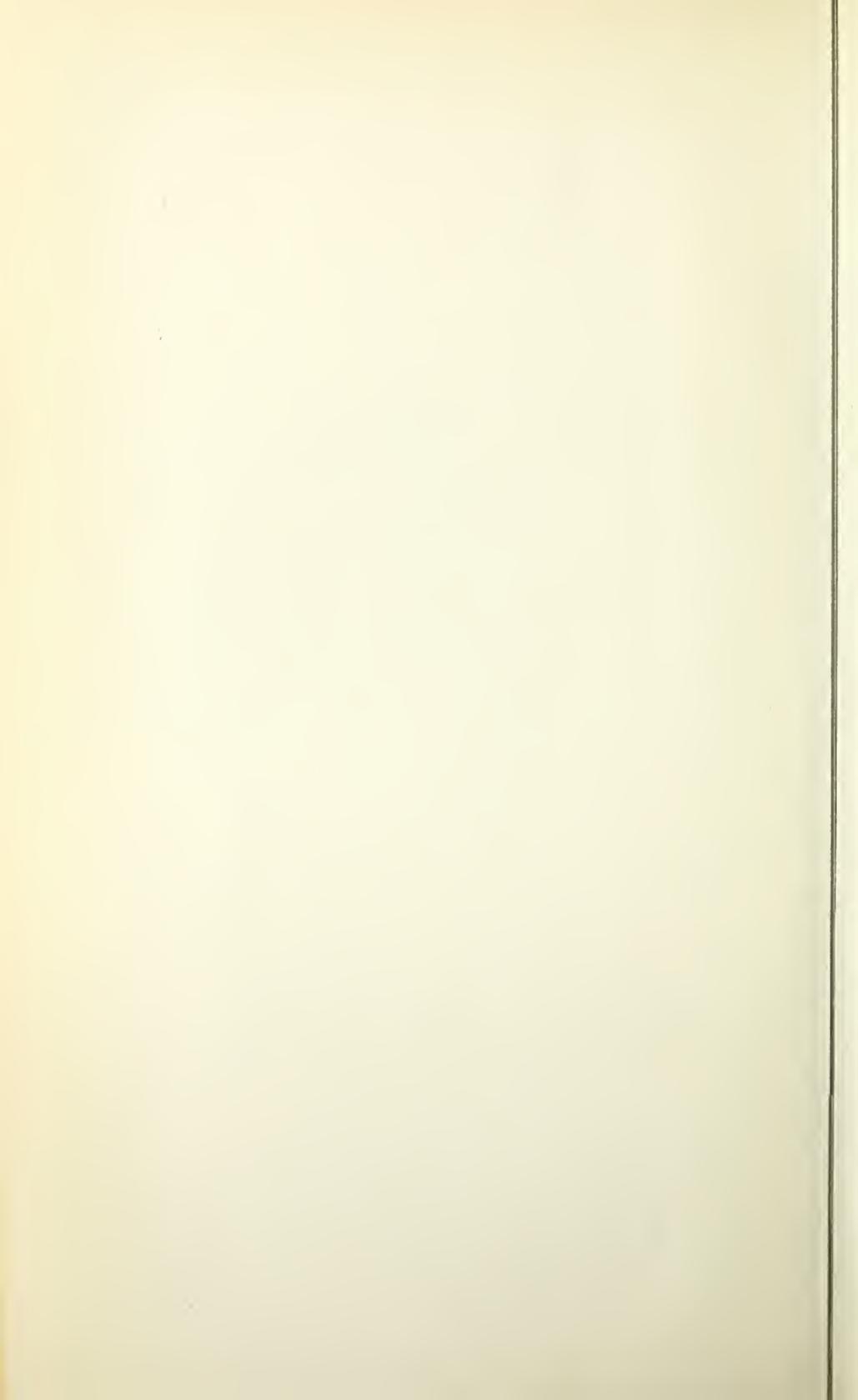


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THE

WILTSHIRE

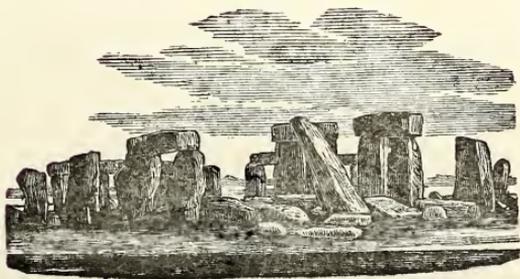
Archaeological and Natural History

MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXII.



DEVIZES:

H. F. BULL, 4, SAINT JOHN STREET.

1885.

THE EDITOR of the *Wiltshire Magazine* desires that it should be distinctly understood that neither he nor the Committee of the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society* hold themselves in any way answerable for any statements or opinions expressed in the Magazine; for all of which the Authors of the several papers and communications are alone responsible.

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No. LXIV.

DECEMBER, 1884.

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SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY

A.D. 1853.



DEVIZES:

PRINTED AND SOLD FOR THE SOCIETY BY H. F. BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

Price 5s. 6d.—Members Gratis.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM NOTT, 15, High Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed, and of whom most of the back Numbers may be had.

The Numbers of this Magazine will not be delivered, as issued, to Members who are in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, and who on being applied to for payment of such arrears, have taken no notice of the application.

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: the Rev. A. C. SMITH, Yatesbury Rectory, Calne; and H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes.

The Rev. A. C. SMITH will be much obliged to observers of birds in all parts of the county, to forward to him notices of rare occurrences, early arrivals of migrants, or any remarkable facts connected with birds, which may come under their notice.

To be published by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

THE FLORA OF WILTS.

BY THE REV. T. A. PRESTON, M.A.

The Author will be glad if any who could assist him with a list of plants in their several localities would kindly communicate with him. Early information is particularly desired. Address—Rev. T. A. PRESTON, *The Green, Marlborough.*

Also, now in the Press, a reprint of the
**Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of
the North Wiltshire Downs.**

In a Hundred Square Miles round Abury; being a Key to the
Large Map of the above.

BY THE REV. A. C. SMITH, M.A.

THE
WILTSHIRE
 Archaeological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

No. LXIV.

DECEMBER, 1884.

Vol. XXII.

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DEVIZES:

H. F. BULL, 4, SAINT JOHN STREET.

THE HISTORY OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY

W. D. HOWARD

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM 1776 TO 1876. BY W. D. HOWARD. VOL. I. NEW YORK: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1876.

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—*Ovid.*

Extracts from the Records of the Wiltshire
Quarter Sessions.

Communicated by R. W. MERRIMAN, Clerk of the Peace.

(Continued from Vol. xxi., p. 121.)

REIGN OF KING JAMES THE FIRST.

FIRST SERIES, 1603—1609.

The Accession—Sessions Rolls.—Muniment Room—Pensioners—
Passports—Plague—Rates and Rating—Pauper Children—
Penance—Excommunication—Recusancy—Breach of the Peace
within consecrated precincts—Game Laws—Husbandry and
Common Fields—Purveyance—*Scandalum magnatum*—Police—
Misbehaviour—Liquor-laws—Official Communications to the
Court—Searchers of Cloth—Bridges—Larceny, subjects of
Theft—Miscellaneous Presentments—Practice and Procedure
—Appendix.

THE chorus of jubilation, amid which “the modern Solomon”
ascended the throne of England, found no echo at the
Wiltshire Quarter Sessions. If, like the obsequious legislators
of the day, the justices did indeed “upon the knees of their
hearts agnize” all the blessings of the Jacobean accession, they
controlled their feelings and proceeded to business, leaving on
their minutes no trace of courtly utterances. And the business
which occupied them under King James differed in no important

particular from that which they had dispatched under Queen Elizabeth.¹ Still flowed the stream of recognizances in undiminished volume; still came the frequent badger for his licence, the maimed soldier for his pension, the burnt-out cottager for a bounty, the houseless labourer for leave to build himself an habitation; still the hundred-juries sent in their presentments of highways in decay, and of persons who sold ale without licence, or absented themselves from Church; and still the familiar types of crime earned for themselves the familiar forms of punishment.

But while in the sixteenth century the records of these transactions are scanty, in the seventeenth they are abundant: in the year 1603 begins the series of great rolls or sessions bundles (*bundelli* or *filacii sessionis*), which, in fairly continuous sequence, extends from that time to the present day.

These rolls—one for each sessions—are systematically made up. Topmost come the writs returnable at each sessions, to the number, sometimes, of sixty or seventy—thin slips of parchment about ten inches long and less than an inch in width, charged with nearly two hundred words in microscopic handwriting; like their successors of current practice they run in the name of the Sovereign, are tested in that of the *Custos Rotulorum*, and bear the subscription (the surname only) of the Clerk of the Peace. To these succeed the recognizances, more numerous than the writs, of every size and shape, and interesting chiefly from the signatures of the magistrates by whom they were taken. The recognizances are occasionally illustrated by the autograph annotations of the justice, such as:—“for suspicion of killing a deer—read his examination”; “a notoriously disordered person, after many warnings”; “for striking and revylyng an honest minister.” Then follow the indictments, of which examples will occur in the following pages. Then the roll of the grand jury and the jury panels returned by the several hundreds. With these are frequently found panels of arraignment containing the names of twelve selected jurors, and also those of the

¹ And see the summary of regular magisterial work given in Canon Jackson's “*Longleat Papers*,” vol. xiv., p. 208.

arraignment or set of prisoners upon whose trials they had been sworn. All these are on parchment. The presentments from the hundreds are for the most part written on paper, as are the confessions and depositions of accused persons and witnesses, petitions of applicants to the court, official communications to the justices, and narratives of nuisance or misbehaviour proceeding from a scandalized or irritated neighbourhood. Last of all comes the precept for the sessions, agreeing generally with the form¹ given in Keble's Justice, and the parchment wrapper, which bears the caption of the sessions and a schedule of the hundreds making returns thereto.

It is interesting to learn that in 1606 the justices were taking heed to their archives, and that then, as within recent memory, the prison was assigned as the home of the county records.

Hilary, 1605-6 :—

"Whereas the house and tenement wth thapp'tenances scituate wthin the Borough of the Devizes in the foresaid countye nowe comonly called Bridewell als the house of correccion was longe since p'chased in fee simple at the gen'all charge of the foresaid Countye for the publique use and service of the same countye, and that yf care should not be had thereof yt would in short time growe ruinous and in great decaye and thereby become onfitt for the publique use and service aforesaid or for any other publique service for this countye And whereas at this p'sent there is noe certain place appointed for the keepinge of the records of this countye And that yt is considered of by the foresaid justices that the foresaid message and Tenement may be most meete for the said use Yt is ordered That John Kent gentleman Clerke of the Peace of this Countye being a publique Officer of the same Countye shall enter into and holde the possession of the said message and tenement in the name and to thuse of the same countye and see the same maynetayned and kept in good and sufficient reparacons for the uses above menconed And shall also view and surveye whether the same message and tenement or any p'te thereof maye be made fitte for the safe Keepinge of the foresaid records of this Countye to thintent that yf upon such view thereof by him made he shall certifie the foresaid Justices [they] maye take course for makinge the same fitt and meete for the safe Keepinge of the foresaid records, or for suche other publique use for this Countye as to their wisdomes and discrecons shall hereafter seeme most meete and convenient."

¹ The Wiltshire precept, with the sheriff's return thereto, is set out in full in the appendix. In the form given by Keble the precept is issued in the names of the subscribing justices: in Wiltshire it runs in the name of the sovereign, and bears the conventional signature of the Clerk of the Peace.

It will be readily understood that from these sessions rolls or bundles may be gathered a much more complete narrative of any given transaction than could be expected from the condensed entries in the minute books. The case of the army pensioners may be cited as an illustration. In the minute book there would perhaps be a brief note of the man's service and of the pension awarded him: on the sessions rolls are to be found all the papers connected with his candidature. Some particularity had evidently become necessary in the mode of preferring these applications, a necessity dealt with in the third clause of the following articles: ¹

"*Wiltes.* Articles agreed on at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Marleboroughe the tenth day of Januarie in the second yeere of his Ma^{ties} raigne

"1. First it is ordered and agreed upon That the Justices of peace of eache sev'all Divizion in this said county shall before the Feast of Thannunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary next assemble and meete together in their sev'all divisions To consider what is fitt to be done concerninge the statute of Quinto Eliz for Labourers touchinge Relievinge dep'tinge wages and orderinge of Apprentices and servants in husbandry and all other trades menconed in that Statute And that they will consult wth men experienced in husbandry and other trades for their better informaçon therein.

2. Itm That the Justices of ev'y divizion of this county shall meete at the Devizes on Tuesday before Easter next for that purpose and bringe wth them men of ev'y sev'all divizion experienced as aforesaid, yf theye shall finde it convenient, there to consider together for the better execucon of the saide Statute against the next Quarter Sessions.

"3. Itm That the Thres [treasurers] for maimed soldiers paye noe pençon but to suche as shall bringe their patents to them under seales and that they take a note of the time and effects of ev'y patent and returne the same to the Clarke of the Peace.

¹ The following additional order concerning labourers illustrates the utility of the assizes as occasions for magisterial conferences.

Hilary, 1605-6;—

"It is thought fitt and soe ordered That all the Justices of the Peace of this Countye wch shalbe p'sent at the next gen'all Assises and Gaole delivery to be holden within the same shall at some convenient time and place in the time of the said assises or in the eveninge folowinge thende of the same assises convene and meete together to consult conferre and advise by suche wayes and meanes as to there discreçons shall seeme best touchinge the p'porcion of rates for the wages of servants labourers artificers and handy craftsmen to be given and taken wthin the foresaid Countye, to thintent that att the next gen'all Sessions of the peace to be holden wthin this Countye after the Feast of Easter next ensuiue an indifferent rate of the wages aforesaid may then be agreed upon and concluded and sett downe respectinge the price and rates of things as the times nowe stand . . . and the rather for that at the meetinge accordinge to the counsell's orders the same may be put in due execucon."

"4. Itm That there be sent to the Thres of the maimed soldiers a Taxe of ev' y p'ishe wthin ev' y sev' all divizion after the rate of iiij^d a p'ishe as was agreed at the last Quarter Sessions at Easter and the arrerages to be p'sently leyed and payed.

"5. Itm That all Lycences to be graunted to shoot in a Hand Gunn or Bird-inge Pieces accordinge to the last statute for Hawkes-meate shall be graunted in open sessions and not to continue above one yeere.

"6. Itm That no such Licence be granted to any unlesse he shall bringe a certificate under the hand and seale of some Justice of the Peace of that Divizion wherein he dwelleth of his abilitye honestie and fitnes to have such Licences.

"7. Itm if anyone havinge such Lycens shall hereafter shoote at any other foule or otherwise contrary to the statute in that behalfe made shalbe disabled to have any such Lycence received at any time then after.

"JHON HUNGERFORDE
"HENRY MARTYN

LA HYDE
G TOOKER."

Specially does the court seem to have been occupied with the case of one Richard Sumner, a pertinacious person, who had no mind to be satisfied with the frugal alms doled out to him by the county almoner. His "patent" is found on the roll of the Michaelmas Sessions, 1605, and runs as follows:—

"Whereas yt appeareth by the certificat of Sr Erasmus Vere Knight that the bearer hereof Richard Somner served as a gonn' in the service at Ostend and by the noyse of the gonne shott is become so dephe that cannot heare as also maymed that is not longer able to serve forasmuch as by reason thereof he is to be releved by vertue of the statut establyshed in the last Sessyon of Parliamt made for the relyfe of hurt and maymed souldiers It is therefore not to be doubted but that the Justices of the peace and Treasurers for the County of Wiltes wher he was imprest will have a care to see hem provided of such a yearly stipent for his reliefe and mayntenance as by the tenno^r of the statut is ordayned to a servitor of his place and quality. From Belsis this first of February 1605.

"To the Right Wo^r the Justices
of the Peace and others the Trers
for the monie collected for the re-
lyfe of hurt and maymed souldiers
for the county of Wiltes."

"W. WAAD."*

On this paper the treasurer makes the following entries:—

"Wyltes. Geven to the berer heroff the xxvijth of March 1605, † xij^d.
"WYLLM LEY."

* No doubt the same Sir William Wade who, as Lieutenant of the Tower, made way for Sir Gervase Elwes at the time of the Overbury murder, and who, justly or unjustly, fell under suspicion of concocting evidence against Sir Walter Raleigh. He is also referred to as "Chief Muster-master."

† Like many a modern correspondent when the year has just turned, Mr. Ley, wrote at first 1604 and then corrected the last figure.

"It Further geven to this berer ye 29th of March a Purse by ye apoyntment of S^r Jasper More Knyght S^r James Marvin Knight [*names illegible*] and others nynten shillyngs.

"WYLLM LEY."

But Sumner had no notion of being dismissed with such pittances, and thus resumed the attack :—

"To the King's Most Excellent Ma^{tie}.

"The humble Peti' of Rychard Somner a poore maymed souldier.

"That being sent by a Warrant from S^r Will^m Wade for to be releved in the County of Wylts wher he was imprest by reason that being a Gonner at Ostend by the noyse of Cannon Shott he is become dephe as also was very sore hurt wherby he is no longer able to serve—and hath herd that by the Lord lyftentis means and the Justices some small allowance of money, but no c'tayty [*certainty*] for his relyfe being in case he is not able to travaill himself in regard of his infirmities having nothing to sucke his wants being past his sencys [*senses*] wherby his wyf is to go to imploy his bussynes.

"It may therefore please y^r Royall Ma^{tie} for good cause the p'myss' consydered to direct y^r Ma^{ts} favorable Lres to the Right Hon'able the Earll of Hertford Lord Lyftentt of the s^d County that he may derset his order to the Justices ther that som present peace of mony may be geven hem to sucke hem and pay his Surgion And he shall ev' pray for yo^r Ma^t &c.

"The Court at Winsor the ixth of September 1605.

"It is his Ma^{ts} pleasur that the right honorable the Earll of Hertford will tak order wth the forsaid Justices of Peace for this poor woman in the behalf of her husband for som present peac of mony to pay his Surgion and *that he may no further truble his Ma^{ty}*

"JUL: CÆSAR."

Thereupon the Lord Lieutenant :—

"I have lately received a peticon of a poore man the Bearer hereof Richard Somner a maymed souldier heretofore prest out of this countie wth a reference from S^r Julius Cæsar signyfyng the Kings Ma^{tie}'s pleasure that order should be taken for a present pece of money in lew of a pencon accordinge to the Statute in that behaulfe, w^{ch} if yo^r Treasury be soe well stored that yo^u maie conveniently bestowe some tenn poundes or twenty marks upon him for a full satisfacon would be both charitable in regard of the impotence and misery of the poore man and acceptable in preventing further trouble to his Ma^{tie} Therefore consideringe that yt doth as well appertaine unto yo^u as myselfe I have sent him wth the saide peticon to be ordered accordinge to yo^r discrecons wishinge him good speede in respect of his Ma^{tie}'s pleasure and his owne povertie. Thus wth my hartie comendacions I comitte yo^u to God. From my house at Newbury this xxvjth day of September 1605.

"Yr Loving Frend

"HERTFORD."

Thus impelled the court voted to Sumner a payment of twenty nobles, to be contributed in equal proportions by the treasurers for the northern and southern parts of the county. But, even so, he rested not content, for, under his further solicitations, Lord Hertford, at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1606, thus moves the court anew :—

“ I have heretofore written unto yo^u upon y^r like reference from his Ma^{tie} in y^r behaulfe of this poore impotent man Richard Somner for an allowance of xx markes to be given him in leve of a Pension for his former service donne as a Master Gunner in her late Ma^{ties} time, who as I am enformed hath received of that some onely xx nobles and beinge nott well satisfied therewth hath since troubled his Ma^{tie} whose pleasure signified by Sir Julius Cæsar is that eyther he should have the full some of xx markes given him or a yearely pention for his reliefe The necessity and misery of y^e pore man moves me very much to recommend his sute unto yo^u who havinge spent that little he had at the Bathe and ellswhere seekinge for help is nowe destitute of all meanes of reliefe Wherefore yt were very convenyent yo^u did take such order amonge yo^r selves that he may be satisfied, that neyther his Ma^{tie} nor yo^u may be any more troubled therewth And soe wth my very hartie comendacons I comitt yo^u to God. From my Lodge at Tottenham this first day of October, 1606.”

The justices seem to have resolved that they would “ not be any more troubled therewith,” for the above paper bears the following note :—

“ Mr. Kent [*clerk of the peace*] We have allowed this berer Richard Suner the \bar{su} of v^l to be p^d equally by the Thrers of the collecon of the reliefe for maymed soldiours.”

The “ patents ” under the hand of Sir William Wade are of frequent occurrence: one candidate had served under Sir Francis Stafford, another under Sir Francis Rushe, others under Sir Oliver St. John, Sir John Throgmorton, or Captain Richard Byngley. Ireland had generally been the scene of their exploits. Sir Oliver’s man is described as having been “ a souldier of my Foote company during all the tyme of my being in Ireland in the late rebellion of Tyrone, and the moste part of that tyme was a corporall of a squadron in that company ”: Sir John’s candidate had served “ her late maj^v in the Kingdom of Fraunce.” Such old soldiers formed a substantial contribution to the ranks of vagrancy, and occasionally got into trouble, even when travelling with a proper passport. One

man, wounded in Flanders, confessed to a theft of two bands at Fisherton, and excused himself by the statement "that the cause of his stay in Sarū and Fisherton was for that he being hurt wth a shott in the thigh some of the Surgeons in Sarū did p'mise to give him some salve to cure the said wound And saith that the cause wherefore he took the said two bands was for that he was hungry and wanted money to buy meate wthall."

Another moved about with the following imposing document:—

"Brabant. To all Governors Collonells Captains Burgamasters Comptrollers Commanders Customers Searchers Portreeves Water-baylieffs and all other the King's Ma^{ty} Officers Mynisters and Lovinge Subjects whatsoev' greetinge

"Know ye that I Henry Woodhouse Captaine of one Foote Company under the paye of the Lords the States in the Lowe Countreyes have lycensed the bearer herof William Aylward souldier of my company to depte from my collers and to passe into the Realme of England to dispach his necessary busines amongst his frinds And I have graunted unto him these my lres forloughe for three months next after the date hereof—and then to retorne unto my said collers againe at his uttermost p'ille. These are therefore to will and desyer you and everye of you that you doe quietly p'mitt and suffer him to pass by you wthout any your lett stayes or hindrances he beinge of good behavio'. And that he may be releved accordinge to the statut in that behalf established And all constables to helpe them to lodginge in due tyme to avoid the dannger of the lawe in that case made and provided. Yeaven under my hand and seall at my garison att Burgon aspom the xxvijth of February 1608.

"HENRY WOODHOUSE." L.S.

This paper bears the unfeeling endorsement:—

"Counterfeat Passports of John Hill, Will^m Alleward and John Will^{ms}, the xxth of M'che 1608."

If it be indeed a forgery it is a highly creditable performance, and seems to have served its turn in a good many counties, for at the bottom of the passport appear the following memoranda, all apparently genuine:—

"The berer hereof landed at Dover in the county of Kent the seconde day of March 1608, and is to passe to in the County of Devon unto his frinds and to retorne accordinge to his passe.

"by me ROBERT GARRETT Maior."

"Kent. Geven this berer for relieffe to passe this County ij^s.

"THO HAWCK Treer."

“Midlx. Geven to this berer the vth of M'ch for his releifie to passe } xviiij^d
this county.

“HENRY WEATHERFIELD Tre.”

“Surr: 13 M'cij. Geven this bearer towards his releyfe xij^d.

“THO BRADFELDE Tresr.”

The art of fabricating passes, whether for the military or civilian vagrant, had, no doubt, its habitual professors. A wanderer, who describes himself as having at Lavington “used the trade of a sheareman and petty chapman,” and afterwards, at Highworth, “used to sell all kind of seeds for gardens,” met, “at Kinnett neare Marleborough,” one John Fowler, unknown to him, who promised “that he would make him a pasport whereby he might travell and gaine much by the y^r w^{ch} accordingly he did for w^{ch} pasport he gave the said Fowler six pence and hath ever since travelled about sondrie ptes of the County of Wilts togeather with his wief and one sonne of the age of nine yeares—they all coming yesterday to Tisbury mett with the minister there Mr. John Williams who examining him caused him to be delivered to the Tythingman to be caryed before some Justice of Peace to be examined.”

Another old soldier, Geoffrey Jefferys by name, came in great danger of the gallows. He became involved in a case of horse-stealing, and had the good fortune to be acquitted, while his two fellow-prisoners were ordered for execution. His connection with the business may have been remote and difficult of proof, and the tedious length to which the depositions extend may be attributed to the endeavour to connect him with the crime. Two of the documents appended to the depositions are letters from Robert Wright, one of the accused, who thus addressed a friend with an undecipherable name:—

“Thes ar to intrete you that you will doe me that favor as to intrete my oste at the red lyon in grenege to have some pasture for on weeke for thes thre horses. thay are a frendes of myne, and in London is vere bad for horses meate no mor to troubell you by the lord bles you from Sproten Hall in Suffolke this present Thursday.”

The second letter mentioned Jefferys by name; it ran:—

“Cozen William Tallmeag my comendacons to you hoping to god you be in good hellth as I am at the writeing her of thes ar to intrete you that you will

doe me that faver as to plase this baer gafer gafers [*this bearer, Geoffrey Jefferys*] with some dromer's plase for he is a good dromer and have sarved in ye low cuntrye and Irlond and he have onest frendes her and he is a onest man, I praye you . . . my lordes letter for him in to the lowe contre for a dromers plase and in so doing you shall mak me thankfull and so I lefe you. from the Devises x of September 1604 your loving kinsman to his power ROBERT WRIGHT.

"I praye you to geve him som present while he is with you."

On that same 10th of September Jefferys obtained from the Mayor of Devizes a certificate to the effect that:—

"Jeffery Jefferys a dromer the sonne of Richard Jefferys of Southbrome neere the Devizes . . . lat abode in the said Devizes, and now wth the good will of his said father is *mynded to travell untyl he be settled* w^{ch} Jeffery have used himself honestly and of good behavior as we are credyly informed and that he is sounde from anie Infection of the Plaughe wherby his travell may be wthout Indangering of the King's Ma^{ties} people and that he may be received wthout anie doubt thereof."

The certificate bears the Mayor's seal of office, and the signatures of "John Perse, Mayor, John Drewe, Wyllam Weythers, Constabull."

A census of pensioners chargeable to the north part of the county is among the papers filed on the roll of the Easter Sessions, 1605; whence it appears that:—

1 pensioner was receiving £8 per annum.

1 " " £6 13s. 4d., reduced from an original grant of £13 6s. 8d.

1 " " £6 3s. 4d., abated from £20.

8 " " £5.

3 " " £4, two of these abated from £5.

1 " " £3 6s. 8d.

1 " " £3, abated from £5.

2 " " £2, abated from £3 6s. 8d.

1 " " £1 13s. 4d.

1 " abated quite because lewde and not maymed."

The plague of which the Mayor of Devizes speaks had driven the King from London to Wilton, and had not spared the towns of Wiltshire. Salisbury suffered severely; the table of burials in the

three city parishes during the year 1604, given by Hatcher, shews that in the month of August of that year the deaths numbered two hundred and thirty-five.

The municipal authorities made what ordinances they could for the protection of their towns, and the justices legislated for the county :—

“ Wiltes. Orders made and agreed upon by the Justices of the Peace of the fores^d Countye at the Open Gen'all Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the same county holden at the City of New Sar' The Tuesday next after the Feast of the Epiphany &c. in the yere of the raigne of O' Sov'aigne Lord King James &c. viz. of Englande &c. the first and of Scotlande the xxxvijth

“ Whereas div's Townes Villages and other places w'thin this county ar at this p'sent infected wth the contajious disease of the pestilence and that notwthstanding any good order or p'vision made and taken by his Ma^{ties} Officers and Ministers of the saide places for p'vencou of the disperse thereof div's insolent and stubborne people infected therewth being shutt up (by order) in their houses or other places convenient and there competently p'vided for and relieved wth all maner necessary p'vision fitt for them Doe very uncivily and outrageously demesne and behave them selves towards the said officers and other their neighbo^{rs} of the places wher the s^d infecon ys, refusing to keepe them selves in according to the orders taken and p'scribed them in that behalfe but very uncharitably p'sume to leave their houses and places appointed them and to set them selves in the company of their neighbo^{rs} both in their private houses and other publick meetings free as yett from the s^d infecon to the great offence of their s^d neighbo^{rs} and danger of further encrease of the s^d disease (as the Court is very credibly enformed) yf some good order therein be not taken Yt is therefor ordered by the Justices of the Peace of the s^d County assembled at the fores^d Gen'all Quarter Sessions That the Constables Bayliffs Tithingmen and other his Maties Officers wthin the pincts and lymitts of such Townes and places as now or hereafter shalbe infected wth the s^d disease shall and maye use all good and fit meanes for the urging and compelling all the people in any house infected thereof to keepe close in the house where the s^d infection is or where they shalbe by order placed for the tyme lymitted and appointed them And that every such pson wth shall happen to be infected wth the s^d disease and shalbe commanded to keepe close and shall stubbornely and obstinately refuse to be ordered or shall evile intreat any such officer in this behalfe and p'sume to presse or come into any company cleene of the s^d infecon That then suche p'son and p'sons (so misbehaving themselves) after suche time as he or they shalbe founde whole and sounde of the said infection shall be comitted unto the house of correction nearest unto suche Towne there to remayne by the space of one moneth next after his or their comittment and shall *once every daye duringe his ymprisonment* there be punished by whipping and after shall find sufficient security for his good behavio^r.”

Further order was made :—

“ For avoydinge of further encrease of the infection of the pestilence w^{ch} by

daily experience ys founde to growe by the wandringe upp and downe the country of idle and loytering vagabounds and other loose p'sons w^{ch} now of late have taken more lib'tye to travaile then heretofore in regarde that the constables Tithingmen and Hedboroughes . . . have byn very remisse in the execution of the statute made in the xxxixth yere of the Raigne of our late Sov'aigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth for the punishm^t of Rogues Vagabounds and idle beggers."

The strict observance of the Act was enjoined upon the responsible officers, and churchwardens and sidesmen were bidden:—

"Upon the receipt of a copie of this order to cause the same to be published openly in their p'ishe churches ymediately after divine prayer in the p'sence of the p'ishioners."

So far the patients are dealt with as a class; in the following minute the individual receives attention.

Trinity, 1604:—

"We thinke it fitt that whereas on [one] Wolfine is nowe come from Sar'to Birtforde now the habitacon of the lady M'kesse of Northampton unto whome in respect of his trade divers of the inhabitants of the Citye of Sar and div's others does resort to the great danger of the La: and housholde, that the said Wolfyn be admonished to returne from whence he came.

"JAMES MERVIN

"EDW PENRUDDOCK

E. LUDLOWE

W: VAUGHAN

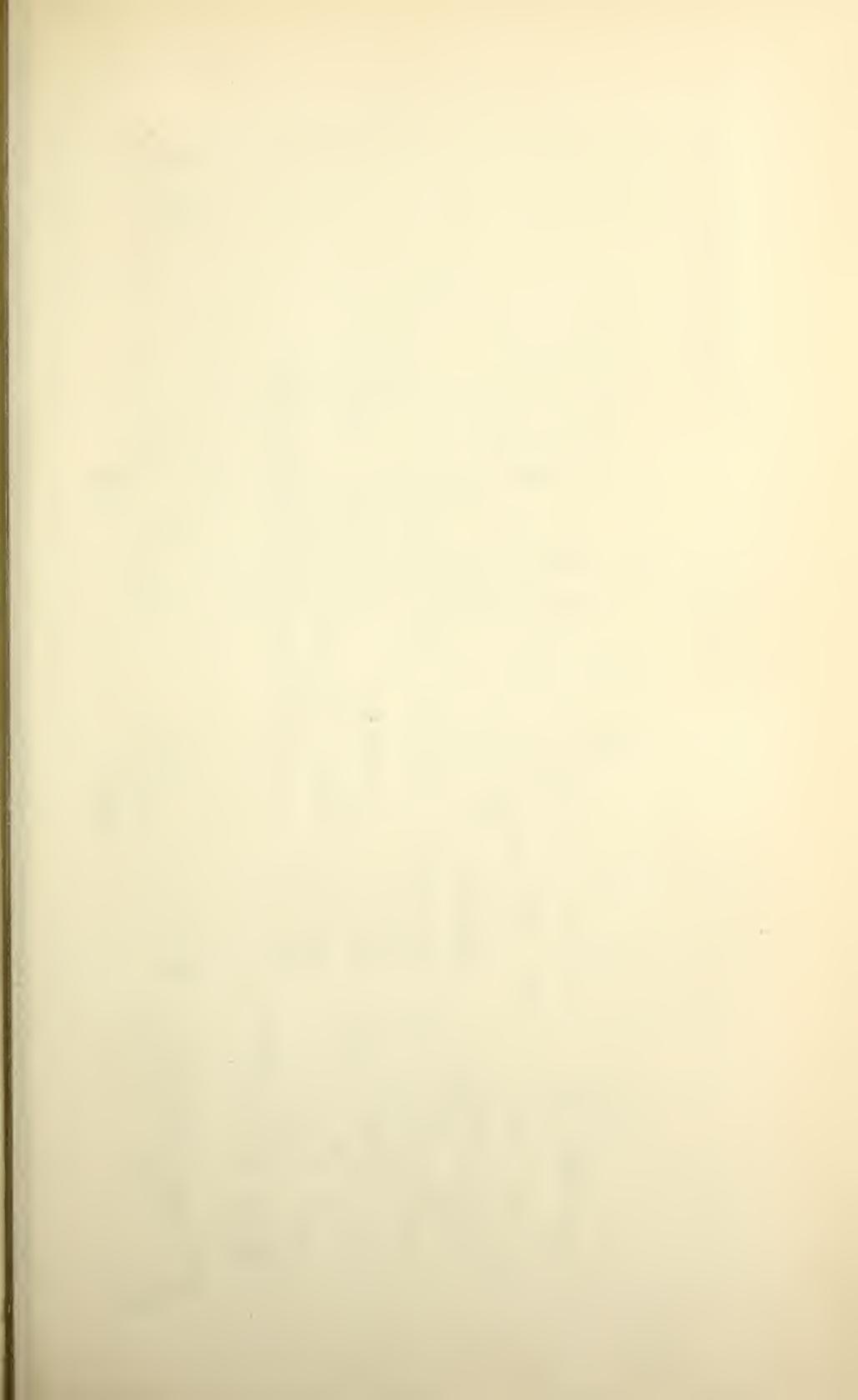
"W. BLACKER."

But measures of relief accompanied those of repression.

At the Hilary Sessions, 1603-4:—

"Upon credible informacon given unto the Court . . . That the City of Sarū and y^e Borughes of the Devizes and Marlebroughe* and the p'ishe of Fisherton Anger wthin this Countye are infected wth the disease of the pestilence And that in the s^d City and Boroughes and p'ishe their are great numbers of poore people who onely live and mayntayne them selves by weavinge of Wollen cloth and spyning to the clothiers and m'ketts . . . and other manuell trades and occupacons and nowe are putt of from their saide works by the clothiers and others their worke-masters by occasion of the feare of the increase and further disperse of the s^d infecō so as nowe there ys noe meanes lefte unto them the s^d poore people to gett their livinge unles it shall please God very shortly to staye the contagion thereof Yt is therefore ordered . . . That from henceforth there shalbe paied by the 'Treasurers of the collecō of the relief of the poore prison's of the Kings Benche and Marshalsey . . . towards the reliefe of the s^d poore people these soms of money hereafter menconed . . . to the mayor of the said City of Newe Sarū weekly the some of xl^s . . .

* The municipal accounts of Marlborough contain entries of payments relating to the plague. See vol. iii., p. 112.



wee think yt full good & myght
 needfuly to the churches of the good
 here by our S^{ty}mply together of the
 myghty grace of the comfort of the
 infirmes recoverye in theyr last journeye
 the S^{ty}mply home fillinge the alle for
 the church of S^{ty} Andrew of S^{ty} Andrew
 the church of S^{ty} Andrew of S^{ty} Andrew
 James Maynard W^{ch} Langton. John Demmaddock

to the Mayor of the Devizes afores^d weekly the some of xl^s. and to the Maior of the Borough of Marleborough afores^d. weekly the some of xl^s. and to the Constable Churchwardens and overseers of the poore of the p'ishe of Fisherton Anger aforesaid for the behoofe of the poore people of the s^d p'ishe weekly xxx^s.

* * * * *

“And it is further ordered that yf there be not alredy convenient p'vision made for the poore people infected wthin the Borough of Calne then the Justices for that division shall and may alow such further and reasonable allowaunce for their better reliefe as to their good discrecons shall seeme fit to continue as afores^d.

“HENRY SARŪ E LUDLOWE WA VAUGHAN

“JAMES MERVIN EDW PENRUDDOK

“GYLES WROUGHTON LAURENCE HYDE

“HENRY MARTYN

“ALEXANDER TUTT.”

Trinity, 1604 [order here reproduced in *fac-simile*] :—

“We think ytt fitt there be payd weekly to the Overseers of the poore there [*South Newton*] by Mr Smyth Tresorer of the Marshalsye soe longe as the infecon remaynes in the said towne the some of tenne shillings the like for Fisherton, Compton Chamberlayne, and Mylford

“E LUDLOWE

“JAMES MERVIN WA: VAUGHAN EDW PENRUDDOK.”

But, as before noted, between the Trinity and Michaelmas Sessions, 1604, the death-rate in Salisbury had risen alarmingly, and on the 4th October the court made special arrangements for the relief of the city :—

“Articles agreed on at the Quarter Sessions at Marleboroughe for the relief of the Cittie of New Sarū and of the p'sons therein infected wth the sicknes. The fowerth of October 1604.

“Firste it is agreed That there shalbe weekelie levied out of the countie in manner and formę hereafter followinge the weeklie some of Twentie Seaven pounds and fower shillings The same to contynue so longe and untill the justices of peace shall think the citizens and inhabitants wthin five myles shalbe founde able to supplie the chardge thereof.

“The said some to be levied of the Inhabitants of ev'y sev'all division and to be p'porconed by the Justices of peace of ev'y division or the more pte of them for soe muche as hereafter shalbe appointed to ev'y such sev'all division.

“That wthin Sarū there be raised thereof weeklie fower pounds That w'hin the the five myles of Sarū there be raised weekelie fower pounds and that in the residewe of the Earle of Pembrook's devision there shalbe weekely levied the some of fower poundes In the Earle of Hertfords devision the weekely some of three pounds and fower shillings In the Lo Chief Justice his division the weeklie some of three pounds and fower shillings In Sir James Marvins division the weeklie some of Three pounds and twelve shillings In Sir Walter Long's

division the weekly some of three poundes and fower shillings And in Sir William Eyre his devision the weekly some of Fortie shillings The same to be equallie p'porcioned in ev'y devision according to the discretion of the Justices of the sev'all devisions or the more p'te of them.

"Also we doe taxe ev'y person that shall refuse to paye his p'te towards this contribucon accordinge to the direction of the Justices at double that p'porcon that by the said Justices shalbe laid upon hym to be levied accordinge to the statute.

"Also we doe agree that there shalbe paid on Saturdaye forteneighte nexte a full p'porcon for one whole monethe from this tyme And so monethlie so longe as this contribucon shall continue.

Lastlie we doe appointe Gyles Tooker Esq and John Kent gentⁿ To be Receivors of this money And to give an accompt of his receipts and disbursements at the nexte quarter sessions.

"WM. EYRE	HN POOLE	JO ERNELE
"ALEXAND' TUTT	JHON HUGERFORDE	G TOOKER
"HENRY MARTYN."		

Some of the functions of a permanent finance committee are typified in the following entries.

Michaelmas, 1605 :—

"Money of y^e cowntryes received by Jhon Hungerford of cadnam Esquier by order of y^e last Sessions of the Peace helde at y^e Devises upon y^e ninth day of Aprill in the third year of y^e raigne of O^r soveraigne Lord Kinge James owt of y^e areriges of ye collection for ye reliefe of y^e poore prisoners of y^e Kinges Benche and Marshallsye remaininge in some of y^e Treasurer's hands of y^e said collection for y^e Northe part of Wiltshire : and a certificate of some sumes of moneye of y^e cowntryes yet remaininge in some other of y^e Treasurers handes of the said collection to be received fro them.

"Imprimis received by the handes of S ^r Jhon Ernlye Knight Treasurer of y ^e said collection for y ^e North pt of Wiltshire ano 43 Eliz	...	...	...	18 : 13 . 6
"Received of y ^e Executors of W ^m Baskerville gent. deceased Treasurer of y ^e said Collection for y ^e North pl of Wilts ano 44 ^o Eliz	...	...	...	40 ^s
"Received of Thomas Hutchins gent, Treasurer 2 ^o Jacobi	...	...	...	4 .. 8 . 3
				<hr/>
"Su of my receyte is				£25 : 1 : 9
"Whereof havinge by order of y ^e said Sessions laid owt about y ^e reparation of Keylwayes bridge	...	...	...	20 . . .
"There remaines in my handes of y ^e cowntyes monye	...	...	...	5 . 1 . 9
"There remaines in S ^r . H Poole's handes Treasurer 42 ^o Eliz as appeareth under his owne hande by his owne accompt	...	...	...	31 . 10 . 9
"There remaines in the handes of Richard Goddard of Upham Esquier Treasurer ano primo regis Jacobi	...	...	...	9 . 11
				<hr/>
Su of y ^e remanett ariseth to				£37 : 2 : 5

"As for y^e Treasurers for y^e reliefe of maighmed soldiery I cā learne of no monye to be behinde in any of their handes, but most of them have accounted by order and delivered their surplusages to their successors.

"JHON HUNGERFORDE."

"The £5 in my custodye was by cōsent of y^e justices at this Sessions adjudged to be paid to Thistlethwaight in cosideratiō of pt of an allowance made unto him at this Sessions for losse by fire.

"JHON HUNGERFORDE."

Easter, 1609 :—

"South. Edmund Chadwell gent. Threasorer for y^e Marshalsea
Tho: Chafin gent for y^e maymed souldiers

"Northe. Charles Pledal gent. Threasorer for the maymed souldiers
Hugh Barrett gent for y^e Marshalsea

"The ould rate for 3^d a weeke evy p'ish for ye maymed souldiers and id weekly for ye M'shalsey to hould this yeare.

"The rate of y^e wages for y^e laste yeare to stande for this yeare.

"Sr. Tho: Gorges Mr. Gyles Tooker and Mr. William Blacker are intreated to take thaccount of y^e Threasorers of y^e Southe p'te : and to examine what somes of money are in any man's hands and to take what care they can for the levying thereof

"Sr Anthony Hungerford and M^r John Hungerford and M^r Henry Martin are intreated to doe the lyke in y^e Northe p'te

"All their labors herin are to be returned att the Quarter Sessions next after Michelmas."

Michaelmas, 1609 :

"The answeere of John Hungerford Esqwyre to an order of the Sessions made att the Devizes 25^o Apr in the seaventh yeare of the Kings Ma^{ts} raigne for takinge of Treasurers accompts of the collecōns for the maighmed soldyers and for the reliefe of the poore prisoners and hospitalls for the northe pte of the cowntie of Wiltes, mencioninge howe manye the saide John Hungerford hathe dealte wthall, and what sumes of monye hee hathe received of them severally : Delivered up to the Sessions 30 Octobris in the same yeare.

"Treasurers for the maighmed soldyers—

1. Richarde Lowe—secūdo Jacobi—accowted and returned nothinge in his hands

2. John Scroope—quarto Jacobi—no account and nothinge in his handes.

"Treasurers for the Hospitalles &c

		£	s.	d.
1. Thomas Ivey—tertio Jacobi—received of him	...	4	13	8
2. Symon James qto Jacobi received of him	...	3	9	0
3. Edward Gore 5 ^{to} Jacobi received of him	...	8	10	10
4. John Stratton 6 ^{to} Jacobi received of him	...	4	16	8

Su of receytes £21 . 10 . 2

Deficit 7^d.

"All y^t did account did returne diverse places to be behinde wth sūmes of moneye w^{ch} they should have paid, but whether those sūmes were levied and in the costables or other officers handes they could not tell. M^r Tho Ivye returned xx^s to be in M^r Kente's hande, clarke of the peace, who tooke of him to pay to y^e Kinges benche and marshallsye more than was due 20^s.

"JHON HUGERFORDE.*

"M^r Kent cōfesseth y^e receyte thereof affirminge y^t he paid it for xx^s behind and unpaid for y^e south pt of y^e cowtye, deliveringe 40^s for y^e whole cowtye."

Of a rating appeal, or similar proceeding, the earliest extant sessions roll affords the following example,

Easter, 1603 :—

"To the right worshipfull the Kinges Ma^{ties} Justices of the peace of the countie of Wiltes.

"Humbly complaining sheweth unto yo^r good worships That whereas wee the inhabitants of the parishes of Hilprington and Whaddon w^{hin} this countie of Wiltes for divers yeares past have ben compelled by the innabitantes of Melkesham to pay one third parte wth them towards all accustomed payments, and they the other two partes, by reason of an agrement w^{ch} some of our parish did heretofore yeld unto, being then by them perswaded that the quantity of acres (by w^{ch} such payments are apportioned) belonging to their parish would amount in value to no more, being equally rated. Synce w^{ch} (may it please yo^r good worships) the matter haveinge ben further looked into by us, that have borne the burden thereof, And finding no equality, betweene them and us according to the former agreement, but that their rate of acres do exceede ours by 2500 acres (and far better ground) as wee can certainly prove, for ours are but 1200 acres and theirs are 4700 acres at the least, a matter wee hope worthie reformacon, for wee are well contented to pay the uttermost. And beinge by the former meanes brought to such an inconvenience wee have before this tyme complayned to the Justices of peace of the same division who have dealt wth them on our behalves but have not yet prevayled, wherby wee are now compelled to seek for redresse at this gen^{all} Sessions of the peace humbly beseeching yo^r good worships to have good consideracon of us and the uprightnes of our cause And to take such order therein as may stand wth equitie and good conscyence And wee shall dailie praye for yo^r prosperous estates long to contyneuw."

This petition was referred to the hearing of Sir William Eyre and John Dauntsey and James Ley, Esquires, who were empowered to deal with it "at there next meeting and sittinge at Trowbridge" : and any inhabitant of the litigant parishes who refused "to stand to abide and performe the order and decree" of these Justices was to be bound over to shew cause at the next sessions,

* This document appears to be entirely in the handwriting of Sir John Hungerford, and, like all the documents bearing his signature, is conspicuous for neatness and legibility.

One of the burdens which the ratepayers did their best to be rid of, was that of maintaining foundlings and children of putative paternity.

At the Easter Sessions, 1606, the inhabitants of Castle Combe introduce their apprehensions on this point with a little flourish of fine feeling. Speaking of a townswoman they express their apprehensions lest:—

“By this licentious life of hers not only Gods wrath may be powered downe upon us inhabitants of the Towne but also hir evill example may so greatly corrupt others *that great and extraordinary charge . . . may be imposed upon us.*”

The incontinent fell under corporal as well as spiritual chastisement. In two instances at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1607, the justices ordered a whipping for the peccant parents, “the same to be executed . . . by such men *and women* as shalbe thereunto appoynted by the discretion of the said churchwardens and overseers.” On the roll of the Easter Sessions, 1608, is to be read:—

“The order judgmet and finall doome [sentence] of Jhon Hungerforde and Edmond Longe Esquiers twoe of the Kinges Ma^{ties} Justices of the peace and quoru next inhabitinge to ye p^{ishe} church of Lineham in the cownty aforesaid made for the punishment of . . . of Lineham aforesaid mercer and . . . daughter of . . . y^e elder of y^e same yeoman . . .

“The said Justices doe order yt upon mūdāy next in y^e mornige halfe an hower before moringe praier shall begin, y^e said . . . and . . . shall stand both of them in severall white sheetes at y^e gate entringe into y^e Churchyarde of Lineham on y^e east side, for y^e resorters to divine service y^t day, at y^t Church, to beholde and looke upō and take warninge by, and when praier is begune they shall both be brought into y^e church and remaine there duringe y^e whole time of divine service.

“In like maner shall they stand in their sheetes at y^e gate aforesaid halfe an hower before eaveinge praier and be brought likewise into y^e church in their sheetes when eaveinge praier is begune, there to remaine duringe y^e whole time of eaveinge praier: w^{ch} beeing ended, they bothe shall in their sheetes be sett n the stockes there to continewe by y^e space of one hower and no more. This our order we require y^e constables and churchwardens of y^e towne and p^{ishe} of Lineham to see duely and strictly p^{formed}, as they will awnsweare y^e cotryare and the subscription hereof under our handes and seales shalbe their sufficient lischarge in y^t behalfe. Dated at Clacke this 26 daye of Marche in the yeare of Our Lord God 1607.

“JHON HUNGERFORDE.

EDMONDE LONGE.”

Trinity, 1608 :—

“Whereas wee are given to understand that they both have bynn p'ceeded wthall in the Ecclesiastical Court by the censure and order of w^{ch} Court they have binn enjoyned to suffer pennance w^{ch} they accordingly performed we doe therefore in o^r discretion think it fitt not to inflict any further corporall punishm^t upon them.”

Order of Justices dated 1st February, 1609, that an offending person :—

“Some one Sundaye before the feaste of Penticoste next cominge, after the seconde leasone, shall openly in the Church of Bishopstrowe acknowledge his offence in this behalfe, and to desire the congregacon then presente to praye unto God to forgive him.”

The following was the case of an infant not wholly destitute.

Trinity, 1608 :

“Whereas one Marie Somers an infant borne in the p'ishe of Cherington wher by the law she ought to be releved and by the Overseers of the poore of the same pishe hath ben appoynted to be kept by one John Leach the said Overseers geveing to the said Leach for the same xviiij^d weeklie And where the said Leach hath kept the said Marie by the space of Fyftie weekes wthout anie allowance hitherto for the same It is therefore thought fitt that the said p'ishe of Churton shall pay to the said Leach towards the said charge xxviiij^s. And forasmuch as Richard Stockden clerke Vicar of Cherton hath in his hands xiiij^l stocke of the said childe It is also ordered that the said Richard Stockden shall also pay towards the same charge xxviiij^s w^{ch} is the ordinarie consideracon for xiiij^l for one year And whereas Robt Dickinson seised and tooke in to his custodie the goodes of John Somers father of the said Marie, apprehended for felony by the use of Francisc Neale Esquire, and had the same in the lief tyme of the said Somers many weekes before his conviction by w^{ch} goodes the said Somers untill his attaynder ought to be releved It is therefor thought fitt that the said Dickinson shall pay to the said Leach out of the said goodes the residue of the same charge for keeping of the said childe for the tyme aforesaid.”

There were evidently occasions on which the court required proof of a marriage.

Hilary, 1604-5 :—

“To Mr. Kempe [Kent] clarke of the peace in the County of Wiltes

“These are to certyfie you that and the daughter of of Westashton within the p'ishe of Stepelashton are lawfully solimnised in the Church the xxixth of November in the year of our Lord God 1604

“JOHN ROGERS Vicar there.”

Michælmass, 1609 :—

“May it please yo^r good wor^{sh} to understand that this bearer of Bulkington had a good while since be married to but that they both stand excommunicate. For they both desired that y^e Bannes of Matrimonie betwene them might be published, and that in short tyme after they might be married. Which I might not doe before they were restored to y^e Church. On Thursday next at y^e visitation I trust that at their humble petition Mr. Chancellor will absolve them. And then, God willing, with as much speed as conveniently may be used in such a busines they shalbe married. 2 October 1609

“FRANCIS GREATRAKES

“Vicar of Keveleigh

“alias Kevell.”

At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1604, occurs the following memorandum :—

“Albeit I find in the Register but one child of yet by the report in Brinckworth parish he had 2 both were baptized in Brinckworth before my time

“ED : HUTCHINS

“Rector of Brinckworth.”

And this, of some impenitent profligate :—

“Which order the seyd reputed father hath obstinately neglected and doeth utterly refuse to accomplish the same, saying that he will rayther rott in prisone than paye a peny of it.”

At the Trinity Sessions, 1607, a petitioner, for an order on a neighbour for the support of a child adds a warning that the latter :—

“Beinge often intreated to that purpose hath neverthesse of late threatened your suppliant to choppe a dagger into his side, and for that hee within these few yeares past did kill a man and is a dangerous and swearing person and farder saith if he [*the dangerous and swearing person*] have any charge there should no purse upon the plaine* escape his fingers.”

To excommunication and its consequences allusion also occurs on the file of the Easter Sessions, 1606, in a complaint of Thomas

* So an old proverb, quoted in an earlier volume by the Rev. A. C. Smith :—

“ Salisbury Plain,”
Is seldom without a thief or twain.”

Clifford, Vicar of Overton, against a member of an unruly family, Dismar by name, who, on Christmas Day, 1605 :—

“Standinge by lawe excommunicat presumptuouslie entered into the Church of Overton in the time of divine service myselfe beinge enteringe to the Communion, there sate in his seate, who beinge required by the Churchwardens to depart did verie obstinatlie there continewe usinge manie unsemelie speeches to my disturbance whereby I was constrained to forbear the execucon of my dutie untill he was departed in his great malice”

“Shortlie after upon another Saboth daie,” Dismar repeated this piece of contumacious conduct, “wherby,” so the Vicar reports, “I was constrained to depart leaving him in the church and the people without service for that tyme.”

The execution of a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* (5 Eliz., cap. 23) comes under notice at the Michaelmas Sessions in the first year of the reign. One Katharine Butler was on this occasion the object of the bayliff's quest, apparently at Corsham, but neither she nor her friends at all acquiesced in the capture. Nineteen persons, of whom six were women, are indicted *pro riottā et routosā rescussu*. Three of them pleaded guilty and were fined 20s. each, a penalty which was subsequently reduced to 2s. 6d. This they promptly paid and went their way. Another of the accused appeared and pleaded not guilty. And for the rest warrants were ordered for appearance at the next sessions.

Of current religious controversy the transactions of quarter sessions cannot be expected to yield many illustrations. A more systematic presentment of recusants seems to have been, so far as Wiltshire was concerned, the chief result of the events of the famous 5th of November. These presentments have no special interest or importance; they do not furnish, as in Yorkshire, a census of the families still clinging to the old faith. They come, in Wiltshire, indifferently from all the hundreds, and the few names returned seem to have been written down in a rather perfunctory manner.

Three dwellers in the regions of Box were (Easter, 1603) presented “for scandalous words concerning the Book of Common Prayer and the ministers of the English Church”: one delinquent

(Trinity, 1604) for that he "hathe dressed fleshe Fridaies and Satterdaies." Occasionally a recusant is presented simply "for a Papist," but the general complaint is for not coming to Church. Mistress Bridget Hungerford, of Stock, in the parish of Great Bedwyn, was so presented by the "Kimberstone" [*Kinwardstone*] jury in 1606, and again in 1609. The Alderbury jury at the Hilary Sessions, 1606-7 report that "the Viccar of Idmiston doth not come to his owne parish church." Of another it was alleged that he "doth not receive the communion yeat cometh to church." A fourth when under interrogation by the Bishop of Salisbury, acting as a magistrate, gave a cautious answer; for (Easter, 1604) John Harford "being asked whether he will now p'sently conforme himself to the lawes of this realme and repayre to the church he saith y^t at this present he cannot resolve himselfe so to do, but *what he may doe hereafter he knoweth not.*" Purely conscientious scruples may have prompted, in large part, a neglect of prescribed religious ordinances; but there were other motives. One self-indulgent person, of a type possibly still surviving, is described by his neighbours (Easter, 1604) as "an epicurious co'tempner of the service of God and would *rather lye slugging in his bed on the lord's saboth then come to the church.*"

The Puritan, no less than the Papist, came in for his share of animadversion. At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1606, the Selkleigh jury open their return with a presentment "that Mr. Sedgwick hath not worne the Serpils sence the tym he hath ben Vicar of Ockborne Saint Andrew. Nether doth hee sine wth the sine of the crosse in babtisme w^{ch} hath bene required of him." At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1608, the minister of the parish of Easton claimed the protection of the court under outrageous abuse poured upon him by a self-elected and extremely foul-mouthed advocate of popular amusements. Thus he rehearses his wrongs:—

"Uppon Sunday beeing the xiiijth of this instante Auguste Robt Sweep als Phillips of Burbage cominge into the Churchyearde of the p'ishe of Eston used these reproachful speeches followinge.

"Why will you not lett the people dance, better men then you will, for my lord himself will, and looke upon them also.

"I answered What have you to doe Robt Sweep to come out of yo' owne p'ishe

uppon the Sabaothe daye to make ane uprore and quarrell wth mee. hee answeringe Who art thou? [*he continues in language altogether intranscribable*]

"I answered I ame the sonne of an honesteman and thou arte a drunken fellowe to use mee thus, and I will complaine of thee unto my Lord's Officers for abusinge of mee in his honors Cure uppon the Sabaothe daye.

"Hee replyinge said Arte thou the sonne of ane honeste man? [*then more abominable abuse*]. And wheras thou calleste mee drunkarde . . . if thou weere w^{thout} the Chourch ya^rd I would baste thee as well as ever thou weer basted

"Why said I are you such a man

"Yes said hee I have taken downe a better man then thou arte, and so it may bee I shall doe thee

"Indeed said I you are well p^{ro}vided wth a good dagger and a staffe but I pray bee gonne and trouble mee noe more, who would not, but continuinge his Raylinge speeches made mee dépte from him."

Still the dialogue continues for eight lines more, but it became, on the part of Sweep, so very abusive, that from the pen of some indignant censor it has undergone a studious obliteration.

Sweep discreetly recognized the churchyard as affording the vicar sanctuary. Assault within its sacred precincts would have brought him within the range of 5 & 6 Edw. VI., cap 5. which, beginning with suspension *ab ingressu Ecclesie*, awarded at last mutilation and branding to inveterate "fray-makers and fighters." Notwithstanding these penalties anger occasionally got the better of discretion.

At the Easter Sessions, 1605, appear the following presentments:—

"Hundred of Melksham.

"Item we p^{re}snt that John Holbroke doth report that Tomas Smeth of Sende sone of John Smeth dyde streke the mynester in the churchyerde one Good Friday laste beinge the xxixth daye of Marche and the sayde John Holbroke is heare to testifie the same."

"Liberty of Bromham and Rowde.

"Item we p^{re}snt that about Sunday was a moneth wthin the churcheyard of Rowde was a bludshed comytted by Willm Maundrell of Rowde uppon one Richard Breache the sonne of Willm Breache of the Devizes in s^{er}ving the King's Mat^{es} proces graunted against the said Will^m Maundrell after yevening prayer this fact comytted."

Shorcote was disturbed by "a man most unquiett," who, when Mr. Harpe, the parson of the parish, "aboutes Christmas last . . . [1605] was goinge towards his p^{ar}ishe church to reade divine service without any cause of offence offered . . . the said Jo: Browne

did throwe stones and duste at the heade and face of the said Mr. Harpe." It is just to the county to say that this "perturber of the peace of our lorde the Kinge" came from "Southcerney in the County of Glouc' a myle distant from Shorncott," and it is fair to Browne himself to add that his accusers described him as being "distracted of his wittes." When taken before Mr. Warneford, a magistrate, Browne "did deliver these wordes to his [*Mr. Harpe's*] face Thou Harpe hast deserved to have thy heade of from thy body any tyme this sixteene yeeres past So Mr. Warneford in course of Justice comaunded the Tythingman and others assisting him to convey the said Jo: Browne to the Goale for the said County of Wiltes which was done accordingly, wher he now remayneth." The inhabitants of Shorncote were content with these arrangements: they prayed that "the said Jo Browne may be restrayned of his libertye and remayne wher he nowe is."

And there came, now and then, a time when the minister himself was unable to restrain his, no doubt, righteous, indignation. Mr. Kendall, the Vicar of Swindon, was indicted at the Hilary Sessions, 1603-4, for an assault on Elizabeth, the wife of Nicholas Vylett, in "the pewe of the said Nicholas," in the chancel of Swindon Church.

Few offences gave occasion for such voluminous depositions as did the repeated breaches of the game laws. These depositions, though sometimes terribly tedious, generally contain something illustrative of topography and woodcraft.

Trinity, 1604 :—

"Examination of Thomas Homber. First he confesseth that the last evenyng aboute eight of the clock this ex^t and one Mr. Lawrence Weeks of Motcombe findeing a Gapp where Dere did use to come into a grounde of Mr. Bowers in Motcombe aforesaid within the Forest of Gillingham they did sett a halter in the same gapp, purposing to take a deare. And accordingly they did the last night hang a deare being a Buck of the first hed. They came to the place aboute one houre and halfe before day this mornyng where they founde the seyd Buck hanged—where this ex^t was taken by Will^m Morgan the keper of the woodes ende. *And the sayd Lawrence Weeks did run away.*

* * * * *

"Hit is (sithence the takeing of this examinacon) founde owte that the said Homber is to be charged for dyv's coursings and misdemeano^s by him done

wthin the Kinges Forest of Gillingham and therefore it is desired he may be bounde ov^r to the next Sessions . . . for that Sir Car^m Rawleigh beinge nowe out of the county is to p^rsecute the same against him on behalfe of the King's Matie.

"HENRY WILLOUGHBY."

This mean mode of capture was frequently practised : the next pair go about their business in a manner better worthy the occasion :—

"21 October 2 Jac ii. The Examination of Francis Robinson of Froxfell.

"Who sayth that upon y^e twentieth day of October last hee came with one Edward Pottinger of Froxfell to the park of the Right Honorable the Earle Pembroke called Ramsbery Parke betwixt x and xi of the clocke in the night he having a bill and the said Edward Pottinger had a crossebow he being willed by Pottinger to stay at a bushe and in the meantime y^e said Pottinger went wth his bow bent and an arrow *but what he did after he knew not* and for any other that was in their company he confesseth none.

"Moreover he sayth y^t an other time the last sommer he was wth the said Edward Pottinger the time certaine he knoweth not in the said parke, where Pottinger killed a rascole* [*lean*] deare he caryng it to Pottingers fathers howse and sayth that there was no other body wth them then but they two."

Michaelmas, 1605 :—

"The confession of Anthony Mersam . . . he came to the lodge of Will^m Hall by Totneham Parke with his crosbow to the intent to kill a couple † or 2 of conies wth him at w^{ch} time the s^d Hawle tould him that . . . he wolde bringe him where he and this examine or one of them mighte shote at a bucke."

These two worthies come

"Unto Nook Wood in Chesinbery to the intente to shote at and kill the said buck yf so they could . . . The said William Hawk did shote at the saied buck and *did strike him in suche sorte that he presently sunck.*"

In the following, the city justices take their part in dealing with an expedition against Clarendon Park, having its base of operations in the Green Croft.—

Trinity, 1606 :—

* Canon Jackson has a note on this word, vol. xv., p. 156.

† This was the conventional phrase ; the feeble cony was always the excuse alleged for such excursions, however magnificent may have ultimately been the bag.

“The Examynacon of Thomas Raye thelder of the cittye of Newe Sarum aforesayde Clothier taken before the right worth Tho^s Hancock Maor of the sayd Cittie Sr Edward Penruddock Knight Edward Estcourte Esq^{re} and Richard Godfrey gent Justices of His Mat^s peace in the sayd Cittie the Thirtyeth daye of Maye in the fowerth yeare of the Raigne of O^r Sovereigne lord James the King’s Mat^{ie} that now is.

“This Exate saythe Tht he and one Barnabye sometime the servant of John Stallenge went to Grene Crafte nere unto the Cittie wher the sayd Barnabye p[’]swaded Will^m Smythe to go wth hym and this Exate unto Claringdon P[’]ke to kill a deare and metinge wth Stephen Boman was enticed or p[’]swaded to go wth them who uppon Twesdaye about Ten or Eleven of the clocke in the nighte went all together from Grene Crafte aforesayd unto Claringdon Parke havinge with them one horse and two greyhounds and when they were come nere to the P[’]ke pale they lefte the horse nere unto Laverstocke peninge and theruppon the sayd Barnabye together wth the other two went into the Parke wher they killed one male deare w^{ch} they broughte unto this Exate wheruppon this Exate came awaye from them to his owne house and the others followed hym and broughte the sayd Deare to this Exats howse w^{ch}e deare was broken uppe by the said Barnabye and p^{te} thereof was baked by one Cragge and eaten in this Exats howse on Assencōn daye at supper.

“T HANCOCK Maior EDW PENRUDDOK RIC GODFREY
“EDW ESTCOTE.”

A few further examples may be pardoned.

Michaelmas, 1609. Depositions that William Hall and Jeffery Benger, of Milton:—

“Made an appointment to meete in Mylton Heathe that night between nyne and ten of the clocke wheare they met a horse backe accordinglie and from thence rode together throughe Wootton Laune to the gate of the Greate P[’]ke of Savernake called Wootton Gate* Benger and he had ether of them a crosse bowe and as soone as they weare entred wthin the P[’]ke they went up and downe to wyn a shoote at a deare but killed none and towardes the morninge retourning back to the gate of the sayd p[’]ke wheare they came in they weare theare incountried by the keep’s of the sayd P[’]ke.”

At the same sessions Robert Sheperd deposes:—

“That being at the Church of Melkesham that day at a sermone, his wife sent unto him by direction of on W^m Nolly to repare to his house to make a start with him into the Forrest [of Blackmore] ther to shew

* The unlocking of this gate was rather a troublesome business—and there is a suggestion of the manufacture of a key for future needs.

him a tree he had bought of one John Hall Keep' of a walke in the sayde Forrest but confesseth Hollye hade a fallowe doge wth him."

Shepperd is followed by another witness, who confesses that he and another :—

"Having had some speech touching the fleshing of a younge greyhounde whelp, concluded to meet att W^m Burgises Lodge in Bromha' Parke where they would devize some place for that purpose and haveing confered among themselves [the company had now been raised to the number of six persons] where the meetest place might be for the fleshing of the said whelp [they persuade William Tristram of Bromham to leave his bed and join them] by whose direction they went through Spie Park about the further end of the Park toward the said Forrest the dogg that Long ledd *chaunced to break loose and rann after a deare* and coursed him out of the Park a little below the new lodges and haveing rann him about the distance of a forelonge from the parke ther the dogg puld the deare downe and this exaiat comeing first to the fall of the deare and finding him as he thought not much hurt was earnest wth the rest of his companie that the deare might be lett goe againe but they would not assent therunto, soe there they kylled that deare and forthwth resolved to goe into Bowdon Park to have another course there. Where likewise they killed another deare"

This expedition subjected the party to an indictment for assault upon the Riding Ranger [*equus rangeator*] of Blackmore Forest.

Many, besides the above, are the accusations and confessions of these gentlemen irrepressibly addicted to field sports. "To Ketcher conyes—if they might" was the alleged object of a visit by one party (Hilary, 1603-4) to "Mr. Mervin's coniger at Pertwood"; and of another (Michaelmas, 1609, described as "of the Lodge in Littlecot Pk") "in the tyme of meade harvest into Mr. Hinton's Warren in Chilton Pk." The first party operated with "a firrett and five old pursenetts butt took none for that they were founde by the said Mr. Mervin." The second party "wente togeather all p'vided of staves some fowerteene some fifteene foote longe and they hunted wth a haye [*net*] and tooke seaven couple of connyes" A third party (Hilary, 1606-7) ". . . . Did kyl one fawyn with a brace of greyhounds and did carry the said fawin in to Langlie's Heath." The same sportsmen "did kyl one Prickett wth a Leash of greyhounds where the Keepers of the forest of Pewsham did take them." "William Haul's Lodge in Havering's Heath in the Forrest of

Savernake" is spoken of; as is "Sr Gilbert Prin's lodge in the Great Pk" (Michaelmas, 1607). "Treasurer's Deane att Alderbury" is mentioned (Easter, 1604), and also "the parke of Sr Edmund Ludlowe Knight called Bytcombe."

The following deposition, relative to the illicit carrying of a gun, has an allusion to the eight o'clock bell at Market Lavington:—

"John Pinchin of Cheverell mason informeth

"That on Monday fortygh: before Christmas last he went from East Lavington to Cheverell in the company of Willm Purryer and Xrofer Forde, about the tyme of the rynging of the bell at Lavington w^{ch} yoused at viij of the clocke at nyght and when they came betweene Mr Goffe's and the oakes above his house they wth young Tackle and one other in his companye Tackle having a staffe of about 5 fote longe but what the other had he did not c'teynly p'ceve but sayde to his felowes that went wth hym 'What hath the other felowe? a pece?' Soe as yt seemed to his eyes to be a pece.

"Signed JOHN PINCHIN

"JO ERNELE

G TOOKER."

Streams and stews were laid under contribution as well as forests and warrens. "Sr Thomas Thynne's water bytwene Crockerton myll and Dev'ell myll" was visited, with what success does not appear. Edward Burden, of Donhead, poached with circumspection, but, notwithstanding all his precautions, his adventures came to light.

Trinity, 1605:—

"Edythe Blacker, servat som tymes to Edward Burden of Donhead Marye in the Couty of Wilts Weyver saythe that when she served the sayde Edward Burden she hathe sene hir sayde m^r [*master*] to bring home to his howse (as she now dothe p'fectly remeber) at fyve severall tymes vj carpes at a tyme and som tymes more / and then he dyd kepe them in a payle of wat' some tymes in his milke howse or butterye and som tymes in his chamber / in both places untill he had spente them / and saythe that when there were more than he could well spende his wyfe did boyle them wth wat' and salte / and som sayge / And farther shee saythe that on of the carpes being greter than the reste her sayde dame made a pye of him whereto ther was haulfe a pecke of flower / and saythe that ther came to the eatyng of this carpe on Thomas Farm' of the Donned aforesayde / and saythe hir sayd m^r Edward Burden would never eate thes carpes but would have the dore faste locked / and that he dyd som tymes eate them in his chamber and som tymes in his inner romes whereto the dores were ever faste shutt. The mark x of Edythe Blacker.

"This was confessed in all points before me by the above named Edythe Blacker this iij^de daye of Julye 1605

"JAMES MERVIN."

Burden endeavoured to escape prosecution about these carps. On the roll of the Michaelmas Sessions, 1605, is the deposition of one Thomas Sadler, of Donhead, to the effect that:—

“As this examinatt, the sayd Bugden [out of whose pond the fish were taken] John Lushe and some other of their neighbours were comynge from St James Mervin’s house of Fountell . . . a daye before the last assizes, he heard the sayd John Lushe saye unto the sayd Edmonde Bugden that yf Bugden wyll gyve but slight evydence against me att the Assises that then the said Lushe would paye him fower pounds tenn shillings in money at St James’ daye then followinge.”

Then Burden had an interview with Edith Blacker’s mother, and:—

“Dyd very earnestly p’swade her to entreate her daughter to saye that such Fische as was in the gravie in the house of the sayd Burden . . . (when Bugden’s carpes were missinge) that *they were mackarell* and noe other Fische . . .*”

Another witness deposes:—

“That about three yeares since att what tyme he dwelt wth one Edmonde Bugden of Donhed as this examt and one of Bugden’s brothers were caryinge of carpes of my Lo^d of Warder’s to putt into a stewe he dyd see one John Lushe of Donhed take upp some small carpes and *putt them into his hatt.*”

“Farming under the Tudors”¹ is scarcely touched on in the minutes during Elizabeth’s reign, and the glimpses of agriculture in the succeeding reign, to be obtained from the sessions rolls, are few and indirect.

The following extracts exhibit some of the inconveniences of the common-field system of husbandry, as well as some lamentable instances of defective constabulary administration.

Trinity, 1604:—

“Imprimis about fower or five yeeres agone one Robert Harte fettered his horse in an eavenyng in Netherhavens feild (the above saied William Cowper looking upon hime) In wch night the sayd horse was stolen and the said William

* The words of the old song come irresistibly to mind, which describe the unsuccessful subterfuge of Mr. Lobsky:—

“A dozen of sprats! base man, quoth she,
What! caught in the river the fish of the sea,” &c., &c.

¹ Under this title the *Quarterly Review* in a recent number discusses the English agricultural operations of the sixteenth century.

Cowper was not to be seen at Netherhaven from that time until about half a yeere after."

Cowper afterwards re-appearing :—

"Upon a horse like (in colour) to the aforesaid horse that was stolen . . . Robt Harte . . . required the constable to make search for the said Will^m Cowper in his saied house, but the saied constable (*being delaied for want of candle light*) could not find hime, onely he founde a bedd out of w^{ch} (*by all likelihood*) one had freshly gone forth, and a strange bridle and saddle in the stable very suspiciously. After w^{ch} time the saied William Cowper was seen no more in Netherhaven by the space of a yeere or twee."

Yet Cowper himself affected to be a tiller of the soil, and despite his prolonged intervals of absence from home his land yielded crops in unaccountable abundance; so that when, in time of harvest, men rose and went afield, they saw this idler's acres standing thiek with sheaves while theirs were poorly furnished. They thus explain the phenomenon :—

"It^e at harvest last was twelvemoneth many sheaves of wheate were taken out of other mens landes in Netherhaven's feild by night Whereupon the feild being vewed certaine land w^{ch} the said Will^m Cowper had sowed that yeere was found to be farr more replenished wth sheaves then any other, in w^{ch} his landes divers of the said sheaves that were taken out of other mens landes were found by such apparent markes as could not be gainsaid."

At the Easter Sessions, 1605, there was tried a charge of theft of swine out of the common field near a bridge called Stony Bridge, at Chippenham.

At the Easter Sessions, 1606, may be read :—

"A Note of the misdemeanors and ill earriage
of Richard Dysmer and Alfred Dysmer
. . . . against Richard Wylmotte

"Item the saide Richard Willmott hath heretofore lost many Ducks and the said Richard Dysmer hath spightfully Kyllled two of them (*viz^t*) the one on Christmas day last and the other on St Steven's days followinge . . . att w^{ch} tyme the said Dysmer beinge charged therewth replied he woulde kyll all the ducks and geese . . . and any other thinge that the saide Wylmot have if they come into his barton which Barton adjoyneth to the common and hath noe gate.

"Item the saide Richard Wylmotte . . . att harvest last had a sowe worth xij^s thrust in wth a pyke and the saide Dysmers have Kyllled dyvers other piggs of the said Wylmotte."

Trinity, 1606 :—

“The Petition of William Fry against Richard Palmer his sonnes and daughter That . . . he hath ben heretofore arrested of fellowney for that he had in his pasture divers sheepe whose fell marks were cut out and peces of cloth sowed upon the place, their eares cut of, wherby men may not knowe their cattell.”*

Michaelmas, 1607. The inhabitants of “Titherington and Haitesbury” raise a complaint against Robert Wall, that :—

“This harvest last past and divers times before he hath beaten their children and servants in the fiede wth kept their cattell and did put them in such feare that some of them ran away . . . likewise he hath beaten your orrators swyne, some he hath killed wth his masti’ bitches . . . leveth his corne in the field fortnight after his nayghbours had ended their harvest . . . threw abroad his cockes of barley of purpose to have your orrators cattell to trespas him w^{ch} did not—yet sett xv^{teen} of yo^r orrators cattel and imp^{ked} [*impounded*] them . . . he hath vexed pore widdowes in laws and divers others for halfe penny trespasses for a goose or a pigg going ov’ his lands . . . some he hath served with p^{cess} from above and never declarde [*had served a writ of the superior court, and then failed to proceed with the action*] and hath caused his pore neighbours to have expended above a c markes at lawe wthin this 2 or 3 yeares. And wher as the tithing man came to him for his horse for the service of the Kinge he said . . . [*well, he returned a very rude answer to that tithingman*] He will not pay pore men their wages nor his dues to the pore or to live in any godly sorte among his nayghbours.”

Easter, 1609. William Robins, of Founthill, complains that :—

“I lately served one George Brooke whoe verie unconshionably deteyneth my wages . . . and also caused his servannts to fetche away a halfe of Barley of myne out of the feilde I beinge a verie poore man and unable to strive in lawe wth him, *and a lame man.*”

Michaelmas, 1609. Deposition by Christopher Powldon, of Imber, gent. :—

“That on Satterdaie night last was fortnight he had some of his kine milked in Imber field.”

The following order, though apparently made in the course of proceedings for restitution, seems modelled on some familiar usage. It may be worthy of transcription, as possibly retaining traces of the “custom of the country.”

* Malicious damage of another sort is elsewhere laid to the charge of a person presented as a “spoiler of copice and *quick frihe* hedges.”

Michaelmas, 1604 :—

“It is ordered that Bond shall delyver possession of halfe the house in q'stion betwene this and Monday night next at what time M^r Iles shall pay unto the the sayd Bond xx^l and other xx^l shall be delyvered into the hands of Richard Diggs Esquier or leftt at his house in Marleburgh on Monday next come senenight, to be payd unto Bond the xijth day of November next, the said Bond delyveringe quiet possession of the residue of the house unto M^r Iles or his tenants the xth day of November before, or else now, and in the mean tyme the sayd Bond shall do no wast nor spoyle in the house.

“Also Plummer and Kynge Mr. Iles tenaunts shall allowe xx^l nobles unto Bond in account between them for such dues they can any way lawfully demand of Bond, and Plummer shall undertake (w^{ch} he doth assent unto) y^t his sonne being hurt shall discharge Bond and his sonnes of all actions and suyts whatsoever touching the same hurt.

“All actions and suyts to cease betwene the p'ties abovenamed, and M^r Iles and the rest to certeffy my Lo. chieffe Justice that they are agreed That certificat to be made after the possession of the whole messuage is delyvered as abovesayd.

“If Bond p'forme not this Order, then Restitutio immediately after the sayd xth day of November next to be made of the possessio, by writte out of this Courte, and the xx^l to be repayd to M^r Iles w^{ch} is to be delyvered as afforesaid in deposite to the said Richard Digges.”

Robert Wall's unmannerly rejoinder to the tythingman had reference, evidently, to the standing grievance of Purveyance : a grievance, however, which does not seem to have been resented so much for its own sake as by reason of the partiality and injustice with which the imposition was locally apportioned. John Batchelour, of Newton Toney, seems to have had the conduct of the business in that part of Wiltshire, and his endeavour to levy 20s. from some of his neighbours led to the following closely-argued remonstrance :—

“Complaint of Edward Clifford and Thomas Day of Boscombe unto William Tooker Deane of Litchfeild one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the Countie of Wiltes the 28th day of Auguste 1609.

[The acts complained of are fully stated.]

“Nowe whether the said Batchelour intended to cosen the said Edward Clifford and Thomas Day of money towards the repaym^t of the 20^s which for their ease and good, as he said, he had laid out and paid to the cart takers, may playnlie appeere ; for if he had disbursed the said 20^s to the end aforesaid, and expected, as he did and was assured of, to have it soe repaid him againe then would he not immediately have charged them wth suche cariadge, especiallie when in the self same p'ishe he might have taken a verie sufficient Teeme of Horses y^t during the King's Maties progresse served not at all : And if the said John Batchelour payed not the twentie shillings to the cart, then is his honestie as apparent as his truth.

“When the Queene’s Matie removed from Thru^uxon to Sarum fower in the parish of Boscombe were then charged with a cart.

“The said Edward Clifford and Thomas Day being the second time charged with a Cart and Knowinge their horses not able to serve went unto Morse the carier of Sarum and offered him 4^s a hundred to carie the Loade wherewith they were charged w^{ch}, being of 12 hundred wayte or thereabouts amounted to 48^s for the payment whereof Mr. John Baylie of Sarisburie gent gave his word the said Mr. Clifford and Thomas Day being unknowne to the said Morse. And yet nevertheless by the malice (as they supposed) of the said Batchelour or the forenamed Kent [one of the constables of the Hundred of Amesbury] the wagon was refused although the verie next day followinge the selfe same wagon was hired for the same cariadge by him that refused it the day before.

* * * * * * *

“And lastlie they the said M^r Edward Clifford and Thomas Daye informe that the said Batchelour did forbear to chardge teemes of horses that were strong and well able to doe his matie service and did take heere a horse and there a jade of severall mens that were unable to dischargde the service either for age or lamenesse.”

Examples have occurred in the foregoing extracts of the “reproachful speeches” from which even the clergy did not escape. But they had plenty of companions in misfortune, and that among persons of high position. The King himself was not spared. The extravagant expectations which had arisen of his wisdom and virtues gave way to a corresponding sense of disappointment, when it was discovered that after all he was as other men are. Some such feeling found expression at the lips of Mrs. Catharine Gawen of Norrington, who at the Easter Sessions 1606, was indicted for saying:—

“I rejoyced muche at the King’s cominge to the Crowne (*felicissimam intracorem ad justam and indubitat^o possessionem^o et inheritanc^o dci dni Regis nunc ad coronam hujus regni Anglie*) and I have bestowed muche charges in bonfires and otherwise to shewe my joye at his coming but yt is a Kinge indeed as good as noe Kinge.”

But Mistress Gawen was plainly a querulous and discontented person. “The answer of Katherine Noke,” filed at the Hilary Sessions, 1605-6, upon which the foregoing indictment was founded, went on to say:—

“She saith that M^{rs} Gawen hath spoken many vile and unseemely words of the late Queene Elizabeth w^{ch} in p^ticular she remembereth not.

"She saith M^r Gawen at harvest was twelvemonth sayd that my lord Chiefe Justice of England that now is was a * . . . Justice.

"She further saith that about Whitsuntyde was twelvemonth M^r Gowen at one tyme offered her 20 nobles at another tyme 20 marks to fier the howse wherein Richard Kevell dwelt."

The King could hardly be held responsible in person for the complex conditions which served to keep up the price of grain, but William Baker, of Imber, when fortified with liquor, expressed some such opinion, for (Trinity, 1608) :—

"Certain seditious malicious and scandalous words of our most serene lord the King and most serene Lady Queen Anne, in the presence of diverse liege subjects of our said lord the King he proclaimed and published videlt 'Yt were noe matter yf the Kinge and Queene [*dcos dnum Regem nunc et dcam dnam Annam Reginam consortem ipius dni Regis*] and all were hanged unles the price of corne doe fall."

This offence was treated as one of drunkenness only, and Baker was sentenced to stand in the pillory during the sessions with a paper over his head.

A too festive inhabitant of Codford St. Peter is presented by the jury of Warminster Hundred that he :—

"Was so drunck . . . that he could neyther sitt upon his horse nor speak playne words but with very vile and outragious speeches did abuse himself against the Peace of Sov'aigne Lord the King," &c.

The justices, in the course of their magisterial duties, encountered now and then some uncomplimentary criticism. Specially did one Edward Dismer (of a family already noted as expert in wielding a singularly forcible vocabulary) oppose himself to Sir Giles Wroughton. Some of his excesses are thus described.

20th July, 1605 :—

"About a Fortnight before Whitsontide last past John Layland and Nicholas Layland sonne of the said John of Lockeridge . . . yeomen beinge a fishinge by the River side, Edward Dismere came to the said John Layland and quarrelled wth him and used very foule speche to the said Layland and the said Layland . . . , tould him hee was taught better manners lately at Marleborough before y^e Justices nameinge S^r Gyles Wroughton Knight and div's

* The value of Mrs. Gawen's criticism is lost in the illegibility of the adjective which she bestowed on the Lord Chief Justice.

others, whoe answered hee cared not for S^r Gyles Wroughton and that hee was as good a man as S^r Gyles Wroughton and y^e said Layland replyed and told him hee had much forgotten himself and told him hee was a gent of wor^p and one of the Kings Justices, and the said Dismere very audaciously replyed he cared not, he was but a man, and cared not for him.

“Upon Trinity Sunday last past Thomas Smith of Orston . . . Taylor and Robert Pope . . . yeomen beinge in the howse of John Messum . . . towards the eveninge and chaunceinge to come into the company of Edward Dismere . . . they heard the said Dismere boast and say hee was as good a man as S^r Gyles Wroughton and said yf hee had mett him in the feilde he thought (in his conscience) he should be the better man.”

Trinity, 1606 :—

“Immediately after S^{te} Peeter’s day beinge fayer at Marleboroughe at the signe of the Harte there in the afternoon of the same day . . . Edward Dysmer sayde he would never submitt himself to S^r Gyles Wroughton whiles he lyved . . . and further replied he was a better man in the field than S^r Gyles was / and lastly said S^r Gyles Wroughton was p’jured.”

This was rather more than his worship felt called upon to endure patiently: he states his case in ths following letter to the bench of magistrates who were keeping sessions at Warminster from the 8th to the 17th of July, 1606 :—

“I am sorrye I am not able to travell to meete yo^u at this Sessions by reason of late sicknes I have bene visited wthall especially because in former tyme I have bene abused by a lewde stubborne fellow one Dysmer whoe have therefore beene bounde to the good behaviour two or three sessions And whereas y^t was ordered at the last Q^{ter} Sessions he should come and submytt himself unto me I acknowledg his submission and as I thought in my judgement to be vearye penitent and doubted not but his reformacon had beene in honest meaninge But I am vearye credyibly informed ytt fallethe out otherwise As my man will shoue you a Cotype thereof In what most wilde sorte he continueth abusing mee still. I p[’]test unto you all uppon my credit I forgive him wth my hart. And nev’ did p[’]secute any matter against him in mallice But onely that such a paltrye fellow as he should better know himself And I woulde therefore desier you all to consider of the newe abuse he hath donne me and to deale wth him in equity and justice in my absence as you would I should doe y^e lyke for anye of you in the lyke case That hee maye remayne to the good behaviour untill I have further speeche wth him Soe nothinge doubtinge of you^r love herein with my veary kinde salutacons I rest

“you^r assured and lovinge frinde

“GYLES WROUGHTON.”

“Broadhenton the xvjth of July 1606.”

“To my veary lovinge frindes S^r Jasp’ Moore S^r Willm Eyre S^r Walter Longe S^r Alexander Tutt Knights and Lawrence Hyde Esqre wth the rest of my fellow Justices geve these.”

It is not easy to determine whether the wrath of William Darling, presented at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1604, was directed principally against Sir Henry Poole, who had signed a warrant for service on him, or against William Sherborne, the Tithingman of Ashley, who attempted to execute it. What Darling did was to repair to Sherborne's house "in a riotous manne^r at x of the clocke in the night," and there shout:—

"Come forthe Sherborne and serve me with Poole's warrant . . . further saience Come forthe I say Will Sherburne and serve me I saie yf thou darest wth Poole's warrante and I will goo wth thee and spitt in his face and yf he comitt me I will have better men then Poole to fetch me forthe againe. wth manie other opprobrious speeches."

In the adventure next narrated Sir John Dauntsey shares with the Mayor of Devizes the tipsy vituperations of a party of pothouse swaggerers.

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Hilary, 1604-5:—

"The usage and behavio^r of Nicholas Provender, William Maslyn, and Thomas Farre taken and comitted to warde for breakinge the Peace w^{thin} the Borough of Devizes one Thursdaye the xith of October 1604.

"Edward Brockwell and . . . a dier being going to dinner in the house of Giles Ruddall one of the s^rgeants of the mace of the saide Bouroughe, came in to the roome where they were the fores^d p^ty^es, and having as it seemed well dronke before, began to thrust themselves into the company of Brockwell and White saying they were gentlemen and woulde drink wth them, whoe replying said they were poore neighbo^{rs} to S^r John Dautesey and dwelt at Lavington. To whome Maslyn and his company saide (namely Maslyn) that he was as good a gentleman as S^r John Dautesey was, whereat Brockwell somewhat moved, rose up and took him by the shoulder, and thrust him out of the roome where they were sat to Dinner.

"Shortly after they all being in the street Maslyn and his company came to the Lyon and then called for drinke, but the goodman of the house shutt the doore against them and denyed to let them have any at w^{ch} they were very angry and sware they would have drinke.

"Ymediately after, the saide p^{rs}ons and Brockwell and White also being together drew their weapons and assaulting eche other, the S^rgeant and Bayliffe of the Towne came to appease them, but Provender Maslyn and Farre refusinge to be appeased or deliver their weapons contynued in great outrage, to the disturbance of the whole people thereabout.

"Provender sware that he would have the blood of him that shoulde meddle wth his weapon.

"Maslyn used theis words to the S^rgeant when he came unto them to helpe

the Bayliff in the p's^rvacon of the peace viz: What dost thou here wth thy fidlyng stick, meaning by the mace he had in his hande.

"For theis their outragious behavior being comitted to warde till they founde suretie to keepe the peace, they in the prison contynued their misbehavior, strooke the Bayliff and further thretned to kill them wheresover they mett them.

"Being comaunded from M^r Maior to be quiett Maslyn very scornfully and disdaynefully said, M^r Maior—M^r Maior is an asse, wth divers other contumelious words.

"Farre hath ben div's times taken in the Towne in this kinde of druncken humour and lett passe upon hope of reformacon."

It was naturally upon the minor officers of the law—the constables, bailiffs, and tithingmen—that these outpourings fell with fullest effect. Richard Pople, for instance, the Constable of Pewsey, was thus addressed (Michaelmas, 1607,) by one whom he himself describes as "not very freshe"—

"Thou arte a Knave, a scurvey constable and a rascole and Cowley will come to the alehouse in spight of thy teeth [*dentes p'fati Ricci inuendo*] or any mans else."

So with Daniel Browne, Tythingman of Ashton Keins, who (9th September, 1605):—

"Saieth that yisterdaie being Sondaie this depont hearinge that Edward Rice of Ashton aforesaid and one Thomas Revington of Serney weare fightinge togeather and had fallen outt in drinking togeather in y^e house of one Hughe Tomkins of Ashton aforsaid in service time this Deponent theruppon repaired thether to see y^e peace kept and reproving the said Hughe for sufferinge the pties aforesaide to drink and fight in his howse in service tyme One Will^m Tomkyns (sonne of y^e said Hughe) did theruppon call this exant Rascall Knave and Paltrie Fellow and did beate him in y^e said howse and afterwards did thrust him outt of y^e doores saienge hee hadd nothinge to doe therewth."

Compared with such revilings as these, it was quite a mild jest to tell another constable "that he was a puppie—and bid him turne the buckle of his girdle behinde him."

William Chapman, the Tithingman of Stanley, was vehemently withstood in the performance of his duty. He deposes (22nd May, 1608):—

"Yt he wet upon tuesday y^e 10th of May to y^e Abby of Stanly . . . and findinge Roger Killinge then at supper . . . told him yt they were come to serche his howse . . . by y^e warrant of a justice of peace namely M^r Hungerford of Cadna . . . whereat Killinge made awswear y^t he would not obey M^r Hungerforde's warrant and wthall he rose up from y^e boorde and

stroke y^e warrat owt of David Button's hand and gave him 3 or 4 blowes and beate him owt of y^e howse, and kept this exam' and y^e rest at a baye at y^e doore halfe an hower at y^e least

"David Button saith y^t upo shewing M Hungerforde's warrat Killinge p'sently said y^t M^r Hungerford was his enemy and he wouold not obey his warrat, and y^t if M^r Hungerford were there himselve he shouold not serche his howse, nor any other justice whatsoever exceptinge only S^r Henry Bainton his master."

On a like errand another tithingman found wool in the house of a suspected person, who turning upon him with much that had better have been left unsaid, "wthall smoate y^e wooll owt of his hande into y^e grownde and *flurted him in ye lippes wth his fiste*, and was so earnest and violent in assaulting him" that it was all the Tithingman and a carpenter and the suspected person's wife could do "to restrain and repell him fro doinge some mischeife to the said Tithingman."

Two more examples may be cited in, perhaps superfluous, testimony that "when constabulary duty's to be done, a policeman's lot is not a happy one." In the first of these the conduct of the officer would not now-a-days single him out for promotion; in the second some little excess of zeal seems almost to have courted the indignities with which it was confronted.

Michaelmas, 1607. Thomas Pierce, Tythingman of "Bremble," sallied forth to arrest an offender, whom he found at the house of a bedridden neighbour. Pierce produced his warrant "sorrowinge wthall y^t so old a fellowe and so well reputed should give cause of any such trouble" and with inexcusable simplicity handed it to Matthew Starr, a nephew of the accused, to read. He with ingenious effrontery:—

"Affirmed y^t y^e warrat cocerned not his kinsman for y^t he was not named in it, w^{ch} Tho Peirce y^e Tithingma cotradictinge, W^m Kingsecke liinge bederidden not far off, and heeringe so loud talkinge in his house desired Tho Peirce whome he knewe by his voyce, to come into his cha^{ber}, and *after they had talked a worde or twoe together*, this examinat returned towarde his prisoner whom he left with Anthony Starr, but missinge him, he imputed his goinge away to y^e said Mathew Star's misreadinge and misreportige the warrant, whereto y^e said Mathew made answeare viz If I did tell a lye and my uncle did believe me what doe I care."

Michaelmas, 1609 :—

“To the Kinges Mat^{tes} Justices of the Peace in their p’sent Sessions at Marleborough.

In most humble maner sheweth and complaineth unto yo^r Worshippes Will^m Kenne and Andrew Weston late constables of the Towne of Ramsburie that whereas wee the said constables accordinge to our office upon the fifteenth day of September last past about tenne of the clocke in the night visiting the alehouses of the saide towne and comming to the house of John Emmettes there wee found one Daniel Porter of Marleborough coming forth in the entry of the said howse as wee were going in : and wee asking of him Who is there? he answered, A drunken man, counterfaiting his speech. Whereupon wee laid handes on him, and examined him concerning his late being in that place, in that unseasonable time of the night. And in the ende wee willing him to reparaire to his lodging, he demaunded of us whether we hadd any lodging for him : who told him, that excepte hee repaired the sooner to his lodging, wee would provide lodging for him. And so hee went out ymmediately to the house of Edward Rickettes, who also sold ale all the day before, it being the faire day. Whither we followed him, and demaunded of him whether he would lodge there, and then Edward Rickettes told us he should lodge there with him. Then we commaunded him to bed : but he would not, but abused us with manie opprobrious termes. And after that Edward Rickettes had given his worde unto us that hee should trouble us no more that night, we de’pted toward the Inne And as we were in the streete standing there, forthe he came after us and p’ceaving that wee stode there, he came very neere unto us [then Daniel Porter behaved in speech and manner in a distressingly disrespectful manner and concluded his remarks with something about] . . . two constables and twoo fooles And so went in and boasted thereof to the companie there who laughed and rejoiced at it. And then came forth one W^m Rickettes swearing and crying pettitt treason . . . All which p’misses we referre to yo^r worshippes . . . and so much the rather because he threatened in a revenging maner to meete wth us when we were out of our office.”

The next complaint is against a peace officer, and that not for interference with other men’s chattels, but for a disregard of his own.

Michaelmas, 1608. Hundred of Elstub and Everley. Presentment of jury :—

“It we p’sent Henrie Wats of Pewsie Inkeper for letting some of his gesse goe being tithingman and had stolen one of his own pegges [*i.e.*, had one of his pigs stolen] the xxiiij day of August last past to the value of xvj or xviiij pence and yet had warning by some of his neibors and yet he would never pursue after them.”

(To be Continued.)

Murder in the Seventeenth Century.

By W. W. RAVENHILL, Recorder of Andover.

[Read before the Society at Andover, August, 1883.]

“Crime existed before time.”

THE terrible incidents narrated in this paper are of so much interest, not merely to those engaged in the administration of justice, but to all for all time, that no apology is needed in bringing them under your notice, though they occurred outside Wiltshire. I had intended to have done this at our Swindon meeting, 1873, as being not far from the scene of them,¹ but was prevented; and now, we, though ourselves also “out of bounds,” are again connected with that neighbourhood by the useful Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover Railway, without which perhaps the present meeting would have been impossible.

The Cotswold Hills, which rise at Tetbury, near the northern limits of our county, extend thence northwards for about thirty miles to Broadway Hill, above the small town of Chipping (Market) Campden. There the ground falls several hundred feet, but two long spurs, three or four miles apart, ending at Dover’s Hill and Northwick Park, jut out and approach the lower hills opposite, and a circular valley is thus formed, five or six miles broad, in the midst of which, flanked with goodly trees, rises (120ft.) the fine Perpendicular tower of Campden Church.² A mile to the north of

¹ This story forms the subject of a notice in “London Society,” No. 256, p. 458, April, 1883, by A. H. Wall, under the heading “The old Bookstall, a very extraordinary conviction for murder amongst the collection of rare pamphlets and tracts from the Earl of Oxford’s Library, now preserved in the British Museum.” The report (3 Harl. Misc., 547) and papers are in Howell’s “State Trials,” Ed. A.D. 1812, vol. xiv., p. 1312.

² This fine Church is undergoing restoration. It is said to date from Richard II., but a good deal of it is later being due to William Greville, Esq. (in his epitaph called “Flos Mercatorum Lanæ totius Angliæ,” “The Flower of English Wool Merchants”), 2nd year of Henry IV. Amongst the benefactors we find the name of James Thynne, Esq., of Buckland, who erected a gallery in it, and also built and endowed a school for thirty girls at Campden.

this we see the railway station, and can trace the line intersecting the pleasant circle of pasture, corn, and hedgerow, whilst close by and for some distance parallel to it, is a small stream, flowing in a westerly direction to join the Stour. Near the station the road to Ilmington crosses the stream upon a bridge called "Battle Bridge," and about a mile away to the north-east is Ebrington Church. Both this and Campden Church are interesting in themselves, and as containing—the former, the stately monuments of the Baptist Hickeses and Noels, Lords of Campden, a title now merged in that of Gainsborough; the latter the burying-place of Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor (at least in title) to Henry VI., Chief Justice to Edward IV., and the author of "*de Laudibus Legum Angliæ*."

There is a carriage-road to Ebrington, branching off from the main highway at half-a-mile north of Battle Bridge, and previous to the Enclosure Acts of the present century the ground adjoining the roads and for some distance on either side, was covered with thickets and gorse, through which there were paths giving more direct access for foot or horse passengers to the village. Beyond there were, enclosed fields on the way, one of them called the Conigre, belonging to Lady Campden.

Let us climb Ebrington Church tower, thence there is a fine view. Half-a-mile to the eastward we see the hamlet of Charringworth, a few houses, partly hidden by the foliage; and to the south, towards the railway, the hamlet of Paxford, with its distant background of "Cotswolds," whilst in the same direction, immediately adjoining the churchyard, and almost at our feet, is the remnant of the manor house of the Fortescues, approached by a noble avenue of ancestral trees.

We are told¹ that this mansion, of which only the central portion remains, was built in the seventeenth century. It is now used as a farm house. The once pleasant flower gardens have been utilised for cabbages and onions, the stream and fountains are gone, whilst an old red brick summer-house alone stands to lament the departed glories of the place. History relates that Sir John Fortescue bought the estate of Sir Robert Corbet, but that on the

¹ See Rudder's and Bigland's "Gloucestershire," tit. Ebrington.

former's attainder in the seventh year of King Edward IV., it was granted by that monarch to Sir John de Burgh, who died four years later. Fortescue recovered possession in 1475, and died there at an advanced age some years afterwards. It gives a second title to the present Earl Fortescue. In the chancel of the Church is the chancellor's monument, heavy and tasteless, a coloured recumbent figure of him in his scarlet robes, erected by a descendant, A.D. 1677.

But we must return, and pay a short visit to Campden. Whether the tradition is correct which tells us of a great fight occurring at Battle Bridge, between the Mercians and West Saxons, I must leave to others to decide; at any rate there was a good battle-field, and a boundary not far off, and cattle and crops to fight for,¹ and the name "Camp"² supports it. Perchance the town was previously erected to guard the ford, or afterwards to celebrate the victory; and we may credit its early importance as an agreeable dwelling-place, if not as the scene of the congress of all the kings of the Saxon Heph-tarchy in A.D. 689, "to consult of the making of war or peace with the Britons." There may be those who attribute the name to this last-mentioned event.

The manor has time out of mind been desirable, and amongst the owners of its fair broad acres are many noble names, *e.g.*, De Somers, or Saumarez, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the 6th year of King John;³ Gilbert De Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Berkley; Audley; and Stafford. In William the Conqueror's time it belonged to Hugh, Earl of Chester, and afterwards it came by descent to Nicolas de Albeniaco (Albany) and from him by descent to the De Somers.

¹ Mr. Green, in his "Conquest of England," p. 235, refers the breaking up of English Mercia into shires to the days of Athelstan, certainly after A.D. 919. That portion of it inhabited by the Hwiceas was then divided into Gloucestershire and Worcestershire.

² Camp=fight or battle; den=a woody place, Anglo-Saxon. Atkyns says the meaning is "a camp on the plain."

³ The Archbishop may then have been King John himself, for Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 13th July, 1205, and there ensued a triangular duel over the see between the King, the Pope, and the monks of Canterbury. Stephen Langton was appointed November, 1206.

The Ludloes long held it. In the fourteenth century the town is said to have been a busy centre of the wool trade.

Queen Elizabeth found the manor in the crown, and with consideration, valuable, we may feel sure, granted it to "a Mr. Smith," who sold it to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards created first Viscount Campden.

We may doubt whether this period or the fourteenth century was the golden age of the town, which does not, however, appear to have ever sent a Member to Parliament. In the third year of King James I. its ancient civic honours were enhanced by a fresh charter of municipal incorporation. This corporate body consisted of fourteen capital and twelve inferior burgesses, two bailiffs elected annually, and a steward "learned in the law." Plenty of persons to rule and property to protect, we suppose, so plenary and absolute are the provisions—fine, amerciamment, castigation, we are glad to find a lawyer on the scene. To a member of that profession the place was also indebted for the institution, at that period, of the famous Cotswold Games, which were held on Dover's Hill, already mentioned, thus named after their founder, Mr. Robert Dover, an attorney of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire. These "manly sports of all sorts," which won the patronage of Royalty, were the theme of the first poets of that time, and attracted for forty years—till the Civil War—nobles and gentles far and near:—

" On Cotswold Hills there meets,
A greater troop of gallants than Rome's streets
E'er saw in Pompey's triumphs; Beauties too
More than Diana's beavie of nymphs could show
On their great hunting days
. . . . there in the morn,
When bright Aurora peeps, a bugle horn
The summons gives, straight thousands fill the plain
On stately coursers."

*Annalia Dubrensia.**

* The *Annalia Dubrensia* contain poems by Michael Drayton, Ben Jonson, and about thirty other poets, more or less eminent. We read:—

"The Nemean and Isthmian pastures still
Though dead in Greece, survive on Cotswold Hill."

A great many wonderful things happen there, *e.g.* lambs to dwell with tigers, and ladies to plaster over their furrowed faces, &c., and then the poem proceeds to sing Dover's praises:—

"First shall Vigeteman, that bird of night,
To fly at noon take pleasure and delight,
Ere Cotswold shepherds on their jointed reeds
Shall cease to sing his fame-deserved deeds,
Who from their tombs wherein they were enthal'd,
The ancient dancing Druides hath call'd."

Bigland says, "Dover with the leave of James I. selected the place for the games, and that

In these days, too, Sir Baptist Hickea, first Viscount Campden, built the noble mansion, a small fragment of which, and its curious entrance lodges, are yet standing, the latter hard by the Church.¹

He had purchased the estate soon after 1608, and twenty years later was created Viscount Campden by King Charles I. His liberality and public spirit are still apparent, from the market house which he erected in the middle of the one long straight street of the town, and from his restoration of the parish Church, and also from the handsome almshouses with which, in 1612, he linked the Church and manor house to the street.

A very fine canopied marble monument with recumbent figures of himself and Lady Campden, erected in the transept of the Church, records their virtues.² He died, æt. 78, 18th October, 1629, and having no son was succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest daughter, Juliana, and her husband, Edward, Baron Noel of Ridlington, afterwards created Viscount Campden, who are commemorated in the same chapel by one of the most striking monuments in this country, of which I shall have somewhat to say presently. The second Lord Campden died at Oxford, 6th March, 1643, whilst

Endymion Porter, Esq., a native of Gloucestershire (a name, too, known in Wilts), a servant of James I., a person of most generous spirit, did to encourage Dover give him some of the said King's old clothes, with a hat feather and ruff purposely to grace him, and consequently the solemnity. Dover was constantly there well mounted and accoutred, and chief director of these games, frequented by the nobility and gentry who came sixty miles to see them, till the rascally rebellion by the Presbyterians, which gave a stop to these proceedings, and spoiled all that was generous and ingenious elsewhere."

In Somerville's Chase Hobbinol or Rural Games have for their scene Dover's Hill.

¹ "From an accurate plan and elevation," says Bigland of this fine house, "still extant, it appears to have been an edifice in the boldest style of that day. It consisted of four fronts, the principal towards the garden; upon the grand terrace, at the east angle, was a lateral projection of some feet, with spacious bow windows; in the centre a portico with a series of columns, of the five orders, as in the schools of Oxford; and an open corridor. The parapet was finished with pediments, of a capricious taste; and the chimnies were twisted pillars, with Corinthian capitals; a very capacious dome (or lantern) issued from the roof, which was regularly illuminated, for the direction of travellers, during the night. This immense building was enriched with friezes and entablatures, most profusely sculptured; it is reported to have occupied, with its offices, a site of eight acres, and to have been erected at the expense of £29,000."—*Bigland's "Gloucestershire."*

² Of him the epitaph says "that he was born in London, and by the blessing of God on his ingenious endeavours arose to an ample estate; but of which, in his lifetime, he disposed to charitable uses to the value of £10,000."

attending on the King, during the negotiations for peace at that place. He was succeeded by his son Baptist, who raised and kept a troop for the Royal cause. For this he had to pay to the Parliamentary sequestrators "£9000, and £150 a year to the ministry of the day." He was happier perhaps in winning four noble wives, in the course of his long life, and being blessed with eighteen children, fifteen of whom survived.¹

But the Civil War was heavy on them, for in May, 1645, Campden House was completely destroyed, by fire and otherwise, possibly at the instance of its owner, lest it should fall into the hands of the Parliament. "*Tout bien ou rien*" is the family motto. The devastation *was* complete, and the kindly beacon lantern, which the philanthropic Baptist Hickes had erected on the housetop to guide benighted travellers to the hospitalities of Campden was for ever extinguished. Besides this family calamity, there was the death of Lord Campden's brother Henry in prison. Whether the dowager Juliana, Lady Campden, or her son Baptist, ever again resided in the neighbourhood may be doubted as they both died at Exton, Rutland, but at any rate the former, who was a very grand lady,

¹ We would wish he might not be the governor of Campden House whom Lord Clarendon mentions, p. 551, Ed. Oxon., 1843. A.D. 1645, May, before the Battle of Naseby. The King in passing from Oxford (May 7th, 1645) to Evesham, withdrew his garrison from Campden, "which," says Clarendon, "had brought no other benefit to the public than the enriching the licentious governor thereof; who exercised an illimited tyranny over the whole country. and took his leave of it, in wantonly burning the noble structure, where he had too long inhabited, and which, not many years before, had cost about thirty thousand pounds the building." Baptist, Lord Campden, married, first, Lady Ann Fielding, second daughter of William, Earl of Denbigh, by whom he had three children, who died in infancy; secondly, he married the widow of the Earl of Bath, a daughter of Sir R. B. Lovet. There was a still-born child of this union. For his third wife he had Hester, one of the four daughters and co-heiresses of Lord Wootton. She gave him two sons—Edward, his successor, afterwards created by Charles II. Earl of Gainsborough, a second son, Henry—and four daughters. On her death he married Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of Montague, Lord Lindsay, by whom he had six sons, who lived, two who were still-born, and three daughters. Lord Campden died at Exton, in Rutlandshire, 1682. He is mentioned in Wood's "Fasti," page 83, together with the Electoral Prince Charles, William, Marquis of Hertford, Earl of Strafford, William Lenthall, John Selden, &c., as a subscriber towards the publication of Dr. Andrew Walton's (Bishop of Chester) "Biblia Polyglotta."

continued to receive the rents from her large and valuable estates, situated there or in the neighbourhood, and Mr. William Harrison, her steward, who had held office in the family for about fifty years, was amongst the chief if not the most important resident in the town.

The incidents of this melancholy story centre on him.

It was A.D. 1660, the year of the Restoration of His most sacred Majesty, King Charles II.

What a day was that 29th of May in the metropolis. Twenty thousand horse and foot escorted the King, shouting for joy, passing over flower-strewn highways. The houses were hung with tapestry, and the windows and balconies were crowded with cheerful faces. The Church bells ringing, fountains running with wine, the Lord Mayor and all the Corporation and Civic Companies in full costume. Lords and ladies in rich apparel with gay equipages; whilst multitudes of country folk thronged the streets. Then there were trumpeters, bands of music, mummers and showmen. O joyous day—except for the Puritans. It took seven hours, from 2, till 9, p.m., for the processions to pass through the city. This joy extended throughout the country, and many disbanded soldiers, strollers and gipsies wandered hither and thither telling the tidings.

In Gloucestershire such was the credibility and intelligence of the period that these wonders were almost eclipsed by the report of an appearance of frogs, a vast army of them walking in array, performing feats, and disappearing. An account of this will be found at the end of my paper.

The county was not quit of the frogs ere their attention was directed to the news of a dreadful murder at Ebrington.

On the 16th of August, 1660, Mr. Harrison left his house at Campden and went through Ebrington to Charringworth, the hamlet already noticed. He was then about seventy years of age, but was physically and mentally strong. We can picture him as he strode through the fields, where the harvest was going on. Dressed in the picturesque costume of the period—bands, ruffle, broad brimmed hat, long hair, with comb—thinking, as the reapers and gleaners moved before him, of the good chance there was of his receiving the rent due to “My Lady” when they had been paid their

wages that evening—for it was with this object that he was going. When he arrived he was doomed to disappointment, for he only received £23. This he put in his pocket, and left the village at the close of the evening, on his way homewards. He had been detained somewhat longer than usual, and he moved off with a vigorous step, quickening his pace, apparently on that account. He reached Ebrington, and there stopped for a few minutes at the house of a man named Daniel, and then hurried on towards Campden.

From this time nothing more was seen of him by the witnesses called at the examinations before the magistrate and subsequent trial.

Mrs. Harrison was anxious about him ; it was full late for a man of seventy to be out, and the times were unsettled, notwithstanding the active measures of the late Lord Protector—cut-throats, and ruffians were about—and there was the thicket of furze above Battle Bridge to be passed, the very place for such villains to ply their trade. Accordingly, as he did not arrive, between eight and nine o'clock, she sent their servant, John Perry, towards Charringworth to try and meet his master. Then she, following good Lord Campden's example, placed up in her husband's bedroom a lamp to guide him, a beacon he well knew. Neither master nor man returned that night. Early the next morning she sent her son, Edward, to Charringworth. On the way he met Perry coming homewards, who told him that his father was not there. The two then went to Ebrington, where they found that Daniel had seen him ; and gaining no further information they went to Paxford, the hamlet already mentioned, and there discovered that an old woman who had been leasing, had picked up a hat, bands, and comb, which they recognized as belonging to Mr. Harrison ; the bands blood-stained, the hat and comb hacked about. She shewed them the spot where she had found them, the furze break between Ebrington and Battle Bridge. They searched thoroughly the place and neighbourhood. Nothing further could be discovered. But it was clear that Mr. Harrison had met with violence, and probably murder. Hue and cry was now raised in Campden, the country was scoured, but no further traces of poor Mr. Harrison were found. He must have been murdered, but by whom? As the day wore on it

occurred to somebody that the fact of Perry's non-return the night before was a matter which should be explained. Perry offered so unsatisfactory an account of himself that the next day (Saturday, Aug. 18th) he was brought before a magistrate and gave the following story of what he had done that night. "He said that on his being ordered to go to Charringworth, he started and at a land's length he met William Read, of Campden. He told him where he was going, that he was afraid to proceed, and would fetch his young master's horse and ride on him. That he returned with Read to his master's gate, where they parted. Perry said he stayed there for some time, and a man named Pearce came by, and he went a bow-shot's length with him towards Charringworth, but then they returned and parted; and he, still afraid to go alone, went to his master's hen-roost, and laid down there an hour. The clock struck twelve, he started once more. As he went a mist came on, he lost his way, took shelter in a hedge till daybreak; and then went to Charringworth, where he saw one Edward Plaisterer, who told him Mr. Harrison had been to him the night before and received £23 from him, but was with him only a short time. He also went to a man named Courtis, at whose house Mr. Harrison had been, but, as he did not see him, no information was gained. That then he, Perry, returned homewards and met Mr. Edward Harrison." A poor creature this Perry! and everyone of the men above-mentioned were called and said that what he had said about them was correct enough. Then the magistrate asked why he had courage at twelve which he had not at nine. His answer was ready; "At twelve there was a moon, but at nine it was dark. Moreover, that though near his master's house till twelve he did not go in because he knew his master had not returned, for there was a light burning in his room, which never was there so late, when he was at home."

But though frightened Perry's story, supported as it was by his own pallid face, and the witnesses whom he called, might seem satisfactory enough, not so thought the Campden magistrate. Perry was out that night, Mr. Harrison had not come home, therefore Perry may have murdered him. Accordingly he was kept in custody till the following Friday, August 24th (during this remand he was again probed

in vain by the magistrate) when he was set at liberty. He had said to some folks whilst thus confined that Mr. Harrison had been murdered by a tinker; to others that a gentleman's servant who lived near had robbed and murdered him; to other third parties again that he was murdered and concealed in a bean rick. None of these stories were found to be correct. On his release he was immediately, no doubt pressed much by his intelligent and inquisitive neighbours. At length, that same day, he said, "If he were taken once more before the magistrate he would confess to him." This was done at once. On being questioned he said his master was murdered, but not by him. Then said the magistrate "If you know he was murdered, you must know the murderer." Perry said, "So I do." The magistrate then asked him further. He declared it was his mother and brother who had done it. The magistrate warned him. He might be guilty of his master's death, but he should pause ere he drew innocent lives into peril. But Perry declared it was true and that if he died at once he would justify his affirmation. He was next examined as to how it happened. He said his mother and brother had, ever since he entered Mr. Harrison's service, urged him to let them know when his master was going to collect "My Lady's" rent, that they might waylay and rob him. That during the morning of the 16th of August he met his brother in Campden Street, and told him of his master's intended visit to Charringworth that day, and that if he met him he might get some money. Accordingly in the evening, when he was sent to meet his master, he found his brother before the gate, on the quest. They then went together towards Charringworth until they came to an enclosure belonging to Lady Campden's, called the Conigre, across which is the nearest way to that village from Mr. Harrison's. But the gate of it could only be opened by those who had a key. John Perry went on to say that he then told his brother Richard he thought his master had just gone in there (for he had seen some one go in with a key), and that if he followed him he might rob him, *whilst he would take a turn in the fields. This he did.* After a time returning, he found in the middle of the Conigre his master on the ground, his brother upon him, and his mother standing by. Mr. Harrison was not then dead, for he cried

out, " Ah ! rogues, will you kill me ? He said he asked his brother to spare him, but he replied, " Peace, peace, you are a fool," and strangled him. (Oh ! poor Mr. Harrison !) He further confessed that his brother took a bag of money out of the dead man's pocket, and threw it to their mother, and that afterwards he and his brother carried the body into a garden near, and having consulted how to dispose of it, they determined to throw it into the great sink by Wallington's Mill. He was next sent by them to watch the court-yard of the house, whilst his confederates took the body to the sink and threw it in ; and then they parted, for he went to the court-gate and there met John Pearse and the other man, and laid down in the hen-roost as already narrated. Thither he carried his master's hat, bands and comb, and gave them some cuts with his knife. When he went out at twelve o'clock he took them with him and threw them down at the spot where they were found, and then went on to Charringworth.

It is scarcely possible to conceive a more cruel cold blooded murder, than this startling confession disclosed, from the onset, when Richard Perry rushed upon the unhappy old man as he came through the darkness, till the body (it is to be hoped life was really extinct) was cast into Wallington's pool.

" There, get some water,
And wash this filthy witness from your hand."

Macbeth, II., Sc. 2.

It happened that the same magistrate who had hitherto measured John Perry's rascality was at hand to act. The mother and brother were at once arrested by his order. He also directed that same day a search for Mr. Harrison's body. They hunted fields, hedgerows, and hay-stacks, some of the pools and furse brakes, but all in vain, no further trace of Mr. Harrison could at that time be found. There were not such good appliances for dragging water then as now.

On the following day (Saturday, Aug. 25th) all three prisoners were brought before the justice already mentioned. On being charged with Mr. Harrison's murder, Joan and Richard Perry stoutly denied it ; but John affirmed it to their faces, and added they were constantly

worrying him to get at his master's money, as for instance when he received "My Lady's" rents; and that he had told Richard on the fatal day, when he met him in Campden, that Mr. Harrison was going to Charringworth, that afternoon. Richard admitted meeting his brother in Campden, but said that nothing passed about Mr. Harrison. "Oh! you villain!" cried the mother and brother, over and over again. But John was firm; "What I have said is the truth, and I will die for it."

A circumstance confirming as it was thought John's confession, occurred on their way back from the magistrate's house to the place of custody, Richard Perry (who followed his brother, John Perry, at some distance) was seen to drop a roll of narrow tape from his pocket. It was pounced on by his guard, in the teeth of his assertion that it was his wife's hair lace, and, on being opened, a slip knot was found at the end. Whereupon it was brought to John, who being in front was ignorant of the incident, and he recognised it at once as the string with which his brother had strangled his master.

On Sunday, August the 26th, they were taken to Campden Church—*more temporum*—for repentance and confession at the desire of the minister of the Church of England. On the road they met two of Richard Perry's children. One he took up in his arms, the other he led. It is said that the noses of both burst out bleeding at the same time. Oh! most awful omen!¹

¹ Of the importance that attached in those days to the appearance of blood as denoting guilt or innocence, a curious instance is given in the same volume of the State Trials, vol. 14, p.1321, Norkott's case, 4th year of Charles I., noted by the celebrated Serjeant Sir John Maynard. Jane Norkott, the wife of Arthur Norkott, how came she by her death? Coroner's inquest found *felo de se*. Found dead in her bed—a knife sticking in the floor—her throat cut from ear to ear. After she went to bed on the previous night with her infant child, no one entered her room, as was stated by the grandmother and aunt, and the latter's husband, Okeman, who were in the next room, through which alone could she be approached. Arthur Norkott, Jane's husband, was absent. Reports spread that the jury were wrong, whereupon, thirty days after, Jane's body was exhumed in the presence of the jury and a great number of people. The jury changed their verdict, and Arthur Norkott, Mr. and Mrs. Okeman, and the grandmother, were tried at Hertford Assizes and acquitted—but in the opinion of Judge Harvey, against the evidence, he saying that it were better that appeal were brought than that so foul a murder should escape unpunished. In Pasch. 4 Carolus I. the appeal

It may be well to mention here, that Mr. Harrison's house had been broken open the year before and £140 stolen, in the day time, whilst the entire household (including Perry) were at Church. But there were no traces of the robbery beyond a ladder standing against the window which had been entered, and the ploughshare which had been used to burst the fastening. The thieves had not been discovered.

There was yet a stranger story. John Perry had some weeks before been seen in a garden at Campden by some neighbours, running away with a sheep pick in his hand, and crying aloud with fear. He said he had been attacked by two people dressed in white with swords, and that he had defended himself with the pick, and just as the neighbours came the men had run away. He shewed some sword-cuts on the pick handle, and dents on a key, which chanced to be in his pocket, as proofs of the combat.

brought by the infant child of the deceased against the four prisoners who had been acquitted came on for trial. "The evidence was so strange," says Serjeant Maynard, "I took exact and particular notice of it." An ancient and grave person, minister of the parish, said that the body being taken up out of the grave thirty days after the party's death, and lying on the grass, and the four defendants being present they were required each of them to touch the dead body. Okeman's wife fell upon her knees and prayed God to shew tokens of her innocency. She then touched the corpse, and the brow, which before was of a livid and carrion colour, began to have a dew or gentle sweat arise on it, which increased by degrees till it ran down in drops upon the face; the brow turned to a lively and fresh colour, and the deceased opened one of her eyes and shut it again; and this opening the eye was done three several times; she likewise thrust out the ring or marriage finger three times and pulled it in again; *and the finger dropped blood from it on the grass.* Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice, doubting, asked who else saw this, when the minister of the adjoining parish, also a grave and reverend person, corroborated the facts. The first minister said *he dipped his finger in the blood from the body, and surely believed it to be blood.* Other proofs, having a direct bearing on the murder, were given, *e.g.* (1) the body found undisturbed, the child by it. (2) Throat cut from ear to ear, and neck broken. How could the latter have happened if *felo de se*? (3) No blood on the bed, save a tincture where the head lay. (4) Streams of blood under the bed, from the head of it one towards the centre, from the foot another in the same direction; also blood clots on the bed mat. (5) The knife sticking in floor, bloody and a good distance from the bed, the point towards it, the haft from it. (6) Print of a thumb and four fingers of a left hand on the body.

We may presume—for we are not told—that this appeal or re-trial came to nothing, but at anyrate Mrs. Okeman's innocency was proved!

The magistrate having been reminded of these matters, questioned him about them, when he confessed that with regard to the robbery of the £140 he had told his mother and brother of that money; and how it might be had; and that accordingly, whilst he and all Mr. Harrison's family were at Church, his brother had got it for all three, and buried it in his garden, and to avoid suspicion they were not to divide it till the coming Michaelmas. As to the other affair, he said that was a fiction of his own, that thieves might be supposed to be haunting his master's house, and so suspicion be diverted from himself and his companions. Search was made for the £140, but in vain. The three prisoners were committed to gaol for trial at the assizes, the time for which was not far off.

Some delay ensued on King Charles's return, before the circuits were arranged; accordingly, the Gloucester Summer Assizes, 1660, were not held till September 12th. The criminal business was not generally of very evil consequence to the prisoners. All offences other than treason or murder were usually forgiven. His Majesty had with a royal courtesy reciprocated the warm reception of his subjects by granting a quasi general pardon, which was confirmed by an Act of Oblivion. At Winchester, as no one was condemned, there was a maiden assize; and to perfect the joy of the occasion, it is stated that all sequestrated ministers won verdicts at "nisi prius."

The judge who presided in the Crown Court at Gloucester was Sir Christopher Turner, a Baron of the Exchequer, well known as a careful judge.

Two indictments were found by the grand jury against all three Perrys—the first for the housebreaking and robbery of the £140, the second for the murder of Mr. Harrison. The trial of the latter was put off, as the prosecution, in the opinion of the judge, was not ready to proceed. On their being arraigned on the first charge they all pleaded not guilty; but some folks behind, probably petty officials, desirous of avoiding the delay of the proceedings, whispered to them "that they would get no punishment in those happy days. What matter the plea when there was no gaol!" So they soon pleaded guilty, and prayed pardon, which was granted. They were

then sent back to gaol, to await the charge of murder at the next spring assizes; John still asserting that they had murdered his master, and that since they had been in custody, his mother and brother had attempted to poison him for confessing.

The Perrys and Mr. Harrison were forgotten for the time by the general public, who were soon busy talking over the reception of the Princess Mary of Orange, the King's sister. How the King and his brother, the Duke of York, went to meet her on her arrival in the Thames, and how she was escorted by them up the river in the royal barge to Whitehall. Tower guns firing, ships decked out in colours, and saluting with all their might, whilst British cheers gave a hearty welcome, rising above the music of the Church bells. At night there were bonfires and gaieties. Such was the gallant reception of Michaelmas, 1660, alas! too soon (December) to be followed by the death of the Princess. Her brother, the Duke of Gloucester, had in the previous September died from the same disease, small pox, so fatal to Royalty in that age. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the good feeling evinced, the prosecution of the Regicides was pressed on.

It is well for history that the old Wiltshire Republican General, Edmund Ludlow, of Maiden Bradley, now escaped to the Continent, though £300 was offered for his arrest.

Of Wilts news I find a few matters. Sir James Thynne, Knight, of Longleat, was on Monday, November 5th, 1660, nominated by the King, High Sheriff for the county. Five days afterwards, (perhaps under his auspices, certainly under those of its commander, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Lord Shaftesbury,) the Wilts County Regiment was disbanded at Salisbury, amidst much rejoicing—for had not all the regiment welcomed the King? The arrears of pay due to them were £15,027 4s. 11d., which I sincerely hope they received. There were happy doings on the occasion. First a pertinent speech by that worthy gentleman, the Major of the regiment, better known as Colonel Brown of the King's army. Then there were loud acclamations when His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to disband them advanced, which increased on the declaration, that a royal bounty of a week's pay would be added to

their arrears. Brimful of loyalty and anticipated wealth, they declared they would spend this extra money, each man, in the purchase of a ring, whose posse should be the King's gift, as an earnest and memento that they would always be ready, when His Majesty's service, and none but his, should call them to their duty.¹

Soon came the first New Year's Day of the Restoration.

In March, 1661, His Majesty's judges arrived at Gloucester. Mr. Justice Robert Hyde sat on the Crown side. He was a son of the late Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Hyde, of Heale, Wilts, and a cousin of Lord Clarendon's, and in 1663 became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. His monument and remains are in Salisbury Cathedral.

The three Perrys were brought before him on the indictment for the murder of Mr. Harrison.

Some here may have been present at a trial for murder, and have witnessed the deep anxiety there is usually amongst all who are engaged upon it. How each word is weighed with nicety. How looks and actions of witnesses are carefully observed in search of truth. Who can forget the production of some weapon or garment, telling its tale of violence or bloodshed. Solemn, no doubt, was the scene then at Gloucester. Anxious, it should have been, because the chief evidence against the prisoners was the confession of one of them; most sad that a mother could be there, with her two sons on such a charge. We can picture the three trembling in the dock as the charge is read. To the general surprise, they all *three* pleaded not guilty. John Perry was reminded of his confession, but he said he was mad when he made it, and they all averred that they were neither guilty of that nor of the housebreaking and robbery of the £140, which they had confessed at the previous assizes. The trial proceeded. Some leading counsel, we may presume,

¹ If I had given them a motto it would be that of an old Grand Commander at Malta, who, when he wanted a loan (which he afterwards honourably paid) had engraved on a hastily-made coinage, "Non Æs sed fides"—not money but faith; for we well know how soon King Charles the Second's coffers became empty. Do any of these rings still exist?

appeared to prosecute; but in those days prisoners, by the law of England, were not permitted to "retain for the defence," beyond securing a barrister to argue points of law for them, should any arise. It is to be regretted that we have no further record on this point, for it is a well known legal axiom that one prisoner's confession cannot prejudice another, though facts discovered in consequence can be given in evidence. Proceedings in the seventeenth century were at times very indifferently carried out; and there are reported sayings of this judge which have a flavour of Lord Jeffreys. It may be doubted whether any of our present rules with regard to confessions were observed. John Perry's confessions are said to have been fully proved; he still, however, denied his guilt, as did also the other two, Richard adding that John had accused others besides his mother and himself. On the judge asking their names he said most of the witnesses knew, but he either could not or would not give them, "so this made rather against him." All, moreover, were looked upon with prejudice, from their having confessed the house-breaking—the judgment upon which was recorded against them. The jury found all three guilty, and the awful sentence of death was passed upon them.

Some days after, they were brought to Broadway Hill for execution, this place being selected, it is said, at the instance of young Mr. Harrison, that he might daily see the bodies. The mother, Joan Perry, was hung first, for she was considered a witch, and to have bewitched her sons. It was hoped they would make some confession, when her spell had been broken. Richard was next led to the gallows; he still declared his entire innocence of the crime, and said he knew nothing of the matter; and then finally with great earnestness besought his brother, for the satisfaction of the world and his own conscience to tell what he knew about it. But the latter, in a surly way, told the people he was not obliged to confess to them. Richard died; and then John,¹ whose last words were "I am innocent, but hereafter you may hear about it." Some such speech fell from

¹ John Perry was hung in irons, as the principal criminal; the others appear to have suffered in the usual way.

Rush, the Stanfield Hall murderer, at Norwich Assizes, 1849. Young Harrison stood at the foot of the ladder during the whole proceedings, and no doubt the corpses remained on the gallows for some time (such being the custom till the reign of King William IV.) most hideous spectacle to poor Richard Perry's wife and children! ¹

Turn we to brighter subjects. April 23rd, 1661, was proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land as the coronation day of King Charles II. A general holiday. Doubtless there were gay doings in Campden, as gallant, if not more so, than any of our time, but I have found no record of them. You all, perhaps, have read what happened in London, the events at the Tower, the inmates of which entertained the King (the lions [caged] doing homage to him "by nature's first instructions") the moving of the Royal procession westwards, the stopping on the way for a grand speech of Sir William Wylde, Recorder of London, and again for the humbler flights of a "Blew" coat boy. Later there was the banquet in Westminster Hall. However, you may like to know what occurred in Bath. Here is an account written to the King's physician, and meant perhaps for His Majesty's perusal:—²

"The manner of the Celebration of the King's Coronation Day in the City of Bath.

"Honoured Sir,

"Pardon me, my businesse now is only to give you the true and plain relation of our celebrating the coronation day of his Sacred Majesty in our City of Bath, w^h was as followeth.

"Viz The first onset was at the house of God with the Bells.

"The next by Drums beating and armed men in three companies; the 1st the Trained band, commanded by Lieutenant Walter Gibbs; the 2nd a volunteer Company, commanded by their Captain, the Loyal and much suffering Captain

¹ The "Civil Law" speaks of this local execution as a solatium to the relations. The whole sentence will be read with interest:—"Famosos latrones, in his locis ubi grassati sunt furcâ figendos placuit: ut, et conspectu deterreantur alii et solatio sit cognatis interemptorum eodem loci poena reddita in quo latrones homicidia fecissent." Ff. 48, 19, 28, s. 15.

² *K. P., Sm. Qto.*, 869. Title page:—

"Of the celebration of the King's Coronation Day in the famous City of Bath. April 23rd, 1661. A True Narrative in a letter sent from thence to Dr. Charleton, Physician to his Majesty. Vivat Rex. London, printed April 29th, 1661."

Thomas Gibbs; the 3rd a volunteer Company of 60 men out of his Majesties Loyal and much suffering Parish of Weston, commanded by their Loyal Captain, Captain John Shepperd.

“These standing in order made a lane for these persons following (viz) 1st the Maior (Mayor), who declared his high loyalty and expressed himself with much alacrity for the great honour, which he lately received from his Majesty in kissing his Royal hand, and his acquitting him of some aspersions lately cast upon him. He with the Aldermen in Scarlet Gowns; our Loyal Faithful and Learned Minister Mr. James Masters; the Common Council and other officers in black gowns, according to order with many other Loyal persons went to our great Church; and entering in to the Churchyard were received by the foot companies with ‘God save the King,’ they expressing themselves with ‘Life and all’ to serve his Majestie. The Maior and his Company taking their places in the Church, the Trained bands keeping their stations, Mrs. Maioreess, the Aldermen’s wives, with many other gentlewomen enter the Churchyard, before whom marched about 400 Virgins, most in white waistcoats and green petticoats, going 2 and 2, each 2 bearing aloft upon their hands gilded crowns, crowns made of flowers, and wreaths of laurel mixed with Tulips, which I think were those Lilies of which our Saviour said, that Solomon in all his glory was not clothed like one of these. These ushered Mrs. Maioreess to her seat in the Church, and were ushered themselves by 2 young champions, with swords drawn, all crying out ‘God Save the King,’ and continued in the Church till sermon was ended, which was preached by our Learned Mr. Masters, the text taken out of Matthew 22 and v. 21, (‘Render unto Cæsar,’ &c.). The sermon if not put in print, will be much wrong to his Majesty, and all his subjects, wherefore you may do good service, if you will desire His Majesty to command Mr. Masters to put it in print.

“The Sermon Ended, Master Maior, his company, with the foot soldiers marched to the Conduit,* there being presented out of the Conduit with a health to the King in wine, which they all drank, the loud Musick plaid before them. From thence they went to the Guild Hall, and there drank another health to the King, at which time there were 4 streamers bearing the Kinge’s Armes, and the Royal Oak mounted upon the 4 pinacles of the Hall. All this while Mrs. Maioreess was not idle; for she her Company, her Amazons, and their Champions marched to the Conduit, and from thence to the Maiors House, as he himself had led the way with his Train, who gave him a volley of shot, as they had done before when he came out of the Church, this last receiving much honour by the addition of the volunteer troops, of that most Loyal Knight Sir William Bassett. The Maior entered his house, whom Mrs. Maioreess followed, with all her Maiden Guards, to all whom was given cake and wine, drinking a health to the King upon their knees, which was begun by Mr. Maior and Mrs. Maioreess. After which the Maior and his company marched before the soldiers through all the City, rendering acclamations of joy. In like manner did Mrs. Maioreess with her female Royalists. And thus was the whole day spent, and that with as much alacrity, as I think can scarce be parallel’d. The night being come, some

* K. Pam., Single Sheets, vol. 20. Dated April 26th, Mr. Ford’s letter, printed in London, 1661. (Mr. Mayor of Bath), John Ford’s letters to William Prynne. Conduit in the Market Place. It ran with claret. Prynne’s nephew, Mr. George Club, commanding a troop of mounted volunteers.

hours were spent in fireworks after which each Loyal Soul betook himself to his home, when the musick of the bells brought quiet rest.*

“And thus ended this joyfull day, for which I shall dayly pray to the Almighty to continue us thankfull hearts, and that his sacred Majesty may have a long and prosperous reign, that his friends may dayly aid him and all his Enemies may be confounded, concluding with the words of our Loyal Minister, God Save the King, and let all the people say ‘Amen.’ These shall be the never ceasing prayers of his Majesties meanest yet very loyal subject till Death.

“Bath, April 24th 1661.

“WM. SMITH.

Postscript.

“Sir,

“At the writing hereof the Bells were ringing, the Drums beating, and Guns shooting off, the crowns and wreaths on the end of the Lyon upon the Cross in the King’s Bath. But all this will end in a short time, but our Loyalty not till Death.

“Sir, your very humble servant,

“WILLIAM SMITH.”

Another eighteen months passed, during which folks at Chipping Campden would hear of the King’s marriage, May, 1662, with the Princess Katharine of Portugal, and in the following autumn, or perhaps a year or two later—for the exact date is not given—Mr. Harrison returned to his home! He had not been murdered. Oh! poor Joan and Richard Perry! ¹

* Ford’s letters. The night began to participate of our mirth, which we entertained with bonfires, and flying firearms, prepared by certain persons, sent for that purpose fr. Bristoll who excellently well performed their undertakings for several hours, all being done the people civilly dispersed. Next day the soldiers were letting off their powder all that was left, marched about the city giving several vollies of shot.

¹ The account published by authority many years afterwards contains at the end some observations. From these it appears that the account Mr. Harrison gave of the matter was doubted, and some believed his story was false, and that he never left England, but that it was certain that the Perrys were hung for a murder they had never committed, and that Mr. Harrison was absent from his home near two years. This would place the date of his return in the summer or early autumn of 1662. Mr. Harrison states that he was put on board ship on Sunday, 19th August, having been kidnapped the previous Thursday, that he remained six weeks on that ship, and was then removed to a Turkish vessel whilst on the high seas, and stayed there for *an unknown period*. He landed at Smyrna, and was for one and three-quarter years with the physician to whom he was sold. Then on his death he escaped and got a passage to Lisbon, and immediately after reaching that port was, by the kindness of an unknown friend, sent to Dover. There would be increased intercourse with England owing to Charles II. marrying the Portuguese Princess. This account appears to substantially agree with the statement that he was absent from home for two years. There was a rumour in after years that his son had him carried off that he might get his stewardship, but of this there is no proof.

What must have been the joy of Mrs. Harrison when she saw him entering the old home. Think of the reunion of those aged souls, so long and sadly severed! What must have been the feelings of the son, who had taken so prominent a part in the execution!

At length Mr. Harrison could tell his story.¹

“I had gone to Charringworth to collect rents, had expected to receive a considerable sum, but had only received £23 and no more.

“In my return home in the narrow passage amongst Ebrington furzes, there met me one horseman, and said Art thou there? and I fearing that he would have rid over me struck his horse over the nose; whereupon he struck at me with his sword several blows, and ran it into my side; while I (with my little cane) made my defence as well as I could; at last another came behind me, run me into the thigh, laid hold on the collar of my doublet and drew me to a hedge near the place; then came in another. They did not take my money, but mounted me behind one of them, drew my arms about his middle, and fastened my wrists together with something that had a spring lock to it, as I conceived hearing it give a snap as they put it on; then they threw a great cloak over me and carried me away; in the night they alighted at a hayrick, which stood near unto a stone pit by a wall side where they took away my money, about two hours before day (as I heard one tell the other he thought it to be then) they tumbled me into the stone pit. They stayed as I thought about one hour at the hay rick when they took horse again, and one of them bad me come out of the stone pit, I answered they had my money already and asked what they would do with me. Whereupon he struck me again, drew me out and put a great quantity of money in my pockets and mounted me again after the same manner and on the Friday about the sun setting they brought me to a lone house upon a heath by a thicket of bushes, where they took me almost dead being sorely bruised with the carriage of the money.”

There they rested for the night, and he had broth and “strong waters” given him. Once more his own words:—

“In the morning, very early, they mounted me as before, and on Saturday night they brought me where were two or three houses, in one of which I lay all night by their bedside. On Sunday morning they carried me from thence, and about 3 or 4 o'clock they brought me to a place by the sea side called Deal, where they laid me down on the ground; one of them stayed by me the other two walked a little off, to meet a man with whom they talked and in the discourse I heard them mention £7 after which they went away together, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr after returned. The man whose name as I afterwards heard was Wrenshaw said he feared I would die before he could get me on board; then presently they put me into a boat and carried me on ship board, where my wounds were dressed. I remained in the ship as near as I could reckon 6 weeks.”

¹ This is contained in a letter written by Mr. Harrison to Sir Thomas Overbury.

Then he goes on to state that he was transferred to a Turkish ship, and having been in her for some time—he did not know for how long—he reached Smyrna. There he and those with him, also kidnapped (he does not say how many) were taken to a slave repository, and afterwards sold a third time: he, as a surgeon (having said he understood a little of medicine) to a physician who lived near that town and cultivated cotton plants. This man was eighty-seven years old, and said he knew Crowland, in Lincolnshire, and, with one exception, treated him well, and gave him a silver bowl. He died, however, after a year and three-quarters, and then Mr. Harrison escaped to Smyrna. He managed, through the sale of his bowl, to bribe a sailor to conceal him in the hold of a ship bound to Lisbon. There he was put ashore penniless. He concludes as follows:—

“I knew not what course to take, but as Providence led me I went up into the city, and came into a fair street; and being weary I turned my back to a wall and leaned up on my staff, over against me were 4 gentlemen discoursing together: after a while one of them came to me and discoursed in a language I knew not, answering in English, he said he was an Englishman, and that he understood me. He was born near Wisbeach in Lincolnshire. Then I related to him my sad condition and he taking compassion on me took me and provided me lodging and diet and procured me a passage for England and bringing me on ship board he bestowed wine and strong waters on me and at his return gave me 8 stivers and commended me to the care of the master of the ship, who landed me safe at Dover from whence I made shift to get to London, whence being furnished with necessaries I came into the country. Thus Honored Sir I have given you a true acc^t of my great sufferings and happy deliverance by the mercý and goodness of God, my most gracious Father in Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer to whose name be ascribed all honour, praise and glory. I conclude and rest your Worship’s in all dutiful respect

“WILLIAM HARRISON.”

The “Honored Sir” mentioned in the above statement was Sir Thomas Overbury, of Bourton, a Gloucestershire magistrate, who afterwards sent it with a letter to his kinsman, Dr. Shirley:—

“I have herewith sent you, a short narrative of that no less strange than unhappy business, w^h some years since happened in my neighbourhood the truth of every particular whereof I am able to attest and I think it may well be reckoned amongst the most remarkable occurrences of this age.

“Bourton August 23rd 1676.”

The account was published, and a century later was quoted by Eugene Aram, at his trial.

But nothing could bring back the precious lives that had been sacrificed by this judicial murder, and it stands out as a melancholy beacon in the history of our law.¹

“ We should not
Hurry to realize a bloody sentence.
A word may be recall'd, a life can never be.”

Schiller's "Death of Wallenstein," Act 3, Sc. 6, Coleridge's trans.

Baron Turner declined to try the prisoners, as the body of Mr. Harrison had not been found; and it is deeply to be regretted that this course was not adhered to.

A proper cross examination of the witnesses by the Judge might have postponed the proceedings till the truth came out, and counsel should have been employed by him to suggest any points of law arising at the trial.

That there should be caution must have been well known, for Lord Coke (who lived some years before, but whose famous book was re-published in 1660) mentions a case of judicial murder, which occurred in the eighth year of King James I. in the neighbouring county of Warwick.²

After Mr. Harrison's return, Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale wrote³ “I would never convict any person of murder or manslaughter, unless the fact were proved to be done, or at least the body be found dead.” Accordingly it was supposed that in all cases of murder

¹ In addition to the Warwick case (see the next note), Chief Justice Hale cites a second judicial murder of one who had caused another to be transported, and on the latter's non-appearance was executed. There is also the case (4th Anne) of Captain Green and his comrades. But there is no story so hideous as the Perrys'.

² See Coke's "Institutes," Ed. 1660, vol. 2, Cap. 104, p. 232. An uncle was charged with the murder of his niece, to whom he was both guardian and heir. She was heard by a witness to cry out "Good uncle, do not kill me." Soon after she disappeared. At the trial the uncle was admonished by the judge of assize to find the child by the next assizes. Not being able to find his niece he brought a child exactly like her in face, figure, age, and dress. The fraud, however, was discovered, and the uncle was convicted and executed. Afterwards the niece, when she reached 16 years, and thus became of age, returned and successfully claimed her property. She had been beaten by her uncle, and had run away to the next county, and there harboured by a stranger.

³ 2 Hale, 290.

it was necessary to prove the finding of the body,¹ but if this ever were so it would not appear to be the law now, and this crime may be shewn legally, and yet the body disposed of (*e.g.*, thrown into the sea) in such a way that it cannot be recovered.

How Chief Justice Hyde treated the facts and law on the trial we have no means of knowing. He was a Royalist with a vengeance, and could say to one praying for mercy when convicted of writing a book which incited resistance to the King's government, "That he would not intercede for his own father in such a case if he were alive." But there was no rebellion here. His violent language, as reported in Twyne's case and Keach's case, must be remembered with shame and regret, and we have little confidence that the rules of evidence, even such as they were then, were observed.

He was, through the influence of Lord Clarendon, made Chief Justice of the King's Bench 19th October, 1663,² and, having held that office little more than a year and a half, died May, 1665.

It is stated by Mr. Foss, "Lives of the Judges," that "the judge was dead before the discovery of the innocence of the Perrys was made"; but this could not be the case if Mr. Harrison returned in two years. Neither of the authorities quoted "1 Siderfin," 2, and "State Trials," V., 1030, and XIV., 1312—24, prove it. Whether it would have prevented promotion, even if it had been generally known, may be doubted. The matter must remain open for the present.

In the last judgment, a striking group will be formed by Joan and Richard Perry and their crazy murderer.

It is strange to find, in connection with the scene of the above events, the curious monument which Juliana, Lady Campden, erected in Campden Church, about this period, to the memory of her husband, and which in due time bore her own epitaph. The lady, erect and dressed in her shroud, is represented as leading her husband, similarly attired, from an imaginary vault, the doors of which are thrown open on either side, and have on them the inscriptions to

¹ Russell's "Crimes and Misdemeanours."

² Lord Clarendon attended and made a neat little speech. See Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chief Justices of England."

the dead. The figures, rather larger than life, are of white marble with black marble surroundings, and are fixed in the transept wall, immediately opposite and close to the tomb of the first Lord and Lady Campden. The sculptor's name, "Joshua Marshall, London, Fecit," is on the former. In Bigland's "History of Gloucestershire," p. 283, we read:—"Mr. Walpole has not recorded this artist, and it appears improbable that he who could give such a specimen of art as this monument exhibits, should have been so obscure as to escape his notice. This is a highly-finished performance, though to the design many objections may be offered. The attitudes are lively and expressive, but the drapery peculiar to the grave much too unnatural and improbable to produce the intended effect. Lady Juliana survived the erection of this monument sixteen years, and died at Exten, County of Rutland, 1680, aged ninety-five, as is remarked by Mr. Hicks in the sermon preached at her funeral.¹"

The inscriptions on the monument are as follows:—

"This monument is erected to preserve the memory and portrait of the Right honourable Sir Edward Noel, Viscount Campden, Baron Noel of Ridlington, and Hicks of Ilmington, A Lord of Heroick parts and presence; He was Knight Banneret in the Wars of Ireland being young; And then created Baronet Anno Dom. 1611. He was afterwards made Baron of Ridlington. The other titles came unto him by Right of Dame Juliana his wife, who stands collaterall to him in this monument: A Lady of extraordinary great endowments, both of Virtue and Fortune. This Goodly Lord died at Oxford at the beginning of the late Fatal Civil Wars, whither he went to serve and assist his Sovereaine Prince Charles 1st; And so was exalted to the Kingdom of glory 8 Martii 1642" [modern style, 1643.]

"The Lady Juliana eldest daughter and Coheire (of that Mirror of his time) S^r Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden. She was married to that Noble Lord, who is here engraven by her, By whom she had Baptist Lord Viscount Campden now living, (who is blessed with a numerous and gallant issue). Henry her second son died a prisoner for his loyalty to his Prince. Her eldest Daughter Elizabeth was married to John Viscount Chaworth. Mary her second daughter To the very noble Knight S^r Erasmus de la Fontaine. Penelope her youngest Daughter

¹ Henry Hicks, Incumbent of Campden, 1660. Born at Shipston, 1632, said to have been one of the most florid preachers of his time. He published his sermon on the death of Juliana, Lady Campden, in 1681, at Oxford. Thirty copies only printed. Here is a specimen:—"That her doors were without any tall porters, her tables spread twice day, so furnished that they were to others what her conscience was to herself a continual feast. God that provided her plenty provided her guests: and what she gave to hunger she gave to heaven." Sermon, p. 19, as quoted in Bigland's "History of Gloucestershire," p. 280.

Died a maid. This excellent Lady for the Pious and unparalleled affections she retained to the memory of her deceased Lord caused this stately monument to be erected in her life time in September Anno Dom 1664." *

Whether Mr. Harrison's return suggested this design to Lady Juliana or the sculptor I know not, but the association is remarkable.

We would linger at the quiet town of Campden, desiring the return of some Jason like William Granville or Sir Baptist Hickes, with a golden fleece, to rebuild the hospitable mansion ; but rejoicing to see the Church under careful restoration, the occupants of the almshouses half dreaming at their doors in aged composure, and the spirit of Dover still about, for the foxhound plays on the green with her puppies.

Note.—Nicholas Albeniaco, mentioned at page 41 as one of the owners of Campden, was probably Nicholas Brakespeare, who was born near St. Albans, and afterwards became Bishop of Alba, and finally Pope Adrian IV., 1154. If so, it is more likely the estate came by grant rather than by descent to this famous man.

APPENDIX.

THE FAIRFORD FROGS.

'Twas an age of fatalism and of wonders from highest to lowest ! We remember the Lord Protector's day, September 3rd, on which he won the Battle of Worcester, called his first Parliament, and died. Here is a story ¹ from Fairford illustrating human credulity, which, with two other stories, was published in London soon after, and forms a tract in furtherance of the particular power of the flock of Christian zealots (Anabaptists) from whom it emanates. It tells seriously "how

* There is also close by a sculptured marble bust of the Lady Penelope Noel, the drapery of which is beautifully finished.

¹ King's Pamphlets, Sm. Qto. 849. Aug. 2nd 1660, London. "Strange neues from Gloucester, a perfect relation of the wonderful and miraculous power of God shewed for injustice, at Fairford, betwixt Farrington and Scicister, where an innumerable company of frogs and toads (on a sudden) overspread the Ground, orchards, and Houses, of the Lord of the town, and a justice near adjacent, and how they divided themselves into distinct bodies, and orderly, made up to the house of the s^d Justice some climbing up the walls, and into the windows and chambers ; and afterwards how strangely and unexpectedly they vanished away.

"2nd Raining fire in France.

"3rd Death of a clerk's daughter at a meeting of Zealots."

a company of Christians were lately met together to worship the Lord according to their present apprehensions. That a rude mob set upon them, plucked the Minister out of the pulpit, and broke up the congregation. A Justice of the Peace at the instance of the Lord of the Towne declined to interfere ' he perceiving their judgments to differ from his own.' The next day the sufferers again besought his assistance, but in vain. They then warned the inflexible magistrate that God would surely visit him and his because he refused justice."

"And so," (the pamphlet proceeds) "it fell out through the mighty power of God. On the following day, one walking a little way out of the town met a multitude of frogs and toads in such manner and wise inexpressible. ' Yet ' saith the true informer ' They march in two companies, even as soldiers march in field, and come fast on towards the town.' The faithful reporter retreated to a place of safety and vision. He saw 'the Frogs and toads in battel array' enter the town and there for certain one party went to the Justice's House, and the other to that of the Lord of the Towne. Thus they violently marched, till they had encompassed both the said Houses, filling the orchards, gardens, and low rooms of the Houses, and some of them attempting to go up stairs into the Chambers."

The justice's maid servant, who chanced to have been present when her master repulsed the innocent Christians, cried aloud to him "that this was the judgment of God upon them for refusing to help them."

Which he hearing, determined to go for them, and do justice, "frogs and toads permitting."

On his rising to carry out his purpose the said frogs and toads did perfectly separate themselves into two several bodies, and made a perfect lane for the passage of the magistrate.

Justice was done to the zealots, and the mob discouraged and punished in the presence of the frogs and toads.

And then on a sudden they vanished, no one knew whither, having done no harm to place, thing or person.

Oh! most tender, justice-loving, abstemious set of reptiles!

The pamphleteer gravely tells us that no such visitation of frogs

had been seen within the memory of man—their orderly character, dividing into two armies specially admirable, placed in two battle lines, which indeed could be done by none but the Almighty. Here we heartily agree; but disagree in the following conclusion, “Thus may we see God’s justice in opposition to man’s justice; the substance whereof should teach all men to live righteously, soberly, and justly.

We have no account of the lord of the town’s reception. Is the silence due to his having eaten them?

This is the first wonder recounted in the pamphlet. The second is June 11th. Earthquake in France and Forest of Bleau (Fontainbleau) fired, and some places had their 1½lb. store of frogs 1ft. deep in file and strange vermine that eat up the corn.

Then follows a third narrative. The dreadful death of the clerk’s daughter at Brockington, in Gloucestershire, on June 3rd, just a week before Whitsunday, 1660.

At a meeting where many met, B. Collet and B. Collins, gifted brethren from Bourton-on-the-Water, and others and from other places, Stow, &c. It was said the county troop would come and seize and imprison some, and rout all.

Whilst B. Collet was preaching on the text from Jude (Ep.) 14 and 15, on God’s executing judgment, the clerk’s daughter, who was there with her mother, both revilers, gave a shriek and fell dead.

As some were carrying her corpse out, the county troop, with Mr. Helde, met them, and would have made them prisoners and charged them with her death.

The B. Collins told him it was not they but the Lord who had killed her—in whose hand was both his breath and their own. Since then the clerk said “these are the people of the Lord.” Also since this remarkable hand of the Lord there hath been much peace and freedom from molestation in their meetings, to hear John Belcher in Stow, in the market place, and other places.

Much more was expressed, both in the letter and by sundry personal evidences, concerning the cruelties and indignities of many such spirits as is hereby specified, but at this time both author and printer delivers only the truth in general, desiring a kind acceptance

of the reader withall to amend in himself whatsoever he finds amiss either herein or in himself and so Farewell.

This pamphlet was thought worthy of a categorical answer by the Rev. Robert Clark, minister of God's word at Norleach, about six weeks afterwards. He says men believe the wonders, therefore he writes. It's as true as the story that thirty dogs died the day of the King's proclamation at Gravesend; as true as the stories of the Cavalier pillage, whereas their carriage was a just reproof to the villainy of those not long before in office, whose rudeness to two famous Gloucestershire families was well remembered (first), to Sir Henry Frederick Thynne and his lady, who were plundered not only in their grounds and stables, of horses, but in their closets of their sweetmeats—no wonder these prophets have such sweet tongues; (second) to Mr. How and his lady, robbing them and imprisoning them. He then strikes away mightily at the story, expurgating the lord and justice; but when he gets to the frogs he says he is bound to admit they are prolific and abound in that neighbourhood at that time of year. Still they were not such well drilled frogs. Ah Mr. Clark understands, the pamphleteer must mean the filthy spirits about, in wickedness, they are, frog-like, living in pools of mire, hopping, croaking, amphibious, enemies to bees (God's ministers), and can't be stung as they are thick-skinned, witches like the Egyptian frogs they followed the bloody waters of affliction. This plague he hopes not eternal. He then denies everything. Perhaps we may think Mr. Clark had better have left the matter alone.

Whether or not Mr. Clark showed his letter to Mr. Shipman, the Vicar of Fairford, before publication, we cannot tell. Perhaps he did, or the latter saw it and did not care for such a champion, so a further pamphlet appears the same day, written by a Mr. Brown, countersigned by Mr. Shipman, the churchwarden and constable of Fairford, saying "on the 16th of June from Squire Barker's old fish ponds there did appear great store of young frogs, silly poor varminths, lin. or so long, who did no harm to anyone. It was a mere natural event. No wonder the law ought to be set against these lying zealots, but there was no way to do it." We breathe again, for the frogs, according to these redoubtable witnesses, did "nothing injurious."

“Frogs and toads enough,” the letter goes on to say, “by reason of so many ponds, ditches, and ‘moorish’ places as be about Fairford, and need to stand in a by place to behold them; but not such well disciplined frogs and toads as can march in rank and file, turn to the right or left hand, keep court of guard (as the informer tells us they did) about the house of the said justice, and make at last such a sudden retreat, *e.g.*, from the house of the said justice, though they may be still about the lord’s house for any satisfaction the informer gives us.”

“The pamphlet in detail,” he says “as to the maid and the marching, shews the author’s invention and need not the hue and cry of general contradiction.

“Though the relator fancieth an army of frogs at Fairford having a commission from the Almighty, yet I will without hypocrisy assert that the town of Fairford, though free from any Egyptian-like plague, hath spirits there in the likeness of frogs. See Rev., xvi., 13.

“These unclean spirits like to frogs are visible at Fairford and elsewhere.

“They resemble frogs:—

“1st Coming from and living in the filthy ponds and pools of error.

“2nd Croak importunately their errors and heresies haunting poor people.

“3rd Hop, skip, and jump about the country.

“4th Croak and live on land and water. So do these, washing, or eating their broken bread.

“5th Enemies to the labouring bees that gather the honey.

“6th Thick skinned the labouring bees (God’s ministers) can’t sting.

“7th Inchanters and witches, make great use of the tongue of the frog, so these impure spirits, who are belched out, enchant the simple. Jer., 23 and 24, and Foolish Galatians,

“8th The use of frogs, instruments of punishment, so these.

“9th These, like the Egyptian frogs, followed the bloody waters of affliction.

“This sort of frog often seen at Fairford.

“Hope this frog plague not eternal. Voice of the gospel the law of the land. Magistrates do your duty. *Fiat Justitia.*¹

“The clerk’s daughter’s sudden death had nothing to do with the meeting, she merely went to fetch some children. If a judgment at all, it was for attending these meetings. He prays their conversion. The news strange but not true, God Save the King.”

The above appears to need no commentary, but croaks its own tale.

¹ K. P., Sm. Qto, 849:—

“A Perfect Narrative of the phanatic wonder in the West of Eng^d with a true relation thof Sent in a Letter to an Alderman of London.

“London printed for Charles Gustavus 1660 Sep 20th

“Loving Cosen &c

“Concerning the paper book sent. In answer.

“June the 16th last past it pleased God to send us plenty of rain and thunder showers, w^h was very welcome, God send us thankful hearts and free us fr^o lying tongues—After w^h my landlord Esquire Barker having some old fish ponds in his orchard and outlittets—Three ponds being filled afresh with the rain and other supplies, there did, w^h will appear by perfect Evidence an annual customary thing not only in that place but in all other about our neighbouring Parishes, issue forth of these ponds and Ditches great store of young frogs and water toads, w^h in length were an inch or hardly so long shifting and hopping to and fro, being out of their watery element. Insomuch that if any would have taken pains to have viewed them, shifting some one way and some another they might have seen thousands of these silly poor varmint, w^h was as usual as the year did proceed; w^h silly creatures with^t any measure of prejudice unto man woman or child that evening and night were cleared. Wherefore in answer to the verity of y^r book and these Zealots that were the founders, for the odiousness thereof I shall leave that to the judgement of you and y^r friends had the prayers of these Zealots prevalendie. But God will not hearken to prayers where malice is the foundation. Some, They w^d be Egyptian Magi were not God’s mercy superabundant. The law ought to be turned upon them, but this cannot be done for want of a foundation to do it.

“Verity of my account attested by undersigned.

“Let a book be printed to the contrary.

“Yr loving uncle

“Fairforde the 15th Septem 1660

“G. BROWN.

“The truth of above narrative attested by

“JOHN SHIPMAN Minister.?

“THOMAS WATKINS Churchwarden.

“JOHN BATTERTON, Constable.

“FRANCIS CRIPPS.

“WILLIAM CHANDLER.”

In the K. P., Folio Sheets, vol: 18, is a “Faire song” :—

“The Phanatics plot discovered in Gloucestershire,
Frogs and toads called Anabaptists and Brownists.”

“A Dismal Depression in 1622.”

By the Rev. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK.

[Read before the Society at Andover, August, 1883.]

I CAN believe it quite possible that the title I have chosen for this paper may be supposed to have some reference to that unfortunate result of unfavourable weather which we all unfeignedly lament as a misfortune, not only to the agricultural interest, but—since agriculture is as the heart of the country—through that to every rank and every interest in the land.

Or, perhaps, it may be taken as a desire to indicate that for *more* than the usual “few days only,” “alarming sacrifices,” and “tremendous reductions,” and “awful losses” have been attractive advertisements in a certain line of business.

But it is not my object to touch on either of these subjects, although what I have to say is entirely about drapery, and the depression I have to speak of as real, and even perhaps as severe, as that which has been the unhappy experience of the last few years.

What I have set before myself is, to endeavour to give you an illustration, in the lightest way I can, of some of the facts mentioned in a paper in the ninth volume of your transactions, on the Merchants of the Staple, by the Rev. Canon Jones; a paper of transcendent excellence, of which your society, famed as you are for more than usually good papers, cannot fail to be proud.

In that most admirable paper Canon Jones does in fact give as exhaustive a history of the wool and clothing trades as can be possible in the space assigned to him. I can only venture to slightly illustrate just one point he mentions. It is this.

To quote the Canon’s words, “The loss of Calais in 1553 deprived England of her foreign staple. None was afterwards established. Indeed, by the middle of the sixteenth century the home manufactures had so increased that a proportionate diminution took place in the quantity of wool carried out of the kingdom.”

The influence of those who were specially interested in the home manufactures, after leading in 1552 to the dissolution of the Easterlings of the Steel-yard, produced afterwards a series of enactments in their own favour to the detriment of those who were exporters of the raw material. In 1660 an act was passed by which the exportation of English wool was strictly forbidden, and this Act retained its place in the statute book for no less than one hundred and sixty-five years. So great an accumulation of wool was the unavoidable consequence of this statute that within thirty years of its coming into operation another act was passed with a view of forcing a consumption of it, by which it was ordained that all persons should be buried in woollen shrouds.

I have selected the year 1622 because I think, from some events in that year, I can show, in a strain more in harmony with the lighter entertainments of a conversazione, how causes were working up to the dead lock which produced that forced legislation.

I shall confine myself exclusively to gleanings from that wonderful mine of historical information, the Domestic series of State Papers. Canon Jones has given the information derivable from the statute book. I shall try and supplement him from the writings of those who made the statutes ; and, as those familiar with the State Papers will know, a large proportion are private letters—private letters, which, in their day, had their zest in the scraps of information intended for the recipient alone, but which were written so long ago that their confidences have survived the writers, and their revelations lie open to the world of enquirers, while the correspondents rest unknown and almost, if not quite, forgotten.

I must, however, have a hero for my "tale," and yet, before I introduce him, I ask you to believe that I feel, as deeply as any can, for his real sorrows, though—as with most—I do not find my sympathy able to obliterate the sense of absurdity which will ever cling to his memory.

Times were bad in 1622. Things could hardly be worse than they were. They had been getting very bad for three or four years past, and perhaps this was a sort of a climax. I think I shall best shew you *how* bad they were, and how deep the depression I am to

speak of, by pointing out a way in which the highest in the land were affected, and the troubles ran through all society.

"A dress of green velvet, quilted, so as to be dagger-proof—buttoned awry. Over his green doublet he wore a sad-coloured night-gown, out of the pocket of which peeped his hunting horn. His high-crowned gray hat lay on the floor covered with dust, but encircled with a carcanet of large rubies, and he wore a blue velvet night cap, in the front of which was placed the plume of a heron."

You have no difficulty in recognising James I. of England and VI. of Scotland as he is described by Sir Walter Scott in the "Fortunes of Nigel." It is his *mis*-fortunes that will give the illustration I require.

On the 2nd of March, 1618, his Queen, Ann, second daughter of Frederick II., King of Denmark, died at Hampton Court. There is an amount of pathos in the graphic description in one of those old letters I have alluded to, that we shall find in tune with our subject. It is from John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador at The Hague:—

"My very good Lord. We have no good newes to send this week, nor in a manner any at all. Saving that this night sevensnight we heard of the Queen's dangerous sickness and the Tuesday following of her decease. Which was about 4 oclk that morning being the second of this month. The reports ran at first that she had made a will (according to the privilege of our queens, who, as lawyers say, have potestatem testandi, and may dispose of all they have saving lands and jewels belonging to the crown), that she had written a letter, and set apart a casket of jewels for the lady Elizabeth. That she made a very Christian confession and excellent end. But, for ought I can learn yet, she made none other than a nuncupative will or by word of mouth, giving all she had to the Prince with charge to pay her debts, and reward her servants. And, having a grant upon cloth, lately given her to pay her debts to the value of £800 a year, she was fain to have her hand led to the passing it over to the prince, being otherwise of no validity, as likewise, the manner of her will was rather, in answering questions and saying 'yea' to anything that was demanded of her, than in disposing ought of herself, so that, it is doubted by some already how far it will stand good and firm, especially if it fall out that her moveables amount to better than £4,000,000, and her debts not £40,000. On Monday, all the Lords and Ladies almost, about this town went to Hampton court, but very few were admitted. She was earnestly moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Bishop of London to prepare herself and set all things in order—but she could not be persuaded that her end was so near, and so would needs defer it till the next day, out of a superstition (as some

think) because it was childermas, or, as they call it, dismal day. About two o'clock the next morning, having nobody about her but her Danish Anna, who, by her commandment had locked them all out—her sight failed her, whereupon the Prince and the rest were called up to be present at her departing and she had her speech to the last gasp. . . .

“Her corps is to be brought this day to Denmark house by water and so to be buried at Westminster after Easter, the week before the term with the same solemnity, and as much pompe, if it may be, as Queen Elizabeth. The King continues still at Newmarket, and so is said, will do, till the funeral is past.”*

It seems sad to have that group thus brought together. Charles, the future martyr king. Elizabeth cut off almost without notice, as if the spleen that called her “Goody Palswife” when she was the bride of Frederic the Elector, had not been put aside now she was Queen of Bohemia, nor even given way to better thoughts on her mother’s dying bed.

I believe I shall be meeting your views if I give you the information I want to convey as much as I can from these old letters, so I quote next one dated 16th April, 1619, from Sir Edward Harwood to the same Sir Dudley Carleton:—

“Right honourable

“Though I doubt not, but you know from those that can better tell than I, how his majesty doth, yet, I think it my part to write these. He is now, very well, in comparison of what he was, yet is still very weak, and not able to stir but as he is helped sometime, and but for a rest, he sits by in a chaire in the withdrawing chamber. Some small relapses or rather some such fits as did give them some fear of relapse he hath had of vomiting, and the melancholys yet remain though not so strong. But, having taking physie twice or thrice he is better after it, and hath a reasonable good appetite and sleeps well, for the most. The physicians hope to remove him next week, but I believe not so soon. He doth very little business, many packets of a month old being unopened. Her Majestys funeral will be deferred, but the day is not yet appointed. The reason is there are to be a greater number of mourners than were at first resolved upon. Not only her own servants, but the Kings and princes servants in ordinary are to mourne, and blacks for so many are not easily to be had on credit.” †

Possibly the hint here thrown out will give you some clue to the King’s “melancholys”: but we have some earlier information which tends to make these “melancholys” less a matter of wonder.

One letter informs us, “The Queen has left no will but verbally

* State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 107—6, dated 6th of March, 1618.

† State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 108—50.

bequeathed all to the Prince, and the King thinks he himself ought to be heir as nearest to her." By that time, however, the estimate of the Queen's property had cooled down to £200,000.

Sir Edward Harwood mentions in another letter that the King took matters pretty calmly. The exact sentence runs like this:—"The King took her death seamly we shall have no tilting this year, her body comes this week to Denmark house."¹

There are some "stanzas" the King wrote on the occasion, but they could not be found when I searched for them.

But he had more than poetry to think of, for some months after, in January of the next year, there is a schedule of the state of some of his pressing debts, in which one item is playfully put down as "Anticipations on several titles of his Majesty's ordinary revenue £69,535."²

Well, the poor Queen's body was brought to Denmark House on the 6th March, and the chief topic of conversation seems still to have been her will, and what she had to leave. So, on the 27th of March we have these little bits of intelligence from John Chamberlaine:—

"The Queen's funeral is put off till the 29th of April and perhaps longer unless they can find out money faster. For the master of the wardrobe is loath to wear his own credit threadbare, or to be so ill an husband as to use the Kings credit, and so pay double the price, which is now become ordinary because they

¹ Letter from Sir Edward Harwood to Sir Dudley Carleton, dated 6th March, 1618. State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 107—7.

² "18^o Jan 1619

"The state of some of his Ma^{ty}s pressing debts viz

Anticipacons vppon seuerall titles of his Mats ordinarie Revenue.....	69535
Loane by the Merchant Strangers	2000
Interest for one yeare $\frac{3}{4}$ due 12 ^o die instantis Januarij..	3500
Loane by the Cittie of London	96466
Interest thereof already due.....	14460
	203061"

Endorsed :—

"18^o Januarii 1619

Pressing Debtes."

State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 112—24.

stay so long for their money. In the meantime the ladies grow weary of watching at Denmark house. Though all day long there is more concourse there, than when she was living. Her obsequies they say shall be very solemn and well they may be if she has left such an estate behind her as is reputed, some particulars wherof I will relate unto you, as I have heard them more than once and of more than one. . . .

“For mine own part I am not so fully satisfied as to think that her jewels are valuably rated at £40,000 sterling, her plate at £90,000, her ready coine 80,000 Jacobus pieces 12 whole pieces of cloth of gold and silver, besides other silkes. Linen for quantity and quality beyond any Prince in Europe, and so for all other kinds of hangings. Bedding and furniture answerable. Now for yearly incomes the King shall have £600,000, that her household her servants and stable stood him in, besides £24,000 that was her ‘joynter’ and allowed for her own person and £1300, she had for certain years out of the sugars and a late grant of cloth, which they say the King hath bestowed on the Prince for as the speech of a will it is like to proove nothing, and perhaps it fell out for the best, for it is verely thought she meant to have made the King of Denmark her executor if she had had time and leasure, for he had greatly insinuated himself, and it is thought, if she had lived but three months longer, we should have seen him here once more. . . .

“The prince was sent for on Monday and met the King twixt Newmarket and Royston. The King keeps his Easter at Royston, and thither the Bishop of Winchester was sent for and went yesterday to preach to-morrow.

“With the remembrance of my best service to my good lady, I commend you to the protection of the Almighty. From London this 27 March 1619.”*

The funeral did not really take place until the 22nd of May (two months and twenty days after her death), and as in Chamberlain’s account of it there is a good deal which falls in with the subject I want to mention presently, I shall venture, if you are not too much depressed already, to introduce his letter nearly entire:—

“My very good Lord. Coming yesterday late, from the queens funeral, I understood of Mr. Barnards arrival. It were to no purpose to make any long description of the funeral, which was but a drawling tedious sight, more remarkable for number than for any other singularity, there being 280 poor women besides an army of mean fellows that were servants to the Lords and others of the train, and though the number of Lords and Ladies were very great, yet methought altogether they made but a poor shew, which perhaps was, because they were apparelled all alike, or that they came lagging all along, even tired with the length of the way and the weight of their clothes. Every lady having 12 yards of broad cloth about her, and the countesses 16. The Countess of Arundel was chief mourner (but whether in her own right, or as supplying the place of the Lady Elizabeth, I know not) being supported by the Duke of Lenox and the Marquis Hamilton. As likewise the rest had some to lean on, or else I see not

* State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 107—54.

how they had been able to hold out. The prince came after the Archbishop of Canterbury (who was to make the sermon), and next before the corps that was drawn by six horses. It was full six o'clock at night before all the solemnity was done at church, where the hearse is to continue to the next term, the fairest and stateliest that I think was ever seen. This business passed not without some disaster. (As is commonly seen in such assemblies.) A young man being killed outright by the falling of a stone from Northampton House (which was one of the letters S. that serve for battlements) and thrust out by mischance or carelessness of those above. Some say he was a proper young scholar of Oxford, others give out he was a gentleman of very good meanes. The King came to Greenwich on Tuesday, and the next morning the Queens trunks and cabinets with jewells were brought thither from Denmark house in four carts, and delivered by inventory by Sir Edward Cooke and auditor Grofton. The King perused them all, and bestowed some reasonable portion on the Lord of Buckingham, besides he hath the keeping of Denmark house and another gift beyond all this of £1200 worth of land of the Kings for his good service and tender care of the King in his last sickness, and, it is said, (excepting castles and honours) he may make his choice of this sum where he thinks best." *

There is one other extract I want to inflict on you before I close this portion of my depressing paper.

It is towards the end of the same year, on the 26th January, 1619;—

"The King this next week makes a petty progress to Otelands Oking and Windsor, and so means to pass over the time here about till the 19th of next month. That he removes from Theobalds to Roiston, on his journey northward. His leggs and feet are come prettelie well to him, having found out a very good expedient of late, to bath them in every bucks and stags belly, in the place where he kills them, which is counted an excellent remedy to strengthen and restore the sinews, al vesto. He is fallen into his old diet, and will not be persuaded to forbear fruit, nor sweet wines. In the mean time we are driven to hard shifts for money and all too little, so that we are fain to make sale of jewels for £20,000, to furnish out this progress. The Lord Digby prepares for Spain, and lays about him, all manner of ways how he may compass money for the journey, which is become an ordinary course for those that have debts, or are to be employed, how to project means for maintenance, which sets the mint of projecting so on work, that we hear of little or nothing else." †

And now I have, you will be thankful to hear, got through two heads of my discourse. I have done the dismal, and I think convinced you of the depression. Now I have to address myself to the practical application—to the special subject of the clothing trade.

* Letter from Chamberlaine to Sir Dudley Carleton, dated 24th May, 1619. State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 109—32.

† Letter from Chamberlaine to Sir Dudley Carleton. State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 109—113.

But, perhaps, I may just gather up a thread or two, and ask your attention:—1st, to the depression in trade; 2nd, the shortness of money; 3rd, the “licence,” “grant,” “suit,” or “custom,” on cloth, that the Queen had possessed; and last, though certainly not least, to the importance of “blacks” at a funeral.

We have heard a good many letters written to Sir Dudley Carleton, and once I quoted as a specimen the salutations sent to his vivacious lady by her husband’s correspondent. Sir Dudley, like a loyal ambassador, went of course duly into “blacks,” and he sent the bill for them to the Privy Council. They were very pleased to receive it, but—they had no money to pay it. They had not met for some time, because they had no funds to go on with; but a certain Sir Thomas Lake having been fined a large sum, had, by the 9th of June, paid off £5000 of it, and so the council had a meeting, though they were not a little vexed at finding that the King had appropriated £1000 to the re-building of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, lately destroyed by fire. Lady Carleton, also, was displeased that the “blacks” were not paid for.

Now Canon Jones’ paper shews you so admirably that at this time, and indeed from VERY early date, certainly before Edward III., the cloth trade had been the staple trade of England. When things, therefore, were as bad as I have shewn, it was more felt in the cloth trade than in any other.

The Privy Council began to find themselves inundated with complaints and memorials, and the cloth trade, perhaps, gave them more trouble than all the rest. So that on the 9th February, 1621, they issued a circular letter to the justices of the peace in the clothing counties—that is, the counties in which the manufacture of cloth was carried on. These were Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Worcestershire, Norfolk, Dorsetshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Yorkshire. The justices were instructed to call the clothiers—that is, the master cloth makers, before them, and require them to keep their work people in employment, and promising to make a “vent” for the cloth they had then on their hands unsold, by purchasing it from them.

This order in council was almost coincident with an order

requiring contributions from various towns for the suppression of pirates, so that the two matters get a good deal mixed up in the replies sent to this circular.

I think the answer the council got from Bath is curious enough to read to you:—

"May it please your Lordships. According to your Commandment we have done our best endeavours to further the service of the contribution now required. And we have sent your honours herein a schedule of what we have done, signifying hereby that we are a very little poor city, our clothmen much decayed, and many of their workmen amongst us relieved by the city. And indeed that many are unable to give anything, and many that do contribute, unwilling to contribute in this kind. As for strangers and sojourners among us we have no other but the Lady Boothe, who very willingly doth contribute as in the schedule is expressed. So do humbly take our leaves and ever remain

"At your lordships service

"THOMAS MOORPEND, Mayor.

"WALTER CHAPMAN.

"RICH GAYE." *

The council were not idle while these replies were in preparation. There were two steps especially they took which require our attention:—1st, they appointed a committee to examine and report on the great decay of merchandize within the kingdom and the "many insufferable inconveniences arising from the inequality of trade"; 2nd, they caused a return to be made of the cloth on hand in the cloth halls—that is, of the stock which the drapers could not sell.

I am not without a hope that a little consideration of this rather unpromising return, will, as I said at the beginning, help to form a useful illustration.

Here is good Master Cooling's report, made the first of any.

Kindly allow Master Cooling to tell his own story:—

"A particular note of the number of the pieces of ffriezes, Cottons and Bayes now remaining unsold in the Manchester Hall, in the hands of these several men after named. Taken the 26th March 1622, by Mr. William Cooling clerk of that Hall.

"Ralph Hugh	hath pieces	108
Robert Leaver		125
Adam Lancashire		170
George Valentine		70
Robert Lumas		100
James Methon		130
Roger Lighe		28
Thomas Prestwidge		92
Samuel Massey		30
		853
		pieces

"This number is far greater than hath usually been left unsold in that hall. Besides, these men named affirm that there is far greater quantity of cloth of these sorts lying in the country ready to be sent up, if the market were not so bad.

"There is also remaining in that hall, of Hampshire Kersies of divers mens, that I cannot name particularly for they are left in packs divers mens cloths in one pack, which hath not formerly been above the number of 100.

"There is also in the same hall and warehouses near thereabout, of fustian, Lynen cloth, Sackcloth, Taffles and such like things belonging to hall greater quantities unsold than formerly hath been."*

You will notice Master Cooling has in his charge packs of divers men's cloths, and he says there are quantities of cloths lying in the country ready to be sent up. They are with the clothiers at their houses, not yet consigned to the factor for purchase by the draper, for the draper, until the council had helped him, cannot "find vent," and he would be only too happy to sell them to the merchant tailor, or perhaps some to the haberdasher, as he had fair market.

Now by this time you may reasonably expect to hear about how things were reported to the council as to the state of the trade. I think these papers, which came up from Gloucestershire, will tell you:—

"A letter from the Justices of Gloucester to the Council.

"Right honourable

"Our humble duties remembered. Pleaseth your honours to be advertized that the complaints of the weavers, and other poor folks depending on the trade of clothing (in this dead time thereof) do daily encrease, in that their work and means of relief do more and more decay. And in that their masters for the most part do still allege that their trade grows worse and worse, our cuntry is thereby, and through want of money and means, in these late times

* State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 128—74.

grown poor, and unable to relieve the infinite number of poor people residing within the same (drawn hither by means of clothing) but, by that trade, wherein they have been brought up and exercised, and thereby many of them do wander beg and steal and are in case to starve as their faces (to our great griefs) do manifest, and they do so far oppress these parts, wherein they live that our abler sort of people there are not able much longer to conteyne the same. Letting your honours further to understand that we much fear that the peace hereof will be very shortly endangered, notwithstanding all the vigilance we use or can use, to the contrary, and for the manifestation thereof we in discharge of our duties and by reason of our near dwelling among those poor people do embolden ourselves to acquaint your honours with examination taken by us of one Richard Webb weaver committed to our jail to receive order in justice according to his offence, a true copy wherof is herein enclosed intending to discover any further matter as we shall be able, and thus humbly praying your honours to take these things into your consideration, and that some present remedye (out of our powers to yield them) may be provided otherwise the fate of our country (in our opinion) will be most miserable do very humbly take our leaves, always resting

"At your Lordships Commandment

"**GEO. HUNTLEY**

"**W. GUYSE**

"**THO ESTCOURTE**

"**GEORGE HUNTLE**

"Minchinhampton Gloucestershire
1 June 1622."

"This encloses the following

"Richard Webb of King Stanley weaver, came lately unto me, and desired to speak with me in private, whereupon going aside he told me he was come to me to inform me that there were at least 500 persons that were coming unto me such as were in want, with their staves ready at their doors, which he came privately to give me notice of

"I asked him what they intended. He answered to do me no harm but to make their wants known. And further he told me there was an intention that the last spring tide, which was about a fortnight past, that some should have come to the water side of Severn to make stay of the troughs that were going down the river of Severn with malt from the city of Gloster, which had been done, if some had not stayed it meaning some of his company. And being asked by me who they were by name that intended so to come he answered they were many poor men, but refused to mention their names.

"**W. GUYSE.**" *

This I think has made good my title and proved that there was a dismal depression in drapery in 1622.

It has, however, introduced to us many other unfortunates, who suffered along with the drapers of London.

There are the weavers and the spinners, the fullers and the dyers.

If I am to attempt to describe who all these were I should weary you even more, and leave myself nothing to say another time. So I give you, as almost my last instalment, the remedies the committee I mentioned recommended. They said they conceived these would be found to meet the evil :—

“To help the expense of cloth within our Kingdom that there may be less left to vent abroad and less vainted in the expense of Silk and foreign Stuff. That the nobility and gentry of this Kingdom might be persuaded to the wearing of cloth in the winter season by example rather than commandment.

“That the meaner sort of people as Apprentices Servants and Mechanics be enjoined by proclamation to the wear of cloth and stuff of wool made in this Kingdom which would be more durable and less chargeable.

“That when blacks are given at funerals they be of cloth or woolen stuff made in this Kingdom.

“And yet that housewives may not make cloth to sell again but for the provision of themselves and their families, that the clothiers and drapers be not discouraged.

“And lastly because many questions arise from time to time between the woolgrower, clothier and merchant we humbly propound to your Lordships

“That a Commission be granted by his majesty to some selected persons who may thereby have authority

“To hear and determine all such difference

“To look into the Statutes of imployments by Strangers and denizens

“The licences and privileges for wool and dying wool

“And generally for all other things which may conduce to those ends before propounded whereby trade may be orderly governed and duly balanced.” *

See here the detection (not for the first time) of the mischief of licences such as the Queen held.

Thus, then, I have shewn that there was this depression in drapery in 1622. I am most ready to admit that, in itself, the fact is one of those the importance of which does not live with time, and—except that it led to some legislation which affected the cloth trade—the circumstance is not very well worth the mentioning. But the delightful science to which we are addicted has this endless charm, that it collects around almost every incident of the past a rich growth of interest from its connection with times and men and places, just as a stray shell will come up from the ocean-bottom, battered, and not

* State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 131—53. Dated 22nd June, 1622.

in itself worth notice, but rendered beautiful by the garden of sea growth which has covered it. So, I hope, here; though my subject has been but a temporary depression in one trade, I may have suggested to you a few matters that will repay further thought.

And I will trespass on your indulgence but one moment longer, and that to take to myself the comfort that is to be derived from finding that all this dismal depression did not utterly overwhelm those whom by their letters we have been making friends with to-night.

Light hearted sprightly Lady Carleton, albeit she had, you will allow, the additional trial that the "blacks" were not paid for, had by the next year so far recovered as to write this letter to her husband:—

"DEAR SWEETHEART

"I have received your letters by Deston, and my lord of Bohun, and yesternorning yours by the blind post. Those that came by my Lord I delivered to Sir Edward Harwood, as soon as I received them, which was after those which Deston brought me a good while. I met his Lordship yesterday at court, where I was to as little purpose as ever I was anywhere in my life. But the Duchess sent for me with this word. that the King had appointed that day to see me, and so he did, and that was all he did, for he was so afraid that I would speak to him of the two thousand pounds, and of his daughter, that he only kissed me to stop my mouth I think, for he spoke not a word to me, nor gave me opportunity to speak to him. But after this my Lord Hambleton fetched in Bruce and her sister, and what favour they had my 'nevie' shall tell you, whom I repent I promised to send to you for I shall have great miss of him. I shall not need to write much to you for he can tell you all I know. I am resolved to make all the haste to thee that is possible, for when June and July is over you know what follows, at the beginning of which month I hope to be with thee. I have lost nothing by my being here, but gained many friends, and my sister Williams, and my sister Alice Carleton, and that family begin to think they have not done well. They now come very often to me. And I pray thank Mr. Chamberlaine for his exceeding great kindness to me, for in truth he is very fond of me as my nevie will tell you, and of many other things which I have been loth to write of, fearing their event. There is many about Imworth. But it must be a great deal of money must tempte me now I know your mind. If it be a thing that can be done in regards it lies so near Hampton Court, my Lord Treasurer has given me hope we shall buy it for very little in fee farm, which will make both of us like it better. I dined to-day with my Lord Chichester who is your exceeding good friend you are like to see him very shortly. All must be referred to my nevie who I must entreat you will send back to fetch me, or else I will not come to you, though, I confess there is nothing I more desire than that we were well together again. Though in truth I am nothing so kindly used there as here, as I

am sure my nevie will tell you. For, it is impossible for anybodys company to be more desired than mine. Wheresoever I come I am thought pretty good company, sure my wits serve me not so well in that muddie air as they do here, but howsoever, since you cannot be here I will use them as well as I can both for your contentment and my own. I am glad the things I sent you fit you so well, but if I should not know your measure I know not who should. . . . All that I have to say more is, that I am sorry you omitted to let me know in what state of health you were when you writ last to me, but I will hope it is well, which I more desire than my own and will heartily pray for as one who is

“Thy faithful true loving wife

“ANNA CARLTON.

“You think I have no servants but I send you here a letter by which you may judge.

“from London the 31 June.” *

And now with a fluttering hope that you, too, may recover this depression, I humbly take my leave.

ON THE
Occurrence of some of the Rarer Species of
Birds in the Neighbourhood of Salisbury.

By the Rev. ARTHUR P. MORRES, Vicar of Britford.

(Continued from Vol. xxi., p. 255.)

PART VI.—NATATORES.

WE come now to mention the last Order of birds, the *Natatores*, or Swimmers—and though a county with a sea-board can naturally boast a far larger number of both residents and visitors of the Order than an inland county can hope to, yet Wilts is not so far removed from the great waters but that it can speak of a very fair proportion of wanderers from the sea side; and many a straggler

* Dated 31st June (1623). State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 147—90.

is often blown by some adverse wind, against its will, into our territory, and finds itself as much "at sea" on terrâ firmâ as our native inhabitants would be on the water. In exemplification of this I may mention that in my own small collection I have specimens of the Cormorant, Brent Goose, Puffin, Slavonian Grebe, and Red-legged Gull, all killed of late years within the boundaries of the parish; while close at hand have been secured the Razor Bill, Richardson's Skua, Black Tern, Gannet, Black and Red-throated Divers, and the Fork-tailed Petrel; and, in addition, the greater number of the *Anatidæ* have also been procured within a few miles of us. This can be accounted for when we remember that our fair city of Salisbury is not much more than half-an-hour's flight from the mouth of the river Avon, from whence, doubtless, many of our visitors hail; and from whence more specimens of the Order are procurable than perhaps from any other spot on our south coast; besides which it is no long flight, either, to the Bristol Channel, from and to which many of our birds may be sometimes tempted, or perchance forced, to make a short cut across our county.

The whole Order is a very interesting one, speaking to us of that life on the ocean wave which they are so admirably adapted to lead, with their thick coats of down, and buoyant pinions, suggestive of that free and wandering existence, which the very look of the "many twinkling ocean" suggests.

The various species belonging to the Order are numerous, including, as it does, the Geese, Swans, Ducks, Grebes, Divers, Gulls, Terns, Petrels, and many others; birds not often met with, except in their own special haunts, requiring to be sought for if they would be found, and opening out to us mid-landers a perfectly new field for interest and research: for many a man who is quite familiar with all the common wild birds in-shore, would find himself nowhere when called upon to discriminate between the various species of the Gulls and Terns, in their differing states of plumage, which vary according to age so entirely, and in such minute yet reliable particulars from each other, that a novice in maritime ornithology would quickly have to allow himself to be fairly puzzled.

I must in this paper, as in my others, draw largely for my list of

occurrences from the carefully-kept notes of Mr. E. Hart, the well-known naturalist, of Christchurch, who is an ardent ornithologist himself, and who also has inherited much knowledge of ornithology from his father, and who is as good an authority on our south coast birds as we could find. I would say that he himself hopes to publish ere long a complete list of recorded occurrences in his own more immediate neighbourhood, which will be a very valuable addition to our bird-lore, more especially as to the last two Orders, *i.e.*, the *Grallatores* and *Nalatores*, which so often find a temporary home in the harbours of Poole and Christchurch, and concerning which some new thing is constantly cropping up.

I would premise that, in the nomenclature of the Order, I have followed that lately published in the "Ibis," which, I suppose, would be considered the latest and best version extant.

ANATIDÆ.

Anser Cinereus. "The Grey-lag Goose." This is the first bird of its species that calls for our attention. It is generally allowed to be the parent of our domesticated bird, but it is not as frequent as some of the other kinds of Geese, nor would it seem to occur as frequently as it once did. It may sometimes be observed flying at a great height over our water-meadows; and the Rev. A. C. Smith mentions various instances of its occurrence within the boundaries of our county; but I have not met with it of late years in our parish. It occurs occasionally at Christchurch, and Mr. Hart told me of an extraordinarily long shot he once made at one of these birds on December 24th, 1879; knocking it over, as he did, at a distance of an hundred and nine yards with an 8-bore choke. This bird may be at once distinguished from the following species by the beak, which is pink with the nail white.

Anser Brachyrhynchus, "Pink-footed Goose"; and *Anser Segetum*, "The Orange-legged Bean Goose." Concerning these two birds I cannot discover much information in the Christchurch district. Of the first species Hart remarks that it occurs now and then, while he gives me a note of one specimen of the orange-legged bird, which was killed on February 20th, 1880, about which date there were a

good many to be seen about the meadows. These birds can at once be distinguished from the Grey-lag by the beak, which (as Mr. Cecil Smith points out in his paper on bird distinctions, read before the Society at Taunton in 1883) in the one is pink and the other orange, with the edges and base black, the nail also being black. They were for some time thought to be but varieties of the same species, but it seems to be decided that they are quite distinct from each other. My friend, Mr. Cecil Smith, who has kept some of the pink-footed species for some years on his pond, writes thus: "The colour, however (of the leg), does not appear to me to be constant, as some I have kept in a state of semi-domestication, and bred from for some years, have, in some instances, had the light part of the bill and the legs and feet orange; as bright and decided an orange as the orange-legged species; in this state they are very like, and if shot would no doubt be recorded for, Orange-legged Bean Geese." He also writes that "where one of them has once assumed either the orange or pink beak and legs it does not change; the colour then appears to remain constant. You cannot, however, tell from the young in the down whether those parts will be pink or orange; as the legs and bills of the young ones are all a sort of dark oil-green." "There is no difference," he adds, "that I can see between male and female." But Meyer mentions many points of decided difference which cannot be overlooked. The pink bird, he says, is known to breed in great numbers in the western islands of Scotland, while the orange-legged bird breeds farther north; while the eggs of the two species differ materially, the eggs of the pink-legged bird being considerably less in bulk than those of the orange, especially in their transverse measurement. They differ, also, considerably in colour, being white without any tinge of yellow. The measurements of the birds themselves, he also gives as differing considerably. The adult male of the pink bird being only 28in. in length, while the orange is 36in. There is a difference, also, in the time of their arrival and departure. The arrival of the orange-leg being by far later, and its departure in the spring earlier, than that of its pink-footed relative. In one statement, however, he is certainly wrong, for he adds that "the feet and legs differ so materially

that they cannot be mistaken," which the observations of Mr. Cecil Smith would seem entirely to upset. Perhaps further research will help us on this point.

Anser Albifrons. "The White-fronted Goose." A very pretty bird, with its white forehead, black markings on the breast, and pink-coloured bill. It is fairly numerous on our southern coast, and was very plentiful at Christchurch during the winter of 1880-81, some specimens being procurable there most years. A good bird was killed near Burnham a little time ago, by a friend of mine, off the mud flats of Sturt Island. I have never seen them in a wild state in the parish, but had plenty of opportunity of watching their habits, and procuring their eggs, from some which were kept on the ornamental water of the Moat, close to the vicarage. They are scarcely so large as the Grey-lag, but are a heavier and stouter built bird, and are capital eating.

Bernicla Leucopsis. "The Barnacle Goose." One of the handsomest of our wild Geese, and occurring in large flocks on our north-western shores, but not common southwards. It is rare at Poole and Christchurch. Hart has one specimen, procured off Hengistbury Head. He remarks they have a habit of skirting corners on the coast, which sometimes enables you to get a shot, which otherwise would not fall to your share. There is a most amusing account in Waterton's essays of a match that was made between a Barnacle Gander and a Canadian Goose, which, on the third sitting, proved fertile, two little Goslings being hatched out, which grew to maturity, and displayed a curious intermixture of the plumage of both the parents.

Bernicla Brenta. "The Brent Goose." Unlike the former species this bird occurs very frequently in our southern estuaries and at times in any numbers. In 1880-81 they were numerous, and in February, 1879, a flock of some three hundred visited Poole Harbour, and could have been seen on the mud flats at low tide for some period. Of all our wild Geese, indeed, this species may be said to be the most common; as Meyer remarks "incredibly large flocks cover the ground at times, so as to form a perfectly black field." It is one of our smaller geese, and clad in a pretty modest

garb of black and grey, its white feathering under the tail forming a pleasing contrast to the rest of the plumage. They are not generally met with inland; but last April, as I was walking through one of our farmyards in the parish, the farmer accosted me, knowing that I was a lover of birds, and said that his cousin had just gone on a wild-goose chase after some strange bird he had seen feeding on his wheat, and naively remarked that I had better join him, as he'd dare say it would not be the first that I had indulged in. Much as I desired to follow his advice, however, I was unable to do so, and feeling sure that I should hear more of the bird if it were procured I went my way; and in the evening my friend appeared with a nice Brent Goose he had shot, and which is now in my collection. It is the first bird of the species I have heard of as occurring in our more immediate neighbourhood; but being just during the migratory season it was doubtless passing over in company with some others, and had already been somewhat crippled on its way.

Bernicla Canadensis. "The Canadian or Cravat Goose." So many of these birds are kept in a state of semi-domestication that it becomes almost an impossibility to tell whether the specimens that are now and then procured in the neighbourhood are really wild birds or not. Some few years ago there were three killed out of a flock of seven at Coombe Bissett, which had hung about the water-meadows for some time. Since that they have been constantly seen amongst us, as some semi-domesticated birds, belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, breed in some of the rush-beds near Bemerton, just above Salisbury, and continually pay us a passing visit, though they would seem generally wide-awake enough to keep out of harm's way. On the Easter morning of this year I was suddenly woke up in the early morning by the trumpet-call of these birds; and starting up I saw four of them flying close by our bedroom window, within easy shot. I remember seeing a large flock of some seventy or eighty of these birds feeding in the water-meadows near Theale, as I was passing in the train, which had evidently taken French leave from some of their usual haunts; very likely from the ornamental water in Dogmersfield Park, where there used to be a good many kept. Hart gets occasional specimens at Christchurch, one, for

instance, on April 27th, 1868; another on May 14th, 1880; and three more in November of the same year.

Bernicla Ruficollis. "The Red-breasted Goose." I can hear of no occurrence of this rare species in our own district; but just mention it as having seen a very fine specimen of it in the collection of Mr. J. Marshall, of Belmont, near Taunton. I believe I am right in saying that this is the only specimen he has in his museum which is of the normal colouring; his whole collection being composed of albinos and pied varieties. This Goose was shot at Malden, Essex, on January 6th, 1871. It was purchased by Mr. Harting a few days after it was shot, and is mentioned in his "Handbook of British Birds"; it was also mentioned in the "Field" on January 21st, 1871, and in the "Zoologist" for 1871. Amongst other specimens in Mr. Marshall's collection there is a Sea Eagle, Sparrow Hawk, three Ravens, two Magpies, Woodcock, Nightjar, Curlew, Heron, Puffin, and many others all perfectly white; but these albinos are really but weak and imperfect specimens which lack the proper amount of pigment in their feathering, and are met with occasionally in almost all species.

Chenalopex Aegyptiacus. "The Egyptian Goose." This peculiarly plumaged bird is also occasionally met with in our district, and though some may possibly be escaped birds, a sufficient number of undoubtedly wild specimens have been procured to authorise its admission into our list. Meyer mentions a flock of eighty, which visited Hampshire, and out of which several specimens were obtained. Some years ago I remember a great commotion being caused at the vicarage here from the announcement that a strange wild bird had been seen feeding with the ducks near the river, and sure enough, on cautiously approaching, there was a fine Egyptian Goose in the middle of them. This bird was seen about for two or three days, when it disappeared as suddenly as it came, and nothing more was heard about it. There are several specimens recorded in Hart's list at Christchurch:—one on November 25th, 1878; two in Redcliffe Meadow, close to the town, on February 10th, 1879; one on August 2nd, 1881, in the harbour; another on April 27th, also in the harbour. They would seem to be found more inland than the other

species of our wild Geese, preferring the vicinity of inland rivers and lakes. This bird closes the list of Geese that I can hear anything of in our district; and though some of the occurrences may be open to question, as to whether they can be considered lawfully to be those of genuine wild birds, yet it is well to mention them, lest we thin our ranks more than there is any real occasion to do.

Cygnus Olor. "Mute Swan." We come now to a bird which is indisputably the finest of all our water birds. Of all the Anatidæ, even of those of his own genus, the Mute Swan is "*facile princeps*," both in pureness of colouring and in gracefulness and power of form. Even the most uninterested cannot but recognise it as being the monarch of the waters; while the most unobservant cannot but have stopped to note the power of its stroke, as it breasts the water with arched wings and lowered neck, its head being nearly buried amid the ruffling of its snow-white plumage, as if in readiness to spring on and avenge any intruder on its chosen domain. They are very heavy birds, weighing as much as thirty pounds or so, and as cygnets are supposed to be good for the table, though from my own experience I cannot verify the fact, as in the only opportunity I have had of trying one, I found the flesh both tough and tasteless, though served up carefully from an Oxford buttery. During the breeding season they will defend their nest with great determination; and the force of their pinions in the water is so great as to enable them to beat off, or even drown, the dog or fox that may unwisely venture to assail them. At one time there used to be a great many of these birds about our river, as they were preserved by Lord Radnor, at Longford Castle, and their nests were scattered over the meadows in various places. One was built in the middle of the path at the side of our chief stream, which they were not willing at all times to let you pass; but it is not on the land but in the water that they are truly formidable, where their great strength renders them by no means a despicable foe. In flying you can hear the creak of their pinions at a great distance, and, as often as not, I have first become aware of their presence by hearing, not by sight. Some time ago I came across a very interesting description of the Abbotsbury and Weymouth swanneries,

which are well within reach of our district, and which it would well repay any ornithologist to go out of his way to see. The Abbotsbury swannery is said to have existed for many centuries, and is situated on the Fleet, a long strip of sheltered water, lying behind the far-famed Chesil Beach, in Dorsetshire. The *Standard* of Dec. 24th, 1879, gave the following account:—"Mr. Mark Hopson, steward to the Earl of Ilchester, the owner of the Abbotsbury swannery, comprising about sixteen hundred birds, has just supplied some interesting facts. It is stated that fourteen hundred birds are on the Fleet, and both the swanneries are steadily increasing in numbers. The Weymouth swannery was started in 1873, when Lord Ilchester presented to the town seventy-two, and it is now kept up from the funds of the corporation. The Abbotsbury swannery, which has been in existence hundreds of years, was rapidly diminishing a few years ago, as in August, 1866, there were only six hundred and forty-six birds, one hundred and fifty-seven being missed. Since that time, with more careful looking out on the Fleet waters, the numbers have progressed satisfactorily, until the Abbotsbury swannery numbered fifteen hundred and eleven. The Abbotsbury birds are counted twice a year, and at the last counting the two swanneries numbered sixteen hundred and four. The average number of missing birds from Abbotsbury during the last fourteen years (not including the present) has been a little over fifty. This year only twenty-one birds have been missed. The last winter, though very severe, has had no ill effect on the Swans." I wish this last paragraph could be still counted on as correct; but the two or three severe winters we had running about that period had a most injurious effect upon them, and has once more reduced their number to some seven hundred. Mr. W. Sparks, of Crewkerne, obligingly wrote me the following solution of the reason of their number so quickly diminishing, which I think a very probable one. He writes:—"The weed which grew in the Fleet was the principal food of the Swans, and I used to see the Cygnets gobble it up almost as fast as the Italian women eat maccaroni at Baiæ for the entertainment of travellers. Before the severe winter of 1880 and 1881 there was abundance of weed in the Fleet, a considerable

quantity of which was annually thrown up on my land, which extends nearly two miles along the margin of the Fleet; and I made use of a good deal of it for covering the drainage pipes before the soil was returned to the excavated drain. During the severe winter the Fleet was frozen over many inches deep, so that you could walk across to the Chesil Beach. According to my theory the weed became attached to the under part of the ice, and as the tide rose from day to day the weed was drawn up by its roots. Since then there has been scarcely any weed; and the poor Swans, being deprived of their favourite food, have many of them died, or left; the numbers being reduced from thirteen or fourteen hundred to about seven hundred. I believe the weed is beginning to grow again, especially towards the Abbotsbury end. Of course Lord Ilchester has had to supply the Swans with corn." It is to be hoped, I am sure, that as the weed once more assumes its wonted vigour the number of the birds will also rival the highest numbers I have been able to quote.

Where the notion came from of the Swan singing before its death it is very hard to say; the origin of it seems to be lost in the shades of antiquity. Waterton, the naturalist, gives a graphic description of his attendance at the obsequies of a favourite swan, at which he was actually present, hoping that some sound might possibly emanate from it which might serve to corroborate the asserted fact; but "there was not even a plaintive sound nor soft inflection of the voice: the poor bird never even uttering his wonted cry, nor so much as a sound to indicate what he felt within."

Cygnus Musicus. "The Whooper, or Whistling Swan." This bird cannot be compared to the former species for beauty or elegance of appearance. It can be at once distinguished from it by its shorter and straighter neck, and its yellow bill. It is not so heavy a bird, either, weighing some five pounds less than the Mute Swan. It is not nearly so grand a bird upon the water, though on the land its movements are considerably quicker. It is occasionally seen at Christchurch, appearing always in hard winters. In the winter of 1838, no less than thirty-one head were killed by Lord Malmesbury and party, and three more on February 17th, 1879. I remember

well when I was a boy, hearing that a man out small bird shooting close to the river Loddon, near Reading, crept up to a party of wild Swans standing on the ice of the river, which was entirely frozen over; and he got so close that with an ordinary charge of small shot he bagged no less than three fine Whoopers, managing to get their heads well in a row; and a bird collector happening to pass by at the time gave him a guinea for a pair of them, with which the man was well satisfied, and I afterwards saw them well set up in the gentleman's collection. In the winter of 1854-5, the weather being very cold, Mr. William Attwater, a farmer in the parish, was out shooting in our Britford meadows with James Butler, the keeper. They had already made a good bag of Ducks, Teal, Snipe, and Wigeon, when they paused awhile under a pollard willow to watch the flight of Duck and Wigeon which were continually settling on the Broad by Longford Castle. All of a sudden four Whoopers came in sight, and after circling round for a while, pitched on the river not far from them. They immediately took action; and carefully deploying, the one got above and the other below the Swans, the keeper killing one on the water and Mr. Attwater knocking over another as it flew past him, the other two escaping with a good peppering. I have not seen any since which could be verified, though some of the birds that I have occasionally seen passing over may in some cases have been the wild bird.

Cygnus Bewicki. "Bewick's Swan." This bird is considerably smaller in size than either the Mute or the Whooper, and can further be at once distinguished by the markings on the beak, the yellow on the beak of the present species falling short of the nostril altogether, while in that of the Whooper it runs beneath and beyond the nostril on the upper mandible. It does not occur so frequently as the last-named species, but has doubtless often been taken for a small specimen of its congener. I know of no instance of its occurring nearer than Christchurch; but one or two specimens have been procured there, as Mr. Hart informs me; one, *e.g.*, in 1845; another in 1849; while a third specimen was killed on January 13th, 1879, by Mr. J. Kemp Welch, at Sopley Park, on the Avon. This bird is nearly a foot shorter than either of the two former species.

Cygnus Immutabilis. "The Polish Swan." This fourth species of Swan is a great rarity amongst us; though it also may possibly have been now and again overlooked until of late years. It closely resembles the Mute Swan in appearance, though it is not so heavy a bird. The beak, again, is one of the best marks of distinction; there being a clear space of orange colour round the nostril in the Polish Swan, whereas in the Mute the nostril is surrounded by a band of black, which connects it with the protuberance at the base of the bill. But there is another reliable distinction between them, as its classical name signifies, which is, that the Cygnets of the Polish Swan are white from their birth, instead of their donning the dull grey colour which is the well-known characteristic of the young of *Cygnus Olor*. There is one undoubted occurrence of these birds on our south coast, Mr. T. M. Pike having shot two of them at Poole on January 24th, 1883. These specimens I have examined in Hart's Museum. There is a nice bird, also, of this species in the collection of Mr. E. Jacob, in the Close, Salisbury, which he killed on Lock Stenness, in the Orkneys, in 1881. He writes me:—"The Polish Swan I shot in December, 1881, on Loch Stenness in the Orkney Islands. I have also shot on this same loch both the Whooper and Bewick Swans. The loch is mentioned in Yarrell as being one of the few places in Great Britain where in his time the wild Swans habitually bred."

Tadorna Casarca. "The Ruddy Sheldrake." We come now to the large family of the Duck tribe, at the head of which the present species may be mentioned; but it is a great rarity. It is a largish bird, measuring as much as twenty-eight inches. I can only hear of one specimen having been procured, which Mr. Hart informs me was killed at Bryanston, Dorset, during the winter of 1776. The long period occurring since, without any other mention of the species being possible, sufficiently testifies to its rarity.

Tadorna Cornuta. "The Common Sheldrake." In this bird we find one of the very handsomest of all the Duck tribe; its bold colouring of black, white, and orange, with its crimson bill, and green reflections on the head, affording the most striking and pleasing contrast. I remember one, a Duck, being shot on our river here some years ago by the keeper, which came into my

possession; but I was dissatisfied as to its origin, and not feeling certain that it was a genuinely wild bird, I exchanged it away for a little Badger cub that I wanted for my collection. They are commonly called the Burrow Duck, from their habit of forming their nest in the sand banks and old rabbit holes that abound on some parts of the coast. They nest yearly in the vicinity of Poole and Christchurch harbours, and they used to be very plentiful in the Bristol Channel, in the neighbourhood of Burnham. I remember in 1861 making an expedition to Brene Down, between Burnham and Weston-super-Mare, in order to obtain some specimens of these birds for stuffing; and having provided everything necessary for the expedition, I started, with a friend, about 12.30, at midnight intending to reach our destination, which was some miles off, some half-hour before the tide turned in the early morning, when if we had hidden ourselves carefully amid the sand banks we should have stood a chance of obtaining a shot or two as the birds came to feed on the margin of the ebbing tide. We arrived about 2.30, a.m., and found to our chagrin that we had somehow miscalculated the tide, and were an hour or so too late. There were the birds, in numbers, but they were already out of gun-shot from the only available cover; and though I had two long shots from the rocks above, I was not lucky enough to stop one. I should think there must have been at least some twenty-five couple of old birds there, it being then a very favourite locality for them; but I do not know whether the alterations and fortifications that have now for some years been erected there have caused them to migrate from their old haunts.

Spatula Clypeata. "The Shoveller." A nice pair of these birds were killed in our water-meadows here some time ago by the keeper, and are now in the possession of F. M. E. Jervoise, Esq., of Herriard Park. I have not seen or heard anything of them, however, since that date, about 1856. They occur yearly at the mouth of the Avon, and were very plentiful at Christchurch during the winter of 1879-80. I saw seven or eight beautiful Drake birds in Hart's shop at that time, all recently set up. Hart tells me he has shot the young flappers at Christchurch in August, and this autumn I

heard from him, saying he had this year seen two young birds, which must have been bred in the neighbourhood. They cannot well be mistaken for any other Duck, on account of the peculiar breadth of their bill, from whence their name. The male is a very handsomely-marked bird, with the pale blue on its wing coverts, and the deep reddish brown of the under parts, the colouring being just the reverse of the Mallard, white on the breast and dark on the lower portions of the body.

Chaulelasmus Streperus. "Gadwall." This bird is by no means of frequent occurrence amongst us. I know of no nearer local specimens than those occurring at Christchurch, and there their occurrence is sufficiently rare for Hart to note down any arrivals that take place. He was out flight shooting on January 8th, 1875, when three Ducks came over his head, out of which he bagged two, and was not a little pleased to find that they were a pair of Gadwalls. Another pair was also procured in the harbour on October 21st, 1879; and another male bird on October 28th of the same year; and two others, females, from the same place, about the year 1880. The last occurrence he noted down was a male killed at Ibsley (Somerleigh House) on January 26th of the present year (1884).

Anas Boschas. "Mallard or Wild Duck." We come now to one of the commonest and most familiar of our water birds. In fact they are plentiful, I may say, in our meadows. They breed freely amongst us; and, although many nests annually come to grief through both biped and four-footed enemies, there are always enough left to afford a plentiful supply. When walking in the water-meadows in the early spring I have often put up between fifteen and twenty pairs of Ducks, which evidently intended to cling to our locality. They are fond of making their nests in the crowns of the old pollard willows that abound in the meadows; and I have frequently discovered their whereabouts by their unexpectedly flying off their nests as I walked underneath the tree, which, unknown to me, contained their treasure. The old bird is very careful in covering up her eggs if she leaves the nest for any length of time, thus keeping them safe from the prying eyes of Crow or Jackdaw, which are always on the watch for a chance of

an egg for dinner. These birds nest in very curious places. One was cut out in the mowing grass in the centre of the field in front of the vicarage, where you might have expected a Partridge's nest, but scarcely a Duck's; while another was discovered on a high bank nearly half-a-mile away from the river, so that it is a matter of speculation how she conveyed her offspring to their natural element. The wild Duck is one of those birds that will use all kinds of artifices to draw your attention away from her newly-hatched progeny: flapping helplessly along the water, and tumbling about in the most grotesque fashion, to divert your eye. There is no sport more exciting, to my mind, than the waiting for Ducks at flight time, just in the gloaming of a winter's evening. The sport does not last for more than half-an-hour, but during that time, if you are lucky, you may often bag two or three couple. This kind of shooting requires you to be wide awake. They come and go like shadows, while the creaking of their wings overhead, though they are themselves indistinguishable, warns you to be on the alert, as one may swoop across you without a moment's notice, and unless you are quite ready for an emergency, you will surely be too late for the fair! In the autumn you may sometimes have good sport with them in the corn-fields; a piece of laid barley or other corn having a great attraction for them. A friend of mine (T. A. Powell, Esq.), with his brother, once bagged seven couple in this way in a few minutes. They had noticed a piece of barley much laid, and evidently trodden down by birds, and divining it was caused by wild Ducks they took their stand there one evening, in different corners of the field, and without moving from their places they knocked over in a few minutes fourteen birds, each of which was safely brought to bag by their retrievers afterwards. The best time, however, of making a bag in our meadows, is during a fall of snow, after some hardish weather. While the snow is falling they keep on dropping in in all directions, at all hours of the day; and a true sportsman, who minds not wind or weather, may then make a very fair and varied bag with us. My brother once killed a very beautifully marked Mallard here, which I always regretted never fell to my share. He was out shooting with a brother-in-law, when, amid

a flight of Ducks passing over their heads at a great height, they saw what looked to be a perfectly white Duck. He cried out "Let fly at the white one," and the four barrels were poured against its devoted head; and, although it seemed altogether out of shot, it began gradually to lower in the air, until it settled some half-mile away in the meadows. The old retriever had marked the bird lowering in the air, and starting off at once after it, after some time she brought it safely back, when it proved to be a beautiful cream coloured Mallard, having only the green head and the dark speculum on the wing of the normal colour, all the rest being of a rich creamy white. In hard weather I have often seen several hundreds of Ducks on the Broad, by Longford Castle, the air being filled on their rising with clutches of Duck moving in every direction. Most people are aware of the extraordinary double moult which takes place in the plumage of the Drake in the summer months. From about the first week in July until the first week in August the Drake assumes the exact plumage of the Duck, so that you cannot tell it from the female, except that the feathering may be a shade darker. It is just the same with the domestic Drake. I watched the change that took place in a remarkably fine Rouen Drake I had for some years; and the transformation was so complete that some lady visitors would not believe that it was the identical bird that they had seen in the spring, with its gorgeous green head and purple breast. But it was so; and how to account, or supply a reason for, the change, seems impossible; but many a man would be liable to lose a wager by being told that he could not produce a Drake in its ordinary dress in the July month. He certainly would look for it in vain.

Dafila Acuta. "Pintail." This is another occasional visitant in hard winters. They may be met with yearly in small numbers at the mouth of the Avon in the harbours, the last pair registered by Hart being in November, 1883. There is a nice male bird in the house at Clarendon Park, killed on the water there which they occasionally visit. You cannot well mistake this Duck for any other, on account of its peculiarly elegant and slender neck, and sharp pointed tail—from whence it derives its name.

Querquedula Crecca. "Teal." This is the smallest and neatest of all the Duck tribe, and quite common amongst us, though I have never heard of its breeding in our neighbourhood. At times they will rise very sharply from the water high in the air, and, unless the sportsman is careful, he will be likely to shoot under them. Their whistle is very clear and tremulous. I have never seen them in these meadows in very large flocks; but I remember in the winter of 1861 a flock of nearly one hundred took up their quarters on the lake at Cothelston House, on the Quantock Hills, and being left unmolested, remained there nearly the whole of the winter. In the winter of 1853 one hundred and sixty Teal and two Ducks were shot by Lord Malmesbury and party in one day at Heron Court. One day, as my brother was out shooting in our water-meadows, he came across two Teal, nestled up against each other on the bank. They did not rise, and on approaching them he found that they were quite dead, apparently frozen. The weather was very hard at the time, but not sufficiently so to account for their death in that way: and the only supposition is that they must have been slightly wounded the day before, and had crept together for warmth, though they bore no mark of any external injury at all upon them, and to the eye they looked perfectly alive as they squatted side by side upon the bank. It is astonishing how differently these birds look at different times, when they rise into the air—sometimes appearing scarcely bigger than a large snipe, and at others so large that for the moment you imagine they are Wigeon or some other of the Duck tribe. They always form a pleasing addition to the bag, and are equally so when they appear in a different shape upon the table.

Querquedula Circa. "Garganey Teal." I have met with the species twice, and I think only twice in our meadows. On the first occasion the keeper had marked down four of them in one of our "carriages," and after a most patient stalk he secured them all, killing three of them on the water and the fourth as it rose. Hart tells me that they are frequently met with at Christchurch. In 1870 six or eight were killed there, while in 1877 he found them there with young ones, as he did again in 1880. This year, also, he writes, "There were several pairs of Garganey here, during the

summer, evidently breeding." The Drake bird is very prettily marked, though not so brightly plumaged as the last-named species, but the scapulars are very long and graceful; and the general plumage pleasingly varied with brown and grey.

Querquedula Glocitans. "Bimaculated Duck." I mention this bird, because Hart has one in his collection, which is worth noting, as very little seems to be known about the bird at all. This specimen was taken in Hornby decoy on January 4th, 1861, and was bought by Hart out of the collection of the well-known Grantley Berkeley. It is in good condition, and bears out very fairly in its plumage the colouring and description given it by Meyer, in his "British Birds."

Mareca Penelope. "Wigeon." In hard winters this bird appears in our meadows in flocks varying from ten to twenty; greatly enlivening the scene, as they whirl round over your head, with their white bellies standing out in striking contrast with the darker sky overhead. Their flight is exceedingly rapid; and in their flight they always keep very close together, so much so that they can easily be distinguished by this custom from any other kind of waterfowl. I remember one day in February marking down twenty-four of these birds in a bend of our river, and wishing to note their ways and doings accurately I set myself to stalk them. I managed to get within a very few feet of them, and counted four or five male birds whose heads were close together, and which, had I had a gun with me, would have offered a most perfect shot—affording a chance of bagging some three or four couple with a right and left. This bird once afforded me an example of a fact that I had often heard spoken of, though I had never verified it—that a wounded Duck will invariably creep out on to the bank to die. A friend of mine had winged a Duck on the previous evening, but had lost it; and on taking a turn round by the Broad on the next day, there sure enough, I spied on the bank the bird that I presume he had wounded the night before. It was a fine Drake Wigeon, lying out perfectly exposed upon the bank, its head being stretched out to its full length, and its wings slightly expanded, the bird evidently having been dead but a few hours. The Wigeon appears also to undergo the same curious double moult as the Mallard; only it

takes place about a month later than the other, apparently from its breeding later; as Waterton accurately remarks.

Æx Sponsa. "Summer Duck." It is very doubtful whether we can lawfully claim this species as occurring amongst us in a truly wild state, but various specimens having been taken at Christchurch it is worth while to mention the occurrence. Four or five specimens have occurred there lately. A nice male bird was killed in the harbour in 1880; and Hart has two other local specimens in his collection also. But it remains a query whether these birds, thus procured, are not the offspring of pinioned birds that have escaped after hatching out. The bird itself is really an American species, and goes in that country under the name of the Wood Duck. It is a very handsomely coloured bird; but scarcely one that you could properly class amid our indigenous birds. Meyer includes it in the British list from a specimen procured apparently in a perfectly wild condition at Dorking, in Surrey.

Fuligula Ferina. "The Red-headed Pochard." We come now to a group of the diving Ducks; their squat round bodies marking them out clearly from the other species. The Red-headed Pochard we find occasionally in our water-meadows in hardish winters, where I have both seen and shot them: but they do not come frequently amongst us. Mr. Baker has a pair from the water at Stourhead, and they visit annually the new lake at Stourton. One hard winter's day a bird fancier happening to call upon me, I asked him if he would like to take a turn down the meadows to the Broad, as there would be sure to be a good many birds on the water. We accordingly sallied out with our walking-sticks, and were well rewarded for our trouble. There was snow on the ground, and the Broad water by the Castle was simply covered with Ducks. There must have been quite five or six hundred water-fowl there of different species. I counted roughly more than two hundred that rose on our approach, and there were a far larger number that remained on the water without rising. I detected six different kinds of Anatidæ, and there were very likely one or two more species that I did not discern. The first I noticed was a batch of Red-headed Pochards, besides which were many pairs of the little Black

Pochard, or Tufted Duck. Flights of Wild Ducks wheeled round in every direction, while flocks of Wigeon and Teal passed and repassed over head, crossing and re-crossing each other in an endless maze. Amongst them all I noticed one sharp-winged bird, of very rapid flight, the species of which I could not detect. If we had had guns we might have made a good bag in a short time, but the sight quite repaid us for our walk.

Fuligula Rufina. "The Red-crested Pochard." This bird is a very rare visitant to our island. Hart has a very good bird, a male, in his museum, obtained many years ago from the neighbourhood, but he is not able to give me circumstances or date. It belonged to his father's collection, which was gathered from the locality.

Nyroca Ferruginea. "The Ferruginous Duck," or "Nyroca Pochard," or "White-eyed Duck." This bird, again, is by no means common in our islands, but it is occasionally obtained in the Poole district. Hart has a good pair of these birds, the one shot in Poole Harbour on January 6th, 1879, and the female procured in the district in 1865. It is generally called the *Ferruginous Duck*, or—as more lately—the *White-eyed Duck*; and it is the same bird as the *Nyrocha Pochard*. But there seems to have been some confusion of late years between this species and a somewhat similar plumaged bird that is now called, I believe, Paget's Pochard, and styled *Fuligula Homeyeri* v. *Ferinoidea*. It resembles in a great measure the *Nyrocha Pochard*, but is of a heavier and thicker build, and would almost seem to be a cross between the Red-headed Pochard and the *Nyrocha*. Hart has a fine specimen—a Drake—also procured from the same district as the other; and when with him last year, we carefully compared the two together, and the difference could be detected at once, though the general arrangement of the plumage was somewhat similar. It occurs, I believe, very rarely; but frequently enough to cause a distinct appellation to be assigned to it, and the real facts of the case must wait for further and fuller investigation ere one can be certain of its origin.

Fuligula Emerita. "The Scaup Pochard." This is the sea Pochard of all its tribe; unlike the others never being found very far away from the salt water. It is a more northern bird also in its

habits, and is not found south so frequently as others of its class. Hart tells me they occur occasionally in Christchurch Harbour, but not so frequently as they once did. I detected their presence on the mud flats of Sturt Island, off Burnham, but I was not able to obtain any specimens of them. They seem very hardy birds, and able to stand any amount of cold.

Fuligula Cristata. "The Tufted Duck." "Pie-currs," as they are locally called among us. These birds are to be seen in our meadows every hard winter, and are very handsome lively little fellows, with their bright yellow eye, and glossy head and neck. They are shot frequently here. One winter morning my brother and the keeper went down the river early, before breakfast, and returned with a bag of nine Ducks in a short time. They had come on a flight of these little Ducks, and had secured six of them. Another day I marked down four of them on the river immediately behind the vicarage, and calling a brother of mine who was staying with me he turned out with his gun, and while I directed him from a coin of vantage, he successfully stalked them, and bagged the four—killing two on the water, a third as it rose, while the fourth we picked up dead unexpectedly a little way down the bank. The last two or three winters have been so mild that I have not noticed them on the river.

Harelda Glacialis. "The Long-tailed Duck." Meyer mentions this bird as being very seldom seen south of the coast of Northumberland, but they are not infrequently to be met with in the Christchurch district, and a few years ago I saw some very good specimens in Hart's museum that he had just set up. The male bird is a very handsome fellow, with his plumage of rich brown and white, while his long tail gives you an idea that he has borrowed it from the Pheasant-cover; for it seems to be out of place altogether on the water. Hart was able to give me the following list of occurrences, that shows that of late some specimens have reached his hands most years. Thus he had four specimens in 1875; three in 1876; one in 1878; one on November 4th, 1879; one on November 2nd, 1880; three in 1881; and several other specimens were procured by Mr. T. M. Pyke in 1882 and 1883.

Clangula Glaucion. "The Golden Eye." This handsome Duck has been obtained in our water-meadows, but rarely. A fine male bird was shot by the keeper here some years ago, and is now preserved at the Moat in this parish. There are one or two other occurrences that I can also mention from the district. A fine mature male bird was killed at Silton in Dorset, on the mill-pond, in January, 1875; and another the year previous, at Stourton. An immature bird was also shot at Mere, by Mr. J. Coward, in the winter of 1880. They occur occasionally also at Christchurch, but chiefly as immature birds. Hart, however, has a nice adult pair in his collection, killed in the harbour. The male bird cannot well be mistaken for any other Duck; although I have known the golden eye of the Tufted Duck cause it to be mistaken for the present species: though, if seen together, there is no possibility of mistake.

Somateria Mollissima. "The Eider Duck." Not generally found south, and never inland; but it is occasionally to be seen at Christchurch and Poole. Hart tells me there have been eight or nine instances of their more recent occurrence in that district, but they are almost always immature specimens. Hart has, however, one adult male in perfect plumage, that was killed in the Solent in the winter of 1879-80. The Rev. A. C. Smith mentions that a specimen of this bird was killed some time ago at Lyneham, the property of Mr. Heneage, which was then in the hall of Compton Basset House.

Somateria Spectabilis. "The King Eider." A most striking looking bird is this, and even handsomer than the last-named one, but it is much rarer. It can be distinguished at once from the other by the red colour of the beak and legs. The late Mr. Marsh had one of these birds in his collection, *reported* to be killed in the county. But you cannot expect to find it anywhere except in the Orkneys. I mention it as having lately seen a fine pair of these birds in Mr. E. Jacob's collection in the Close, which he told me had been brought to him when he was in those islands.

Oidemia Nigra. "The Common Scoter." We come now to the Scoters; veritable ocean birds, and not to be found elsewhere. This bird may be found in the neighbourhood of Christchurch all the

year round; and may frequently be seen by hundreds at a time. Meyer says "The numbers that visit our European shores are so great, particularly during a continuous north-west wind, that they appear in clouds, and literally to a great extent cover the surface of the water." The jet black plumage of the male at once distinguishes him from all other Ducks. I have a good pair in my collection killed at Teignmouth.

Oidemia Fusca. "The Velvet Scoter." This species can be at once distinguished from the last by the white band across the wing. It is also a thicker set bird than the last-named. It is annually to be met with in Christchurch and Poole Harbours. Hart has a nice pair in his museum, killed there in 1880.

Oidemia Perspicillata. "Surf Scoter." Extremely rare. In fact only to be found amongst us in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. It is at once to be distinguished from the two last species by the white markings about the forehead, and back of head. I hear of no local specimen at all. But Hart has a fine male bird, which was killed by Mr. T. M. Pike, in the Orkneys, on February 7th, 1876.

Mergus Merganser. "The Goosander, and Dun Diver." When fresh killed this is one of the very handsomest of the *Anatidæ*; the whole breast and under parts being of a peculiarly rich creamy salmon colour; but this very soon fades into a dullish white in preserved specimens. I was out in the meadows here a few years ago with some friends shooting, when I saw a splendid pair of this species in adult plumage fly across me at the distance of about eighty yards, and though four barrels were poured into them with a hearty good will, we could not stop them, and I never saw them again. They appeared to be of an enormous length when flying in the air, quite half as long again as an ordinary Duck. On another occasion, about 1870, I chased three Dun Divers all round the meadows for the best part of a winter's day, but could not succeed in getting a shot at them. The keeper, however, went out that evening at flight-time, and seeing three Ducks come over his head, let fly, and knocked over one of them, and on his retriever bringing the bird he found it was one of the Dun Divers. Mr. Baker, of Mere, has a nice pair of these birds, which were killed at Ringwood

on February 29th, 1873; and Sir F. Bathurst informs me that a fine male bird was killed some time ago on the ornamental water in Clarendon Park. During some years they are frequent in the Christchurch district.

Mergus Serrator. "The Red-breasted Merganser." I have never heard of this bird occurring in our meadows. But two or three years ago, when down at Bournemouth, they appeared at that time not to be uncommon there, and the boatmen gave them the name of "*Shrimpers*." There was a specimen killed there this last winter, 1883-4. I was in a bird fancier's shop, the other day, at Reading, during the late congress there, and he showed me a couple of these birds that had recently been shot on Mr. Wheeble's pond, at Bull-Marsh Court: an adult and an immature bird. These were two out of a flight of some ten or a dozen that haunted the water there for some time. It is not so big a bird as the Goosander, but equally handsome in its way; its long crimson serrated bill, giving the head a very peculiar appearance, and affording it a firm grip of its prey. It is a splendid diver, and can remain under water two or three minutes.

Mergus Cucullatus. "The Hooded Merganser." In its adult plumage, or, indeed, in any stage, this is a very rare visitor to us, being an American species. Hart is unusually fortunate in possessing a fine male bird in adult plumage, which was shot many years ago by Aaron Chief, a workman in Holloway's ship-yard, at Christchurch.

Mergus Albellus. "The Smew." Not common, but occasionally found, both on our coasts and on freshwater ponds and rivers. A very nice male was shot near Taunton, on the Tone, when I was curate near there, in 1860. It occurs occasionally in Christchurch Harbour. Not long ago, two fine adult males were killed at one shot there. An adult male was also killed there in December, 1864; and another in January, 1876; and an adult female on January, 24th, 1881; a male also on January 18th, 1881; and another by Lord Normanton on January, 2nd, 1882.

With this bird we bid adieu to the long list of the *Anatidæ*, and come to the Grebes and Divers.

(*To be Continued*).

On some Un-noted Wiltshire Phrases.

By the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH, M.A.

IN all life there are two processes necessarily involved—those of growth and of decay; and in no life are these more conspicuously present than in that of a language. Its growth may be traced in the pages of successive writers. But the record of its decay is less certain, inasmuch as words and phrases often survive in local dialects for centuries after they have passed away from, even if they have ever really belonged to, the language of literature. Hence the importance of the labour of the philologist in noting the existence of such forms of diction; and especially so in an age like our own, when the spread of education and the increased facilities for locomotion produce a more rapid disappearance of old words and phrases than has probably ever before been known.

The following words have all come under my notice as having been actually in use in the village of Cherhill, in North Wilts, during the last twenty years; but they are not to be found in the glossary published in 1842 by the late Mr. Akerman, nor, so far as I am aware, in any other Wiltshire glossary whatsoever. Most of them are common up to the present day, though in the mouths of a constantly diminishing number of people. And it is quite probable that in the course of twenty years more they may have entirely disappeared from the conversation of the villagers when talking to outsiders, though possibly not quite, even then, from use amongst themselves. At the commencement of the period during which I have been collecting them, there were many inhabitants of our country villages whose only talk was the old Wiltshire vernacular, and who were in no wise shy of using it. Now, most of the country folk are ashamed to employ, when in colloquy with educated people, the old words and phrases which lent so picturesque a vigour to

their ancestral tongue, and try, indeed, to translate them into what they consider more polite language—not always with success. I remember many years ago talking to a parishioner about a neighbour in whose convalescence after a long illness she had taken the deepest interest, and being assured that she “now hoped that her recovery would be premature”! Had my informant been talking to one of her own *commères*, she would probably have said that “now as So-and-so had got well, she hoped as she’d kip well.”

A little learning is, however, proverbially a dangerous thing. I copy from a letter written to me during a temporary absence from home, the following startling sentence:—“The auxiliary teacher is indisposed, and I fear that the seeds of an incipient decline are corroding the root of her existence.”

To talk so tall as this, I for one prefer our good old Wiltshire Saxon, albeit it is not everyone who would at first hearing understand the latter. I once mortally offended an Italian friend who prided himself on his perfect knowledge of English, by assuring him that I would introduce him to a native, of whose talk he would not understand ten consecutive words. This my friend absolutely refused to believe. But the introduction took place, and at a very early period in the conversation I had to intervene in order to explain what was meant by there being a “maain zoight o’ turmuts to-year!”

I may add, *par parenthèse*, that if the Italian carried away no very high opinion of Wiltshire intelligence, the opinion formed by Wiltshire of himself was equally humble, for only a few days afterwards, on my mentioning to a parishioner that my friend was a very skilful musician, the latter replied that he had “thought that the Italians were too savage to know anything about music!”

The following words have, as has been already stated, been all gleaned from actual conversations. But before putting them down here, I have consulted all the local English glossaries to which I could obtain access, and have also sent copies of them to some half-dozen friends in different corners of the kingdom, in order to ascertain whether any of them are known in their respective districts. To those gentlemen who have so kindly helped me by

their answers to my enquiries I here beg to tender my very sincere thanks.

ADRY, *adj.*==dry, thirsty. This form appears to be common throughout the South of England, though I have not been able to trace it at all in the North. It occurs in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and some other authors of the same period; and is akin to such words as *acold*, for cold, *abackward*, for backward, *amad*, for mad, &c., &c.

BROW, *s.*==fragment. Akerman gives this word as an adjective meaning *brittle*, and seems to think that it is connected with the Saxon *Briw*, a fragment. But he is evidently unaware of the continued existence of the latter word itself, with probably almost, if not altogether, its original pronunciation.

BRUCKLING, *par.*==crumbling. I have heard this word used of a wall or other building which had been constructed of "very bruckling stone," and so was "bruckling away" with the action of the weather. It would seem to be an exactly analogous formation from *break*, that the Norfolk word *cruckle* is from *creak*.

CALLUS, *v. n.*==to harden. This is given in a Yorkshire glossary with the signification of "to harden or coagulate into a mass." It is, of course, from the Latin *callosus*.

CALLUS-STONE, *s.*==a sort of gritty earth sometimes used in the construction of a rough whetstone by spreading it over a piece of board to sharpen knives upon, Cf. RIFFLE, *infra*.

CASALTY, *adj.*==broken. This is, no doubt, the common noun casualty, shortened by the elision of the former of the two vowels (in much the same way as Daniel is always pronounced *Danel*, curiosity *curocity*, &c.),¹ and used adjectively. It is in Wiltshire, so far as I am aware, only spoken of the weather; but in Warwickshire it appears to bear the sense of *broken by age*. "He's getting very old and casualty." Halliwell gives the substantive as used in

¹ It is a singular instance of the law of compensation that i o u s is invariably pronounced as o u s in the word *curious*, whereas o u s on the other hand becomes i o u s in the word *grievous*. Similarly, if a man wants to reach "vurder" up the surface of a wall than he can do when standing upon the ground, he gets a "lather" to help him.

the East of England for "the flesh of an animal that dies by chance; *i.e.*, what is called in some other parts of the country, *braxy*.

COMICAL, *adj.* = ill. } The effect is very much what an
 COMICALLY, *adv.* = badly. } educated Englishman would describe
 by the former of these words to hear a man tell one with a face of the deepest woe that "he've a bin at whoam from work for a wick, and that he do veel main comical to-day." Perhaps, also, in the course of further conversation one might hear that his master had taken advantage of his absence to put some one else in his place, and that he considers that he (the master) has "behaved very comically" to him in doing so. The underlying sense in each of these cases is, I presume, that of something *strange* and *unaccustomed*. But it is curious to see by what a zig-zag course the word has wandered from its original root, inasmuch as *comic* is no doubt from *comedy*, which itself comes from the *odes* sung at a *comos*, or banquet, and the latter again from *coiman*, to recline, as banquetters did.

COWARD, *adj.* = pure. Used of unskimmed milk. An Isle of Wight glossary gives this as "cowed milk, *i.e.*, milk warm from the cow." I can not, however, help thinking that the etymology is more likely to be *cowherd* milk, *i.e.*, such milk as a cowherd would be sure to make use of himself, whatever he might pass on to his master's customers! In this it would be an analogous form with "bee-bread," *i.e.*, such bread as is eaten by bees. But any analogue for "cowed," in the sense of fresh from the cow, I can neither remember nor find.

CRAB, *v. a.* = abuse, *i.e.*, to speak crabbedly to; the character assumed by the speaker giving form to the verb, even as in the common phrase "to blackguard" the verb is formed from the character attributed by the speaker. The word is used in the North of England in the sense of to *break* or *bruise*, and I am not sure whether the term in falconry to "crabe" may not possibly be cognate.

DICKY, *adj.* (a shortened form of *daddicky*) = decayed, rotten. Used of vegetable matter, and derived from "daddick," or "daddac," which Halliwell gives as a Western word for *decayed wood*. Used also of persons, to signify weakly, broken, in bad health. I have heard it used in both senses here, but an informant of mine in Kent

knows it only in the first application, and another informant in Hampshire in the second.

DEAD YEAR. Always used with the possessive pronoun. "His dead year" is the year immediately following his death, *i.e.*, probably, the year of mourning for him.

ELMS, or HELMS, *s.*—long straws chosen out for thatching, the process of choosing them being called "elming." Under the form of *yelms* the word occurs in several local glossaries, and that of the Oxfordshire dialect quotes a common saying to the effect that "Women sometimes yelm, but they do not thatch." Skeat, in his etymological dictionary, connects it with the Anglo-Saxon *gilm*, a handful. But is it not more likely to be simply a form of the common word *haulm*, a stalk, from the Latin *culmus*, which is itself cognate to *calamus*, a reed? A recent writer upon Holland speaks of the *duins* or shore-banks being "plentifully sown with such plants as will thrive in poor soil, in order to prevent the wind from scattering the sand of which they are composed over the adjacent lands. Chiefly rank grasses are used for the purpose; the *helm* being generally selected on account of its long and spreading roots, which shoot and intertwine in every direction." Halliwell defines *helm* as meaning in Gloucestershire "to cut the ears of wheat from the straw before thrashing it."

FOLLOW, or FOLLOW ON, *v. a.*—continue. A man would say that "if you do want a good crop, you must follow on hoeing of the ground: but you can't do no hoeing so long as it do follow raining." The phrase occurs in the Authorized Version of Hosea, vi., 3, but I am not sure whether it does not there bear rather the ordinary meaning of *procession from one thing to another* (*i.e.*, in this case, from life to knowledge), than the local sense which we are now considering of *continuance in the same thing*. Halliwell mentions the expression "following-time" as being used in the East of England for "a wet season when showers follow successively."

LET OFF, *v. a.*—abuse. I have heard it repeatedly said of a man who had been too free with his tongue, "He let I off at a vine rate!" But I cannot hear of the phrase being in use in any other part of England, though "let on" (from the Norse *lacta*) is common

enough. A Cumberland correspondent says, however, that "‘let off’ is used intransitively, sometimes, for ‘to use general abuse’—what the Scotch call ‘swearing at large.’" And a friend in Hampshire tells me that he thinks he has heard the phrase "let off" there, though "let on" is more common.

LODGED or LEDGED, *part.*==beaten down, flattened. Spoken of corn laid by wind or rain. The former form of the word appears common everywhere, and occurs in *Macbeth*, IV., 2. The latter is, however, so far as I am aware, peculiar to Wiltshire. But vowels are the sport of local dialects in every language.

MIDDLING, *adj.* I am astonished not to find the minimistic use of this word noted by Akerman, as there are few phrases more commonly employed in Wiltshire when it is wished to indicate a positive statement by the intonation of the voice without expressing it in so many words. Thus, "very middling" (generally with a shake of the head) means *bad*, or *ill*: "pretty middling" (with a nod) means *good* or *well*.

NITUMS, *adv.*==at night (*i.e.*, no doubt, *at night times*, but always pronounced exactly as I have written it).

ODDS, *v. a.*==alter, change. Halliwell speaks of this word as occasionally used in the West of England in this sense. I have heard it in Wiltshire not infrequently.

PANTONY, *s.*==pantry. The ultimate root of both these words is, of course, the Latin *pain*, bread. Hence *paneterie* is Old French for the place where bread was kept, and *panetier* for the person in charge of it, which became in thirteenth-century English *pantner*, *pantrer*, or *pantler*.

QUISSET, *v.*==to pry. I have heard a person spoken of as being "always quisseting about," and I suspect that the word is simply a corrupt formation from the *adj.* *inquisitive*. It is given in no glossary that I have met with.

RAIL, *v. n.*==crawl, walk slowly. Halliwell gives this word with the sense of to *stray abroad*, and adds "perhaps from the older word *reile*, to roll." This latter is no doubt from the Anglo-Saxon *hreol*, a reel. I hear the word, however, used constantly with no other signification than that of a slow or feeble walk.

RIFFLE, *s.*—an artificial whetstone, or knife-board, made with “callus-stone,” *q.v.* I presume that this word, like *reef*, *rift*, &c. comes from the Old English word *rive*, to tear, and is cognate with the German *riffel*, a comb. The root is Scandinavian.

SKIVE, *v. a.*—shave, slice. Halliwell gives this as a technical expression for “to pare the thicker parts of hides previously to tanning them.” I have heard it, however, in general use for anything which was capable of being sliced. It exists in the same form in Kent; but the Cumberland folk talk of “skiving off” a slice of bread. And a Norfolk correspondent sends me the following note:—“‘slive,’ ‘slive off’=slice obliquely. Cf. ‘sift of beef’ for pickling, *i.e.*, the silver side of the round.”

SOFT-TIDE, *s.*—the three days next before Lent. I am unable to offer any explanation of this phrase unless it should be from the Old English word *sauf*, and so point to a similar idea as the French expression for a penitent who has been reconciled to the Church, as having “*fait son salut*.” A friend suggests to me the possibility of its being simply a verbal corruption of *shrove-tide*.

TERRIFY, *v.*—to injure. Constantly spoken of non-sentient things: *e.g.*, a sharp hailstorm in the spring of the year would not only “terrify” a small child who might be caught in it, but also the apple trees, whose blossoms it might knock off. I have not heard of the phrase in other counties.

TIMES,=many times, frequently. This elliptical expression appears also to be peculiar to Wiltshire, where (I may add) “Anyone who has conversed much with the people must have heard it *times*.” Halliwell gives “times and about” as meaning *very frequently*, but does not say where used. I have never met with the latter phrase here.

TRIG, *v. a.*—fasten, make firm. This is a word to which, as substantive, adjective, and verb, Halliwell gives no less than nine different significations, all connected with the idea of firmness and stability. In Hampshire and Yorkshire I have heard of its being used in our Wiltshire sense: in the North of England as an adjective meaning tight, compact, neat. And in Cornwall substantively, for a patch put on the sole of a shoe to strengthen it. The

root must, I imagine, be the Norse *tryggr*, true, safe: and it can not, I think, have anything to do with the old German word *trekhan*, to draw, or the modern English word *trigger*, with both of which one might, perhaps, at first sight have been somewhat inclined to connect it.

WHICKER, *v. n.* Halliwell mentions this word as used in the West of England with the signification of *to neigh*. I am inclined to think, however, that in its Wiltshire use, it rather means to *whinny as distinguished from neighing*. It is, no doubt, an example of onomatopœia, and so far cognate to "nucker" or "knucker," which is used with this same signification in Norfolk, Kent, Sussex, and some other counties.

*Wingfield House,
Near Trowbridge,*

26th August, 1884.

DEAR MR. SMITH,

As you have been kind enough to make room in the Devizes Museum for the flint antiquities and bones found by my husband, my son, and myself in the bone cavern at Mentone, it has struck me you might like to have some description of the spot, and of the circumstances under which these relics were discovered.

The caves are situated little more than a mile from Mentone, in a magnificent headland of red stone, called in the *patois* of the country the *Baoussé Raoussé* (red rocks), and are vast wedge-shaped clefts, piercing far back into the mountains. They open on a broad ledge about 40ft. above the beautiful sparkling Mediterranean; where the walls of stone unite far overhead they are fringed with hanging fronds of the maidenhair fern, and as we may believe that primæval man had, like ourselves, a heart that could be cheered by sunshine and gladdened by beauty, nowhere could he have chosen a spot more delightful, or from its situation more secure from the attacks of the wild beasts with which the forest-covered valleys must have abounded.

After passing the last villa on the shore of the east bay at Mentone, with its garden of tropical plants, you continue to skirt the sea shore by a somewhat rugged road, once the Via Julia of the Romans, now principally used by the stone carts

which, alas! are carrying away the stone blasted from the noble time-worn cliffs. It is used to continue a pier or breakwater planned by the great Napoleon to give more security to the waters of the east bay, intended by him as a harbour of refuge.

You soon reach a network of minute rills that trickle their way to the sea, after being many times stayed in their course to form pools for the numerous washerwomen, who (each kneeling in her basket) soap and chatter away, utterly regardless of the archæological or geological past. These little streams are the modern representatives of the furious torrent that once boiled through the romantic gorge of St. Louis, now the boundary between France and Italy. A few hundred yards from the sea, under the bridge which at once unites and divides the republic and the kingdom, a picturesque aqueduct tells how the Romans once stole from its waters to fertilize the adjacent slopes. Huge water-worn boulders and rocks are scattered around; they lie tossed like children's playthings on either side of a smooth descending track of unbroken stone, slippery as ice, bearing witness to the tremendous force with which the torrent must once have rushed between those lofty walls.

You cross these rills, and pass a sentry box tenanted by a harmless-looking Italian soldier, who smokes the pipe of peace and cultivates the acquaintance of the washerwomen, and find yourself in Italy.

The road passes close to the many arches of the railway, and begins to ascend, occupying a shelf of rock about 20ft. above the level of the sea. On the left rises a rough bit of cliff, up which straggle uneven pathways leading to the platform already mentioned, from which you enter the ancient caves, and can watch the blasting and quarrying of the rock just beyond.

The railway has pierced a tunnel through the projecting point, and has cut the platform in two, thus rendering the approach to the first three caves rather difficult. These three have been emptied of all accumulation of soil, and you tread on a smooth rocky floor, but they once contained many feet of earth mixed with bones and flints, similar to the fourth cave, which we were fortunate enough to find in a different condition. Re-crossing the railway and rounding the promontory or cliff, you enter at once into this fourth cave, the walls of which have as yet been left unblasted by the quarrymen, who, however, have usurped and altered the rest of the platform and the face of the lofty cliff that towers overhead.

At our first visit a labourer was lazily scraping a flooring of soft black mould, different in colour and substance from the surrounding soil, and full of broken bones of all sizes, numberless flakes and nodules of flint, masses of burnt conglomerate, and various other fragments.

It was here that we gathered the specimens now placed in the Wiltshire Archæological Museum. The difficulty was not to find, but to carry away. The prospect of a walk back to Mentone with heavily-laden pockets and hands rather appalled us. For our general appearance of stonemasons returning from work we cared but little.

The man who was already in possession offered us what small discoveries he had made, and seemed to think a few sous infinitely preferable to old teeth, bones, and flints. It was a very singular thing that the bones of small birds, rats, and rabbits, were found among the huge relics of the *Cervus Elephas* and

Bos Primigenius, and were often unbroken, but so brittle as to make it most difficult to preserve them. I am afraid few or none have survived their long and perilous journey to Wiltshire. A French gentleman whom we met at a later visit pointed out this peculiarity to us, and told us excavations were on foot to explore more fully the contents of the cave.

The mixed soil of earth, burnt conglomerate, bones, and flints had once reached many feet above our heads, as was shown by the mark on the sides; but the cave had been frequently examined in past times, and the contents thrown out and dispersed. Even when we were there an immense mound remained outside, in which we and others successfully searched for worked flints.

Twelve years ago a very perfect human skeleton was found imbedded far down in this soil by M. Bonfils, Curator of the Mentone Museum, and M. Riviere, a Parisian *savant*. With the utmost caution this relic was removed to Paris, where it can now be seen. Around it were ornaments of sea shells, and flint weapons. There were also other human remains found, but none in so perfect a condition.

During last winter desultory excavations were carried on, and in the beginning of February of this year M. Bonfils again made an important discovery.

Some 12ft. or more below the level of the former burial he came upon a perfect human skeleton, that of a man who, by the length and size of the thigh bone, must have been of immense stature. Three very large masses of flint surrounded the skull, on which one of them seems to have rested, and when moved to have crushed it. The body was lying on its side with the knees gathered up. M. Bonfils made a careful drawing of these three stones with the head as originally found. He had not the funds at his disposal to insure a speedy and careful removal, and his movements were further cramped by the cave being on Italian ground, and by the fact of the master quarryman having a right to everything excavated from the cliff.

M. Bonfils, however, had the remains surrounded by a wooden frame and separated from the soil, and left them one night ready for removal the next day, taking with him only the partially-crushed skull and the thigh bone which was loose. When he returned the next morning the wooden frame and the rest of the skeleton had disappeared, and with them all the fruits of his many days' labour over an object so precious to scientific enquirers, but so valueless to all others! The poor man was almost frantic with disappointment and annoyance; he made every possible effort to trace and recover the missing portions; letters on the subject appeared in the various Mentone papers, but down to the time when I left Mentone in April nothing had been heard of what had so strangely disappeared.

Immediately on hearing of the find and subsequent disaster I paid a visit to the cave, and saw the place from whence the skeleton had been removed. I got down with difficulty into the hole, and as I stood upright the walls of black earth filled with ancient remains rose up above my head. The ground on which we had stood and worked out our first discoveries two months before must have been 8 or 9ft. above the level of the skeleton. From the cavity where the head had lain I picked out of a huge crumbling jawbone a white and perfect tooth of the *Bos Primigenius*, which I still have. This cave apparently had not the smooth rocky floor of the first three, but must originally have been a vast chasm

at the bottom of which were loose rocks leaving vacant spaces. In one of these the burial seems to have been made. It was surrounded with the artificial soil.

The theory of the gentlemen with whom I spoke on the subject was, that the primæval inhabitants of these dwellings brought into them the carcasses of the animals they used for food, burning and covering with earth the refuse parts, in order to avoid the smell which, even to their hardened senses, must have been most disagreeable. This would account for the immense accumulation of soil, and the frequent presence of burnt bones and bits of conglomerate of calcined animal matter.

M. Bonfils has made the best of the few relics that were left of his remarkable discovery. He has restored the skull, which, with the immense thigh bone, I saw in the Mentone Museum. Some of the teeth are left in both upper and under jaw. The crown of them is worn perfectly smooth, suggesting the idea that the game of those olden days must have been tough eating.

M. Bonfils pointed out what he considered to be some difference between the form of this most ancient skull and that of the present race of man. On so scientific a subject I am wholly unable to speak. Let those who are competent, and wish to judge for themselves, pay a visit to the Mentone Museum, and converse with M. Bonfils. They will have the further opportunity of seeing a most interesting collection of the bones, flints, and other curiosities found in the Mentone caves.

I am, Dear Mr. Smith,

Very truly yours,

AMY U. CAILLARD.

The Flint Implements of Bemerton and Milford Hill, near Salisbury.

PALÆOLITHIC implements were first discovered in this (Salisbury) district by H. P. Blackmore, Esq., M.D., in September, 1863.

On the 14th of September, 1863,¹ he first found them in a gravel pit being then worked near the railway arch on the Wilton Road

¹ "Flint Chips," by E. T. Stevens, p. 47.

(Plan I.) at Bemerton. This gravel is spread over a considerable area, and it may be mentioned that wherever it has been excavated these implements have appeared.

Those discovered at Bemerton came principally from a gravel pit about a mile-and-a-half on the Wilton Road, on the right-hand side, near the railway bridge, and about three hundred yards up a lane, on the left-hand side, leading to the cemetery in the Devizes Road. The pit is in a field about ninety yards from the lane (Plan I.). Altogether fifty specimens have been obtained from this locality, and, with the exception of two found in digging the Fisherton reservoir, five at Highfield, five in Mr. Charles Finch's field, and three from the Fisherton brick earth (two of them Neolithic), they have all come from the gravel pit represented on Plan I.

On April 27th, 1864,¹ Dr. Blackmore made a further discovery of implements in the gravel then being excavated at Milford Hill (Plan II.), and from the above date to the present time they have come to light in considerable quantities.

Mr. James Brown informed me that he obtained over twenty examples from the excavation at No. 3 (Plan II.), now the Godolphin School. Three more were afterwards procured in levelling the garden, one of which the writer possesses. Mr. James Brown has an implement found in digging a trench for gas pipes in the London Road, close to Elm Grove.

In October of the present year (1878) a flint tool was brought to the writer, dug from a pit in Culver Street, Salisbury, at a still lower level—one of the lowest at which they have hitherto appeared.

The first specimen that came into the writer's possession was obtained from a workman in June, 1865, and many others have been found there (Milford Hill) from time to time up to the present date. The implement mentioned above is small and of oval form with the surface highly polished.

From 1865 till the latter end of 1873 there was little (if any) excavation in progress.

About the latter half of the year 1873 to nearly the end of 1876

¹ "Flint Chips," by E. T. Stevens, p. 47.

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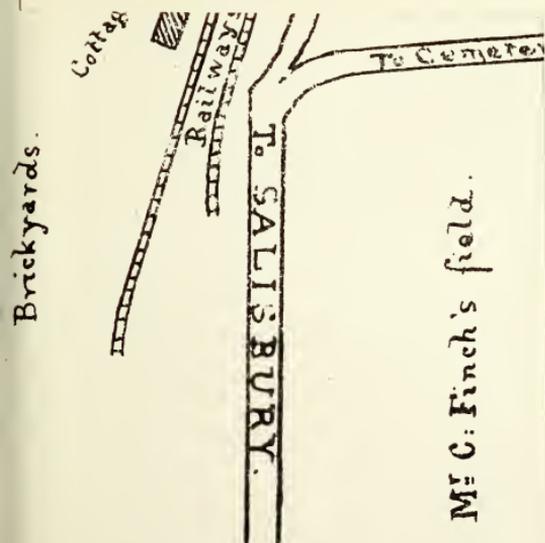
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PLAN I

Plan near Bemerton, showing
Gravel-Pit in which the Palace
was discovered.

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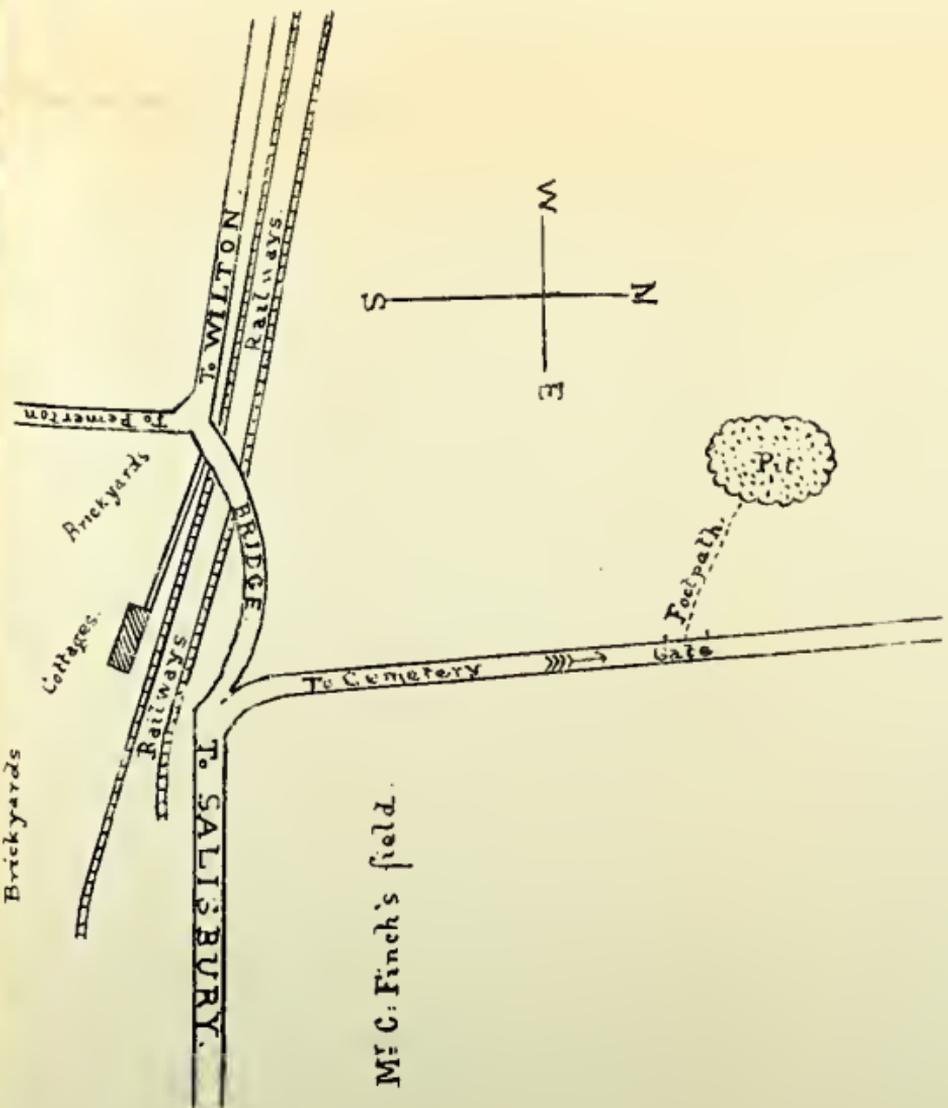
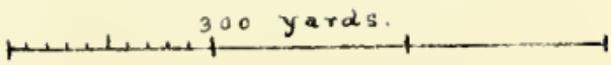
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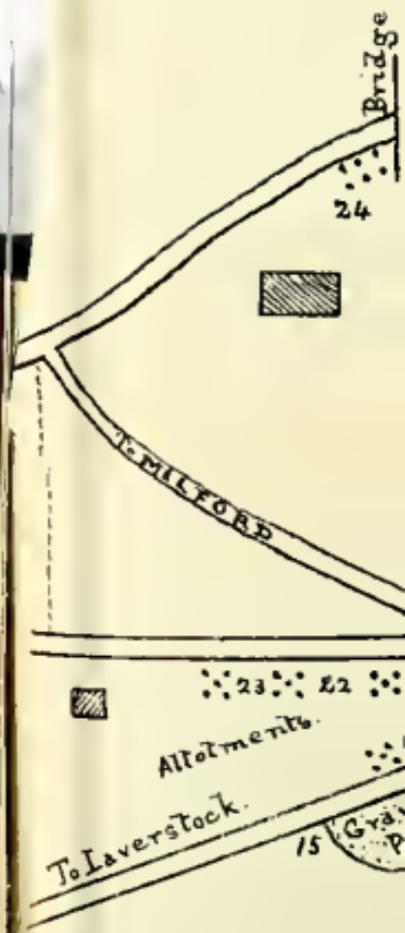


PLAN I

Plan near Bemerton, showing the position of the Gravel Pit in which the Palæolithic implements were discovered

FRANK HIGHMAN'S
NIL TIME PROCESS
SALISBURY

FOLDOUT BLANK



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large quantities of gravel were dug for road making and other purposes. During this period (besides the making of a few cellars) there were immense quantities of gravel removed from under the present road (marked Nos. 13 and 14 on Plan II.), as also from the pit marked No. 15 on the same plan.

The gravel generally was of the most heterogeneous character, consisting principally of sub-angular flints, rolled tertiary pebbles, sand, rubbly chalk, fragments of chert, greensand, and oolite rock; it was in many places at least 15ft. in depth, and here and there were cavities, one being large enough to contain the carcase of a horse.¹

From the latter end of 1873 to the end of 1876 the writer visited these excavations almost daily, and the sparseness of the finds may be imagined, since, on the whole, the average in the three years did not exceed above one in a month. It may be stated that, during the above period, the work-people were constantly being changed, and the fresh hands had to be instructed; consequently a large number of *natural forms* were produced as realities.

Besides the specimens found in the localities specified on Plan II., implements have been procured wherever that sheet of gravel capping Milford Hill and its neighbourhood has been dug—in Mr. Mc. Intosh's field, close to the Southampton Road; in Mrs. Fowler's field and paddock, near the wooden bridge; in Mr. W. Pinckney's garden; and in St. Anne's Street.

As a rule the implements from Milford Hill and adjacent parts are not much iron-stained, and although some of them are very water-worn, others, on the contrary, have their edges and angles so sharp that, but for other appearances, they might have been fashioned quite recently.

Some of the implements present a white porcellanous appearance. "The flint is white and porcellanous on the surface and has become so light and soft in structure that it can readily be cut with a knife."²

¹ See "Ancient Stone Implements," by J. Evans, p. 501.

² "Ancient Stone Implements," by Mr. J. Evans, p. 450.

Illustration No. 1 is the representation of a large oval implement, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. long and 4 in. wide, porcellanous on the one face and a good deal bleached on the other. It was found by the writer on the 23rd June, 1875 "*in situ*" seven feet below the surface, with the butt-end slightly protruding from the wall of the gravel pit No. 15, Plan II., and near the centre. It weighs 2lbs. 2oz., and the dots show where the original crust of the nodule remains.

Illustration No. 2 presents a fine large oval appearance, and measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 1lb. $13\frac{1}{4}$ oz. This implement appears never to have been used, for the edges for cutting are as sharp as the day they were made. This tool was found in digging out a cellar (Plan II., No. 25) for a house to be built on Milford Hill, and was at a depth of twelve feet from the surface among the surrounding gravel.

The chipping is most skilfully turned over the body, and the cutting edges round the outside are formed with a minuteness not easily equalled. The colour is grayish blue, and has the remains of some crust towards the butt.

Illustration No. 3 is a small flint which presents traces of having been re-worked from a larger one. The older working is much more bleached than the after working, and is indicated on both surfaces by the figures 1, 2, 3. This re-working is alluded to in Mr. J. Evans' work on "*Ancient Stone Implements*," p. 450, where he states that "a specimen which he figures has been made from a large flake, the outer face of which has been fashioned by secondary chipping. A part of the inner face at one end has also been re-worked." S. Nilsson, in his "*Stone Age*," p. 65, describes the grinding and re-working of stone axes, &c., &c.

Illustration No. 4 exhibits a dagger-shaped flint, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, worked to a point at one end, and the original crust of the nodule is left at the other for handling. This form is very rare.

Illustration No. VII. is a flake of chert, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. in width. One side is quite flat and smooth, showing the bulb of concussion. The convex side is most beautifully chipped all round the edges. The colour is dark brown, but here and there dotted with white spots.



7/8 in. x 1/4 in.

Ilford Hill. Found 'in situ' 7 ft below surface by (

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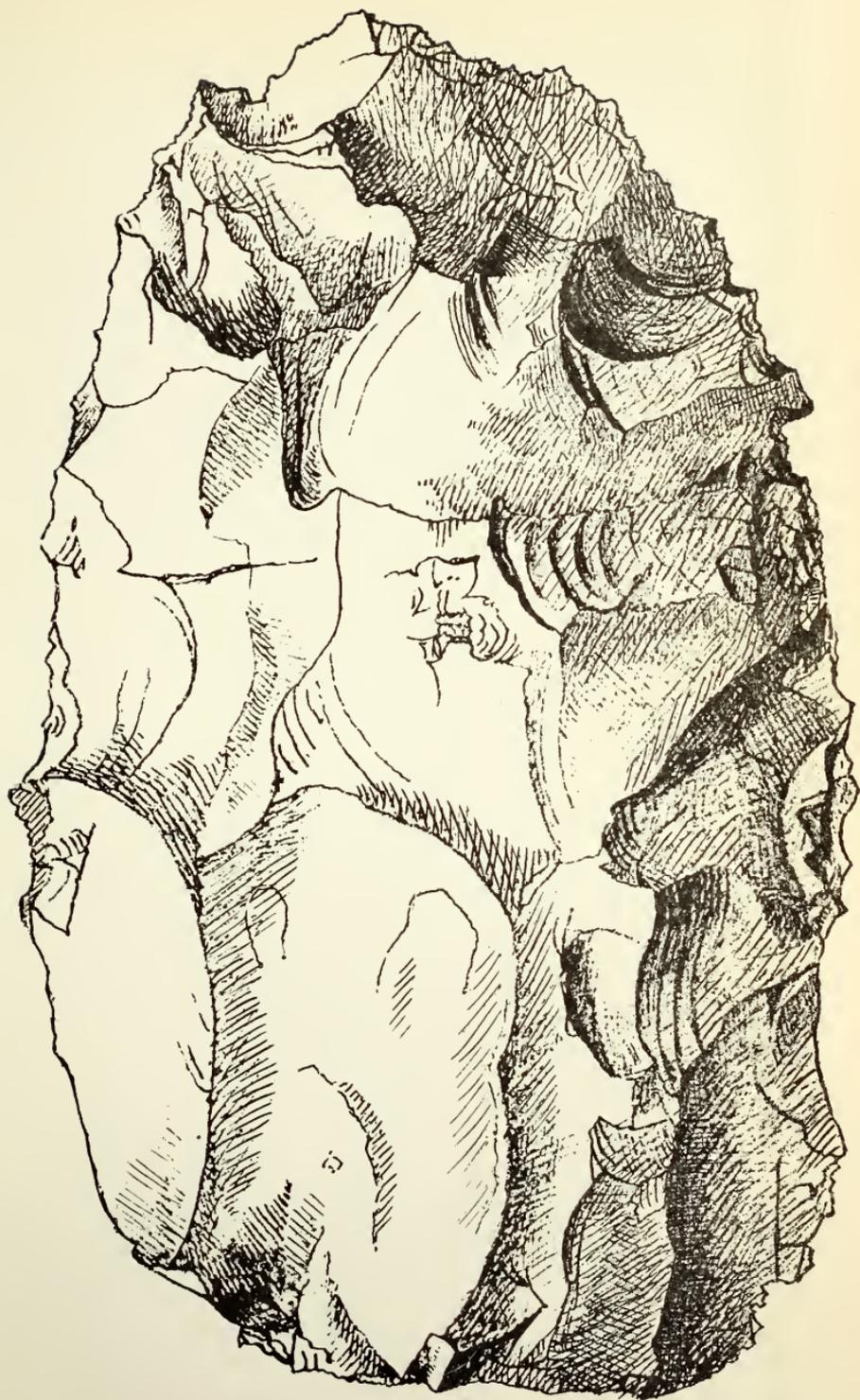


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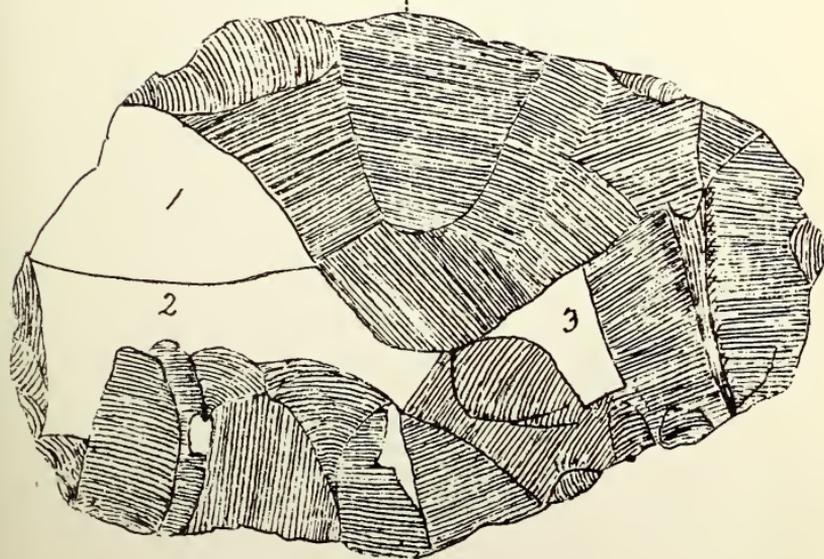
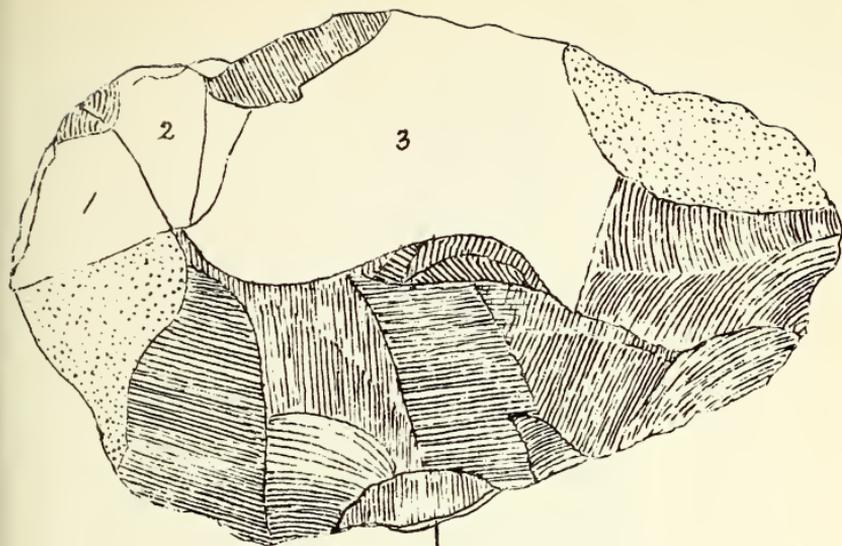
MR. DEL.

Milford Hill. Found 'in situ' 7 ft below surface by C.J.R. June 23^d 1875.

FRANK NICHMAN &
NIL TIME WORKS
SALISBURY



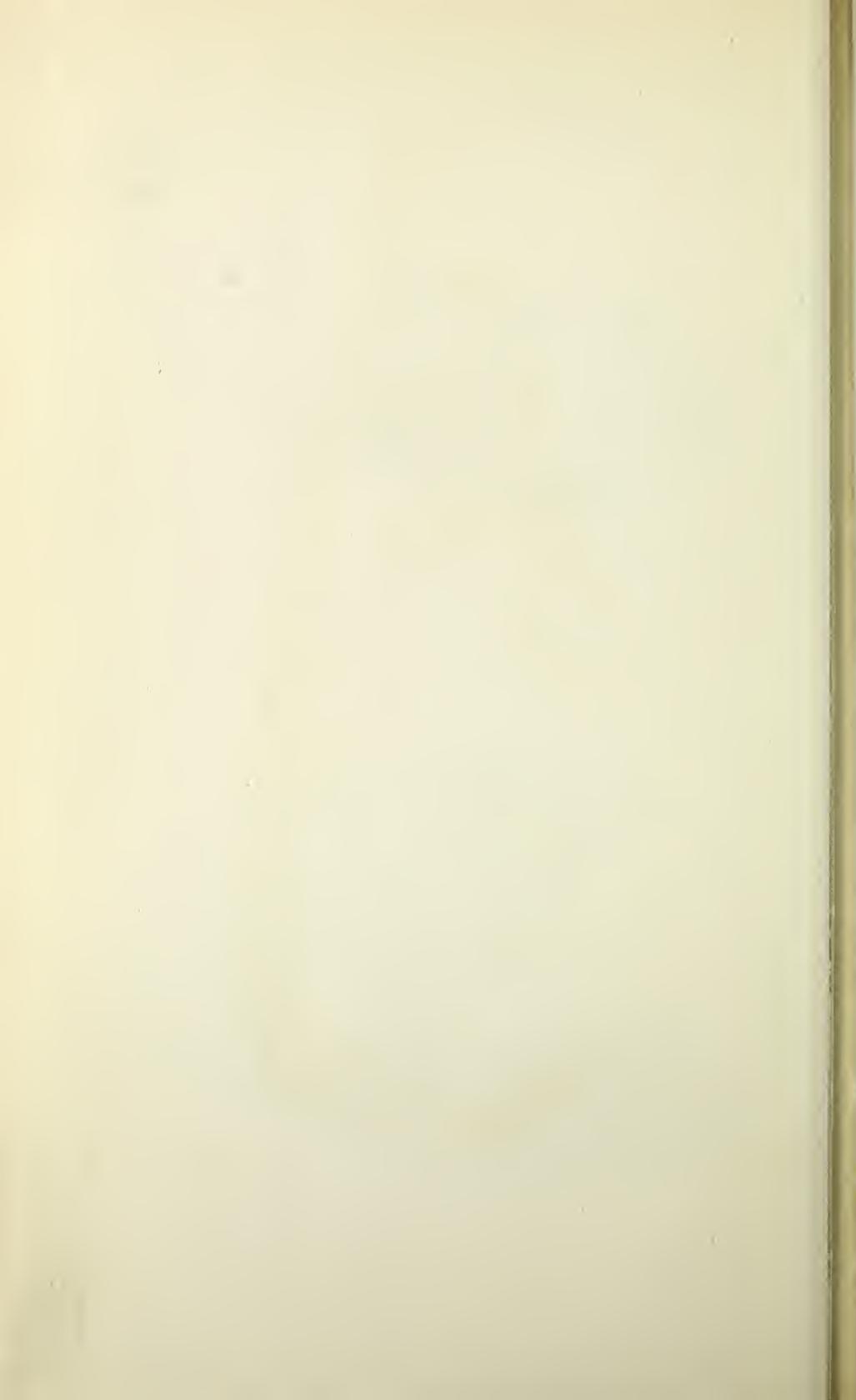




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FRANK HIGHMAN'S
NIL TIME PROCESS
SALISBURY

R. Del.





MR, del.

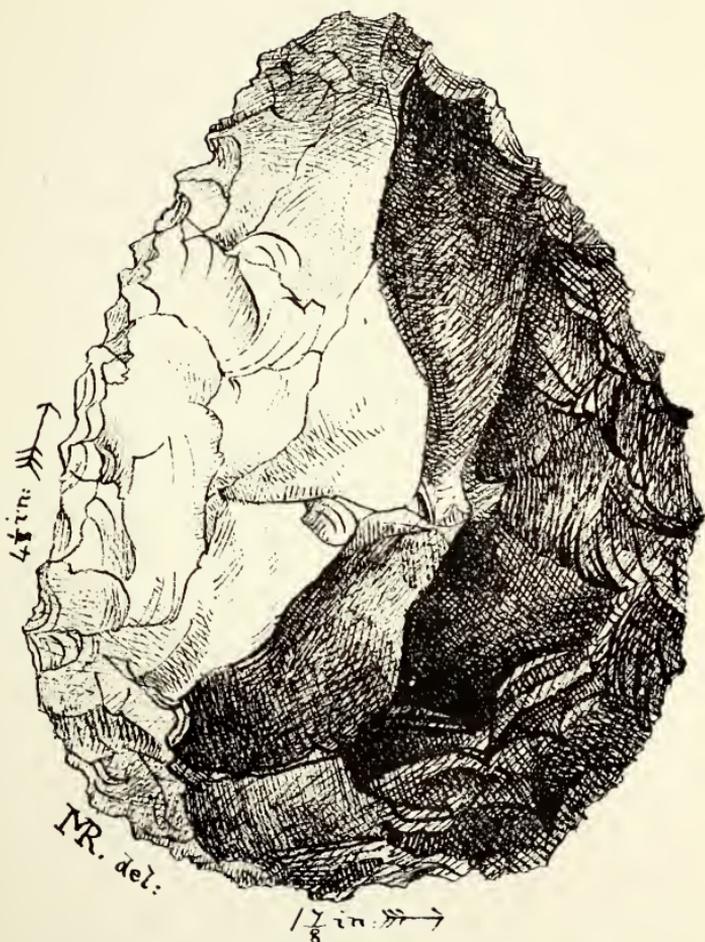
$5\frac{7}{8}$ in. long.

4

FRANK HIGHMAN'S
NIL TIME PROCESS
SALISBURY



VII



$\frac{1}{8}$ in. →

A Flake of Chert. One side is quite flat and smooth showing the bulb of concussion. The convex side is most beautifully chipped, and the edges all round are formed by minute chippings. The colour is dark brown, but here and there dotted with white spots. Milford Hill. June 19th 1880.

FRANK HIGHMAN'S
 NIL TIME PROCESS
 SALISBURY



“The genuine specimens ¹ from the beds of river drift almost, but not quite, invariably present some one or more of the following characteristics: glossiness of surface, dendritic markings, calcareous incrustations and discolourations, varying of course with the nature of the beds in which they have lain. The angles are often somewhat smoothed, even if not distinctly water-worn; and when (as happens in some rare case) the flint has remained unaltered in colour, and without presenting in a marked manner any of the characteristics above specified, its surface will on close examination be found dotted over at intervals with bright glossy spots, probably those at which for ages it has been in contact with other stones.” ²

Implements found at Milford Hill, and adjacent parts to September 25th, 1878.

Implements from Milford Hill, now in the Black-				
more Museum	...	...	...	109
In possession of the writer		...	...	60
Ditto	Mr. James Brown	...	...	12
Ditto	Mr. John Brown	...	...	1
Ditto	Mr. E. T. Stevens	...	...	8
Ditto	Mr. Clench	...	...	6
Ditto	Mr. J. Evans	...	...	5
Ditto	Mr. Franks	...	...	5
Given away by Mr. Clench		...	...	4
Ditto to various collectors		...	...	10
				220

Of the above, five were obtained from Mr. W. Pinckney's garden; five from Mr. Mc. Intosh's field, near Southampton Road; two from St. Anne's Street; one from the London Road, at the entrance to Elm Grove; and one in Culver Street.

¹ Mr. J. Evans, p. 575.

² But this is not invariably the case. C. J. R.

At Bemerton and district, up to the present time, implements have been found, and are distributed as follows:—

In the Blackmore Museum	...	...	39
In the possession of Mr. James Brown	...	...	6
In the possession of the writer	...	...	4
			<hr/>
			49
			<hr/>

Of the above, two were obtained in digging the Fisherton reservoir, five at Highfield, five in Mr. Charles Finch's field, three in the Fisherton brick earth (two of the latter being Neolithic), and the remainder from the gravel pit on Plan I.

If a knowledge of the organic and other remains found associated with these implements be desired, I cannot but refer my readers to the excellent paper on this subject by Dr. H. P. Blackmore, in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. x., p. 221.

Finally, it seems right that a short account of this interesting discovery, its development and locality, should find a permanent depository; and the writer regrets that some abler hand than his own has not been induced to prepare it, but from the rapid addition to the buildings, and the alterations of the ground, the knowledge of what is herein very imperfectly recorded was in danger of being lost entirely.

C. J. READ.

Salisbury, September 25th, 1878.

NOTE.—Since the above was written there has been a large increase of finds from the Fowler estate, Manor Road, and Stratford Road, now belonging to the Blackmore Museum, Mr. James Brown, and myself, and amounting to one hundred and forty-eight specimens.

The scarcity of the oval pattern should be remarked, as also that, out of the total number, only six specimens have been made from chert.

Implements in the writer's possession from Milford Hill.

1. Implements worked to a point, with the crust left at the butt-end for handling	...	18
2. Pointed implements, worked all round and having a large butt	... ..	7
3. Pointed implements, worked all round	...	8
4. Oval-shaped implements, worked all round	...	6
5. Side scrapers, having one edge only	...	6
6. Worked flakes	... ..	6
7. Wedge-shaped flint	... ..	1
8. Scraper	... ..	1
9. Shoe-shaped flint	... ..	1
10. Borer	... ..	1
11. Points of implements	... ..	4
12. Implement from Culver Street	... ..	1
		<hr/>
		60
		<hr/>

From Bemerton.

1. Oval flint, worked all round	... ..	1
2. Pointed flint, worked all round	... ..	1
3. Borer	... ..	1
4. Butt and point of implements (imperfect)	... ..	2
		<hr/>
		5
		<hr/>

December, 1884.

[The Committee desires to express its acknowledgments to Mr. Read for the illustrations accompanying his paper, which he has liberally presented to the Society.]

Some Notes on the Breeding of the *Acherontia Atropos*.

By the Rev. ARTHUR P. MORRES, Vicar of Britford.

IT must be a very unobservant mind, whether it belong to an entomologist or no, that can regard this, the finest of all our British—if not European—*lepidoptera*, with only a passing glance of recognition. In old time the object of the grossest superstition, it is now allowed to be one of the most harmless of insects; and one that in every stage of its existence, whether it be larva, pupa, or perfect imago, cannot but arrest and please the eye, whenever it may light upon it. A fine caterpillar of this moth is one of the most beautiful larvæ that exist; its gorgeous colouring of gamboge yellow, apple green, and bright blue oblique stripings affording a most pleasing combination of colour, and one which, I must confess, I myself am never tired of looking at.

This autumn the larvæ of this insect have been unusually plentiful in the district of Salisbury. I have had specimens brought me from all parts of the parish, and if I could only have indoctrinated my people with their real value (anyhow in my eyes) I think I might say I should have had scores of them. In our Union potato ground, which consists of three or four acres, they were very numerous; and at the offer of 3*d.* a head for them, as “baccy money,” the inmates used to hunt narrowly after them for me. But my hopes were cut short by a neighbour, who also found out this treasure house of larvæ, and who eclipsed me by offering 6*d.* for them. This I thought somewhat hard, as I considered, as chaplain of the establishment, I had a kind of prior right to them. But I had no resource left me but to offer sixpence myself; and by this means I got my share in whatever was found. The villagers in my parish, however, I could not get to understand the interest I felt in them; and the only answers I got to my interrogatories were such as these, “Lor, Sir, I’ve often see’d they, but did not know

they was any good"; or, "Yes, I found a lot of them palmer worms the other day, and clapped my heel upon them; they do eat into the potatoes so"; and another, whom I begged to let me have any chrysalides he might find, when it was too late for the larvæ, said that he had dug up several of them last week, and had left them where he had chucked 'em out. On this I went to his plot of ground, and sure enough found a fine chrysalis with his tail just out of ground, and quite unhurt.

By dint of some trouble, however, I collected twenty-one larvæ, some of them very fine ones—all of the normal colour, only that some were of a brilliant gamboge tint, while others partook more of an apple green hue. One caterpillar, however, I had brought me was a very peculiar one, being of a dark umber brown, exactly of the colour of a *diseased* potato leaf; the segments nearest the head being of a rich cream colour as also were the stripes. It is the only caterpillar I have ever seen of this colour. I took the greatest possible care of them, feeding them twice a day in a large tea-chest, placing the potato-stalks in phials of water buried up to the necks in earth, so that the larvæ could range from one to another without difficulty. I succeeded in obtaining from these eighteen chrysalides, three of which, however, were imperfect, chiefly; I believe, from having expended their strength just before burying in the earth in twenty-four hours of continuous peripatetic motion; galloping (I can think of no better word) round and round the chest incessantly ere they would consent to bury in the earth. So perseveringly did they perambulate round their prison-house, that they must literally have walked miles, and formed a perfect track in the soil, leaving a trail just as evident as a rat or rabbit-run in the grass; the only plan I found at last to make them bury being to place them in a smaller box with fresh earth, and to keep them quite in the dark. Directly all the larvæ had changed I began the operation of hatching them out. The first larva was brought me on September 4th, and the last was on September 26th, though after that I had one or two brought down, which the men had dug up, but which had only recently buried themselves, and had not as yet turned into pupæ. I put most of them into their incubator on October 10th, and

added others to them as soon as I thought the chrysalis shell was hard enough to bear the warmth I wished to subject them to.

My incubator consisted of a crock, some four inches deep, and twelve across. In the bottom of this I placed a layer of gravel, as drainage, and then on that placed two inches of fresh moss, on which I laid the pupæ, covering them up with damp moss on the top. This moss I took out every second or third morning, and soaked it well in *quite* hot water, replacing the chrysalides on it directly it was cool enough to do so; and by the way in which they invariably waggled their tails and wriggled themselves into a comfortable position they said, as plainly as they could, "Now I feel very comfortable indeed." Over the moss I placed a largish bell glass, about 1ft. span and 15in. high. This I always placed inside my dining-room fender; taking the precaution to put a thick piece of brown paper on the fire side of the glass, to prevent them from any chance of being scorched. The whole apparatus I turned round every now and then, to keep one side as warm as the other. In about a fortnight the pupæ began to change colour; and as soon as I noticed this, I placed a tripod of rough sticks inside the glass for the moths to climb up upon directly they emerged, as otherwise they could not assume the upright position, which is so necessary for the growth and development of their wings; for the moisture from the body of the moth at once begins to run down into the cellular tissues of the wings, causing them to grow with the most marvellous rapidity. In twenty minutes the wings (which, when first hatched out, are but the size of the wing-cases in the chrysalis, *i.e.*, from a quarter to half-an-inch,) attain to a length of two inches or more; the span of an averagely fine female moth being five inches when the wings are expanded to their full size. The largest specimen of *Acherontia Atropos* which I have ever come across is one which was captured by Mr. E. Hart, the well-known naturalist, of Christchurch, who curiously caught it on a tombstone in the churchyard of that place (a singularly appropriate resting-place many people would think), and its wings measured a span of seven inches, which I need not say is an extraordinary size, even for this species. This wonderfully quick development of the wings is one of the most

interesting sights in natural history : you can almost see the wings grow ; and the moisture from the newly-hatched moth is so excessive that it sometimes exudes from the membranes of the wings, and runs down in drops of a greenish oil-coloured fluid. I may remark here that the slightest *contretemps* to the newly-hatched moth is always fatal to their proper development, and at once prevents the wings from attaining their normal growth. Directly the moth emerges from the shell of the chrysalis it is impelled by a powerful instinct to assume this upright position ; and it is very interesting to see the hurry with which they run up the sticks provided them until they gain a comfortable position, from which their wings can depend. Having thus once fastened themselves in a comfortable attitude, they cling on with the sharp little claws with which their feet are furnished, and if left alone remain perfectly quiet for some hours. The wings take from an hour to an hour-and-a-half, after having grown to their full size, ere they become strong enough to fall down and cover the handsomely-striped body of the moth. At first they are somewhat crumpled and flabby. They then gradually stiffen, until at last they meet one another, standing up in an erect position, at right angles to the moth's body, thus showing the rich orange markings of the under side of the wings ; and then in about another half-hour they gradually separate once more, until they assume their normal position over the moth's body ; their upper surface consisting of such a peculiar mixture of neutral tints that the eye might rest upon the moth for any length of time in any natural hiding-place, without detecting its presence.

As every entomologist knows, this moth emits a very peculiar squeaking noise, something similar to that of a bat or a mouse—and it was actually by this sound that I discovered the only moth that I ever came across in a state of nature. I was rolling my lawn one day, when my elbow came in contact with an Irish yew, from the recesses of which I heard a most peculiar squeak, which at that time I did not recognize. On turning to discover what caused it, my eye lighted upon something which I thought at first was a hornet entangled in a spider's web ; but on closer inspection it proved to be the skull-mark on the head of a fine *Acherontia Atropos*,

and, highly delighted with my prize, I hurried off to the nearest chemist, who administered a dose of chloroform to it for me. There has been a good deal of controversy as to the manner in which the moth emits the peculiar noise I have mentioned, which you can always evoke by touching it; but I did not know the fact till this autumn that the chrysalis itself, or rather the moth inside the chrysalis shell, will emit the same squeaking noise when it is handled, and that, several days before it is ready to emerge from its prison-house. This I noticed several times on my touching the chrysalides to replace them on the moss that I had warmed for their reception.

To return, however, to the hatching-out process. In exactly four weeks (*i.e.*, on November 7th), on my coming down to breakfast, I had the satisfaction of finding my first moth safely hatched out. It had been out evidently for some hours, and fine insect as it was—the wings measuring nearly five inches across when expanded—it was some seconds ere I espied it on the stick, so closely did the colours of the outer wings assimilate themselves to the bark on which it rested. On the 10th a second moth emerged, and on the 11th a third; all perfect insects—while six others had become so dark that I felt they must turn (or die, as they sometimes will, without rhyme or reason) in a few days. I was going away in three or four days' time for a fortnight, and was most anxious about them, as it was such an awkward case to move about, that I had little chance of doing it in safety; and I felt that no one else was likely to tend them exactly in the same way, or keep them exactly in the same degree of temperature, that I myself had done. Day after day I anxiously awaited the appearance of some more moths, but four or five days passed away and nothing occurred. The Sunday came, and I was off early on the Monday morning; and I felt convinced (according to the established rule of *contraries*) that several of them would turn just as I was leaving, so that I should not even have time to kill them and set them out. Sure enough, when I returned at 7, p.m., from my last evening service, I saw that a fine moth had just emerged, and had climbed up to the top of one of the sticks to let its wings develop. On this I took the

glass off and put the incubator on the table, that I might narrowly watch the growth of the wings, and, in twenty minutes by the watch, the wings had attained their full length, though for some few minutes longer they remained flabby, ere they began to assume their stiff perpendicular position, as before described. As I was watching it I saw a slight movement in the moss below, and a second moth crept out from beneath the moss, and ran like a lamp-lighter up one of the sticks. So agile and hurried were its movements that it seemed to say, "Oh, wherever is my stick to cling to, for I have not a moment to lose?" At last No. 2 also settled himself comfortably not far from No. 1. Upon this I carefully removed the moss altogether, and immediately noticed that one of the other chrysalides had grown rigid and unusually extended, and I said to my wife, "I believe that that one is on the point of bursting;" and while we were watching it, we heard a "click," and the under side of the chrysalis burst open and out came a leg. In less than a minute the moth had freed itself altogether, and had clambered up the third stick, to which I guided it, and there were the three moths, all in different stages of development at the same time, affording us one of the most interesting spectacles that, to my mind, I have ever seen. In about two hours they were all fully developed; and with some compunction I was obliged to put an end to their short-lived existence by first chloroforming them, and then, after they had become stupified, popping them into one of the regular entomological "smelling-bottles." I found this change advisable, inasmuch, as if you leave them too long in the chloroform, their wings at times become so stiff that you cannot afterwards easily alter them; and if you leave them in too short a time they will sometimes unexpectedly come to life again, as to my inexpressible horror I found one had actually done on the next morning after I had carefully laid him out on the setting board.

On leaving the next morning I sent my case with eight remaining pupæ to a neighbouring friend, who was a very experienced entomologist, requesting him to look after them for me until my return, asking him to keep them as warm as he could. I heard from him some days after, saying, to my surprise, that no more moths had

turned as yet, and that he had placed them in a cool room, where he kept all his other insects, as he had always heard that too much warmth was bad for them, and caused them to emerge with imperfect wings. I felt at once their death-warrant had been signed, for after the vapour bath that they had been subjected to, I was quite sure that any radical change of atmosphere must be most deleterious, if not fatal, to them. So I wrote at once to my friend, urging upon him that the "proof of the pudding was in the eating," and that having safely hatched out six perfect insects, what could be a better proof of the right way of action? After this he removed them into his dining-room, and during the fortnight I was away two more perfect moths emerged; one also, with rather crumpled wings, and one chrysalis died. On my return I immediately sent for my treasures, and on looking at the four remaining chrysalides detected at once a very decided change for the worse—one was quite black, and evidently ought to have changed some days before and felt cold and clammy, while the other three had comparatively little life left in them. Before my departure, as I have described, the chrysalides were quite lively; and more than once I distinctly heard the squeak of the moth inside the chrysalis, and that, several days before it emerged, showing how full of life they were. I immediately, therefore, set to work, steeped the moss top and bottom in hot water, and placed them once more in their old corner before the fire. On the morrow the dark chrysalis was quite dead, but the other three I found fast returning to their old liveliness. On December 3rd one of them turned. I came in from the garden and noticed the kitten playing round the glass and trying to reach something inside it. I at once felt a moth must be creeping about, and, on looking, found one, alas! on its back on the moss, close to the glass on the fire side of the shade, which from my not having taken the precaution, since my return, to cover with brown paper, had become so hot that it had actually scorched the moth, so that it could not recover itself without help. I immediately took it up and placed it on a stick, but I had been a minute or two too late in discovering it. It squeaked (with pleasure?) and laid hold of the stick, and the wings grew a little; but the few minutes it had been

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on its back proved too much for it, and it never fully developed. On December 7th I found another perfect moth out; and on looking at the remaining chrysalis found it nearly dead. It was rigid, and extended to its full extent; and from the experience I had had with the others I perceived that the moth must have been for some hours trying to burst the shell, but could not manage it. It could only just move the last segment of its tail, and was almost dead. I at once took action. With a fine needle I very gently opened the shell on the under side of the leg, which immediately burst out. But the moth still remained helpless. I then freed the head, which showed full vigour, as, on setting it down it began to drag itself about, shell and all, but still it could not extricate itself. I then tried to break the shell just below the thorax; and there I found the mischief lay, for, directly I succeeded in loosing that, out popped the moth at once, and ran up its stick and remained perfectly at rest. For some time I feared the wings would not develop, but, on putting it in front of the fire, so as to receive full warmth, they began to grow, and in less than half-an-hour they had attained their full size. This was peculiarly gratifying, as I felt that I had entirely saved the life of the insect; for I am certain that in another half-hour it would have been smothered within the shell of the chrysalis; and it turned out eventually to be one of the finest moths I had obtained.

Thus, out of my eighteen chrysalides, I succeeded, notwithstanding my absence at the most critical juncture, to hatch out eleven perfect moths, three others had not been perfect in the pupæ state, and I did not expect to be successful with them; and only three actually died—two of them, I believe, from the change of temperature during my absence: and though the process entails a good deal of care and trouble, it well rewards anyone who has a natural taste for such things, as well as affording them the pleasure that is always to be found in overcoming difficulties. I am sure anyone would meet with the same success who followed the same tactics; although one cannot but allow that to be successful entails constant attention.

On writing to one of my friends, who is a very old and ardent entomologist, he wrote me back saying, "I congratulate you on your

success in breeding *Atropos*, and think you have 'done wonders.' My own experience, and that of my friends generally, has been *failure*. I have tried warmth, cool, and keeping them moderately damp, all to no purpose."

My own experience is that it wants only attention and common sense. The chrysalis wants *a warm and damp atmosphere*; supply it persistently, and you will succeed; remembering, meanwhile, that you have two great stumbling-blocks to contend against: 1st, the chilling them, and 2nd, allowing the case to get so hard from want of moisture that they cannot break through it. This, now and then, they will want a little help in; but it must be given very judgematically and carefully, otherwise more harm than good will ensue. A little thing will cause failure; but, barring accidents, for which you must always prepare for a certain per-centage, success is assured to the persevering.

I would add that the chrysalis will stand a very considerable amount of heat, as on one occasion I found the moss was actually steaming, from the fire having suddenly burnt up, but the pupæ received no harm from it.

On my showing some of the perfect insects to my gardener, who had seen them through all their various stages as larvæ and pupæ, I said, "Now could you have believed, if you had not seen it, that those yellow grubs could ever have become transformed into such perfectly different and handsome creatures?" To which he replied, "No, Sir, that I could not, and I can scarcely believe my eyes as it is!" "Well, then," I could not help replying, "be ready to believe this, that in the natural world, and still more in the spiritual, there are more miraculous changes going on than we men wot of, and that nothing is impossible to an Almighty and all-loving Creator."

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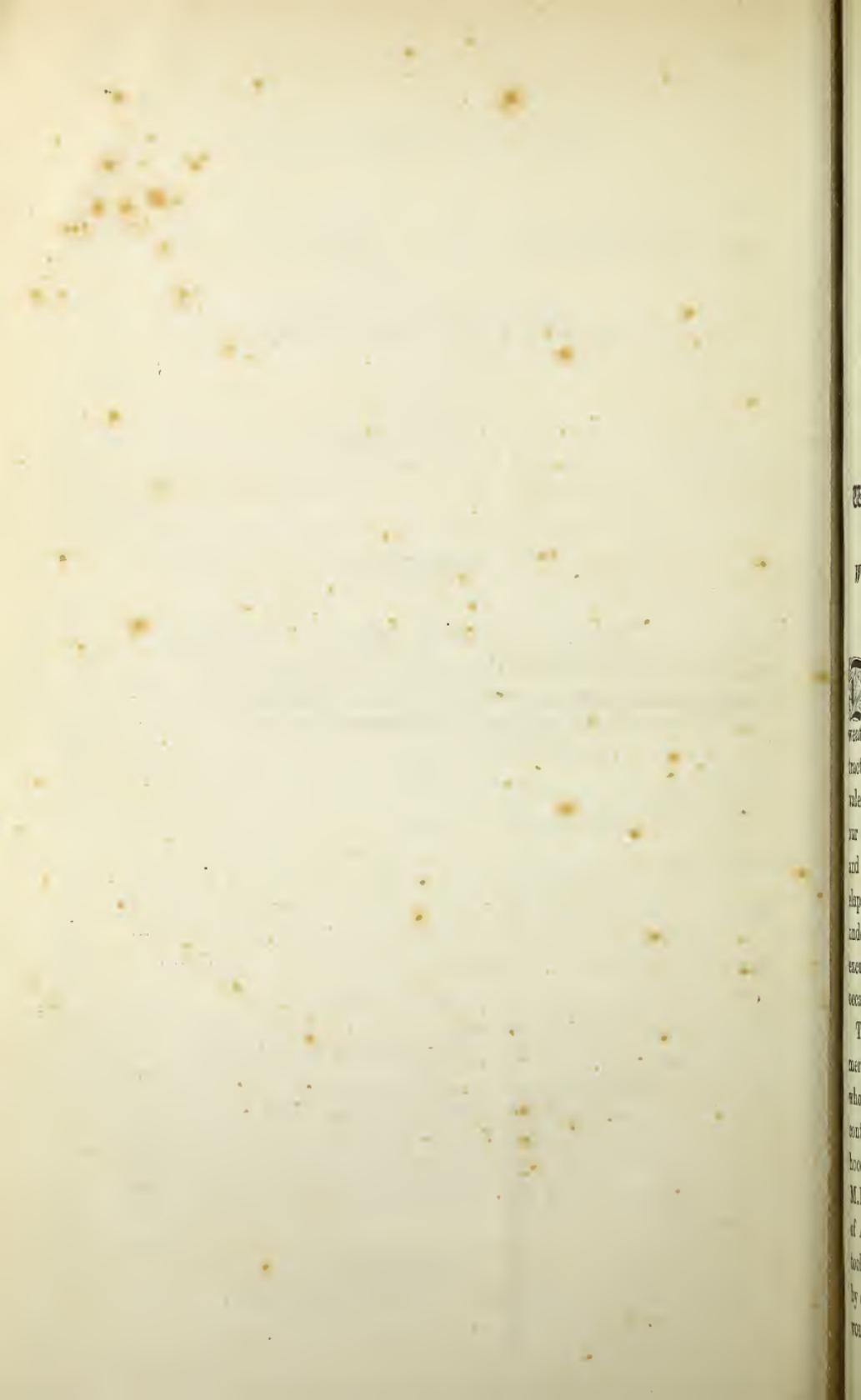
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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

THE THIRTIETH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT SHAFTESBURY,

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 6th, 7th, and 8th,

1884.

THE above Society met at Shaftesbury this year, and had a most enjoyable meeting, to which the magnificence of the weather contributed not a little, while the programme offered attractions of no ordinary kind in the beautiful drives through rich vales and over high downs in the extreme south-western portion of our county, much of which had never been visited by the Society, and other portions a long time ago; for three-and-twenty years have elapsed since the Members were congregated at Shaftesbury in 1861, under the presidency of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt; and then the excursions took different directions to those selected on the present occasion.

The general meeting was held at the Town Hall, and was numerously attended, the room being well filled with the archæologists who annually attend these meetings, supplemented with a good contingent of ladies and gentlemen from the town and neighbourhood of Shaftesbury. The President, Mr. NEVIL STORY MASKELYNE, M.P., who was on the point of leaving England for the United States of America, and could only spare one day's absence from London, took the chair at about three o'clock, and opened the proceedings by calling on one of the Secretaries (the REV. A. C. SMITH) to read

THE REPORT,

which that gentlemen did, as follows :—

“The Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has once more the satisfaction of recording the general well-being of the Society, and of congratulating its Members on its continued prosperity. The number of names now on the books amount to three hundred and sixty-six, and though this is a very slight decrease since this time last year, in reality the numbers even now stand higher than in all, save four or five, of the years during which the Society has been in existence. We have, however, to lament the loss by death of several old and valued friends, among whom we should especially mention the late Dr. Southby, of Bulford, near Amesbury, and the late Rev. Samuel Littlewood, Vicar of Edington, near Westbury, both of whom were original Members, as also the late Rev. J. Knight, Vicar of Heytesbury, who joined the Society in 1856; nor may we pass over the name of the late Mr. J. E. Brine, who, as Mayor of Shaftesbury on the occasion of our former visit to this town, in 1861, gave us every assistance in his power, and contributed in no slight degree to the success of the Meeting. Moreover, he had been a member of our Society ever since, and had attended several of our Annual Meetings.

“As regards our financial position, there is a balance in favour of the Society in Consols and cash of £237 12s., and though this is a little less than we had last year the deficiency is easily accounted for, as there was no balance passed to the Society’s account as usual from the Annual Meeting of last year, which was held at Andover.¹ There had also been certain extraordinary expenses in regard to the furniture of the Society’s library at Devizes, entailed by the acquisition of books from the Stourhead sale.

“With regard to the work of the Society, two more Numbers of the *Magazine* have been issued within the last twelve months, of whose merits it does not become the Editor to speak, though he would heartily thank those gentlemen who have contributed to its

¹ Since the Report was read, a small balance has been passed over to the Treasurer, by the Secretary of the Meeting at Andover.

pages, and especially he desires again to offer his warmest thanks to Canon Jackson, without whose valuable help he would oftentimes be at a sad loss. The last Number, just now published, scarcely yet, perhaps, in the hands of some of the Members, is No. 63, and completes the Twenty-First Volume.

“The museum and library of the Society have been enriched by sundry contributions from many friends, among which should be especially mentioned samples for comparison of flint implements and bones from the celebrated bone caves of Mentone, and which were most kindly brought from the South of France, especially for our museum, by Mr. and Mrs. Caillard. Of discoveries afield the Committee has but little to report during the last year. One interesting excavation of an early British pit was, however, made by Mr. Henry Cunnington in the neighbourhood of Beckhampton, in North Wilts. There was also a find of twelve large metal dishes, unquestionably Roman, discovered on Manton Down, on the estate of Sir Henry Meux, and now in that gentleman’s possession. So far, then, as regards the work of the Society during the last twelve months and its present position.

“Perhaps it may not be out of place to say on this, the thirty-second anniversary of the Society’s existence, that as years roll on the work for which it was founded still seems to increase, and demands attention on all sides. So far from a falling off in the material for the *Magazine*, which some apprehended, the contributions to its pages rather increase in number, so that at times the Editor has some difficulty in keeping pace with the supply; while on the other hand it may confidently be asserted that these pleasant annual gatherings of the Society for the exploration of all parts of the county become more and more popular every year.

“It remains only to impress once more upon the Members of the Society how essential to our success is their constant co-operation, and how much each may do in his own sphere and neighbourhood to advance the objects we all have at heart, viz., the preservation of the memorials of past ages and the elucidation of the Natural History as well as the past history of our county.”

The REV. CANON JACKSON moved the adoption of the report,

which was seconded by the REV. W. P. S. BINGHAM, and carried unanimously.

The re-election of the various officers of the Society was then proposed from the chair, and the General and Local Secretaries, the Curators, the Committee, the Treasurer, and the Auditors, were re-appointed.

The REV. A. C. SMITH proposed that the name of the Rev. H. A. Olivier be added to the list of Vice-Presidents: that gentleman had done excellent work for the Society as one of the Curators of the Museum, but had now left the county; he would, however, occasionally attend their meetings, and it was the wish of the Committee that his services should be recognized by the compliment of placing him among the Vice-Presidents. Mr. SMITH also moved that Mr. A. B. Fisher, of Potterne, near Devizes, be formally elected Curator in the place of Mr. Olivier: Mr. Fisher had been occupying the post of one of the Curators since Mr. Olivier resigned, nearly a year ago; and it was fitting that, according to the rules, the Meeting should now confirm the provisional appointment by the Committee. Both these propositions were acceded to, and THE PRESIDENT then gave his

ADDRESS.

Having expressed regret that General Pitt-Rivers had not been prevailed upon to occupy the chair, THE PRESIDENT passed on to remark that he should like to take the opportunity of drawing their attention to the circumstances under which their annual meeting took place, and ask them to consider whether their present custom of meeting every year at some new centre of archæological interest might not with advantage be revised. Their Society had published annual volumes, many of which were so rich in archæological and other material as to give them a place of no small importance in the literature of the subjects on which they treated. Topographical descriptions, including architectural detail, and the results of archæological research in archives and documents, abounded in the pages of their journal, and constituted it a sort of quarry from which any historian of Wiltshire might dig material for the building up of any

complete work. Need he illustrate that by reminding them of the many and most valuable contributions to their pages made by their honoured member, the Rev. Canon Jackson? And how important some of these topographical monographs were would occur to anyone who turned his thoughts to the admirable papers that had been written on some of the mysterious problems bequeathed to them—the men of the historical age—by the unknown builders of Avebury and Stonehenge. In so far as these various descriptions, as well of buildings as of other objects equally interesting, had inspired the Society with the desire to visit and inspect the objects themselves, the Association had certainly fulfilled, and was annually fulfilling, one of the great purposes for which it was founded. But the archæological interest attaching to localities could, even in Wiltshire, be, after a time, exhausted, for the places that Association visited in a three days' ramble covered an appreciable space on a county map, and, when the whole map had been filled up, it had been found necessary for the Association to step over the county border and draw honey from flowers that grew in neighbouring counties, as that day they did in what had been called the garden of England—Dorsetshire. He would ask whether it would not be better to hold their Meetings less frequently, to make them biennial, or possibly triennial, and to announce for a considerable time in advance the locality at which the next assembling of the Association should take place, and so to invite a more detailed scrutiny of some of the objects most worth studying in the district to be visited. How much there was to be seen and studied in this minute way in any locality, even in a single parish, it needed only a glance at their Secretary's admirable work—the hundred square miles round Avebury—to render evident. He was sure the Society would lament at, and condole with its Secretary and his *collaborateurs* at Marlborough on, the great loss that archæology sustained in the destruction by fire of the greater part of the impression of that important book. He hoped the patriotism of the county would render possible a new edition rising from the ashes of the old one. It might be well if in their future Meetings an organised and thoroughly scholar-like study of one or a few important objects could be arranged for some time beforehand

to which one of their days might be devoted, while on another day of their Meeting their rambles might, as hitherto, range over a wider and less minutely studied field. And, probably, if their Meetings were biennial, instead of annual, they would be not less appreciated than at present, and an even wider circle of friends of archæology would feel their attraction.

THE PRESIDENT then proceeded to make some observations on the river Thames in its relation to public navigation—a subject with which, he said, his public duties in the House of Commons had recently brought him into contact, and which, while not being altogether severed from their county of Wiltshire in its topographic interests, presented some points of an historical and antiquarian value that might justify him in briefly laying it before them. For the Thames was, if not the oldest, at least, one of the oldest, highways in the nation. In the course of his remarks he said it was no wonder that on a river of no larger dimensions than the Thames there should have been an early contest between the owners of the water mills on its banks and the navigating population, as to which had priority in the use of the river, and which was to subordinate his interest in it to that of his rival. But the river was there before the mill, and the invention of boats was assuredly more ancient than that of water wheels, and that this was the view of the earliest legislation we met with on the subject was borne out by the fact that we found every other interest on the river compelled by the laws for centuries to bend to that of navigation, dating back to times far anterior to the Conquest. It was not till comparatively recent centuries, that the mill dam and weir were found by deepening the water above them to be an assistance instead of an obstruction to navigation, and that the owners of what had been, or had originated in, impediments were permitted to take toll from passing barges and boats in return for assistance rendered apparently in hauling them up through the rapid water at the point where a weir held up the river. During the last two centuries the mill-owner again became an object of legislation, which stepped in to regulate his exactions in the shape of toll, and ultimately to bring up his claims. But the payment for aid to the navigation rendered by the riparian proprietor dated back in another form to a very

early time. The Abbot of Abingdon, in pre-Norman times exacted a toll of one hundred herrings at Lent-tide from the men who carried on the traffic between Oxford and London, and this toll was well deserved, for it was in recognition of a bit of engineering carried out by the Abbot in cutting off a loop of shallow water in the Thames by a channel more practicable for navigation.

Speaking of the great roads of England as they existed in Saxon times in conjunction with her great rivers, THE PRESIDENT mentioned that the ancient Roman road that went to Silchester from the west passed through Streatley, the record of which was still retained in its name, while in Saxon times the Icknield Way crossed the Thames at the ancient town of Wallingford, where afterwards there stood a royal castle on the site of an earlier Roman, and possibly, too, a British stronghold, the circumvallations of which remain. An interesting link between our own county and the pass cut by the Thames through the chalk downs below Wallingford was the fact that the ancient Ridgeway, familiar to everyone who traversed Hackpen Hill or skirted the downs under Barbury Castle or the hill of the White Horse, came down upon the Thames also in this neighbourhood, possibly in British times, crossing the river to the west of the grand old British castle of Sinodun, the long mounds of which still crowned the isolated boss of chalk round which the Thames winds near to the place where in after days the religious metropolis of Mercia had its seat, in Dorchester at the junction of the Thame, and Thames. Here the river was then the boundary between the Saxon kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia, even as it still forms the junction line at once of manors, parishes, and counties from Lechlade to the sea. In fact it was only in Wiltshire that it could be said to belong to a single county, though in many places the boundary of the county of Berks was found just including the left bank of the river.

At its conclusion, Mr. H. J. F. SWAYNE proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his excellent address, and having referred to the fact that Mr. Story Maskelyne is the Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee, expressed a hope that he would follow up the observations he had made with some active measures. In regard to the President's remarks on the meetings of the Society, he himself was

of opinion that the Society had been in the habit of attempting to do too much at them, and he thought the observations of the President should be taken into serious consideration.

Mr. H. E. MEDLICOTT seconded the vote of thanks to the President, and said that as to the question of making a change, as was suggested, in regard to the Meetings, he was of opinion that there was something to be said on both sides.

THE PRESIDENT, after acknowledging the compliment paid him, said he was now called upon to perform a very pleasing duty, viz., the presentation to the Rev. A. C. Smith of a handsome album (in a beautiful case of olive wood from the Holy Land and Egypt), containing an illuminated complete list of those who subscribed towards a piece of plate for his daughter on the occasion of her marriage. The album also contained a copy of an address presented to Mr. and Mrs. Smith by the Members of the Society on that occasion. He was sure that all who knew the young lady (Mr. Smith's only daughter) took a warm interest in her, and he did not think that there was anyone in that room who knew her who would not appreciate, not only the motive, but the sentiment that actuated everyone who subscribed to give her some little memorial of her father's work. In a word it was felt that to her such a memorial would be the most welcome as a record of the value put by his neighbours on one, whose worth as her father—with whom all her life had been, so far, spent—was written in love in her heart. That day he had an opportunity most cordially of thanking, in the name of everyone present, he was sure, Mr. Smith for the enormous amount of labour, intelligence, geniality, and patient continuance in working in their cause, and he might say for the public spirit he had shown through so many long years. He believed that Mr. Smith had done more than anyone else to bring the Society into the world, and he did not think that since it had been born there was anyone who had so fostered it, fed it, worked for it, clothed it, and done everything for it that could be done to bring it to the admirable position of vitality which it now enjoyed. He was sure that no one had contributed to their success in the way that their genial and hard-working friend had.

The REV. A. C. SMITH attempted to reply, but was unable, from emotion, to do so at first. Subsequently, however, he did so, and having acknowledged the gift to his daughter and to himself, he remarked that during the time that the Society had existed he had received nothing but the greatest possible kindness from one and all the Members. He felt very grateful for the kind words uttered by the President, which went home to his heart.

The REV. J. BLUNT WILKINSON (Rector of Holy Trinity and St. Peter's) then read a paper on "The Ancient History of Shaftesbury," which was, in fact, the paper written by his predecessor, the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, in 1861, and a very able paper it is. At its conclusion CANON JACKSON was invited to make some remarks, and he expressed his complete disagreement with the opinion set forth in that paper, that King Alfred marched his troops to Shaftesbury from Æglea just before the battle of Ethandun, his object undoubtedly having been to attack the Danes as speedily as possible.

At the conclusion of the Meeting, many of the visitors to Shaftesbury rambled over the town, visiting the old abbey wall, the Churches, an old house, once the abode of an Arundell, with panelled walls and imposing mantlepieces, and above all to the commanding prominence known as Castle Hill, at the extreme point of which appear to be the remains of an ancient camp, protected on three sides by abrupt precipices, and on the town side by what appears to be the remains of a ditch of considerable breadth.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER

took place at the Grosvenor Arms Hotel, when the room was completely filled by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, for whose benefit a haunch of venison had been liberally sent by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seymour, of Knoyle House. THE PRESIDENT of the Society occupied the chair, and the usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given, CANON GLYNN responding for the "Bishop and Clergy"; LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR for the "Lords Lieutenants and Magistrates of the two counties of Wilts and Dorset"; Mr. FANE BENETT STANFORD for "The Army"; the MAYOR OF SHAFTESBURY for the "Municipal Authorities of the Town"; the several

Officers of the Society for themselves; the REV. T. PERKINS for the "Secretaries to the Meeting," of which he proved himself a most energetic and hard-working Officer, and to whom the admirable arrangements are especially due; and lastly, Mr. GORDON SOAMES for "The Ladies."

The *Conversazione* at the Town Hall did not begin till nine o'clock, when CANON JACKSON read a most interesting paper on "Cranborne Chase," wherein he described the strong and oppressive forest laws as they affected those who (unfortunately for themselves) lived within the area of the "Chase," and told of the gentlemen hunters and their method of pursuing the deer, and of the poachers and their plan of securing their prey, and illustrated his tale with several specimens of ancient dress and head-piece, as well as fowling-piece and sword, all of which were lent for the occasion by Mr. C. Penruddocke, of Compton.

At the conclusion of the paper, which was listened to with extraordinary interest by the Meeting, THE PRESIDENT offered hearty thanks to the Canon, and said that he had never attended one of these Meetings without having to thank Canon Jackson for an archæological treat.

THE REV. A. C. SMITH said that, as Mr. Story Maskelyne must return to town the following morning, and could not accompany them on the excursions, he desired to offer him the special thanks of the Society for coming down—he feared at great inconvenience to himself—and presiding over them that day.

MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT seconded the vote of thanks, and THE PRESIDENT acknowledged the compliment, and having wished the Society pleasant journeys for the next two days, took leave of the Members.

THE REV. T. PERKINS then explained certain details in the arrangements for the following day's excursion, and the company proceeded to an adjoining room, where tea and coffee had been provided by the kind hospitality of the Mayor and Corporation of Shaftesbury.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

At nine o'clock five or six breaks, containing some sixty-five

archæologists, attended by several private carriages, increasing the number to about ninety, started from the Town Hall on the excursion to Fonthill, Knoyle, and Wardour. Skirting "King's Settle," but not halting there, the archæologists first visited "Castle Rings," a large circular camp, probably of British origin, though afterwards occupied by the Romans and Saxons, surrounded by a deep ditch and high bank, now unfortunately hidden by a thick growth of bushes and underwood. Here the REV. W. F. SHORT, Rector of Donhead St. Mary, met the party, and exhibited a flint scraper and several other flint implements and flakes which had been found in that immediate locality. The next halt was at an excavation just made by Mr. Benett Stanford on what some conjectured to be a barrow, and certainly the ashes disclosed and a piece of rough walling betokened the probable existence of a cairn, but nothing decisive could be pronounced upon it without farther examination with the spade. A pretty drive down the hill brought the excursionists to Tisbury Church, where they were met by the Vicar, the REV. F. E. HUTCHINSON, who most courteously conducted them over the building, pointed out the chief objects of interest there, especially the roofs of the nave and aisles, and then led the way to the vicarage, where many treasures of antiquity were displayed, more especially a very early edition of Shakspeare's Plays, a rare family tree, &c., &c. Light refreshments were also provided by the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson. After thanking their kind entertainers, the archæologists drove to Fonthill Abbey, the remains of the famous and most costly seat of the eccentric but clever author of "Vathek," now the property of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart. Next to the beautiful seat of Mr. Alfred Morrison, at Fonthill Gifford, where the owner kindly welcomed the party, and threw open for their inspection his extraordinary collection of Oriental china, as well as the artistic treasures of priceless value, for which Fonthill is renowned. Then by Berwick St. Leonard and Hindon, once a town of considerable repute in Wiltshire, now a humble and very retired village, to Knoyle House, where the archæologists were splendidly entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seymour, and where again art-treasures of no common

order and pictures of no ordinary merit were displayed. After luncheon our excursionists lingered on the lawn and gardens for half-an-hour, and then the REV. A. C. SMITH having in the name of the Society thanked Mr. and Mrs. Seymour for their extreme hospitality and kindness, and Mr. Seymour having assured his guests of the pleasure their visit had given them, the Secretaries' whistle summoned the party to the carriages, and a short drive brought them to Pyt-house, where Mr. FANE BENETT STANFORD was ready to receive and conduct them through his house, and especially directed their attention to a considerable number of autograph letters from Charles I, to Prince Rupert, which had been accidentally discovered some years since in an old chest. Mr. Benett Stanford also pointed out an interesting portrait of John Locke, when a young man, another of Francis I. by Albert Dürer, and others of Prince Rupert, King Charles, &c. He then conducted the party to Hatch House, but a few hundred yards away. This was the original seat of the Hyde family; and though now occupied as a farm-house, is carefully preserved and protected from injury. After hearty expressions of gratitude to Mr. Benett Stanford for his courtesy, the archæologists next proceeded to Wardour Castle, where they were kindly received by Lord and Lady Arundell, and entertained with tea, coffee, ices, and other refreshments. LORD ARUNDELL personally led the party through the house, and pointed out in every room the principal pictures, of which there is a very fine and large collection; the state bedroom in which King Charles slept when at Wardour; the celebrated "Glastonbury Cup," or Peg Tankard, of the sixteenth century; last, but by no means least, the beautiful and richly ornamented chapel, &c., &c. At the conclusion of the visit, the REV. A. C. SMITH expressed, on behalf of the Members, their hearty thanks to Lord and Lady Arundell for the great courtesy as well as hospitality with which they had been received; and then they drove on to the ruins of Wardour Castle, from whose picturesque ivy-covered walls and the shady lawns which surround this charming spot, it was somewhat difficult for the Secretaries' whistle to dislodge them. There had been so much to see in the day's excursion, and the brilliant warm weather had so conduced to lingering, that it

was too late to visit the Donheads on returning ; and it was not till past eight o'clock that the excursionists returned to Shaftesbury, thoroughly delighted with the day's work.

A conversazione was held in the Grammar School, by kind permission of the Rev. T. Perkins, the Head Master : but it was past nine o'clock before, on the motion of the Secretary, the REV. CANON JACKSON was called to the chair, which he occupied in his usual happy manner. Two very interesting papers were read, one by the REV. T. PERKINS, on the "Geology of the Neighbourhood of Shaftesbury," the other by the Rev. W. F. SHORT, on "Gnostic Amulets."

At the conclusion of these papers, CANON JACKSON thanked the authors of them for the great interest they had severally created in their respective subjects. And then, as this was the concluding Meeting during the stay of the Society at Shaftesbury, he proceeded to express the gratitude of the Members to the inhabitants of Shaftesbury for the reception which had been given them ; more especially to the Mayor and the Corporation for the refreshments they had provided on the previous evening, and to Mr. Perkins for similar hospitality that evening. The REV. A. C. SMITH moved a special vote of thanks to Canon Jackson for presiding over them in the absence of their President ; and then the company adjourned to the garden, where Mr. Perkins' big telescope was erected in an observatory, and here for an hour or more some still lingered, enjoying the rare treat of a view of the moon through a powerful telescope, adjusted for them by a competent astronomer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8TH.

Very nearly the same company, and as nearly as possible in the same numbers, filled the breaks in the Market Place at 9, a.m., and immediately drove without any halt over the tremendous hill which intervened till they dropped down on the romantic village of Tollard Royal, nestled in a sequestered combe beneath the overhanging downs. The Church at Tollard Royal was visited, the most interesting feature in which was the mailed effigy of a cross-legged knight. Here Mr. SWAYNE came to the front, and described the

peculiarity of the coat of armour, which was of banded chain, or chain mail armour with bands across it at short intervals. Nothing certain is known of the monument, though its date was fixed at the end of the twelfth century. Mr. Swayne conjectured, from the device on the shield, that it might be the tomb of one of the Herberts. The modern east window of the north aisle also called forth considerable interest, as it commemorated the death of Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed by lightning in Switzerland on her wedding tour, within a few weeks of her marriage in that Church: nor less touching was the simple wooden cross brought home from the Alps, where the peasants had erected it on the spot where the catastrophe occurred, when it was replaced by another in marble.

At Tollard Royal GENERAL PITT-RIVERS met the excursionists, and from this point that accomplished archæologist took the party in tow, and acted as their cicerone. First he conducted them through Cranborne Chace to the "Larmer Grounds," a pretty pleasure-ground where a stone marked the boundaries of three parishes, and those of two counties; and where the remains of an old tree showed the spot where King John is said to have held a court, and which was not improbably a dividing line and a meeting-place of the tribes in much earlier times. Then a drive of two miles brought them to the museum at Farnham—a museum which General Pitt-Rivers described as agricultural as well as archæological, and as intended for the instruction and pleasure of the villagers around, and which he had formed and filled and arranged with that object in view, the collection consisting principally of models and specimens of all kinds of ancient and modern implements, tools, dresses, furniture, pottery, flint knives, &c., from widely-scattered nations and from all times. Every article was clearly labelled, and even little maps accompanied many of the articles, to show the locality whence they derived their origin. From the museum the party drove straight to Rushmore Lodge, alighting for a few moments, when within the grounds of the park, to see some barrows which Gen. Pitt-Rivers had opened, and the exact position of the several interments, which he had most ingeniously shown by means of concrete, with hollows of the shape and size of the several cists, and where the several heaps of burnt

bones or urns lay, whether of the primary or secondary interments.

Arrived at the house, General Pitt-Rivers first called attention to a number of half-finished querns which were deposited on the lawn, and which he had excavated from the famous Pen Pits. That place he had carefully examined by cutting sections through it, and the result was he was convinced they were not habitations, as had been suggested by some, but simply quarries for querns.

The archæologists were now entertained at a very acceptable luncheon, to which the long morning's drive, and the extreme heat of the sun much pre-disposed them. At its conclusion, the REV. A. C. SMITH rose, and, in the name of the Society, thanked General and Mrs. Pitt-Rivers for their welcome hospitality. He had not only, however, to express their acknowledgments for bodily refreshments, but also for the archæological treat which General Pitt-Rivers had given them. He must say of the museum at Farnham, that amongst all the archæological meetings which he had attended, he had never seen anything which pleased him more than that excellent museum; calculated, as it was, to instruct, not only those who were addicted to antiquarian pursuits, but also those who were uneducated and untravelled. GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, in a few graceful words, welcomed the Society and acknowledged the compliment, and then led the way to the billiard room, where the walls were hung with diagrams of camps and barrows, and with large maps of the district, the table being covered with urns, flint implements, bones, and metal fragments, &c., and then the General explained in detail some of the excavations he had made; now of a camp on Winklebury Hill, where a second area, partially protected by diagonal mounds and trenches, outside the camp itself, seemed to indicate the refuge for flocks and herds in times of danger: and again of British barrows and pit-dwellings, and other memorials of early times. Nor did the courtesy of General Pitt-Rivers end here, but when the archæologists went on their homeward way, he accompanied them to the top of Winklebury, and pointed out the several objects he had dilated on, the arrangement of this remarkable camp and the pit-dwellings and the barrows.

From this point the Members separated on their homeward routes, having enjoyed thoroughly one of the most pleasant of the annual Meetings, and having been favoured with a brilliancy of weather and a warmth of sun such as we seldom experience in this country.

Cranborne Chase.

By the Rev. Canon J. E. JACKSON, F.S.A.

(Read at the Shaftesbury Meeting, 6th August, 1884.)

I AM afraid that the greater part of what I have to say about Cranborne Chase will be already very well known to those of the present company who belong to Dorsetshire, several local histories having been long since published, with which they will be familiar.¹ But as part of the Chase lay in Wiltshire, and we of that county are not very well acquainted with the subject, my paper may be regarded as written for our benefit rather than for that of our hosts at Shaftesbury.

In the sense of a deer-hunting country Cranborne Chase is a thing of the past. The name still continues to be given to a district in this neighbourhood, but it is a mere fragment of what the Chase once was.

It took its name, of course, from the little town of Cranborne, in Dorsetshire: or, rather, from the old feudal castle which once stood on a hill near the town. The castle vanished long ago, and is now represented by an old manor house belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury; in which are some vestiges of more ancient building, though, as a whole, it is of the time of Henry VIII.

Cranborne Castle, with certain lands about it and a small forest

¹ The books relating to the Chase (from which much of the present paper is substantially taken) are "Hutchins's Dorset," "Smart's Chronicle of Cranborne," "West's History," and "Châfin's Anecdotes of the Chase."

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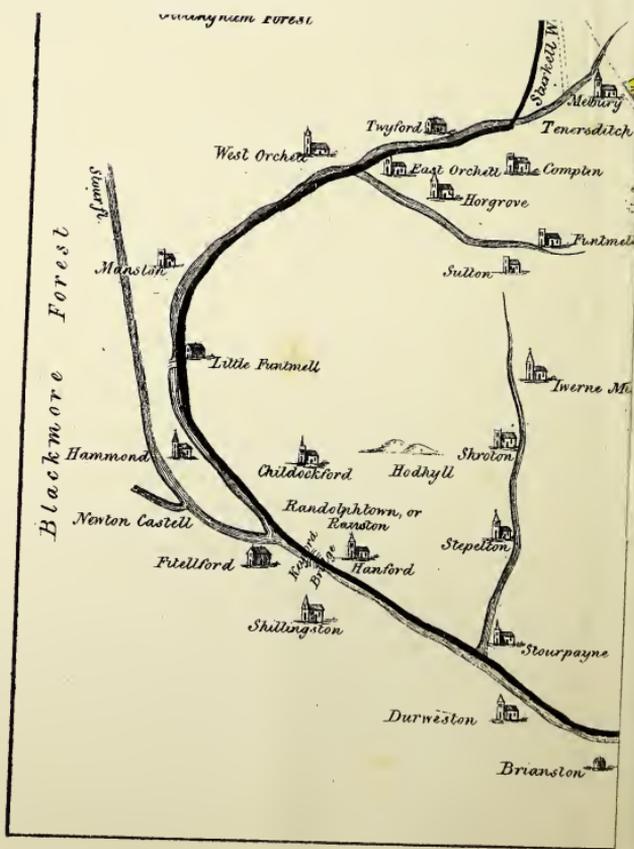
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From an original Map taken and drawn by Richard Hardin

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some miles from it, was held under "The Honour of Gloucester,"¹ which included great part of that county, as well as Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset. This Honour belonged in very early times to the Crown, and so long as it remained there Cranborne was called "The Manor and *Forest*": but after being granted to a subject the title became "The Manor and *Chase*." That was the usual distinction. The word forest was specially limited to Royal ground.

A forest, it must be remembered, in the ancient legal sense, did not mean, as is naturally supposed, a tract of well-wooded picturesque and broken ground, but a certain district, whether wooded and picturesque, or not, that had been put by the Crown under the protection of the severe "Forest Laws." It included the lands, the parks, and woods, of independent gentlemen: cultivated arable, green meadows, open downs, &c.: all of which belonged in every respect, just as they do now, to this or that person, to be used by them in any way they liked: only, the game—especially the deer—must not be meddled with. The right of hunting all over that district was exclusively reserved for the Crown, or for the nobleman to whom the Crown had granted it.

On the map² that accompanies this paper the small coloured portion represents the *original* forest. It consisted of a narrow strip of woody ground and pasture, beginning near Melbury, and reaching along by Rushmore, as far as Copley Lodge—about ten miles in length *and entirely within the Co. Dorset*. The line along the upper or north side of the original forest is the boundary-line which divides Dorset from Wilts.

The old Saxon and Norman Kings, as is very well known, were devoted to hunting, and by degrees the range of this hunting ground was enlarged, till it reached the full size shewn on the map. There

¹ An "Honour" was a large seignory whose rights and privileges extended over many places, sometimes over whole counties. One of the advantages of living within an old feudal division of this kind was, that before land could be sold, license had to be obtained from the court of the Honour: in other words the pockets both of the lord and the steward had to be refreshed.

² This map is reduced from the one in "Smart's Chronicle of Cranborne," which had been reduced from a much larger one purposely prepared as evidence at one of the trials in the Court of Exchequer, where the original is still preserved.

is no account of the time when or the persons by whom this great addition was allowed to be done. When it had thus, by degrees, reached the full size, it was bounded for the greater part, very distinctly, by rivers. Beginning near Shaftesbury, by a stream down towards Child Oekford, where that stream falls into the Stour: then along the Stour past Blandford to Wimborne Minster. There it took a course northward, by another stream towards Cranborne: then across country to Ringwood: up the Avon to Salisbury: and from Salisbury along the Nadder back to Shaftesbury. This took in a considerable part of South Wilts. The whole range was about twenty to twenty-five miles from east to west: and about fifteen to twenty miles from north to south: including the lands of seventy-two parishes, and some portions of the very city of Salisbury itself, and of the towns of Shaftesbury, Blandford, Wimborne, Ringwood, Fordingbridge, and Downton.

Geologically, the eastern side consisted of the gravelly, heathery, and not very productive soil, known about the New Forest: the larger central part was on the chalk: and the next lower strata of the green sand occupy the vale of the Nadder.

In attempting to give an outline of the history of the Chase it is necessary to omit a vast amount of various small changes of ownership of this or that part, as well as all the details of the many controversies and suits-at-law of which, in reality, the history consists. Such details might be interesting to individuals, but not to a general company. I will, therefore, only mention such leading events as are necessary to understand its origin, its career, and its extinction.

Whether the Chase was at the full size you see on the map in the reign of William Rufus, or not, is not known. But whatever may then have been the extent, William Rufus gave the Honour of Gloucester, including Cranborne Manor and Forest, with all rights—and among them the right of hunting over other people's lands—to a Norman lord, his nephew, one Fitz Hamon. Fitz Hamon had no sons. Of his daughters one married Robert, a natural son of King Henry I. Robert was created, in right of his wife, Earl of Gloucester. Sons again failing, another heiress brought the Honour

and the Chase to John, then Earl of Mortaigne (afterwards King John), who thus, in right of his wife, became Earl of Gloucester. It is not until it came into the hands of John that we know how far the Chase extended. Whilst he held it an inquiry was made, by what was called a "Perambulation." This was a solemn legal proceeding, in which the sheriff of the county, justices and other officials, met to inquire into and settle the limits. Whether they walked the bounds, or rode them, or were conveyed in perambulators of the period, I cannot tell you, but, travel how they might, their walk or ride was rather a long one, not less than a hundred miles. It is more likely that they only met, took evidence from witnesses, maps and records. The fact is that, even at that time, there had been for many years growing up a general discontent about the overgrown extent of royal forests: grievances were frequent and complaints loud. It was accordingly determined, first, to ascertain what additions had been made: then, to disafforest such parts and reduce the forests to their original small dimensions. That was the reason for the Perambulation being taken in the time of John, whilst Earl of Mortaigne and of Gloucester.

John was divorced from his wife, Isabella, who had brought him Cranborne Chase. She re-married Geoffrey de Mandeville, who thereby became owner. There was then another inquiry as to the extent: but nothing was done about reduction. On the lady's death the Earldom of Gloucester, and Cranborne, passed to a nephew Gilbert de Clare. Again nothing was done. Then followed Richard de Clare, a minor, who, on coming of age, claimed the full extent, as set out in the Perambulation of John. Another investigation went against him, for it was declared that the Wiltshire part was not properly within the Chase. Still no step was taken. What ought to have followed would have been a Royal Order to disafforest that part: but no such document has ever been found among the public records. If it could have been found it would have saved an immensity of trouble afterwards.

Among the principal complainers was the Abbess of Wilton, then one of the greatest landowners in that quarter. She protested against the Earl of Gloucester exercising forest rights all along her

lands in the valley of the Nadder, especially against his vexatious demand, at Old Harnham Bridge, close to Salisbury, of a certain toll called *Cheminage*. This is from the French word *chemin*, a road, and the toll was levied upon every person using the road through the Chase, during one particular month only—called the fence month—the fawning season: during which travellers were supposed to be likely to disturb the does. This toll, an undeniable mark of forest tyranny, continued to the very last: and possibly there may be some veteran still alive—say eighty or ninety years old—who may remember that upon Old Harnham Bridge a stag's head, or pair of horns, used to be set up every year fifteen days before and fifteen days after Midsummer Day, as a notice to pay *cheminage*, fourpence for every waggon, and one penny for every pack-horse: and the money was collected by virtue of a warrant from the steward of the Chase. However, the poor Lady Abbess of Wilton's protest was not listened to any more than any one else's.

Other Clares, Earls of Gloucester, followed; other complaints and more inquiries: but the Earls clung to the Perambulation of John, and, to make things worse, got a fresh grant from the Crown confirming their claim. But after the death of the last of the Clares at the Battle of Bannockburn, in 1313, there were again no male heirs. Three sisters succeeded, and by one or two following marriages the Honour of Gloucester, Cranborne Chase and all, came back once more into the hands of the Crown, in the person of King Edward IV. There it remained for one hundred and forty years, until the reign of King James I., who, in 1612, granted it to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. During these one hundred and forty years there were a great many legal transactions and decisions which seem to have confined the Chase to the smaller bounds, but there was great confusion. The forest rights had, perhaps, not been enforced so strictly as before: and the consequence was, that when the new owner, the Earl of Salisbury, being a subject, proposed to re-assert and enforce the old rights, he became entangled in a series of litigations. It was the Wiltshire people who were the loudest and most positive that Cranborne Chase had nothing to do with them, nor they with it. So the Earl began to find himself in

a nest of hornets; and the first hornet who flew at him was the Lord Arundell of the day, who denied his right over Tollard.¹ The matter was tried, and Lord Arundell won. Then the Earl of Salisbury was attacked by Mr. Gawen, of Norrington, another Wiltshire squire. This case was tried in the Court of Exchequer, and took up eight days: but here the verdict was in favour of Lord Salisbury.

The whole Chase was at that time divided into eight "Walks," as they were called:—Rushmore, Staplefoot, Cobley, Bursey-stool, West Walk, Fernditch, Alderholt, and Chettered. You must please again to remember that it was not the lands themselves in all these walks that belonged to Lord Salisbury. The lands of Cranborne were his own: but over the rest he only claimed all the deer and the right of hunting and killing them. The number of deer had been very different at different periods. In James the First's time they were reckoned at about two thousand. In Charles the Second's time they were put at only five hundred; but in 1828 (probably by a legal fiction to cover an unascertainable number), twenty-thousand. You are to imagine the trouble and expense of watching the lives and safety of such a multitude of wild animals ranging wherever they pleased over the lands of seventy-two parishes. Imagine the vexatious intrusion of the animals into the farmer's young barley and turnips: and the still more vexatious right of another man's keepers, under-keepers, and watchers to enter and range when and

¹ The manor farm-house at Tollard is called by tradition King John's Palace. In the interior there is some old work, but nothing that can be assigned to so old a date. The king is known to have been often at Cranborne. A court leet of Tollard manor with the liberty of Lavermere, or Larmer, used to be held every year on the first Monday in September. It was opened under a large spreading tree, called the Lavermere, or Larmer, Tree. Whilst Cranborne Chase was in existence, by the custom of the manor the lord, his steward, servants, and tenants, had on this day the privilege of hunting and killing deer started within the precincts of the manor, from the time of opening the court until it was closed in due form. It was, if the weather permitted, a high holiday for the neighbourhood. The court leet is continued, but the Tollard hunt is at an end. The company were entertained at breakfast with venison pasty. There is a view of the house, and of a carved oak chimney-piece, in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1811, vol. lxxxi., part ii., p. 217.

where they chose upon your parks and pleasure-grounds. Lord Salisbury was, perhaps, glad enough to get rid of some part of a troublesome property. He sold the Fernditch Walk to Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury: and in 1692, Lord Shaftesbury, in his turn, keeping Berwick St. John for himself, sold the rest to Mr. Freke, of Shrewton. Mr. Freke, dying 1698, left his rights of Chase to his grandson, Mr. Pile, of Baverstock, and his wife, Elizabeth Penruddocke, for their lives, and after their deaths to go to his relative, George Pitt, afterward Baron Rivers, to whom it devolved in 1714, and in whose family it remained to the last—the year 1828. It is said, that whilst Lord Shaftesbury was owner he made no pretence to any rights beyond the smaller inner boundaries; except that of re-chasing, or recovering out of other gentlemen's grounds, deer that had strayed. It is stated that he allowed owners of lands to kill deer at pleasure, and that anybody killed stray deer without prosecution. Mr. Freke also, as it is said, arranged, that if the gentlemen would not kill the deer, he would supply them with any quantity of venison they pleased. But, after this time, quarrels revived: and when Mr. Pitt, on becoming owner, attempted to enforce obsolete laws of the forest, the landowners were resolved to make a stand. This brought on a very celebrated case, which ultimately led to the disfranchisement. Being of so much consequence, it may be worth a little closer detail.

Mr. Thomas King was one of the stout Wiltshiremen I spoke of. Lord Rivers had been persuaded to believe that the Chase retained all the rights of a forest, and in the exercise of those presumed rights notices were sent to gentlemen to throw down fences that were considered too high, farmers were warned not to plough up down-land, and one who did so was served with a law process. At another time hunters and hounds unceremoniously invaded the park at Wardour, and started and killed a buck within it. Some of these outrages, as they were considered, would no doubt be committed in a rough and heedless manner by underlings, who, when they are armed "with a little brief authority," will "play more fantastic tricks" even than their superiors and principals. And it was one of this sort that fired the train. A certain audacious servant, in

exercise, as he said, of his lawful authority, in cold blood shot one of Mr. King's greyhounds walking quietly behind its master: the man asserting that the dog had no right to use his legs in Cranborne Chase without the previous consent of the owner of the Chase, which owner was represented by him, the keeper. Mr. King was, as he well might be, indignant; and, being backed by many others, determined to try what were the bounds and what were really the rights of the Chase; because, having carefully enquired from those who had long considered the subject and had examined all sorts of ancient evidences, he was advised, first of all, that no part of Wiltshire was properly within the Chase: and secondly, supposing it did include any part of Wilts, it did not include the land which Mr. King held in the parish of Alvediston. He was tenant under Mr. Wyndham, of Norrington farm, part of which is called Trow Down: so, to proceed in a business-like way, one day, finding certain deer feeding on Trow Down, he drove them away. Whereupon an action was brought against him for driving bucks out of the lordship of the owner of the Chase. To this Mr. King replied with proper formality, that the deer had no right to be feeding upon his grass and herbage. This brought the matter to a point—was Trow Down, or was it not, a part of Cranborne Chase? A question easy to be asked: but not so easy to be answered. The trial came on at Salisbury in 1816: an enormous mass of records, charters, and what not, had to be inspected, and many living witnesses to be examined on both sides. The result was that Mr. Pitt was considered to have full right, *within* the smaller bounds, to start deer, hunt and kill them—the full rights of a forest: but that *beyond* those bounds he had only the right of what was called in the old Latin charter a "*per-cursus*," or "running through." For some little time, the learned counsel on both sides, and even the still more learned judge on the bench, were puzzled to make out what this *per-cursus*, or "running through," exactly meant: because trespassers may have various objects in entering a park, some, perhaps, not very beneficial to the owner. At last they agreed the meaning to be that *outside* the smaller bounds Mr. Pitt, as owner of the Chase, had only the right to follow, for the

purpose of driving them home again, such deer as had been roused within the smaller bounds, and had strayed beyond them. Consequently the verdict was in favour of Mr. King, to the great satisfaction of a crowded court, especially of the Wiltshiremen, who shouted for joy.

It was this verdict that gave the death-blow to any revival of obsolete forest right, and in fact, was the knell of Cranborne Chase.¹ Disputes might have gone on: because, although Mr. King had established that Trow Down was not in the Chase, that did not carry all the other lands on the Wiltshire side. There was, therefore, a wide door still open for further litigation. But the Rivers family acted discreetly. Taking all things into full consideration, and foreseeing no end of trouble, they were wisely advised to come to some final composition. This opened the way to doing away altogether with the rights of the Chase, which was afterwards happily accomplished.

There had, indeed, been made, many years before, an attempt to some arrangement of the kind, but the terms could not be agreed upon. At last, in 1828, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the disfranchisement, by which it was provided that the Rivers family were to receive (I believe) £1800 a year, clear annual rent, to dispose of all the deer, and to retain the lodges of Rushmore, West Lodge, and Bursey-stool.

One of the writers upon this subject, a strong supporter of Lord Rivers's real and full rights, and who praises highly the way in which that nobleman behaved throughout the whole business, nevertheless feels himself constrained to admit, upon the whole question, that there were circumstances which rendered the disfranchisement a measure of public benefit. Loud and general had been the dissatisfaction of the agriculturists whose lands bordered on the Chase

¹ Mr. Thomas King was also successful in another suit, which put an end to the vexatious claim of "cheminage." Two oil paintings, as trophies of the double victory, are preserved at Chilmark House, by Mr. Frederick King, nephew of the winner of the law-suits. One represents the shooting of the greyhound by the keeper: the other, Mr. King's horses dragging away (never to be replaced) the barrier that was set up on Harnham Bridge. In this picture, the stag's head above-mentioned is introduced.

woods, respecting the devastation of the crops by the deer, and the expense incurred by the protection of their property. To them the extermination of the deer was a great and permanent relief.

Then, as to the population and labouring class. The temptation to lawlessness had been ruinous to them morally. The Chase was a nursery of idleness and vice: and a source of positive misery to their families in many instances. Among the upper classes also an unwholesome spirit of jealousy had long been fostered by perpetual squabbles and serious litigation, producing discontent and ill-will, instead of friendly and neighbourly feeling. So that there really were none left to mourn over the disfranchisement, except some few who had been used to unlimited venison and currant jelly, but thenceforth had to learn how to dine without them.

So far I have endeavoured to give you, as shortly as I could, a continuous history of the Chase. There are a few notices of it in the writings of the old Wiltshire antiquary, John Aubrey, whose odd jottings and quaint manner of recording them are always welcome. He is also here a good authority, because his family were, for many years, in Charles the Second's time, occupiers under the Lords Pembroke, of a farm at Broad Chalk: and he himself, as tenant, resided there for a great part of his strange life. One of his works, published by a former Wilts topographical society, is called "The Natural History of Wiltshire," and in it he has a few memoranda of the Chase: which I give in his own words.¹ "These plains [he says] doe abound with hares, fallow deer, partridges, and bustards. In this tract is the Earl of Pembroke's noble seat at Wilton: but the Arcadia and the Daphne [meaning the subjects of Sir Philip Sydney's muse and pen] is about Vernditch and Wilton, and those romancy plaines and boscages did no doubt conduce to the heightening of his fancy. He lived much in these parts, and his most masterly touches of his Pastoralls he wrote here upon the spot where they were conceived. 'Twas about these purlieus that the Muses were wont to appear to him, and where he wrote down

¹ In one of Aubrey's MSS., now in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, are some extracts relating to this Chase, "taken from Sir Edward Harley's Leiger Book." I have not had any opportunity of examining these.

their dictates in his table-book, though on horseback. I remember some old relations of mine and other old men hereabout that have seen Sir Philip doe this. For those nimble fugitives [the Muses] except they be presently registered, fly away and perhaps can never be caught again. But they were never so kind as to appear to me, though I am the Tenant. It seems they reserve that grace only for the proprietors, the family of Herberts to whom they have continued a constant kindness for a succession of generations. These were the places where our kings and queens used to divert themselves in the hunting season. Cranborne Chase which reaches from Harnham Bridge at Salisbury to Blandford was belonging to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. His seate was at his Castle of Cranborne. If these oaks were as vocal as Dodona's, some of the old ones could give us an account of the secret whispers between the great Earle and the false Queen Isabell." ¹

Of the deer he says :—"It was a question which were the heaviest, those of Cranborne or those of Groveley Forest. Groveley deer were generally the heaviest but Dr. Randal Caldicot of Bishopstone had told him of one from Cranborne that was weighed at his house and it weighed 8 score pounds. About the year 1650 there were in Vernditch Walk a 1000 or 1200 fallow deere but now [1689] there are not above 500." If the Groveley deer were the heaviest, their skins were not the best, for (says Aubrey) :—"a glover at Tisbury will give sixpence more for a buck skin of Cranborne Chase than of Groveley, and he says he can afford it." ²

"At Copley Walk, they used to kill bucks sooner in the year than in other places they could. They did find maggots under the horns which would gnaw the roots of them and cause them to fall off. This unusuall discovery was affirmed to me by Cosin Hawles the Ranger there and my very good friend. Pliny mentions this." ³

¹ "Natural History of Wiits," p. 108.

² "Natural History of Wilts," p. 58.

³ "Natural History of Wilts," *MS.* Aubrey gives the passage in Pliny. "Cervis in capite inesse vermiculi sub linguæ inanitate, et circa articulum quâ caput jungitur, numero viginti produntur." (Plin. Nat. Hist., Lib. xi., 49. Valpy's Edit.) which Philemon Holland (vol. i., p. 333, renders :—"Stags (by report) have within their heads twenty little wormes, to wit, in the concavity under their tongue, and about that jointure where the head is graffed to the chine bone."

At Vernditch are some marterns still remaining. It is a pretty little beast and of a deep chesnut colour, a kind of pole-cat less than a fox, and the furre is much esteemed: not much inferior to sables. It is the richest furre of our nation.¹ Martial says of it 'Venator captâ marte superbus adest.'"

Of trees he mentions one that grew naturally. "It had a white leaf: the leaves are but rare: it is no bigger than a cherry-tree: they call it whiting or white wood. The rind will not rot, that is to say, not in a long time, which makes it useful for stakes, which is the only thing that I know it is good for. If you make a fire with it, it strikes. I never saw it anywhere but hereabouts: the leaf of it is almost as big as that of a nut-tree."² In another place he calls it "the whitty or wayfaring tree: some grew on the south down on the farm at Broad Chalk. In Herefordshire they are not uncommon, and they used, when I was a boy to make pinnes for the yoakes of their oxen for them, believing it had vertue to preserve them from being *forespoken*, as they call it [*i.e.*, bewitched]: and they use to plant one by their dwelling house believing it to preserve them from witches and evil eyes."³ The tree he speaks of is the "whittēn-tree," or wayfarer tree, a punning name given to it by Gerard in his herbal, implying that it is ever on the road.⁴ Aubrey mentions another called the "coven-tree," as used by carters to make whips of. This seems to be a variety of spindle.

¹ "Natural History of Wilts," p. 59. Dame Juliana Berners (*c.* 1460) reckons the *martron*, or *marteron*, as one of the five beasts of chace. It appears to have been the martin. In a list of jewels belonging to Queen Katherine Parr is "one martron skynne with clawes of gold, the head garnished with emeralds, diamonds and rubies."

Their relative value as an article of import is shewn from a "Table of Excise" of the year 1657:—

Furs	{	"Sables: the timber of 40 skins	£30 . 0 . 0 .
		Black fox skins do. do.	£10 . 0 . 0 .
		Martrons do. do.	9 . 0 . 0 .
		Ermines do. do.	1 . 10 . 0 .
		Rabbit skins every five score	1 . 10 . 0 .
		Squirrels the thousand	5 . 0 . 0 .

² Aubrey, MS.

³ Aubrey, "Natural History of Wilts," p. 56.

⁴ Prior's "Popular Plants."

DEER HUNTERS AND DEER STEALERS.

A good many anecdotes have been preserved in Mr. Chafin's little book upon this part of the history of the Chase, but we must be satisfied with two or three of them.

It was, he says, about the beginning of the last century (1700) that unlawful deer killing began to be much the fashion. It began, not with the ordinary low-class poacher, but with persons of a better class of life. In fact it began with the gentry, who in order to assert their supposed rights used to assemble in parties to enforce those rights. I may mention, by the way, that the same kind of thing was common elsewhere. On the breaking up of the large forest of Selwood, when a part of it, by proper legal process, had been added to the Longleat estate, more than two hundred years ago, parties of small landowners and others of the neighbourhood, nevertheless, persisted in maintaining that they had been deprived of some right, and were frequently invading Longleat Park with hound and horn, in order to uphold their lost privileges.

Mr. Chafin tells us that he had an uncle much addicted to this sport, who was so often detected and so often fined a heavy penalty that his elder brother was obliged to interfere and put a stop to his career in good time. So long as the parties were of that class of life, able to pay the money penalty, they were dignified by the name of deer-hunters, but when, by an Act of Parliament in 1736, a second offence of deer-killing was made felony, and offenders of all ranks were liable to seven years' transportation, the gentlemen thought it time to leave off the dangerous sport, and it fell into the hands of the common poacher. Deer hunting became deer stealing. No one famous in forest history is ever likely to rival the celebrated Robin Hood, whose doings in merry Sherwood are immortalized in so many of our old ballads. But Cranborne Chase had a hero—in a way. Mr. Chafin has related the adventures of a gentleman with whom he was well acquainted in the early part of his life, who was the bold leader of a band of deer hunters, and in the frontispiece of his little book he has given us the portrait of this gentleman and his merry men, in the costume of his calling. (*See the plate.*¹)

¹ The original drawing was made by one Byng, assistant to Sir Godfrey



HARRY GOOD THE DEER-HUNTER OF GRANBORNE CHASE,
AND HIS PARTY



The Cranborne costume consisted of a kind of helmet, in shape and material not unlike a bee-hive. It was made with wreaths of straw tightly bound together with split bramble stalks, or wire, and well padded within. By the kindness of Mr. Penruddocke, of Compton, I am able to exhibit, what is better than a drawing of it, the very article itself: one that was worn by James Barrett, one of the last keepers of Copley Walk. The body armour of the deer hunting gentleman was made of the strongest canvas, well quilted with wool, to lessen the effect of heavy blows. He wore, also, a short sword, a hanger, and a quarter-staff. The instrument in his hand, from its great length, looks more like a pike-staff. The whole dress, indeed, seems somewhat ill adapted for the purposes of light infantry, still less for the rapid pursuit of so nimble an animal as a deer. But these hunters had other ways of taking their victims that did not require much fleetness of foot on their part, but did require a very strong head-piece and body-piece, for those close quarter tussles to which they were exposed. One was by stealthy surprize and shooting them: which, of course, would alarm by noise. The other and more sneaking process was by hanging wire nooses from boughs in the trackway of the deer, and when entangled by the horns slaughtering them with the knife.

The gentleman in the foreground of the plate was the captain of the party. There is a full account of him in a letter written from this part of the country to a Sir William Musgrave, a great collector of county information about one hundred years ago, and it is preserved among the Musgrave MSS. in the British Museum.¹ It is curious, and as follows:—

“The deer hunter’s name was Henry Good. He was the 6th Henry in lineal descent from the ancestor who settled at Bower Chalk: and he died in the year 1766, aged 72. The family has always been a creditable though not a splendid

Kneller. Sir Godfrey was a landowner in South Wilts. He grew lazy towards the latter part of his life, and only painted the faces in his portraits. All the dresses, backgrounds, &c., were left to his assistant. Byng’s drawing was in the possession of a Mr. Wray, a barrister, at the time it was copied for Mr. Chafin. The principal figure itself forms the subject of a plate in the Gentleman’s Magazine, August, 1818, p. 105.

¹ Musgrave Collect., ix., 8.

one, and just fitted to make very good deer hunters of, as the deer hunter's father who lived in Charles the Second's reign, used to say that he was the only man in the three parishes round him that boiled pot four times a week: the most opulent of them only boiling pot every other day: but Mr. Good [*i.e.*, the father] from a superior fortune, or a superior spirit, would boil it four times, and so have a hot dinner on the Saturday as well as Sunday. This did him the more credit as he was not disposed to be extravagant, having stopped up a chimney to save one shilling a year that was paid to Government for Hearth-money.

"This ancestor, however, was considered to be in such affluent circumstances [though he held only about £200 a year under the Earl of Pembroke] that he afforded his sons a very good education and his son the deer hunter was bred up at the Free-School at Wimborne at the time Mr. Bankes, his Brother Henry and Mr. Chafin, M.P. for the county, were there. With these gentlemen he lived in great intimacy.

"The family has been a very long-lived one, though the deer hunter disgraced it a little by dying at the early age of 72: his father having reached 92, and scarcely one of them dying under 85. The deer hunter's widow died at the age of 87. Whether the deer hunter owed his premature death [72] to his exploits with the keepers in Cranborne Chase, or to his imprudent withdrawing from that scene of activity to an indolent life at Shaftesbury at the persuasion of his wife, cannot be determined; but it is imputed to the latter cause by his son, the Rev. Dr. Good of Wimborne from whom all this information is derived." *

Of this Mr. Henry Good—the central figure of that singular group—Mr. Chafin gives us the following account:—"I knew him well in the early part of my life, and have had the great pleasure of listening to him for many hours, for his converse was exactly congenial to my feelings and propensities. Very many stories of his own exploits in the sporting way were truly acceptable. He found me to be an apt disciple of such a teacher, and it made such an impression on my tender mind as the length of time has not worn out He was well versed in history, never forgot any thing, had a taste for poetry, was particularly fond of Milton, and—Hudibras. He was well skilled in the science of music, and a good performer on various instruments. He was a constant visitor at Lord Windsor's at Moyle's Court in Hampshire, where his company was much appreciated, not so much for the accomplishments just mentioned, as for his great skill in all the sports of the field. He understood the breaking-in of dogs and the management of nets, better, perhaps than any other person in the kingdom. He

* See "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," First Series, vol. iv., p. 47.

was also wonderfully skilled in the calling of quails by a pipe, to come under a net spread for the purpose. With this instrument his imitation of the voice of the hen quail was such as would bring the other victims up to his very feet. All these instructions I carefully imbibed."

One anecdote I must give at a little greater length, as it is told by Mr. Chafin with an honest simplicity, and brings out very well the singularities of that extinct species of animal, the gentleman poacher of Cranborne Chase:—

"My good friend [he says] was much respected by the neighbouring clergy and the principal inhabitants of the parishes near; many of whom had a talent for music and were much devoted to it. They established a musical club at a little inn called The Hut, situate on Salisbury South Plain on a little eminence which gave a commanding prospect of the Chase, and extensive view of a fine country even as far as the Isle of Wight rocks. The meetings of the members of the club for their concerts were on Mondays, every other one in summer, and monthly in winter. My friend was the leader of the band, notwithstanding the great contrariety in the mode and manner of execution. It was his usual custom, on the Sunday before the club-day, to walk to the Hut, and arrange the musick-books and instruments for the next day: but this he never did till after he had attended divine service in his parish Church which he never neglected. He was no bigot, but truly religious and a strict adherer to the Established Church.

"In the two pursuits of which he was the leader [*i.e.*, the deer catching and the music] he never suffered them to be entirely dis-united: but generally carried in his pocket some wire nooses of his own composing, intermixed perhaps with music of his own composing also.

"On a certain Sunday, after his religious duties had been duly performed, in the middle of the month of August, on a very hot day, he took his customary excursion to the Hut; and while he was standing at the door with the host for the benefit of the air, and admiring the beautiful prospect, a more interesting one arrested his attention; for he spied a herd of fat bucks leave a large wood

where they had been much exposed to the sun and annoyed by flies, and enter a small detached cover, for shade. After a very short conversation, therefore, with the host, who had not seen the deer, but perhaps was gazing at the rocks of the Isle of Wight, he wished him good morning, and made a circuit to the place where the deer entered and near which he judged that they were then lodged. With great caution and profound silence he drew out his nooses from his musical papers, and set them with great dexterity at every pathway within the border of the wood. He then filled his pockets with pebbles, and went quietly round to the opposite side, when he began the operation of throwing the pebbles, jerking one at a time into the wood at a short distance, just to stir the deer without much alarming them: and, by making approaches to them in this manner, to keep them in motion, that, whilst they were attending to the falling of the pebbles, they might heedlessly run their heads into the nooses, in which, when he came to examine, he found that he had been successful, and had got three of the finest deer suspended by their necks: whose throats he immediately cut. Knowing that there was an old saw-pit in the wood, full of leaves, he dragged them thither: and having paunched them, concealed the bodies in the pit, and covered them with leaves. He then mounted an oak tree which commanded a view of the whole Walk, took his Hudibras out of his pocket and amused himself by reading it, until nights fall: when perceiving the coast clear, he betook himself in a by-way to his own habitation: and having made his success known to his confederates, a small party of them went with a cart and brought home their booty without interruption, or even suspicion. The two bands, the hunters and the musicians, had fine feasting: for it was a leading and strict rule that no plunder of this kind was ever sold: unless to pay the penalty if they were detected."

Such having been the example set by the so-called "gentlemen hunters," and such their way of spending Sunday in Cranborne Chase, we are not much surprized to hear of coarser and more violent proceedings, as soon as the business passed into the hands of a lower class of men. The annals of the Chase, from the early part of the last century, when our information begins, are accordingly disgraced

by a number of sanguinary deeds, showing that for years there existed a regular vindictive, almost hereditary warfare. The deer *stealers*, besides wearing the bee-hive helmet, were generally armed with guns¹ and pistols. They had, also, a formidable hand weapon, a kind of bludgeon called a "swindgell," like a short threshing-flail, the striking arm of which was made of iron.

Stories of the kind being distasteful, one or two will serve just as a sample, to shew the diabolical fury with which these outrages were committed. About the year 1738, a keeper of West Walk, returning home from Church on Easter Day, was waylaid and murdered. He was found quite dead: having been most dreadfully beaten with bludgeons: the murderers never discovered. Another murder of the same kind, and about the same time, was committed in Lord Pembroke's Walk, at Vernditch. The murderer in that case was detected, and hanged in chains; but within a few nights the gibbet was cut down, and the body carried away. In 1780, on the night of the 16th December, a very severe battle was fought near Chettle, between a force of keepers and a gang of poachers, when the field seems to have been strewn with the wounded. In this case many of the poachers were labouring men, who were employed in the service of the ranger of the walk, and had supped in his servants' hall the night before.

In 1791 there was one of the worst encounters at Rushmore: ten on each side, the keepers armed with hangers and staves, the enemy with the swingel, or short iron flail, above described. The keepers cleverly retreated, drawing the enemy after them into a close copse where the iron flail could not so well be used. This gang was defeated, broken up, and transported for life. The last general encounter was so late as 1816, just before the disfranchisement. This was near Donhead, fire-arms being freely used on both sides. Of a single-handed encounter an interesting description is given in a separate narrative at the end of the present paper, taken from the lips of a keeper who died not many years ago.

¹ One of these short guns, divided into three pieces, so as to be easily put away into the pockets of a coat, was exhibited at the Meeting, by Mr. Penruddocke.

Mr. Chafin having introduced us to one eccentric character connected with Chase history, I will now introduce another—Mr. Chafin himself, the author of the little book to which I have had occasion to refer. His book makes no pretension to be called a history: indeed the very title is that of “Anecdotes”: and so far as it goes is amusing enough: the more so because it is written in a perfectly unaffected manner; his stories being jotted down just as he happened to remember them, but he assures us that every one of them is perfectly true. As we are now not likely to hear much more about an extinct Chase, his anecdotes become more curious. In 1816, some little time before his death, he drew up “A short and imperfect sketch of the life of William Chafin, Clerk, from memory alone.” This, together with a number of letters written by him was afterwards printed by the late Mr. Nichols in his work called “Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th century”: and Mr. Nichols introduces the little memoir in these words:—“A lively piece of Autobiography written purposely with a view to publication by a highly respectable old gentleman of Dorsetshire, who, although a clergyman by profession perhaps partook more of the character of a country squire.” Of that there is no doubt. In his composition, mental and bodily, the lay element prevailed very considerably over the clerical. A few particulars must suffice to give an idea of the gentleman and his ways.

The Chafin family, I should first say, came originally from Wiltshire three hundred years ago. There were three or four branches of it, in Dorset, most of which, if not all, are, I believe, extinct.

William Chafin was born in 1733 at the family place at Chettle. His grandmother was a Penruddocke: his mother a Sturt: and he was her eleventh child. Several of the children having died, as the father, George Chafin, thought, from too tender nursing, he resolved to try a different system with number eleven: so, the moment the child had received his Christian name of William he was then and there carried off, from the very font, to the cottage of his father's shepherd in the village to be nurtured by mistress shepherd: and there he remained for five years, fed on cottage fare, without once

sleeping in his father's house. As soon as he was able to crawl about, he was taken to the sheep-fold, by the shepherd, every morning, even in the depth of winter, by which, he says, "a foundation was laid for that strength of constitution which has carried me through eighty-five summers and winters without being in any way greatly impaired." William went to school at six years old, and remained there nine years. In his fifteenth year he was taken away (I use his own description) "a poor raw ignorant youth, not having acquired any classical knowledge at all," and was kept at home a whole year, which was spent in following the sports of the field, no school book being looked into the whole time. Thence to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he fell into very good hands in the person of an excellent tutor, who took a great fancy to him, and bestowed so much pains that he not only got his degree, but was actually presented by the college with a piece of plate for being their best man that year. That piece of plate, he says, he looked upon as the most precious thing he had in the world. In course of time he took holy orders, and (so things were done in those days) was presented to two livings, one at Taunton, in Somerset, the other at Lidlinch, about fourteen miles from Chettle. At Lidlinch he was supposed to reside, but his father being old and there being no other son available, he was compelled to live at Chettle. He says, however, that, in spite of the distance, he never once omitted during seven years to attend to his Sunday duties at Lidlinch. His father died, and an elder brother dying soon after, William Chafin, Clerk, became head of the family and master of the place. This fixed him in the very middle of the Chase, and, being passionately fond of sport of every kind, he became, nominally a clerk, but really a squire. For seventy years he says he had enjoyed whatever field-sports the Chase supplied, and he appears to have been thoroughly acquainted with every variety of them. His object in putting together his anecdotes was to support Lord Rivers's claims, which he does most positively and enthusiastically. He says that, according to his experience and observation, the owner of the Chase had exclusive property, not only in the feed of the deer, but in all under game of every kind. In his youth none of the

gentlemen had gamekeepers. There was a head ranger, who, if he met or heard of persons with gun and dogs, warned them off: and as to there being no part of Wiltshire within the Chase, as was alleged, he laughs that notion to scorn, having over and over again in company of Lord Rivers, hunted and killed deer all along the chain of coppices between Berwick and Ebbesbourne.

We all know that field-sports are so fascinating to some minds, that the very idea of turning sporting ground to any more useful purpose is a barbarism. In North Wilts, near Malmesbury, we have what is called the Heath, of five hundred acres, given to that town by King Athelstan, which for centuries, indeed, ever since his time, had been used generally by the people for all sorts of purposes. It naturally became a rough, wild, marshy, unprofitable common. Some years ago it was enclosed, and converted to respectable agriculture. An old gentleman in that neighbourhood once said to me, very gravely and earnestly, "There never was such a mistake in the world as enclosing Malmesbury Common." Thinking that some great social or political blunder had been committed, I asked, why so? "Why, because it was the finest place in the world for snipe and wild-fowl." So, also, does W. Chafin, Clerk, sigh and groan deeply over the proposed disfranchisement of Cranborne Chase: and in short, after enumerating all sorts of evils that are to arise from such a proceeding, he concludes with an earnest hope—[he was almost saying "with a daily prayer"]—that all these evils may be averted, and that Cranborne Chase may remain in a flourishing "state—[for how long, do you suppose?]
—till the general dissolution of all things"!

John Aubrey mentioned bustards as common in his time in the Chase. Mr. Chafin has a story about these birds worth noting. He was not living at the time in the Chase, but at Wallop, between Andover and Salisbury: and going out with his gun he was told by some person of a large flight of green plovers that had settled on a certain piece of ground. They proved to be a flight of what he had never met with before, dotterells: so there being little chance of getting very near them, he fired from horseback. On the report of his gun, what was his amazement to see at the further end of the

field, no less than five-and-twenty bustards rise up all in a flock, and fly over a hill called Southern Hill. He then set about pursuing them, came within view, but when the noble birds rose again the noise of their wings so frightened his horse that he bolted round, threw the rider, and ran away. So he lost all chance, went home disappointed and never had another opportunity: "but," he says, "I believe such a number of bustards will never be again seen together in England." Of that we may be sure enough, for such is the propensity to kill that if any strange bird is reported to be seen, every man and boy that can get a gun is off to destroy it. Perhaps if the bustards could hear of the Wild Birds Protection Act they might be tempted to return. For the present, that splendid bird, the king of the Plain, has simply subsided into a mere curiosity, to be found on the shelf of a museum in company with such relics of bygone sporting days as Harry Good's bee-hive hat.

J. E. J.

Capture of a Noted Deer Stealer in Cranborne Chase by James Barrett, Keeper of Cobley Walk, as related by himself.

James Barrett was one of the deer-keepers, under Moses Brixey, who was head keeper to Lord Rivers in 1822, before the Chase was disfranchised. He afterwards entered the service of John Hungerford Penruddocke, Esq., and was with him and his successor, Charles Penruddocke, as park and game-keeper for nearly fifty years. He died 20th March, 1875, and is buried in the churchyard, Compton Chamberlayne.

The following account I wrote down as nearly as possible in the language in which he gave it to me several years before his death. The expressions he makes use of are so characteristic of the man that I make no apology for reproducing them.

CHARLES PENRUDDOCKE.

*Compton Park,
July 15th, 1884.*

JAMES BARRETT'S STORY.

"Well, Sir, I was in the service of my Lord Rivers (and very good he was to me, I will say that) and I had to look after Cobley

Walk under Moses Brixey, the head keeper. The walk extended about two miles, and was a particularly favourite haunt of the deer, being full of the coverts and hiding-places which they are fond of, and abounded with leafy holly, which they feed upon. It was the 21st June, 1822. I can see it now, as if it was yesterday only, when, standing by my cottage door I looked down over the woodland and coppices scattered here and there, and thought that everything was so quiet on my beat, and that I might just go in and have a cup of tea—for you see, Sir, it was about tea time, five o'clock or thereabouts, and the day uncommonly hot, and I felt certainly that I did not care to stir out for anyone before I had it. However, we never know what we have before us.

“Happening to cast my eyes towards Stock Copse hedgerow, I saw two men walking down the side of it, and as far as I could make out, one had a gun over his arm, but the distance was too far to make sure of it.

“Well, I made up my mind to start at once, tho' I could not help longing to sit down to the table and have one cup of tea, and I wanted, besides, to see our little son James, who was a young'un in arms. I considered it was no use thinking about the matter but prepared to start. I had thrown off my coat, and had been most of the day in my shirt sleeves on account of the heat, but in order to disguise myself I put on a smock frock used in hedge trimming, and took a hook (trimming hook) in my hand. I cautiously followed the men till I saw them disappear through a gap in the hedge, but when I came up to the gap, and was making my way through it, I almost struck against a man who was standing bolt upright in the middle, with his hands in his pockets. Ah, thinks I to myself, this one stays here to hide the other, so I took no notice of him, but merely passed through by his side as if I was going that way.

“For some time I did not catch sight of the fellow I wanted with the gun in his hand, but presently I saw my friend going quietly along some distance ahead of me. Directly he saw me he started into a brisk walk, which gradually quickened into a run. It seemed as though he knew who I was. There happened to be some sheep folded in the field where we were, and several lines of hurdles which

I conceived would have checked his flight for a bit, but as he came to each hurdle he went over it like a buck. I thought I knew him then. He was a noted deer killer, and had been pursued by as many as seventeen of my Lord Shaftesbury's keepers, but had eluded them all. His name was Thomas Amy, and such was his swiftness of foot that he boasted he could out-run anybody's keepers.

"When I saw it was he I almost gave it up as a bad job, more particularly as he was so far in advance of me, and with the sheep hurdles between us. Now and then he looked round in a mocking kind of manner, as much as to say, 'You are a stout man if you think to take me,' and he seemed so 'lissom' like, and so active, that I verily thought I should have to put the chase off for that day at least. But somehow I felt that I would not allow him to beat me; and I was a youngish man then, and not easily daunted by anything, so I took a resolution to follow him, come what would. Throwing off my smock frock and pitching away the trimming hook, I bundled through the hurdles, scrambled through an adjoining hedge, and beheld my man some distance away, making his best pace, thinking to out-run me at once, and so get clear off. I followed him smartly, but it was trying work racing over the heavy land. I thought at one time that I should never lessen the distance between us, but by degrees I got nearer and nearer, till I could hear his laboured breathing and puffing. This gave me some encouragement. I continued to follow, though at several yards behind, hoping to get at him by and by.

"You may fancy, Sir, that at this time I was not altogether in a condition to keep up the chase, and if it had not been for a feeling within me that I would take him if possible, I could not have continued to follow him for many minutes longer. A short time brought us both to the Blandford Road, having run four miles.

"I was still jogging on and thinking how I should get up to him when all of a sudden he stopped short, and turning round at the same time presented his gun, on full cock, at my body. He swore as he did so that if I came nearer he would fire into me.

(The gun, as afterwards proved, was loaded with twelve slugs, or small bullets.)

"Something, however, made him hesitate—I don't know what—and he ran forward again, right down through the entrenchment.

"I was gaining on him—I felt it—my blood was up, I would have him, and was already within ten yards of him by dint of sheer struggling. A few minutes more and I should have come to close quarters. Suddenly he stopped and faced me, his body motionless, the gun pointed at my head, and his eye looking along the barrel.

"By —— said he, and he repeated the oath, if you advance another step I will blow your —— head off.

"I saw his determined eye, I heard his threat, I knew his piece was on full cock, and his finger on the trigger, and the muzzle pointed towards me, and yet I did not hesitate to advance. I suppose, Sir, that, having run a long way, and being in kind of excited state, I did not think of the danger I ran in bearing down upon him, for I continued to move on with my eyes fixed upon him.

"Perhaps he feared to fire lest he should be seen. I noticed that he turned his face once in the direction of Thorny Down public-house, which was about two hundred yards off, when immediately afterwards I was upon him, and knocking up the gun with one hand, I placed the other upon his neckhandkerchief. No words were spoken; it became then a matter of strength. Without any boasting I may say I was a strong man, and it used to be said of me that if I once gripped a man he could not get free, and the only way to master me was to knock me down before he got within reach of my arm. Thomas Amy, the man I had just gripped, was a powerful man in his way, and a noted wrestler. He was accustomed to wear iron kicking-plates which projected from the tips of his boots, and were filed up sharp. With these on his feet he used to wrestle with and beat off the keepers. With these he kicked my legs, and the bone was cut in notches—'took out in chips,' just as if you had cut it with a hook. I managed to get him quiet at last, and to take his gun in my left hand while I held him with the other, and tried to make him walk with me to Thorny Down public-house, where I could rest awhile before I returned home. I had a job with him. He would not walk. I had to drag him the whole way. Before we had proceeded far he 'rebelled,' and I was forced to

put the gun down, and 'tackle' him again. We went at it, up and down, throwing each other about, sometimes I was undermost and he above, but by good luck I 'pacified' him and took him on as before. Close to the public-house he began again, and seemed fresher than before. He kicked my shins to such an extent that I could scarcely stand, and finding he could not get away, held me by the cheek with his teeth [Barrett had the mark of this bite till his death], which caused me great agony. To relieve myself I took him by his throat and choked him. I held him there till his face was as black as your hat before he would leave go. I gave him some hard tumbles in my turn, but they were nothing to how he served me.

"We reached the inn at last, and after giving him into the care of the landlord, who was a friend of mine, I called for some brandy and proceeded to bathe my poor legs with it. I did not think of the consequences at the time, but so great was the pain through the application of this spirit, I felt almost mad. The flesh was kicked off to the bone.

"By and by I took my prisoner to Lord Rivers, who was very kind to me. After hearing my evidence he sent me home in a cart with some soft straw at the bottom, for now that I had given the man into safe custody I could not stand. On my arrival at home I went to bed. When I came down stairs again I found the gun or carbine in the corner where it had been placed after removal from the cart, and it was on full cock. I had not noticed this in my excitement, but it seems I had carried it the whole way in that state, and when I was placed in the cart to be taken home it had been laid down beside me. It was a mercy it did not go off. The weapon could be taken in three pieces, just such a one as you have in your hall, Sir.

"Thomas Amy was sent for trial in due course, Mr. Philip Chitty acting as attorney for Lord Rivers; Mr. Williams was counsel—afterwards Judge Williams. The prisoner only got six months. Everyone expected he would have been transported."

Sketch of the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Shaftesbury.

By the Rev. T. PERKINS, M.A., Head Master of Shaftesbury School.

(Read before the Society at Shaftesbury, August, 1884.)

A GLANCE at the map of England in which the chief groupings only of the geological formations are indicated by different colours is sufficient to show that the town of Shaftesbury, where we are assembled to-night, is in the centre of a most interesting district, if diversity of geological formation lends interest to any place.

Not many miles to the south-west the trias, or new red sandstone, starting from the neighbourhood of Sidmouth, stretches—though much interrupted by other rocks—in a north-easterly direction, to the Midlands, where, divided by the coal-fields of Derby, it branches out to the mouth of the Tees, on the east coast, and the mouth of the Dee, on the west. Then, again, to the east of the trias, and therefore nearer to Shaftesbury, we see on the map the irregular ragged-edged bands representing the different members of the lias and oolite. Then, again, in the southern part of Dorset, and again to the immediate north-east of Shaftesbury, we have the marine beds of Portland, with their excellent building stone, overlaid by the fresh water beds of Purbeck.

Then Shaftesbury itself stands upon the upper greensand, a member of the cretaceous system, while the chalk—another member of the same—rises into “the long backs of the bushless downs,” which, when the shadows of passing clouds chase each other across their softly rounded forms, give such a charm to our scenery; and then, further to the south, you find that the lower members of the tertiary system are also represented on the map.

But when we turn our attention from the general map of England to one drawn on a larger scale, such as the Ordnance Map which represents a mile by an inch, in which the sub-divisions of the

different systems are represented by different colours, the variety is still more striking. In the map before you, copied from portions of Sheets 15 and 18, embracing a rectangular area of twenty-four miles east and west, by twenty-two miles north and south, no less than ten different colours are used, and these show that within this area ten different rock formations reach the surface, or are only thinly overlaid by the skin, so to say, of surface-soil, due to the decomposition of mineral, vegetable, and animal matter, aided by the plough and the earth-worm.

I must now take you back for I know not how many thousands of years, to the time when those rocks of which I have spoken were being slowly deposited, as sediment, upon the floors of seas, shallow or deep, or in the deltas of large rivers. It is difficult to know where to begin the description, but I think it will be best to imagine that the red rocks of the trias have been already deposited in vast inland lakes, for in the Triassic Age, you must remember, that what is now England formed part of a continent of which modern Europe was also a part. A gradual subsidence of the land then began, and a series of islands were formed. The old rocks of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall, which now, although they have endured for countless ages the inevitable waste which rocks exposed to the air always suffer, still may be classed as mountains, then rose over the Jurassic sea, and round their shores the lias, and then the oolite beds, were deposited in salt water. The lias clays are well seen at Lyme, and are noted for the fossil remains of ammonites, belemnites, and nautili, and of those immense lizard-like reptiles whose skeletons—sometimes over 20ft. in length—have been found well preserved in the blue clay. The lias district in many places is somewhat flat, or only gently undulating, and forms good pasture land. Next we come to the lower oolites, which, commencing between the Chesil Bank and Bridport, stretch by way of Beaminster and Sherborne to Bath and onward. They consist chiefly of yellow limestone, often composed of rounded grains, like the roe of a fish, cemented by calcareous matter. From this peculiar appearance the name of oolite, or egg-stone, is derived. I must not describe these rocks in any detail, but must come nearer home and call your

attention to the forest marble, as it is called, which borders the sea for some distance between Portland and Bridport, and then runs on to Wincanton and northward. It forms a poor wet soil, mostly pasture, and consists of a shelly limestone, which has in some places the character of ornamental marble. Some varieties, quarried in the neighbourhood of Sherborne, are polished and sold as "Yeovil Marble." Over this, and appearing to the west of it as a narrow band of about half-a-mile in width, and about 30ft. deep, we find the cornbrash giving evidence, by its composition, of having been deposited in shallow water. This formation, when partially decomposed at its surface, forms a very fertile soil, and hence it derives its name of cornbrash, or corn-growing rubble. You will notice that Stalbridge and Templecombe are situated on it.

Overlying this comes the Oxford clay, across which the Somerset and Dorset Railway runs from Templecombe to Sturminster, and which in that district is drained by the Stour. This Oxford clay is stiff and difficult to work, consequently most of it is permanent pasture land.

Above this, still further to the east, we find the coral rag, on which Stour Provost and Sturminster Newton stand, and in the railway cutting near Sturminster Station a good section is seen. The soil is a light arable one, the pasture is poor and unproductive, but in places the rock is harder, and is quarried for building purposes—the stone from Todber being well known.

Next we reach the broad belt of Kimeridge clay, taking its name from Kimeridge, in the Isle of Purbeck. It skirts our greensand all along the west, and forms a flat or undulating country, across which we get so fine a view from the western end of the escarpment of Castle Hill at Shaftesbury. The soil is clay, and in rainy seasons the country is often converted by floods into a series of shallow lakes, which, though most cordially detested by the dwellers in the vale, certainly supply temporarily the one thing, from a picturesque point of view, wanting in our scenery—namely water. This Kimeridge clay is a most extensive formation; it is to be met with at the surface in various places all the way from Dorset to Yorkshire, and deep borings in the wealden district of Kent and Surrey have

shown that it underlies the Portland beds, which themselves underlie the wealden formations there, and reaches a greater thickness than in Dorset, having been probably deposited in a deeper sea.

Above the Kimeridge clay lies the Portland sand, and above this the Portland stone, which has so high a reputation as a building stone. It is quarried in the Isle of Portland, and also at Chilmark, near Fonthill, near 'Tisbury, and at Chicks Grove; at the last-named place the beds are level, whereas at the other three they are much inclined. Not all the Portland beds are useful as building stone, but some of the stone from these local quarries is excellent and it was from them that the stone of which Salisbury Cathedral is built was obtained.

Throughout these liassic and oolitic times the land had been gradually sinking, but, after the deposition of the Portland beds a gradual upheaval took place, which, though probably not very marked, threw the oolitic strata out of the horizontal plane, giving them a slight dip to the east, and also once more uniting the islands of the west to the continent. These islands now took the form of mountains rising above the plain of the upper oolites, across which from unknown sources a mighty river ran, which had its delta in the area now occupied by the south-eastern part of what is now England, by part of the English Channel and by the north-eastern part of France. In the Vale of Wardour in the west, in the neighbourhood of Boulogne in the east, in the Isle of Wight in the south, and in Buckinghamshire in the north, these estuarine deposits are found. If we measure the distance east and west we find it two hundred miles, and if we measure the distance north and south we find it one hundred miles. But there is every reason to suppose that these estuarine and fresh water deposits extended still further, and probably the area of the delta was over thirty thousand square miles—not far short in size of the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra combined. So that we may safely say that this old river of wealden times was equal in size to some of the largest rivers of the modern world. To the west of the plain through which it flowed rose the hills of Devon, separated from the hills of Wales by a broad plain—now the Bristol Channel—the Mendip Hills lay

buried beneath the oolites, the central part of England was a plain, bounded by the hills of the north. How far to the west the land extended we cannot say, to the east it stretched right away to the continent.

This period is known as the Wealden from the Weald of Kent and Sussex, where these estuarine deposits are exposed by the removal by denudation of the cretaceous strata, which were subsequently deposited on them. The wealden system consists of :—

Weald clay.

Hastings sands and clay.

Purbeck limestone.

Slow submergence now set in, and the sea gradually occupied the wealden area, the fresh water weald clay almost imperceptibly passing into the marine Atherfield clay of the Isle of Wight, which also encircles the Weald of Kent and Sussex.

Next the lower greensand was deposited, in seas still shallow. After its deposition it was elevated, denuded, and then again sank beneath the sea; and as the land sank the gault—a stiff bluish micaceous clay—was deposited uncomformably on the edges of the older and slightly-tilted strata. This gault underlies the hill on which our town is built, and its exposed edge is marked on the map by the dark blue band which runs round this hill and skirts both sides of the Vale of Wardour. The sinking still continued near the western shore of the sea; the coarse-grained greensand was deposited, while, at a greater distance from the shore, towards the east, finer particles were laid down, forming fine-grained calcareous rock, akin to chalk, for it is always noticed that the heavier particles borne down by streams to the sea settle near the shore, while the finer ones are often carried by the force of the current far out to sea. As the sinking still continued the greensand deposits followed the shore, retreating westward, and outlying patches of this formation in Devon show how far to the west the sea flowed in these ages; in the east, where the water was much deeper, calcareous ooze, composed of the remains of tiny organisms which sank to the bottom of the deep sea, somewhat resembling, though not identical with, the ooze which is now forming on the floor of the Atlantic, was deposited;

and as the subsidence still continued this calcareous ooze extended further and further west. This is what we call chalk marl and chalk ; inter-stratified with the chalk we find layers of flint. This chalk formation is a very extensive one, for not only the south and south-east of England, but much of the Continent of Europe, lay buried beneath the silent sea in cretaceous times. But this state of things was not to continue for ever. Upheaval took place once more, and for a long period the chalk districts of England remained dry land ; then rain began its work, and the soft chalk was removed from the flanks of the Devon and Somerset hills, leaving in places thick beds of flints behind, as on the Blackdown Hills, near Taunton, which have been formed from the coming together of many thin layers of flint, as the intervening chalk was washed away. How long this continental period lasted I do not know. At length subsidence began again, and the south-eastern part of England became the delta of another great river, and in it the tertiary beds, partly fresh water, partly estuarine, and partly indicating the existence of shallow seas, were laid down. These tertiary beds are now found in two areas known as the London and Hampshire basins with chalk between them, but there is every reason to believe that these beds were once continuous, but that owing to the rising of a central line stretching from the Vale of Wardour to the east of England a range of low hills was formed, from which, by the process known as denudation, all the tertiary beds were removed from the chalk between the London and Hampshire basins, and in the west still further changes were wrought. Of the eocene formation the lower beds are to be met with about fifteen miles south-east of Shaftesbury across the downs, where the north-west edge of the Hampshire basin overlies the chalk.

Now I must call your attention for a short time to the existing state of things in this neighbourhood. To the south you must have noticed the long range of hills, distinguished by their rounded outline, their smooth surface, the absence of trees, and the presence of soft fine turf, for centuries the pasture land of countless flocks of sheep. These are the chalk downs.

Our town stands at the north-western corner of a somewhat level

band of greensand, which skirts the chalk all round and forms a bold escarpment, overlooking the Vale of Blackmore to the west and the Vale of Wardour to the north. As you come to Shaftesbury from Semley, soon after leaving the station you have a good view of this escarpment, three bold headlands like sea-cliffs stand out one behind the other, very similar in shape, all alike clothed with pine trees on their sides and summits; and below this escarpment the layer of gault forms a slope at its outcrop, and bears up the water which soaks through the greensand above, and in this zone you meet with oaks, contrasting with the pine trees above. Another fine view is to be met with on Castle Hill, where to the east is seen the greensand escarpment at King Settle, and a conical wooded hill about two miles to the west, called Duncliffe, which is an outlier of the greensand. And as we look at it and remember that all the intervening space was once filled with similar rock, and that it has been gradually removed by the action of rain and frost and snow, we can form some idea of the vastness of geological time, and this idea is intensified when we remember that not only has this greensand disappeared, but all the chalk which lay above it, uniting the chalk downs above Melbury with those about Knoyle.

Now we will examine the Vale of Wardour more carefully. Turning to the map we notice that the gault lies unconformably on various wealden and oolitic strata. At the western end of the vale on its south side it rests on Kimeridge clay, between Pyt House and Wardour on Portland beds, then on the Purbeck beds; then, as the valley narrows, the gault crosses to the northern side and lies for a short distance on Hastings sand; then, as we follow it westward, along the northern side we find it lying on Purbeck and Portland beds, gradually thinning till between Fonthill and Knoyle it disappears, and the greensand, which overlies the gault all round the valley, rests directly on Kimeridge clay.

Moreover, when we examine the dip of the strata, we find that on the south they dip towards the south, on the north towards the north, showing that the remaining rocks form parts of an anticlinal.

We must now enquire how this state of things came about. In the first place the fact that the gault rests unconformably on the

upper oolite and Purbeck beds shows that after the deposition of these a tilting of these strata took place, giving them an easterly dip, then, by the action of water, these strata were shaved across, and the gault laid down upon them, then, as I have already described, greensand and chalk were deposited further and further to the west as the land subsided and the western shore of the sea retreated westward, then on these the eocene beds were laid. Subsequently to this, possibly in miocene times, when along the line of the Alps a similar elevation took place, a ridge or anticlinal was formed, running east and west. This was probably caused by the gradual shrinking of the earth, due to the loss of heat, which naturally produces folds and crumpling of the surface, similar to the wrinkling of the skin of an apple which is laid by after it has been gathered; though, of course, not to anything like the same extent, when the comparative size of the earth and apple are taken into account. This crumpling was a gradual process, and possibly along the axis of the anticlinal, the strata were strained and weakened, denudation then commenced, the ridge of the anticlinal was first shaved off, in the eastern part of England the eocene clays disappeared between the London and Hampshire basins, leaving rocks of the cretaceous system at the surface, while in Sussex and Kent in places the cretaceous rocks also were removed, and the weald sands and clays laid bare, here, in the Vale of Wardour, denudation advanced still further, and as we have seen its Purbeck and Portland beds have been cut through, and at the western end of the valley the Kimeridge clay is exposed. Of course this work is still going on here, as well as everywhere, where land rises above the sea, and water, in its various forms, and other disintegrating agents are at work, gradually lowering all the land, but lowering it irregularly as they meet with rocks of different degrees of hardness. Hence is brought about the great variety of contour in our landscape, and we who live at Shaftesbury have every reason to be thankful to these disintegrating agents for the way in which they have done their work; for, whichever way we turn our eyes, as we stand upon any of the high ground here, whether it be east or west, north or south, a landscape of surpassing loveliness is spread out before us.

“On Gnostic Amulets.”¹

By the Rev. W. F. SHORT.

(Read before the Society at Shaftesbury, August, 1884.)

THE subject I have been asked to address you on is so large, and touches on so many others, that I trust all will pardon me if this paper seems, to any expert very sketchy and inadequate, to the majority a little dull. I propose to say a little about the materials employed, something of the methods used at different periods, something of the styles of different nations, and, lastly, something of the last dying efforts of classical work, as found in the class of seals, amulets, &c., known as gnostic.

And first we must remember that the history of gem-cutting, or, at least, intaglio-cutting, is really the history of art in all ages.

The pre-historic cave-dweller in Auvergne, who scratched with a flint chip his rude pictures of mammoths, and horses, and buffaloes, on a fragment of slate, was as truly an intaglio-cutter as the Greek artist, who sketched, so to say, with a splinter of diamond on sard or carbuncle his own or another's lovely conceptions of gods, or heroes, or men.

And with the very dawn of history we find the art full grown. Those Chaldæan cylinders of hard stone, carved at least four thousand years ago, though quaint and full of mannerism, are as true and accurately worked as any modern artist could wish to produce; and if we turn to Egypt, we find the well-known scarabs, or beetle stones, not, it is true, generally in such hard stone, but quite as truly worked, and claiming a date which might be called fabulous by many.

¹ In printing this paper I feel bound to acknowledge how much obligation I owe to the books of Mr. King, Mr. Story Maskelyne, and others. Mr. King's works, especially, I have found most useful, though often differing from the conclusions drawn in them.—W.F.S.

Following down the stream of history we have the intaglio-cutting of the names of the twelve tribes on the high priest's breastplate, and these on very hard and valuable stones—some of the presents, perhaps, with which the Egyptians seem to have bribed Israel at the last to leave their land. And let me remind my hearers that such works of art are practically almost indestructible, and almost certainly exist at the present day, whether as some suppose, at the bottom of the Mediterranean, or in the Sultan's treasury at Constantinople, or dispersed among private hands, which little know their meaning or history. In an age which has found and deciphered Sennacherib's seal, and which possesses the actual clay impression which ratified the treaty between himself and his Egyptian enemy, is it quite preposterous to hope that these priceless intaglios may, some of them at least, come to light?

I have spoken of the materials used for these intaglios. An objection has been raised that the cutting of such hard stones would have been impossible to such an uncivilized horde as the Israelites were. But, centuries before this, rock crystal (as this specimen shows) and I believe even harder stones were engraved by the Chaldæans and Egyptians, and the art may well have been learned by some at least of the subject nation. These crystal cylinders are, however, the exception. Black or greenish serpentine or hæmatite were the commonest materials used in Chaldæa, and later in Assyria, and in my own small collection three-fourths of the seals are of these. The cylinders or seals are pierced, and were worn on the wrist by a soft cord passing through them. You will remember the various allusions in the Old Testament to the signet upon the hand. Saul's bracelet, brought to David on his death, was probably the royal seal. In this use they contrasted with the Egyptian beetle seals, which, though pierced, seem to have been worn in a ring or metal handle. These, again, were—even when used by royal personages—generally made of stealite or some soft stone (often of baked clay.) (I have seen a magnificent exception to this, taken by its owner from the neck of a royal mummy, of, I believe, yellow jasper, 3in. long, and still attached to the gold chain with bronze collar which held it round the neck.)

When art moved westward it as a rule adopted other materials, and especially the sard, with all its varieties, which throughout Greek and Roman times is the popular seal stone, which in fact it still remains, no other stone uniting the qualities of toughness, facility of working, richness of colour, high polish, &c. It has been supposed that the Greek especially affected the lighter kind of sard, transparent yellow and light red; while the Etruscan almost invariably use their native carnelian, a dark opaque red, for their peculiar and often puzzling signets; but this is anything but a certain rule, as fine Greek work may be found on garnet and other precious stones. After the conquests of Alexander, the East, now opened for commerce, supplied a variety of material for the graver's art, and in Roman times every kind of gem, except the diamond, was pressed into the service. The ruby, emerald, sapphire, garnet, were used, while all the endless varieties of sard, sardonyx, onyx, niccolo, jasper, &c., will be found represented in an ordinary collection. One stone I believe to be peculiar to Roman art—the so-called red jasper (*bole ammoniac*) easily worked, and very showy. Some of the finest heads known, as the Minerva in the Vienna collection, are engraved on it.

The modern method of engraving by the wheel was not known to the ancients: it is said to have been invented in Domitian's time. And the earlier work shows at once that the deeper part of the engraving was made by means of the common drill, the details being inserted by careful scratching with the diamond point. Some, however—especially the Archaic Greek and Italo Greek, are sketched on the stone with the diamond point alone. The Roman artist, aiming at bolder effect than the Greek, used the drill freely, even for the hair of portrait busts, and often thus sunk his design very deeply in the stone, finishing it, as before, with the diamond point. (All this is more or less conjecture. Greek artists cut signets for Roman owners, &c.)

With the invention of the wheel a death-blow was struck to the glyptic art. The comparative facility and rapidity with which designs could be re-produced made the occupation a mere trade. It was no longer the artist who designed and carved the work, but

the mere workman who copied it more or less accurately. About this time, too, arose the great demand for engraved amulets and charms, the fruit of the superstition which is the invariable accompaniment of an utterly vicious society; and the Roman world was flooded with intaglios, barbarous in their execution, fantastic in their design, sometimes half-Christian, half-heathen, and many of them quite unfit to exhibit.

One word about the various style of art shewn in its different stages. We can trace the stiff mannerism of the Chaldæan work, growing more plastic as it passes through the Assyrian and Babylonian periods (so called,) but still dealing with the same subjects—the gods and their worship, monsters and warriors and kings; and it is not hard to recognise in the earlier Greek work, a somewhat similar motive, modified partly by a touch of Egyptian influence, more by the intuitive grace and good taste of the Greek intellect. But the way in which Greek art developed itself, and the perfect technical mastery which the engravers seem to have acquired over their somewhat intractable materials, seem to me quite unparalleled. The entire freedom and grace of some of the Greek work, whether in portraiture or in figure work, could not be surpassed if the artists had possessed the magical power of moulding the hard stone like wax.

Side by side with the development of Greek art a style very peculiar, and closely related, I think, to the rough drill work of Northern India is found in Etruria. Here the scarab form of signet is invariable (it prevails more or less in Phœnicia, and even in Greece), but the work is quite distinct from the Egyptian, and still more, I think, from the Assyrian. In the ruder forms large and small drill holes seem to have been sunk at proper intervals, to serve as body, head and legs, and these were connected by lines scratched with the diamond point, reminding me always strongly of the way in which, long ago, in the nursery, we were taught to draw a *cat*. There are found other scarabs in Italy, where the intaglio work is vigorous and graceful; but I am disposed myself to refer all these, though made of the same material as the Etruscan, to the better taste and workmanship of the Greeks in Lower Italy.

From these combined influences, the Greek and Etruscan, the

Roman style seems to have arisen, but whereas the large majority of antique gems now extant are Roman, it is obvious that to speak of any style as peculiarly Roman is likely to be a misnomer. We may fancy that we may detect in one gem the severe treatment of the so-called Consular age, in another the boldness of the Augustan, in another, again, the softness of the temporary revival of the art under Hadrian; but really when, throughout the immense empire every freedman and many slaves too, carried their own signet, and some at least wore engraved rings on every joint of every finger, there was room for every variety of style, every degree of skill.

But, as I have said, the profusion of intaglios, while it made the fortune of the dealers, was the ruin of the art. A showy ring stone, defaced by some hideous caricature of a well-known statue, looked better at a distance on the finger than some exquisite engraving on plain sard; and if an amulet was required, unless the magic formula prescribed some special material, a common pebble, rudely scratched with the words of a charm, or some mystic name or figure, was as efficacious as the most costly gem, so that those who desired ornament, or those that desired protection, were, as a rule, equally careless of the execution of the work.

And it happened that just at the time of the degradation of the art a curious impulse was given to the fabrication and sale of amulets by the rise and spread (I must not say the beginning) of the many sects of gnostics. Every member of these sects—and they were very numerous—seems to have carried one of these stones which answered a three-fold purpose: as an amulet it protected its owner from various accidents and diseases; as a secret token or pass it made him known to his brethren in other cities or countries, and entitled him to their help and hospitality; as a charm, buried with his dead body, it passed the soul through all the lower stages of incorporeal existence, till it reached and became part of the Eternal fulness, that central and vital force, which was, as I conceive, the only Godhead which the true leaders of this mysterious movement really recognized. This notion of a central and vital force, permeating and influencing all nature, yet impersonal and unknowable,

seems to bring us very near to some rather eccentric phases of what is called modern thought, and doubtless the mind of man generally works in a circle (some would say, perhaps, a spiral), and a real knowledge of the doctrines held under many forms by the different sects of gnostics would probably lead us back to very early forms of Oriental mysticism, and at the same time give a clue to many lines of speculation which we think purely modern: but unfortunately no one has, it seems to me, ever done more than scratch the outside of the system. The writers of their own time, Clement of Alexandria, Epiphanius, Hippolitus, look upon them, apparently, as heretics, renegades, professing to hold the only true Christian doctrine. Modern writers are generally content to class them as sun or nature worshippers, a very vague and inadequate definition. They claimed, certainly, to have understood the inner meaning of Christianity, and they worshipped the sun in a sense, but rather as the Egyptian priests did, as the symbol of an unknowable power, than as a god in itself. Whatever the real secret is, it is to be found, I believe, in the inscriptions on their gems. These are numberless, and comparatively very few have been made out, so that there is, as Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, once told me, a grand field of research open to any archæologist, who, with some notion of comparative mythology, &c., plenty of time, and good eyes, would undertake a task which would be really of immense value in this age of expanded, perhaps often misdirected, thought. (I once hoped to have done something in this way myself, but my eyes have unfortunately failed me, and time is wanting.)

To return to the amulets, Basileides of Alexandria, the best known leader of the sects, living about 130 A.D., invented a monstrous form as a visible representation of the unknown divine, namely, a human figure armed, with a cock's head, and serpents for legs. Here, probably, the head implied perfect wakefulness; the armed body, strength; the shield protection; the serpents, subtlety and wisdom, while the whip has been, unfortunately, in all ages the Egyptian type of sovereignty.

Numberless gems are found with this figure upon them, and, accompanied often by the mystic name of Abrasax, also invented by

Basileides (all the books call it Abraxas, but I have never met with it written thus on the actual gems). The letters, when treated as Greek numerals, make up the number three hundred and sixty-five, and so connect the figure with the sun. It also means holy name. Among other names borrowed from the Hebrew may be found I. A. O. = Jehovah, Sabaoth, Michael, &c., and the mysterious word *Αβλαβαβαλβα*, a mere corruption of the Syriac "Thou art our father," but possessing as a charm the inestimable quality of reading the same backwards or forwards.

Of the figure which I show on the back of which this last word is cut, I could not for a long time guess any possible meaning, but I happened not long ago to find, in one of Lucian's dialogues, the account of an impostor of Asia Minor, who, once a Christian, professed to be inspired by the divine serpent, and held up for the admiring crowd to worship an egg, supposed to contain the embryo of the said serpent incarnated. I cannot help suspecting that we have here a record of Lucian's Alexander of Abonoteichus (wherever that was), whom the satirist so justly abuses and laughs at.

The divine serpent introduces us to another class of gnostics, the Ophites, or so-called serpent worshippers, whose gems are very numerous. They seemed to have believed that the Creator of the world, far from being all-mighty and all-loving, was an inferior, if not an actually malevolent agent, and that the higher spirit, in the form of the serpent, by inducing our first parents to eat the forbidden fruit, imparted to them that spark of divine knowledge which shall finally raise them above their maker's power. It is the consciousness of this by their original maker, which produces all man's suffering in this world; for his maker, the Demiurgus, is constantly endeavouring to seduce or compel those his creatures whom he knows to be in reality his superiors—to be unfaithful to their higher teaching, and submit to be incorporated into this material world, of which he is the master.

(This hatred of all matter, as unclean, which was universal among gnostics, is, I fancy, essentially Oriental.)

But this good serpent was somehow identified with the sun. I suppose that here we have the gnostic connection with the Egyptian

esoteric belief, from which, indeed, they borrowed many, if not most, of their symbols; and on their gems, therefore, he is represented with a lion's head surrounded by rays, and often inscribed $\Sigma\epsilon\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ $\text{E}\iota\lambda\alpha\mu$ = the eternal sun (Chaldee). He is also called $\chi\rho\upsilon\upsilon\beta\iota\varsigma$ = the good spirit, and sometimes the giant queller. These Chaldean terms point to another and earlier connection, namely, with the lost civilization, and astronomical and so-called magical science of Mesopotamia, and it would not be hard to show—if there were time this evening—that India also contributed to the outward forms, at least, of the gnostic belief, sending them, among other things, and the whole Latin world in the last few centuries, the popular worship of Serapis, who is nothing but the Indian Yama, Lord of the Dead.

Before leaving this part of the subject I would point out a curious modification of the serpent form. The gem I exhibit is, perhaps, a modern copy, but if so it is an accurate copy, of an old gnostic gem. I believe it to be genuine. The serpent is replaced by a chrysalis, with human face surrounded by the usual rays, and inscribed Semes Eilam . At the foot, within lines, is the name I.A.O = Jehovah; on each side of the figure is read $\text{A}\nu\omicron\chi$ $\chi\omicron\lambda\chi\rho\upsilon\beta\iota\varsigma$ = I am all the good spirit: while outside appears, very badly spelt, $\gamma\upsilon\gamma\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\rho\eta\kappa\tau\alpha$ = the giant queller, and another title which I do not understand. I interpret this to be primarily the sun sleeping in its winter solstice, with all the titles of the divinity of which it is the symbol, secondarily of the human soul bound in the chrysalis of the body, but to be identified with the Eternal One when that chrysalis is burst by death. To support this you may remember that in the old Egyptian mythology, as shown in the celebrated "Book of the Dead," the purified and perfected soul not only is received by, but becomes mystically identified with, Ra, the spiritual sun, the Lord of the unseen world.

I have said nothing, for want of time, of the series of gems and sculptures connected with the worship of Mithras, the Persian sun-god, which prevailed so widely at this time throughout the Roman Empire, but these, too, were made by the gnostics, so universally eclectic in their tastes, to contribute to their strange mystic

symbolism. I show one gem only, representing the bull, emblem of the earth, springing out upon her yearly course through the realms of air. As these are generally represented by the moon and stars on the field of the gem, one is at once reminded of "the cow jumping over the moon." Indeed, the whole of that venerable rhyme might be explained in a strictly gnostic sense.

I have said enough to show that to class the gnostics—as is done by so many Church historians—as Christian heretics is as misleading as it would be to call them Greek, or Indian, or Persian, in their religion. They professed, evidently, to sit apart, judging all creeds, and taking from each what fitted most symmetrically into their own esoteric belief. But what that faith was, whether indeed there was any continuous thread of deeper knowledge concealed under their strange emblems, and interminable lists of angels and spirits &c., I think is still a secret; and I believe it would be well worth the trouble if some well skilled in archæology would try to unravel it. What their speculations and their claims to purer and higher knowledge led to may be read in Clement and Epiphanius, &c. Only, it should be, in fairness, remembered, that these and others are at once uncritical and bitterly hostile, and accusations almost as startling and horrible were brought against the early Christians. The tendency now-a-days is rather the other way, a sign, perhaps, of what I have already hinted at, that the cycle of that particular form of anti-Christian mysticism has nearly come round again, and that these, to us, new forms of hostility, aiming at resolving Christianity into its supposed elements, rather than denying it altogether, must be met by the wider learning and moderation of Christian divines.

ON THE

Occurrence of some of the Rarer Species of
Birds in the Neighbourhood of Salisbury.

By the Rev. ARTHUR P. MORRES, Vicar of Britford.

(Continued from Vol. xxii., p. 106.)

NATATORES (continued).

COLYMBIDÆ.

Podiceps Cristatus. "Great Crested Grebe." We come now to the Divers, so called from their marvellous powers of staying under water in search of their food. None of them is more expert in this respect than the present species. In 1860 the moors around Athelney, in Somerset, were flooded almost the whole summer, the hay rotting in the swath as it was cut, and innumerable kinds of water birds were then to be found on the moor: and amongst others several of the present species were killed and brought to Taunton. Mr. Baker, of Mere, has an immature specimen in his collection which was shot at Norton Ferris, in 1860 by Mr. J. Card, but I have never seen them in our meadows. In fact they are not river birds, requiring larger tracts of water to attract them. They fly very much better than you would at first sight suppose, and can fly high in the air as well as many of the Duck tribe. At Christchurch they are plentiful in winter plumage, but not often obtained in summer. Hart, however, killed one in full summer plumage in March, 1877, and another later on in the year 1883.

Podiceps Griseigena. "The Red-necked Grebe." This bird is also found in the harbour in the winter: and Mr. Baker has a mature bird of this species, killed at Westbury in 1874. There are three birds of this species in Hart's collection, in summer plumage, killed in the district in October, 1876, March, 1877, and February,

1879, respectively—another also being obtained in March, 1875.

Podiceps Auritus. "The Slavonian Grebe." This bird has occasionally been obtained in our immediate neighbourhood. One was killed about 1865 at the back of the Close, almost in Salisbury : and a second specimen I shot myself in our own parish. I was taking a ramble in the meadows, when I espied this Grebe swimming about among some Swans, and immediately perceived it was not a Dabchick. I despatched, therefore, a brother-in-law, who was with me, for a gun, while I walked up and down a little distance off the bank, gently heading it when it was inclined to go too far. After about half-an-hour's absence the gun was brought, and exactly as I took it in my hand, the bird dived for the first time. On its coming up I fired, but it apparently dived at the shot, and I feared I had lost it altogether; but soon after I happened to see it ascending through the water, and secured it with the second barrel before it had time to dive again. Mr. Baker has one which was shot at Knoyle, on a sheep-pond, in 1874. Another of these birds was brought in to King, of Warminster, in the winter of 1877, having been captured in a very curious way. A policeman—William Merritt—was walking down the streets of Warminster, one dark cold night, while it was snowing heavily, when he heard a flight of birds pass over his head, and shortly after was startled by hearing a heavy thud in the road behind him, and on turning round to see what it could be, he picked up a Slavonian Grebe; its plumage and wings being so encrusted with frozen snow that it could no longer use them. It was apparently dead, but, on being held to the fire, the warmth partially restored it. It was well set up by King. This bird is common at Christchurch in winter. In the winter of 1882-3 a dozen specimens or so were brought in; and one was obtained there, in perfect summer plumage, on April 26th, 1878.

Podiceps Nigricollis. "The Eared Grebe." This bird is considerably rarer than the last-mentioned one, though some may now and then be mistaken for the former species, as in their winter plumage they much resemble each other. There is one difference, however, by which you can always distinguish them, which is the beak: the beak of the Eared Grebe turning slightly but decidedly

upwards, while that of the Slavonian turns slightly downwards. Hart has three birds of this kind in perfect summer plumage; two of them having been obtained in the spring of 1853. Another was also shot by Mr. T. M. Pike during last year. I have never come across it in this parish.

Tachybaptus Fluviatilis. "The Little Grebe," known familiarly by the name of Dabchick. This bird is plentiful in our meadows, and I expect does some considerable amount of mischief in the amount of spawn and small fry it consumes. One winter day I counted no less than twenty-six of them that had all congregated together in a flock. They are sharp active little birds; but I have often caught them alive in my hands, as they are very reluctant to take wing, and when forced to do so merely skim along the surface, leaving a long trail behind them in the water. On one occasion a Short-horned Owl was caught alive in some rushes by the old "drowner," in the act of devouring a Dabchick, which he had partially eaten. It is curious how the Owl could have got hold of it, but he must have pounced upon it unexpectedly as it rose close to the rushes where he was in hiding. Wishing to secure one in summer plumage I asked the old "drowner" in our meadows to look out for one for me—and this he very soon did, fishing one out from under the water between the spikes of his eel-stitcher, as it was diving under the surface. Even these little birds have far greater powers of flight than one would naturally have given them credit for; and Hart tells me that one evening during flight-time he killed two birds flying high over his head at a great pace, which turned out to be a pair of our little friends.

Colymbus Glacialis. "The Great Northern Diver." We come now to the family of the true Divers, which well deserve their name, as they will stay under water after their prey for two or three minutes, or even more—a much longer time than you imagine, when you duly time it with your watch. These magnificent birds are more or less frequent all round our coasts, but you do not commonly find them so far south as we are, in the perfect summer plumage of the adult bird. They are generally seen near the shore, as they do not seek their prey in very deep waters. I have observed

them on the coast at Bournemouth, and watched their re-appearance, timing them by my watch. The best way to secure a specimen is to chase them in a good fast-sailing yacht, looking out sharply for them as they emerge after their dive—but in a rowing boat they will always out-distance you altogether. On December 30th of last year, as we were just in the narrow reach of water that joins Poole Harbour with the open sea, a fine bird of this species flew right over our boat from the sea into the harbour. My son, E. A. Morres, who was with me, let fly at it, and hit it hard underneath, but was a little behind it. It settled about half-a-mile off; and was too hard hit to dive unless closely pressed—but even then it took nine barrels on the water before we secured it. It seemed to dive at the shot every time, until at last it was fairly worn out. It weighed nearly 10lbs., and was in good, though, of course, winter plumage. Three others we saw afterwards in Studland Bay, and managed to hem them in between ourselves and the shore, but our boat was travelling very slowly, and in about five minutes they had worked completely round us, simply by diving, and were two miles away in the open sea. In November, 1882, several of these birds were shot by Mr. T. M. Pike in the Bournemouth Bay, in their summer dress. Hart also secured one on October 17th, 1872, in good summer plumage, and another on February 14th, 1877, which had nearly assumed its summer garb. This class of birds would seem to change their plumage in a very short space of time—even in a few days; and also vary a good deal in the time of their change, possibly according to the season or age of the bird. You may occasionally obtain good specimens of this bird from the fishing nets, in which they helplessly entangle themselves. They are not supposed generally to breed upon our coasts, and are said to disappear from the Orkney and Shetland Isles when they have donned their summer dress in June. But I was very pleased to hear from Mr. Lionel Hinxman, who has been spending some time in the extreme North of Scotland, that in the early summer of the present year he came across two pairs of these fine birds, with their young ones, on the West Coast of Sutherland, not far from Cape Wrath. Each pair had two young birds with

them, and he spent some time in watching them feed their young, which was most interesting. One pair he noticed in June, and the other pair early in July.

Colymbus Arcticus. "The Black-throated Diver." This bird is a much rarer bird with us than the preceding one; not so large, but when in adult breeding plumage quite as handsome. Mr. Baker writes me word that one of these birds was killed near Salisbury, in December, 1872, and sent to King, of Warminster, to be set up, where he saw it. The bird was in transition plumage. He has another specimen, also, in his own collection, killed at Seaton, in the winter of 1873. Hart had three birds, sent him in almost perfect summer dress, on December 19th, 1874, and one in the winter of 1882-3. He has one of quite perfect plumage, but this was in his father's collection, and was obtained in the district many years back. Mr. E. Jacob, of the Close, writes me, "I sent Ward, in Piccadilly, two Black-throated Divers that I shot in Sweden; he wrote to say that he had never received two such perfect specimens before; he has mounted them as I suggested, on artificial water, and they are now in his window (August 1884), in Piccadilly, and every day the centre of an admiring crowd, as I witnessed myself last week."

Colymbus Septentrionalis. "The Red-throated Diver." This bird is much more common than the preceding one, and is more often found inland; and is much smaller in its dimensions altogether than the last two species. Mr. Baker has one which was captured, after a severe storm, on Knoyle Down—it was exhausted, and not able to rise, and Mr. R. Godwin struck it down with a riding-whip, and so secured it. They are frequent in winter on our south coast; and would seem to hold their summer plumage, occasionally, throughout the winter. Hart killed one on October 11th, 1881, in summer garb, and another, about the same time, changing its dress. As with all the other Divers, it presents a very different appearance in the winter plumage, in which it is generally seen. Mr. Hinxman found many pairs of them breeding in Scotland, and Mr. E. Jacob tells me they abound in Norway, where he could have procured any number of specimens in full summer plumage that he wanted.

Lomeria Troile. "The Common Guillemot." Sometimes called the foolish Guillemot, from its surprising tameness in its breeding haunts, where it will at times allow you to knock it over with a stick. They are common round our coasts. They breed in the Isle of Wight and on St Alban's Head, and in 1880 Hart caught two young ones on Christchurch Ledge. I have shot them in Torbay; but they will be always connected in my mind with a most enjoyable passage I had in 1883 from Waterford to Milford Haven. It was a most lovely summer evening, and the sea as smooth as the typical mill-pond; and about midway in the Channel the whole sea was alive with these birds, mingled with them being the Puffin, and the Razor Bill. I never saw birds look so apparently happy, and so much at home as they did on the bosom of the wide ocean. They seemed to offer a type of a free and careless life that knew no trouble, and which was circumscribed by no given bounds. It is most curious how the single egg of these birds invariably differs one from another—you never get two alike, for they vary in shape, size, and colour, and you might almost think that it was so arranged in order that each bird might be able to pick out its own individual egg the easier, from the hundreds that are often laid quite close to one another.

Uria Lacrymans. "Bridled Guillemot." Whether this bird is a distinct species, or only a variety of the former, I should think was extremely doubtful. They are almost precisely similar, with the exception of the white mark running from the corner of the eye. They are, anyhow, not common to meet with, and are prized by collectors as rarities. Hart shot one at Christchurch on February 17th, 1883, and on February 18th, in the same year, he picked up one dead on the coast, among forty or fifty of the common sort, which had succumbed to a strong southerly gale. It was in full summer plumage. This bird is said to breed exclusively with its own species, though in company with the common sort; and in Iceland and that district it is said to be known by a different provincial name, and that the natives at once distinguish it; and can separate not only the bird, but the eggs, from those of the common species.

Uria Grylle. "The Black Guillemot." This bird is very rarely found on our south coast. It is a much more elegant bird than the other species, and is more striking both in its summer and winter dress. Hart could only tell me of one specimen, and that was procured in Swanage Bay, in January, 1862. I found I had one of these birds, unknown to myself for a long time, in my own collection; but it was placed under the pad of an Arctic Fox that I have; and which was brought home from one of Sir Edward Parry's expeditions, now nearly sixty years ago.

Mergulus Alle. "The Little Auk." This funny little bird often falls a prey to the storms that break upon our coasts, and is not rarely picked up dead on the shore. It occurs at Christchurch frequently, and is often obtained there in this way. I believe I lost a specimen of this bird not long ago from my own parish, from the carelessness of some of our village boys. They found a small bird on one of our high fields, that they had never seen before, which could not escape from them owing to its being quite exhausted. They kept on playing with it, and throwing it up in the air, till at last one, wiser than the rest, suggested that they should take it down to the vicarage, as they would be sure to get something for it—but, before carrying out their intention, one of them said, "Let's throw it up once more," and the bird so far regained the use of its wings as to be able to escape from its tormentors, and also from being perpetuated in my collection, and they never saw it again. From the boys' description of it I always put it down in my mind as being a Little Auk.

Alca Torda. "The Razor Bill." This bird is common enough on our near coasts, and sometimes, like other sea birds, it gets blown inland for a considerable distance. Thus, I have a note of one that was picked up by a dairyman on the down near Wittersbury, close by here, on February 19th, 1883. I was not able to procure the bird, but it was preserved by White, of Salisbury, who told me of the occurrence. The egg of this bird is very handsome, being of a rich white with chocolate markings, and is much more regular in shape and colouring than those of the Guillemot.

Fratercula Arctica. "The Puffin." These birds are summer

visitors to our shores, and are most amusing little fellows in their manners and ways. They breed in the Christchurch district, coming in March, and leaving again in September. They are solely and entirely sea birds; and I was much surprised and pleased when one of our labourers brought me down a bird which had puzzled him entirely. One of the carters had caught it on a high-lying fallow in our parish, and it had bitten his fingers so hard that he had killed it. It was then brought down to me to decide upon, and it turned out to be a young Puffin, which must have wandered terribly out of its way, to find a final resting-place in my collection. It was of full size, but a bird of the year, and was caught in the autumn of 1883.

Phalacrocorax Carbo. "The Cormorant." Everyone knows the Cormorant, or Shag, that has ever visited our coasts and has an eye for birds. They breed freely wherever there is an unmolested rock that is suited to them, and from thence often make expeditions up the rivers inland. I have a young bird that was killed in the parish in company with two others; and about five years ago I noticed another, which hung about the place for some days. On August 13th of this year a Cormorant was shot on the Mere stream; and about a week after two others were killed at Stourton; all young birds. When I was on the Blackwater, near Fermoy, in Ireland, last year, I noticed that they came daily right up the river, some thirty miles or more up the stream, to carry on their fishing depredations, and very successful they seemed to be. Hart mentioned to me that in the autumn of 1875 a gunner, named James Derham, killed fifteen Cormorants, with a right and left shot. Two of them escaped, but the other thirteen were bagged, and weighed in the mass 84lbs.—a pretty good return, in quantity, if not in quality, for an ounce or two of shot.

Phalacrocorax Cristatus. "The Crested Cormorant," or Green Shag. This is the bird which is generally known by the name of Shag. They are not so plentiful as the foregoing species, but more slender in shape, and of a far more beautiful colouring, the adult bird having an entire dress of beautiful glossy green. It occurs occasionally at Christchurch; and in 1870 was breeding on the

Needles and Old Harry Rocks, at the opposite extremities of Bournemouth Bay. I had a beautifully-plumaged bird sent me not long ago; but, not being at home to receive it, it was taken in by a friend of mine, and thrown away; and he excused himself by saying that the stench of the bird was so intolerable that he really could not keep it for me. He allowed, to my chagrin, that the plumage was in capital condition, but that it was entirely outweighed by the stench.

Sula Bassana. "The Gannet," or Solan Goose. I never experienced greater pleasure than when I first saw this powerful sea bird engaged in its fishing operations on the coast of Dorset. I was on the Chesil Beach, on which a magnificent sea was breaking; and a strong wind from the sea was dashing the spray right over me, while a heavy thunder shower soon after completed my discomfort, although a clear line of beautiful sun-light along the horizon promised in due time a cessation of the war of the elements. I was quite absorbed in watching the grandeur of the waves, when on a sudden my attention was directed to six or seven birds, which at a glance I knew I had never seen before, but whose actions at once declared to me their name and nature. I recognised them at once as Gannets, and their splendid headers into the boiling waters beneath them were grand to witness. They would stop themselves in their wandering flight, and after a moment's scrutiny to assure themselves that there was no mistake, they closed their wings and descended perpendicularly with such velocity as to bury themselves completely under the water for several seconds, dashing the spray around them, as they seemed recklessly to engulf themselves in the angry waters. Their bold fearless swoops struck me forcibly with their strength and power of wing, and I returned home delighted with my experiences, and nothing at all daunted by my drenchings both with the salt and fresh water. They occur now and then at Christchurch, and have been very numerous this year—one gun killing six in one day. The rich cream-coloured plumage of the adult bird is very pleasing, while the dark mottled plumage of the bird of the year is so different that you can scarcely believe it to belong to the same species. One of these birds was killed at

Wilton in 1870, which was stuffed by King, of Warminster, and is now, I believe, in Mr. Rawlence's collection.

LARIDÆ.

The next family that we have to speak of is the large and somewhat puzzling one of the Terns and Gulls, which must be considered in our own county only in the light of tramps and vagrants, having no abiding home amongst us, and, when they do visit us, tarrying but for a day.

Hydrochelidon Nigra. "The Black Tern." I have several notices of this bird occurring inland in our district. Mr. Baker writes me, "While fishing at Steeple Langford on April 29th, 1884, a Black Tern hovered over the water quite close to me for some time, when my friend, Mr. C. Chalker, fetched his gun, and shot it. It was a mature specimen in full breeding plumage." Mr. Baker has another specimen, killed at Mere, in summer plumage; and another shot at Norton Ferris, in 1860, in winter dress. As I was rowing on the river at Downton one of these birds flew round and round the boat, coming so close to me that I had a perfect view of it. This, also, was in full plumage. They occur yearly at Christchurch in all states of plumage; and four years ago, when I was out with Hart in his yacht, in the harbour, one of the gunners brought in two that he had just shot. They were in winter plumage. Hart has seen several this month also, he tells me, in the harbour.

Hydrochelidon Leucoptera. "The White-winged Black Tern." This bird, in its immature plumage, is hard to distinguish from the former species. But, as Mr. Cecil Smith remarks, in his excellent paper on distinctions, before alluded to, read before the Taunton Society, the young of this bird has always a band of white above the upper tail coverts; the same part being grey in the young of the Black Tern, though at times of a very light grey. In adult plumage it is unmistakable, as not only is there a white patch on the shoulder of the wing, but the whole tail, and tail coverts, are pure white. Some ten years ago or so this bird was considered to be very rare, but, as Hart says, it is most likely not so rare as it was once thought to be. One was brought in to him in 1882,

and he himself saw one unmistakable specimen in 1883, while five others were noticed, he informs me, by a Capt. Eyres, who was sure of the peculiar identity of the bird.

Hydrochelidon Hybrida. "The Whiskered Tern." So called from a white streak running from the base of the upper mandible in a line below the eye to the ear coverts, forming a light whisker or moustache. The breast of this bird is very dark in comparison with the rest of the feathering, by which it may be at once distinguished. It is very rare. Hart has the only specimen he knows of as having occurred in the district, which was killed in the locality by a gunner named Keynes, in 1875.

Sterna Caspia. "The Caspian Tern." This, also, is a very rare species; and can be known at once by its superior size to all the other Terns, and by the bright vermilion of its bill. Hart has a fine specimen of this bird in his collection, which was killed by Grantley Berkeley at Muddeford, about the year 1852. It occurs I believe, more frequently on the eastern coast than any other, but is very rarely met with at all.

Sterna Cantiaca. "The Sandwich Tern." This bird is by no means common on our south coast, but occurs occasionally. Hart writes me word that he has noticed several of these birds about the harbour during the present month. Hart killed a pair of these birds himself on May 14th, 1880, while he has notes of other occurrences of them, one being killed in 1871, another in 1872, whereas in 1873 they were more numerous—three being brought in, on September 15th, one on the 27th, one on the 30th, and two more on October 8th. The black feathers on the head of this bird are rather prolonged, forming almost a kind of pendent crest. The feet, legs, and bill are black, and the tail quite white.

Sterna Fluviatilis. "The Common Tern," or Sea Swallow, as, from its light and elegant shape, it is appropriately termed. I have noticed it once or twice in the parish, flying and hovering over our river. It occurs more or less frequently all round our coasts, but there are one or two species so like it, that it may sometimes be mistaken—both the Arctic and the Roseate Tern bearing a close resemblance to it. I had a specimen sent me the other day which

had been killed recently on the Thames, but it was too far gone for preserving.

Sterna Macrura. "The Arctic Tern." This Tern bears a strong resemblance to the last-named, and is met with quite as frequently. The surest way to distinguish it is by the short tarsus, while the breast is also of a darker shade of grey, and the tail feathers longer in proportion to the wing. It occurs frequently at Christchurch, there being a good number of them about this present year. It does not generally wander so much inland as the Common Tern, but in 1842 there seems to have been an unusual irruption of them both into Wilts and the neighbouring counties, Yarrell mentioning that "according to the *Bristol Mirror* the birds were assembled in such vast numbers in the harbour and floating docks of that city, that two or three hundred were killed with stones and other missiles, whilst several were caught alive; and so tame were they that many were observed to pitch on the backs of passers-by."

Sterna Dougalli. "The Roseate Tern." This species, again, is difficult to distinguish at all times from the Common and Arctic Terns; more especially so, as in the breeding season, some of the Common Terns have quite a rosy tint upon the breast; but it is altogether of a slenderer and more elegant form than any of the other Terns, and when on the wing in company with the other species would be at once distinguished by its more attenuated form; "it is in fact," as Yarrell says, "among the circling crowd of Arctic and Common Terns like the greyhound to the dog." They are by no means common at Christchurch; and, in fact, Hart could give me no certain information about them, although, in all probability, they are occasionally to be met with there.

Sterna Minuta. "The Lesser Tern." This bird frequently occurs southwards, and Hart has five or six local specimens in his museum. I was once collecting specimens on the beach at Eastbourne, when one of these little birds appeared amongst a number of the common species. I had only a rusty single-barrelled gun, that I had borrowed from an old fisherman for the occasion, and nothing that I could do would induce the gun to go off at the proper moment; it always hung fire until I was just on the point of taking the gun down from

my shoulder, so that you had to keep the gun on the bird long after you had pulled the trigger, in the hope that after a given time you would be rewarded by a kind of spontaneous explosion on the gun's part. Time after time I had my sight on "*Minuta*," but there was a charm about the bird, and I could not secure it. I only returned with two of the common species for my trouble, and which are now in my collection.

Larus Minutus. "The Little Gull." This bird is by no means common; but the Rev. A. C. Smith mentions two instances of its occurring in the county, the one at Rodbourne and the other at Upton Scudamore; while Hart has three or four notes of its occurrence at Christchurch—one was brought in in January, 1876, and another was caught alive by Hart himself, in immature plumage, on December, 4th, 1881, and he has known three or four other instances of their occurrence. I once watched one of these birds off Bournemouth Pier for some time, when it was fishing in company with some Kittiwakes and Red-legs. I watched it quite half-an-hour, flying round and round the pier head, it being so clearly marked by its size that the eye at once detected it amid the others.

Larus Rilibundus. "The Black-headed Gull," or Red-leg, as it is called in its winter plumage. This bird is one of our commonest Sea Gulls, and may be noticed in numbers off the Bournemouth Pier at any time, searching, in company with the Kittiwake, for any *debris* that may fall from boat or steamer. I have one which was shot in our water-meadows, where they frequently show themselves; and one day I surprised as many as a score of them, which were feeding at the bottom of one of our hatch holes. They assume the black heads of their summer plumage very quickly, a few days being quite sufficient for them to don their summer dress. It is a graceful bird, and can always be distinguished from others, when flying, by the white margin of the feathering that runs down from the shoulder along the outer edge of the wing.

Larus Canus. "The Common Gull." This bird, as its title signifies, is common round our south coast, but not so common as either the last-named species or the Kittiwake. It often wanders inland, and may be not unfrequently seen in the winter, seeking its

food along our river banks. Only last week (September) my boys noticed one of them, in its immature plumage, flying up and down the river within easy gun-shot of them. The legs of this species are of a blueish-grey tinge, which may serve to distinguish it from some of the other species of Gull.

Larus Argentatus. "The Herring Gull." One of the common Gulls of our south coast. You may see them at any time enjoying themselves on the mud flats of Poole Harbour as you pass in the train. They are not unfrequently met with inland. Mr. Baker writes, "They are often found in this neighbourhood," *i.e.*, near Mere, "and I have often noticed them passing overhead, though I do not remember ever meeting with one on our river. They are fine large birds. Their legs are flesh-coloured, at once distinguishing them both from the Common and the Lesser Black-backed Gulls.

Larus Fuscus. "The Lesser Black-backed Gull." The adult birds of this species are not very often seen at Christchurch, though the young birds are not uncommon. This bird is about the size of the Herring Gull, but can at once be distinguished from it by the darker slate colour of the mantle, and by the yellow colour of the legs. The young birds of this species are, however, very hard to distinguish from those of the Herring Gull. I was asked only the other day to decide upon the species of two young Gulls, which were running about the lawn of a neighbour's house; but I could not decidedly give an opinion without a closer inspection, though there was no doubt that they belonged to one of these two species. The general colouring of the young of this species may, however, be said generally to be of a darker tint, and less margined with light brown than the other; but it would puzzle most men to decide at a glance this knotty point. Mr. Cecil Smith found these birds breeding in some numbers on Burhoe, one of the Channel Islands. They are very common farther north.

Larus Marinus. "The Great Black-backed Gull." This is the finest by far of all our British Gulls, and may occasionally be seen round our south coast; a few pairs breeding still on Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, where they are not allowed to be disturbed. I have noticed these birds round the coast in Bournemouth Bay,

and have several times observed them flying over our parish, at some elevation, but I have never seen it except when it was thus crossing over, apparently from one channel to the other. Only the other day, when engaged in a cricket match at Clarendon Park, I noticed three of these fine birds passing over at no very great height. I have a very fine bird in my collection, which was brought to my brother when in Northumberland, near Alnwick, and which the fishermen, having slightly wounded, had been pursuing nearly the whole of the day.

Larus Glaucus. "The Glaucous Gull." This species is nearly, if not quite, as large as the Great Black-backed Gull; but it is quite a rarity amongst us, only one being now and then seen, and that almost always in immature plumage. Hart has never seen it at Christchurch in full plumage. He had one sent in to him in 1877, and one he bought for his own collection from Grantley Berkeley's but both these are immature birds.

Larus Leucopterus. "The Iceland Gull." This is, again, one of the northern Gulls, and can be distinguished from the others, as well as the last-named one, by white primaries. One or two specimens occurred at Christchurch in 1874-75, and one in January, 1883; but all these, again, were immature specimens.

Rissa Tridactyla. "The Kittiwake." Very common throughout the Christchurch district, and always to be seen in the winter months off the pier at Bournemouth. It is essentially a maritime bird, and of very pretty soft plumage in its adult state. The young birds are called Tarrochs, and are marked with black on the back and wings, presenting quite a different appearance to the adult. The old birds derive their name from their cry, which, consisting of three notes uttered quickly, is supposed to resemble the word Kittiwake.

Stercorarius Catarrhactes. "The Great Skua." The various species of Skua that we now come to, form quite a different group from the Gulls, and may be termed the "Bullies of the Sea." They have crooked bills and claws, with which they tear their prey; and they devour not only fish, but some of the smaller water birds, as well as carrion of various kinds. They rarely take the trouble

to fish for themselves, but on observing any Gull that may have captured a fish, they pursue it unrelentingly until it has disgorged its prey, which they will often catch in its fall ere it reaches the water. So furiously do they attack some of the smaller Gulls that they are seen not infrequently to kill them with blows from their powerfully-hooked beak. The Great or Common Skua is not very frequently met with at Christchurch. Hart had two specimens in 1871, but there had been no record of them since that date. White, the taxidermist, of Salisbury, informs me that one of these birds was picked up on the downs at Orchard St. Mary by a Mr. Mills, on October 31st, 1882. They breed in the Shetlands, but nowhere further south.

Stercorarius Pomatorhinus. "The Pomatorhine Skua." There was a remarkable irruption of these birds on our south coast, and other places in England, in the autumn of 1879. In October, from the 13th to the 20th, over fifteen specimens were received by Hart, at Christchurch, one of these being of a peculiarly dark plumage. There were a great many killed, also, on our eastern and south-eastern coasts at the same time, appearing on the Yorkshire coast on October 14th, literally in thousands (Yarrell). Another of these birds was killed at Christchurch, also, in 1876, and three more in 1882. One adult bird was seen, Hart tells me, to kill a Kittiwake, whilst making it give up the fish it had nearly swallowed, a not unusual occurrence in the case of the smaller Gulls. The adult bird differs considerably from the young ones, having the two central tail feathers some 4in. longer than the others, and twisted as it were sideways, while the breast and under parts are of a dull yellowish white—the young bird being of a uniform mottled brown.

Stercorarius Crepidatus. "Richardson's or Arctic Skua." This bird is by no means common, and is not met with so frequently as the last-noticed species. The same year—1879—in which so many specimens of the last-named Skua were observed, was also noted for the occurrence of many of these birds as well. They were plentiful at Christchurch at that time, though generally by no means common there. Hart had two specimens during the October of 1879, one of these, also, being of a very dark type. Mr. Baker also informs

me that one of these birds was killed at Heytesbury in October of the same year. He saw it at King's, at Warminster; the bird being in immature plumage. This bird, as well as the last, in adult plumage has the two central tail feathers very much prolonged beyond the others, but they are not twisted, as in the last species.

Stercorarius Parasiticus. "Buffon's or Long-tailed Skua." This is the smallest of all the Skuas, and was also obtained in some numbers during the storms of October in 1879, as mentioned in previous cases, when Hart had several specimens brought in to him. He had two, also, in 1858, and one in 1870. But the adult bird is very rarely met with. The long tail feathers are very striking, and would at once distinguish this bird from its congeners, being far slenderer than the other, and being prolonged as far as 8in. or 9in. beyond the other tail feathers.

Puffinus Anglorum. "Manx Shearwater." This bird has occurred once or twice in our harbour. Hart has one, killed in November, 1856, in Christchurch Bay, in the immature plumage which is not often seen in collections: and two others, procured in November, 1873, and December, 1878; but I can gain no information of any other species of Shearwater in our district.

Fulmarus Glacialis. "The Fulmar Petrel." This rarely occurs at Christchurch. Hart has one in his collection, which was killed against the telegraph wires some time ago; and two have occurred since, one of which was obtained in November, 1863. It is astonishing the good fortune which seems to happen to some ornithologist, who are always stumbling against some rarity in a most unlooked-for manner. Thus, my friend, Cecil Smith, of Taunton, in one of his bird expeditions to Teignmouth, had the luck to pick up one of these birds on the beach. There had been a storm the night before, and the first thing he saw was a bird lying on the shore, just alive, and able to give his finger a slight grip, and it turned out to be a good specimen of the Fulmar Petrel.

Procellaria Pelagica. "Storm Petrel." These little birds, sometimes called "Mother Carey's Chicken," are not unfrequently found dead on the coast, and are generally picked up on the shore after some storm at sea which has proved too much even for them.

They have been picked up now and again in different parts of our county, and Hart has procured specimens in 1868, 1872, 1876, 1878, and in fact during most years, the last he had brought in being in 1883. This species is the smallest of all the swimming birds, and while appearing to be far too small and weak to battle with the winds and waves, in reality the rougher the weather is, the more it seems to enjoy itself.

Procellaria Leucorrhea. "Leach's or Fork-tailed Petrel." This bird can be at once distinguished from the last, as its name implies, by its forked tail, the tail of the former species being square. Hart has seven of these birds in his museum. Two occurred on October 30th, 1867. In the year 1881, also, they were frequent, eight being killed or caught between November 24th and December 7th. One was killed by Rooks, which mobbed it; and another was caught alive. There were two, also, picked up near Salisbury some years ago on the line, having been killed by the telegraph wires.

Oceanites Oceanicus. "Wilson's Petrel." I can learn no occurrence of this bird at Christchurch; the only specimen I know of being mentioned by the Rev. A. C. Smith in his papers on the ornithology of Wilts, where he records that it was picked up dead from exhaustion in Sutton Benger Mead, in November, 1849.

With this bird we come to the end of the various species of the Natatores that have been observed in our district, and at the end of this paper I append a list of those which have been obtained at the mouth of our river, or in our more immediate district, and it will be seen that, with the exception of a few great rarities, almost all the different species of this order occur occasionally on our south coast. The free use I have made of the carefully-verified notes from the diary of Mr. E. Hart may be thought by some to be out of place, and to contradict too much the heading of these papers, *i.e.*, "The Occurrence of some of the Rarer Species of Birds in the Neighbourhood of Salisbury." But the mouth of the Avon being really not more than half-an-hour's flight from our city, and it being the nearest sea-board to us, it seemed to me a pity not to include it in our district, as from thence we undoubtedly obtain almost all those occasional specimens of sea birds which not unfrequently are

to be met with on our downs, and in our parishes; and it may also induce some of our lovers of ornithology to extend their researches and keep a sharper look out, especially during the migratory months of October and May, for some of those wanderers that may be expected at such times to visit us.

With many thanks to all those who have kindly assisted me in compiling this and the previous papers I must now wish my readers farewell, and if it has given any of them the same pleasure in the reading as it has given me in the writing I shall feel my efforts have in no wise been thrown away. I am sure that there is not a more innocent or truer recreation than researches in the field of natural history, or one that more entirely refreshes the mind for more serious work without too greatly absorbing it. It adds, besides, tenfold interest to any ordinary walk, and always affords some definite object to an expedition, which might otherwise end in that most uninteresting of all things, a simple "constitutional." Some people may smile at the idea of what they consider the childishness of an elderly man chasing a bird, or running after a butterfly; but, my friends, there are worse things to run after than those, and if you can find a man of hale old age still interested in such pursuits, you will also find, in nine cases out of ten (provided always he is not a bore), that such a one is a good fellow, and an interesting companion, and all I can say is, that I wish there were more of them. Yea! many a man would be saved from anxious and carking care, and from endeavouring to compass what we are told is an impossibility, *i.e.*, the securing both worlds at one and the same time, if they would not pass by, as beneath their notice, but "behold" the fowls of the air! "They sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet our Heavenly Father feedeth them." Would not this consideration lead them to consider in a right light the comforting and exalting truth, "Are ye not much better than they?"

APPENDIX.

LIST OF NATATORES OCCURRING NEAR SALISBURY, AND IN THE
CHRISTCHURCH DISTRICT.

<i>Anser Cinereus</i> ,	. . .	"Grey-lag Gosse,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Anser Brachyrhynchus</i> ,	. . .	"Pink-footed Goose,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Anser Segetum</i> ,	. . .	"Orange-legged Bean Goose,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Anser Albifrons</i>	. . .	"White-fronted Goose,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Bernicla Leucopsis</i>	. . .	"Barnacle Goose,"	. . .	rarely.
<i>Bernicla Brenta</i>	. . .	"Brent Goose,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Bernicla Canadensis</i> ,	. . .	"Canada Goose."	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Chenalopex Ægyptiacus</i> ,	. . .	"Egyptian Goose."	. . .	rarely.
<i>Cygnus Olor</i>	. . .	"Mute Swan,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Cygnus Musicus</i> ,	. . .	"The Whooper,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Cygnus Bewicki</i>.	. . .	"Bewick's Swan,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Cygnus Immutabilis</i> ,	. . .	"Polish Swan,"	. . .	rarely.
<i>Tadorna Cornuta</i> ,	. . .	"Sheldrake,"	. . .	common.
<i>Spatula Clypeata</i> ,	. . .	"Shoveller,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Chaulelasmus Streperus</i> ,	. . .	"Gadwall,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Anas Boschas</i> ,	. . .	"Wild Duck,"	. . .	common.
<i>Dafila Acuta</i> ,	. . .	"Pintail,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Querquedula Crecca</i> ,	. . .	"Teal,"	. . .	common.
<i>Querquedula Circia</i> ,	. . .	"Garganey,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Mareca Penelope</i> ,	. . .	"Wigeon,"	. . .	common.
<i>Æx Sponsa</i> ,	. . .	"Summer Duck,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Fuligula Ferina</i>.	. . .	"Red-headed Pochard,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Fuligula Rufina</i>	. . .	"Red-crested Pochard,"	. . .	rarely.
<i>Fuligula Emerita</i> ,	. . .	"Scaup Pochard,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Fuligula Cristata</i> ,	. . .	"Tufted Duck,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Harelda Glacialis</i> ,	. . .	"Long-tailed Duck,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Clangula Glaucion</i> ,	. . .	"Golden Eye,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Somateria Mollissima</i> ,	. . .	"Eider Duck,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Oidemia Nigra</i> ,	. . .	"Scoter,"	. . .	common.
<i>Oidemia Fusca</i> ,	. . .	"Velvet Scoter,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Mergus Merganser</i> ,	. . .	"Goosander,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Mergus Serrator</i> ,	. . .	"Red-breasted Merganser,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Mergus Cucullatus</i> ,	. . .	"Hooded Merganser,"	. . .	very rarely.
<i>Mergus Albellus</i> ,	. . .	"Smew,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Podiceps Cristatus</i> ,	. . .	"Great Crested Grebe,"	. . .	common.
<i>Podiceps Griseigena</i> ,	. . .	"Red-necked Grebe,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Podiceps Auritus</i> ,	. . .	"Sclavonian Grebe,"	. . .	common.
<i>Podiceps Nigricollis</i> ,	. . .	"Eared Grebe,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Tachybaptus Fluviatilis</i> ,	. . .	"Little Grebe,"	. . .	common.
<i>Colymbus Glacialis</i> ,	. . .	"Great Northern Diver,"	. . .	frequently.
<i>Colymbus Arcticus</i> ,	. . .	"Black-throated Diver,"	. . .	occasionally.
<i>Colymbus Septentrionalis</i> ,	. . .	"Red-throated Diver,"	. . .	frequently.

<i>Lomeria Troile,</i>	“Guillemot,”	common.
<i>Uria Lacrymans,</i>	“Bridled Guillemot,”	rarely.
<i>Uria Grylle,</i>	“Black Guillemot,”	rarely.
<i>Mergulus Alle,</i>	“Little Auk,”	frequently.
<i>Alca Torda,</i>	“Razor Bill,”	common.
<i>Fratercula Arctica,</i>	“Puffin.”	common.
<i>Phalacrocorax Carbo,</i>	“Cormorant,”	common.
<i>Phalacrocorax Cristatus,</i>	“Crested Cormorant,”	occasionally.
<i>Sula Bassana,</i>	“Gannet,”	frequently.
<i>Hydrochelidon Nigra,</i>	“Black Tern,”	common.
<i>Hydrochelidon Leucoptera,</i>	“White-winged Black Tern,”	rarely.
<i>Hydrochelidon Hybrida,</i>	“Whiskered Tern,”	rarely.
<i>Sterna Caspia,</i>	“Caspian Tern,”	rarely.
<i>Sterna Cantiaca,</i>	“Sandwich Tern,”	occasionally.
<i>Sterna Fluviatilis,</i>	“Common Tern,”	common.
<i>Sterna Macrura,</i>	“Arctic Tern,”	common.
<i>Sterna Minuta,</i>	“Lesser Tern,”	frequently.
<i>Larus Minutus,</i>	“Little Gull,”	rarely.
<i>Larus Ridibundus,</i>	“Black-headed Gull,”	common.
<i>Larus Canus,</i>	“Common Gull,”	frequently.
<i>Larus Argentatus,</i>	“Herring Gull,”	common.
<i>Larus Fuscus,</i>	“Lesser Black-backed Gull,”	frequently.
<i>Larus Marinus,</i>	“Great Black-backed Gull,”	frequently.
<i>Larus Glaucus,</i>	“Glaucous Gull,”	rarely.
<i>Larus Leucopterus,</i>	“Iceland Gull,”	occasionally.
<i>Rissa Tridactyla,</i>	“Kittiwake,”	common.
<i>Stercorarius Catarrhactes,</i>	“Great Skua,”	occasionally.
<i>Stercorarius Pomatorhinus,</i>	“Pomatorhine Skua,”	frequently.
<i>Stercorarius Crepidatus,</i>	“Richardson’s Skua,”	occasionally.
<i>Stercorarius Parasiticus,</i>	“Buffon’s Skua,”	occasionally.
<i>Puffinus Anglorum,</i>	“Manx Shearwater,”	occasionally.
<i>Fulmorus Glacialis,</i>	“Fulmar Petrel,”	rarely.
<i>Procellaria Pelagica,</i>	“Storm Petrel,”	frequently.
<i>Procellaria Leucorrhea,</i>	“Fork-tailed Petrel,”	frequently.

Extracts from the Records of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions.

Communicated by R. W. MERRIMAN, Clerk of the Peace.

(Continued from Vol. xxii., p. 38).

THE system of quarterly presentments to the sessions must have fostered habits of acute observation¹ in parish and township: ordinary village life, no doubt, provided a censorious inhabitant with frequent pretext for exhibiting such and such a neighbour as a "haunter of taverns," or a "common swearer," as neglecting to scour his watercourses, or failing in his allotted task of road repair. And men were not dependent on the hundred courts in this respect, they took the office of information into their own hands, and addressed the court of quarter sessions direct as they found occasion.

Thus, in 1604, the inhabitants of Sutton (which parish of that name is not stated) felt constrained

"To certifie your worshipps that this Goulde is a fellow of no dwelling . . . and never accounted as a parishioner of Sutton nor in any man's service . . . but accounted an idle fellowe, and a loyteringe, and a maker of debate, and a stirrer up of sedition; and in the time of the presses in Her late Maties warres, some time fled into Dorst neare Cranbourne and some time hither into Sutton."

From the Borough of Devizes came the following at the Easter Sessions, 1604:—

"Itm wee p'sent John Tylly of the Devizes Shoemaker for that hee the nine and twenty day of March at night last paste dyd myssebehave himseallf towards Edward Geant Sarvant to John Saunsbery makeing him druncke in moste odyus sorte in Mister Spenser's howse.

* * * * *

"The first of November 1603 William Powell kept dising all night in his house wth Roger Payn himselfe and others and the sayd William Powell got away xxx^s from the sayd Roger Payn."

¹ The inhabitants of Little Bedwyn begin a petition (Hilary, 1606-7) on behalf of a sufferer by fire with the preamble, "Forasmuch as it is the p'te of ev'ie good christian to testifie the truth upon just occasion," &c.

At the Hilary Sessions, 1605-6, a furious amazon gives cause for :—

“Certayne Artickells agaynst Easter [*Esther*—*surname illegible*] of her behavoure.

“Imprimis she have beaved very sospeciously.

“It’ The aforesayd Easter dyd fightt wth on John Smyth and wth one pick dyd rune at him in M^r. Allyne’s mead and if he had not made the better shift she wold have killed him. And with on John Butler she dyd fyght also and strock him downe And she dyd fyght wth on Rychard Harison’s wyf also.

“It’ The aforesayd Easter dyd com to my howse and thrusted up my dore uppon me vyolantly and with Great othes dyd sweare that she wold be revenged at my wife’s hand with divers other abuses at the same tym w^{ch} I will repeat myself unto you^r w’ships.

“It’ her [*here*] is on Richard Batcheler will take his corporall othe agaynst the sayd Easter and her husband that he standeth in bodyly feare of them for she is sore malyssiouse agaynst him.”

The regions of Tinhead and Edington suffered disturbance at the hands of an eccentric heroine, whose vagaries certainly justified the title of “an unquiet person,” bestowed upon her in the following narrative.

Hilary, 1603-4 :—

“Whereas Wor^{ll} Sirs we the inhabitants of Tinhead and Edington have alreadie certified you of the lewd behavio^r of Alice Glover maie it please yo^r wors^{ps} and the rest of His Ma^{ties} Justices further to understand for yo^r more full satsiffaction in the same theis p^ticulers followinge viz. :

“The said Alice Glover had a knife in hir hand readie to have done mischeif to hir owne mother in so much that she caused hir to take the house of one Lawrence Gill to save himself, testified by Oswald Ford and Thomas Eliott.

“The said Alice Glover threw a firebrand at one Lewden dwelling in hir mother’s house and thereby indangered a yonge childe of the said Lewdens w^{ch} was making readie by the fire—and afterwards againe, at the said Lewden going forthe of the doore, the sparks whereof and coles withall fell upon the bed of Lewden’s wife testified by Goodwife Hart and the said Lewden.

“The said Alice did another time scatter the coles of a firebrand out of a higher roome into a lower where there laid straw to the indangering of hir owne mothers house by fire testified by Christopher Longe.

“The said Alice wth hir mother havinge spinning worke comitted into their hands by hir meanes cheifly conveyed the same awaie from the parties and sold it taking the money to hir owne use. As first from Goodw. Kelson xiiij pound. Then from Henry Longe xij pound justified by the parties the one before Sir James Leigh the other before S^r. John Dantsey and lastly ix pound from Nicholas Carpenter testified by the said Nicholas Carpenter.

"The said Alice even lately before hir apprehension did threaten a . . . woman the wife of one Light dwelling in hir mothers house . . . that she wold see hir hart blood testified by the woman hir self.

"And finally the said Alice Glover is not onely a disorderly p'son hir self but hath also disordered hir sisters whereof one was hanged for felony, the other p'tly by hir p'suasions and threatnings is coming apace after hir other sister if she be not cutt of from hir company And the said Alice *is an unquiet p'son* both in the house of hir owne mother and also in the towne of Tinhead where she liveth Insomuch that all of us shall think o'selves very much beholden to yo^r wor^{sh} and the rest of his ma^{ties} Justices if we may obtaine that favo' at yo^r hands that the said Alice may be condignely punished for hir said misbehaviors so farre forth as shall seeme best unto yo^r wisdomes as long untill the said p'te be better reformed (yf God please) And in so doing you shall bind us the inhabitants of Tinhead and Edington aforesaid ever to be thankful to yo^r wor^{sh} and to pray to God for yo^r just and good p'ceedings. From Edington this ixth daie of January A^o 1603."

[*Twelve signatures.*]

Extravagance, whether in amusement or dress, soon caught the eye of the local censors.

At the Trinity Session, 1607, the hundred of Warminster presents

"Xrofer Ludburie for keping unfawfull play . . . namely at Kayets [*quoits*] being unlawfull persons *and poore men* that played at it."

From another deponent on another occasion comes the information that

"Further the said Palmer hath two sonnes John and William This John Palmer will wander abroad sometymes fortnight together *wearing apparel fitting a gent: having stockings upon his leggs worth forty and fifty shillings a pear* taking noe honest sorte of lyving to get his lyving. Ann Palmer *goeth in her silke bodyces* and other apparell fitting a gent . . . It were to tedious to set downe all their abuses and misdemenors whereby they doe greatly annoy maney of his leidg people seeking to kill me for noe wrong to them offered by me . . . This Richard Palmer did come upon yo^r orator's ground wth a byll and made an assalt upon yo^r orator goeing about his bysynes suspecting noe ill and did put yo^r orator in great danger of his lyff."

The inhabitants of All Cannings are moved to report of a not very reputable parishioner that she is

"A verie sedicious contentious and troublesome p'son and a greate sower of discord and debate betwene neighbour and neighbour in contempte of his highnes' lawes and to the evill example of others she is a comon lyer and she goethe about to take awaie not onlie the good names but to bringe them in question for their lives by her lyeing speaches."

It may well be imagined that John Cheney, of Everley, the principal actor in the scene next described, was "distracted of his wits." Threatening mortal mischief to the family of John Brown, of Upavon, he was gallantly encountered by Mrs. Margery Brown, an admirable woman, whom simple piety did not deter from delivering a "last thrust in tierce," which reached the intelligence of even the insensate Cheney. She testifies (Michaelmas, 1609,) to some threats from Cheney :—

"xv^{en} daies before Myddsommer last she the said M'gerie being at hir neighbour Buttler's house in Ev'ley a spinning a yarne in Godd's peace and the King's."

Then she proceeds to state :—

"That upon Satterday before St Jeames' eve last about ten of the oclock of the same night hir husband hir self and all her littel children being a bedd and a sleepe he the s^r John Cheney brake open the doore and entered the house most outragiously swearing y^t he would kill them all or dryve them out lyke a sight* of Egiptians and hir husband being sick a bedd She hirsself did aryse and took a cutting knyfe in her hands and thrust at him wth the knyfe and made him stepp back over the thresholde and shutt the doore upon him by w^{ch} meanes especially and by the helpe of Almightye God all there lyves were saved as she verely thinketh."

The temptation to multiply such extracts must be resisted, notwithstanding that few of them are so merely tedious as not to present some illustration of contemporary manners or diction.

Two specimens only shall be here intruded of the homely versification with which rustic satirists enlivened the monotony of village life.

The first is an effusion from Wroughton :—

"Giles Francklyn is an honest man
And so is old Pannell now and than
All the towne over and never a house misse
And see who can make such a rime like unto this

John Croke is full of floutes and mocks
And old mother Whitborne is good to throwe in the wood and blocks
All the towne, &c.

* Quite the right word in the mouth of a Wiltshire maniac.

Old Ayers is rayed with the coff and the murr *
 And Joyce Tiptun
 All the towne, &c.

* * * * *

Olde Freeman doe weare ruggs †
 And Thomas Lord doe goe to the woode to steal poles and luggs ‡
 All the towne, &c.

John Spackman doe give thanks for his bread
 And George Riman hathe a dissemblinge head
 All the towne, &c.

Young Thomas Lord he is somewhat nise
 And goeth to Uffcutt and telleth lies
 All the towne, &c.

Katheryn Spackman is somewhat wise
 And of her sonne James she setteth a prise
 All the towne, &c.

Ida Little is not very proud
 But goodwife Bartlett will scould very loud
 All the towne, &c."

The next—not quite such sorry stuff—discloses no whereabouts:—

"Brine had a mare—whosoever knew hir—
 Som times he rode hir and sometimes he drove hir
 She will carry hir m' [*master*] through haile winde and raine
 Soe merily to market, soe merily backe againe

When Brine he perceived y^t hir good dayes ware dun
 He turned up hir heeles and pulled of hir shun
 Then Brine went trudging and trudging downe the hill
 And with his pen and inkhorne did write his mare's will

First he bequeathed her eies that ware so cleere and gray
 Even to hir m' Brine to lead him on the way
 Next I bequeth my teeth that stand all in a row
 To little John Bruncker because he hath but few

* "An old word for a catarrh," *Bailey*.

† Coarse cloth.

‡ Poles.

I bequeth my skin the skin of all my back
 Even to John Chapman to make a wooing Jack *
 I bequeth the skin of all my leggs
 To Thomas Fauman to make him bowlting bags †

I bequeath the tayle that is soe fair and rownde
 Even to Mary Moore to make a wedding gowne
 I bequeth the ears that are soe faire and right
 Unto John Fenell to make fethers for his flight

.
 Unto M^r Shipma to make strings for his bookes
 I bequeath the head for (?) and the robernowk ‡
 Unto good wife Brine to make a skimming § Book."

These doggrel rhymes possibly answered their purpose (that of annoying someone against whom the writer had a grudge), and, when directed at an unpopular character, found a certain amount of favour in the area of their circulation. In a deposition filed on the roll of the Easter Sessions, 1608, Rebecca, wife of John Baker, of Calne, confesses, as to a very scurrilous copy of verses

"Y^t she refused to deliver y^e said libell to Thomas Fowlke one of the costables of Callne requiringe it of hir in y^e behalfe of Jhon Whittocke of Callne sadler whome it concerned [*it certainly did*] and y^t she likewise denied to deliver it to y^e said Whittocke himself by ye disswasion of hir mayde servaunt, albeit y^e s^d Whittocke did then tell hir y^t hir said servaunt had publisht and sunge p^t of it at y^e bakehouse in Callne, and had further told y^e said Whittocke y^t *if she knewe it all she would trounce it out.*"

Much of the intemperate language and unbecoming conduct which fell under the cognizance of the hundred or quarter sessions juries may have sprung from a disordered state of mind, fitter for treatment in an asylum for the insane than in a house of correction; but it cannot be doubted that the quarrellings and fightings had in great measure their source in the flowing bowl. It was naturally at fair time and at the sign of the Hart that the least respectful utterances towards a neighbouring justice fell from Edward Dismer: it was in his cups that the aggrieved citizen of Imber proposed the

* Jacket.

† Probably a sieve for meal, used by bakers.

‡ Conjecture fails as to the meaning of this word, which, being hardly decipherable, may be really composed of other letters than those here given.

§ Perhaps scheming or divining.

death of the sovereign as a remedy for the high price of grain. Yet the licensing laws were vigorously administered: they came under the care alike of the county justices and the Privy Council; and a man's neighbours were prompt enough to add the epithet of "drunkard" to any complaint which they had in hand against him.

Some incurable toppers there may have been who well deserved anything that could be said of them. Among the presentments made at the Trinity Sessions, 1604, is one of a party of extravagants who revelled in metheglin—an intoxicating drink compounded of honey:—

"Whoe all did confesse that they had druncken iij q'tes before this exat came to them and one q'te after and had eaten iiij cakes and did in the evening after come to the house of the father of this exat and sayed that their drinke there did taste like water in comparison of the metheglen."

The alehouses were stringently dealt with. Witness an order of the Trinity Sessions, 1603:—

"Yt is ordered That all the Alehouses and comon victualinge houses within the Borough of Devizes and Towne of Warminster shalbe suppressed and putt downe savinge onely suche of them as had allowance at the last gen'all Sessions And that Sir Henrye Baynton Knight Alexander Tutt Esquier James Ley and Edmund Lambert Esq. Justices of the Peace shall meete twixt this and the next Sessions That is to saie Sir Henry Baynton and Alex Tutt in the Devizes afores^d. and the fores^d. James Ley and Edmund Lambert in Warminster afores^d. about the said business And if it shalbe thought fitt that there should be in either of the saide Townes any more p'sons as inhabite and dwell in and about the middest of either the saide Townes convenient and fitt for that purpose as shalbe comended unto them by the Maior and chiefe Burgesses of the saide Boroughe of the Devizes and the constables Bayliffe or Hedd Officers of Warminster aforesaide and all other either for number or place unnecessarye and inconvenient to p'hibite and supresse."

The sort of testimonial which an intending publican relied on as likely to satisfy the licensing magistrates may be conjectured from the following specimen, on the roll of the Hilary Sessions, 1605-6, penned by some sententious writer, dealing liberally in antithesis:—

"Right Worshippfull forasmuch as, not onely in time of harvest but alsoe at divers other seasons, uppon occasion some taskers and day labourers woulde

licence to be considered of as by those direcons wee are required and for that wee are thereby further directed to consider well of such as are fitt to be allowed and that we should conceive articles for good orders to be kept by those Alehouses and thereuppon p'ceed to allowe or disalowe Alehouses as by those direcons is likewise required All w^{ch} for that we cannot convenientlie p'forme in the be-ginnige of this sessions for the causes aforesaid as also in respecte of the other occasions of service here to be p'formed and for that wee are required to p'forme all those things amongst other at this Easter Sessions We have therefore thought it fitt to adjerne over this sessions until Tewsday in the Whitson weeke at w^{ch} tyme godwillinge we will wholie deale in the execucon of his Ma^{tie} lers and in no other business and to that intent the contry may take notice hereof and be ready at that day we thincke yt fitt that publicke notice be given hereof in open court."

And thus, as to the contradictory character of the communications when received:—

"At the gen'all Sessions of the Peace holden by adjournement at the Devizes in the said County the xvijth daie of Maie in the sixth year of the raigne

"Touchinge the execucon of the buisines for kepinge of Alehouses and Comon Victualinge houses as is required by the teno^r of the Kings Ma^{ties} lres and directions in that behalf forasmuch as ther have ben (since the receipt of his Ma^{ties} saide lres and directions) other lres and directions directed from the Lords of his Highnes privie counsaile to the Sheriff of this county somewhat different from the former his Ma^{ties} lres and directions, to be by him sente abroad to the Justices w^{ch} later lres were not communicated unto the said justices until this p'sent xvijth of Maie Yt is therefore ordered That the fores^d buisines shalbe reserved to the consideracon of the Justices at the next Sessions."

Then at the Trinity Sessions, 12th July, 1608, the two following orders were made:—

"The Justices of ev'y Division shall betweene this and the next Sessions sende for the Constables Tythingmen and Churchwardens of ev'y division to be informed by them what Alehouses they now have and whoe are fitt to kepe Alehouses hereafter (both of those y^t be licensed all readye, and of those y^t they shall newly name) and to c'tify theire names and thereuppon the Justices to p'cede in the execution of his Ma^{ties} Lres and of the direcons given by his Ho: Privye Councell (about y^e paimet of y^e yearely ret required) and ech one to c'tifye the others entryes [?] at the next Generall Sessions of the Peace that c'tificate may be made accordinglie

"JAMES MERVIN	WA VAUGHAN	JASP' MORE
EDW PENRUDDOCK	JHON HUGERFORDE	WM BLACKER
GEO IVYE	EDW LONGE	JOHN AYLIFFE
WM BAYLIEF		HENRY MARTYN
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*

"The best beare and ale to be solde at 3*d*. a gallon and 2*d*. the gallon the

smallest. The same price to continue until the next Sessions and this to be published that all comon brewers Inkepers and Alekepers doe sell according to this rate.

“ HENRY SARU	JAMES MERVIN	WA VAUGHAN
EDW PENRUDDOK	GEO IVYE	JOHN AYLIFFE
JASP' MORE		JHON HUGERFORDE
WM WILKINSON		W BLACKER
WM BAYLIEF		EDM LONGE
HENRY MARTYN		G TOOKER”
JOHN HALL		

Not by presentments and petitions alone were the functions of the quarter sessions invoked; gentle impulses reached the court from other directions. Communications from Lord Hertford and Sir Giles Wroughton to their fellow-justices have already been transcribed. Here are others—from individual members of the court—from judges of the superior courts—and from the King himself.

Michaelmas, 1604. Thomas Snell, Esq., J.P., makes a cautious report touching a difference between Thomas Russell and Robert Hadnam, concluding with the words:—

“I can say nothing in comēdacon of the sayd Hadnam's qualities in generality, for want of matter, being a fellow comonly haunting alehouses and a comon drounkerd, and I think was dronk the time he abused Tho Russell as aforesayd.

Kyngton the 3 of October 1604

“Y' loving Frind

“THO. SNELL.”

An applicant to the Easter Sessions, 1609, for permission to erect a building at South Wraxall came armed with this testimonial:—

“Good Sr William Eyer let me intreate you and rest of the Justices of the Peace to doe this poore man all the goode you maye hearin [*herein*]

“Your very loving frende

“WA LONGE.”

A sufferer by fire found a powerful patron in Chief Justice Popham, who thus accosts the justices at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1606. First of all, by the hand of an amanuensis, he writes in the language of official courtesy:—

“After my verie hartie commendations. I have heretofore written unto you one the behalfe of the bearer hereof Roberte Thresher who hath received verie

greate losse by fyer And because (as I am informed) no order hath as yet bene taken for his reliefe I have thaughte good herebie once againe to wish you that in this y^r meeting in these Sessions you would have such a charitable consideration of this man's losse and his distressed estate therobie that he may now receave some conveniente relieffe from yow not doutyng but that in y^r discretions you will doe that herein which shalbe both fitt and requisite And whereas there are divers collectors of money for the Marshalsea and other charitable uses In my opinion yt were verrie fit that these Collectors should be called to geave up a true and juste accounte of those somes which they have receaved wherebie the money may be broug^ht into one hande and then disposed of as the lawe in this case requirith And even so I bid yow hartelie farewell from Littlecote the first of October 1606

“Yo^r loving Frend

“J POPHAM.”

Then, in more forcible phrases, and in his own handwriting, he adds a postscript (here reproduced in *fac-simile*) :—

“Though some thyng hath been geven hym yet ys nothing for effect to do hym any relyeff—and yt were better that such were holpen by means of the lawe than that the collectors should dyspose of yt to wanderyng Rogges that no man can cotroll their * in yt.”

Whether the letter or the postscript had more weight with the court cannot to determinied ; but they promptly voted the petitioner a grant of twenty marks.

It was this same misfortune—loss by fire—which moved the heart of His Majesty to urge the quarter sessions to enlarge their generosity towards an inhabitant of Milton :—

“Whereas the bearer hereof John Marshall of Milton of latte hath taken gret losse by fyre to his gret hinderance by menes whereof he became an humble sewer to his maiesty at his † last beinge in the contrey, who, understandinge

* “Usage,” or “using” or “acting” or what else? The transcriber has struggled courageously, but in vain, with this word in the original. The courteous reader is invited to interpret for himself.

† Probably on the occasion of the King's second visit to Salisbury, which *Hatcher* mentions as occurring in August, 1606, on his majesty's way to the sports of the New Forest. Touching royal visits to Wiltshire—rare events which may have been cited as settling a date more intelligibly than a quotation of any given year of the century—the testimony of John Christopher (to what intent taken—Trinity, 1606—does not plainly appear) is to the effect “that he was borne at Marston neare Longlete and he served Sr John Thynne eight yeares and then went to London where he tooke a howse in Smithfield and kept a Barber Surgion shopp untill Michaelmas last and sithence for the moste pte he continued at Mr. Horner's where my lady Thynne lyeth at sojorne therehence to Trowbridge where he hosted at Robert Robbett's howse and saith he is a painter also and his travell : was to procure worke according to his profession

“He saith that he was not at Bathe this tenne yeares nor at Marlborough since the King was at Tottenham.”

But when was a King last at Tottenham? This versatile genius seems to speak of the event as more remote than the visit to Bath which had not happened “this tenne yeares.” His varied experiences tell of a man well stricken in years. Can it be possible that he is talking of King Henry's visit to Wolfhall in 1543, *supra*, vol. xv., 149.

Two
my
first
word
word
for the
secret
of
for
your

greate losse by fyre And because (as I am informed) no order hath as yet beene taken for his reliefe I have thaughte good herebie once againe to wish you that in this y^r meeting in these Sessions you would have such a charitable consideration of this man's losse and his distressed estate therieb that he may now receive some conveniente relieffe from yow not doughting but that in y^r discretions you will doe that herein which shalbe both fitt and requisite And whereas there are divers collectors of money for the Marshalsea and other charitable uses In my opinion yt were verrie fit that these Collectors should be called to geave up a true and juste accounte of those somes which they have received wherebie the money may be brought into one hande and then disposed of as the lawe in this case requirith And even so I bid yow hartelie farewell from Littlecote the first of October 1606

“Yo^r loving Frend

“J POPHAM.”

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Facsimile of Postscript in handwriting of CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM, October, 1606.

I must have your grace
the about your will the
myself for ought to be
first my thought and of
word books full of
word paper as much as
for some part full of
treasures good by part of
it to wonder of Kings
full no more your interest
your money in it

your loving friend
J. Popham

his
to th
Shir
Mal
his
denc
and
of J
att
maic
char
Sept
" Y

M
Cor
Kit
"
som
last
grev
woo
fam
the
of op
you
divi
inde
next
sam
"

T
clot
" s
King
seed
i
mak
The
sessi
him
" F
y'wa

his lamentable case, out of his gracious favour willed the poore man to repayre to the nexte Quarter Sessions, there to be releved by the benche and Body of the Shire as they shold thinke fytt, and myselfe beinge then present; it pleased his Maiesty to call me to him and gave me a very strayt charge to make knowne his pleasure to the hole benche for his relyffe, w^{ch} I mente faythefully to have done in p'son, with my beste service to have fulfilled his maiesty's comandment and for the relyffe of the poore man, but beinge called by my Lord Leftenant of Dorsett aboute some service for his maiesty of gretter importe, to be effected att this Sessions att Burporte [Bridport] I thought fytt to make knowne, his maiestys pleasure to you all under my hand and so leving it to your lawful and charytable consideracion I comytte you to God Frome Gillingham the 27th of September, 1606.

"Your lovyng frynd

"CAR: RALEGH."

More tender than the admonition from the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is the following hint from the Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer:—

"After o' verie hartie comendacons Whereas we ar informed that there was some complaynte by waye of petition made to the Justices of the Peace at the laste Quarter Sessions by some Weavers of that Countie touchinge certaine grevances conceived to be Offered by the Clothiers in putting some of them from worke whereby they are lefte without meanes to relieve them and their families And that the Justices then p'sente tooke some order for examinacon of the truiethe of the saide complaynte w^{ch} saide grevances beinge founde trewe in o' opinions are verie fitt to be reformed we have therefore thought good to putt you in mynde thereof and what o' opinions ar therein wishinge you in yo' sev'all divisions to take speciall care for some speedie reformacon And if by yo' good indevo^r you cannot effecte what you shall thinke fitt Then to certifie us at the nexte Assizes yo' opinions thereof and by whose defalte you cannot effecte the same And even soe we bidd you hartelie farewell.

"S'ieants Inne this laste of June 1607.

"Yo^r very lovynge frendes

"THO FLEMYNG *

"LAWR TANFELDE.*

This "bitter cry" arose from Bradford, in connection with the cloth trade.¹ In a paper filed on the roll of the Trinity Sessions,

* Sir Thomas Fleming had on the last day of Trinity term been sworn Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and had in his office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer (thus vacated) been succeeded by Sir Lawrence Tanfield.

¹ A complaint lodged by the searchers of cloth at the Easter Sessions, 1603, makes it clear that a clothier occasionally turned upon these detective officers, They allege of William Crispe, of Marshfield, clothier (who, at the preceding sessions had been convicted "for the overlengths of xvij brode listed whites by him made"), that he:—

"Hath unjustly and of meere malice vexed and troubled the said s'chers for endictinge and p'sentinge him for his faulty clothes, and yett thretneeth to vexe and undoe them. And by

1607, bearing twenty signatures (all written by the same hand) the Clerk of the Peace (Mr. Kent)—an obvious and accessible victim—is sacrificed to the popular discontent:—

“Whereas of late we made o^r complaynte at the Devizes at the last Quarter Sessions there kepte To the Worshipfulles Mr Tucker and Mr. Hidde and we have had noe Redresse since In whom the faulte lieth we knoweth not *Excepte it be in Mr. Kentt* Now the Justices of o^r Devision S^r William Eyre and Worshippfull Maister John Hall Esquier two of His Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace will make redress for us as soone as it may be returned to them.

“Now these be the names of them of the towne and Borowe of Bradford that wanteth broad weaving.”

The question of bridge-repair had, early in the reign, become one of general interest throughout the county.

3rd May, 1603:—

“Yt is ordered by the Courte That the Clarke of the Peace of this countie shalbe an humble Peticoner unto the right Honourable the L. Keeper of the great seale of England for a comission to be obtayned of his L^{sp} for enquire whoe of righte or by p^rscripcion ought to repaire the decaied bridges standinge upon the great waters within the saide Countie the same Comission to be directed to all the Justices of the Peace of the same Countie or to any three of them or otherwise as his lordshippe shall be pleased to give order for, to thintent that the saide decaied bridges maye be repaired by those whoe of right ought to be charged therewith. And that Mr. Awbrey one of the Treasurers of the collecon for the reliefe of the poore prisoners of the King's benche and marshalsey and of suche hospitalls and Almshouses as are within this countie shall forthwith paie and deliver unto the said Clarke of the Peace the some of Thirtie three shillings and foure pence of lawful Englishe money out of the surplus of the stocke of the saide collecon for the charges of presentinge of the saide Comission.”

Same date:—

“Yt is ordered That William Baskerville gent one of the Treasurers of the collection &c shall deliver and paie unto S^r Willm Eire Knight the some of Twenty pounds to be imploied about the reparacons of Mitford Bridge in the foresaide Countrie And yf hereafter upon exaiacon and prooffe to be made yt shall fall out that the Hundred of

meanes of his threts and other unjust and ungodly practises hath drawn the some of xls from them for a composition of a p^tended misdeamenour supposed by him to be done by them and moreover intendeth by continuinge of his threts and subtile practises to force them to release him of the moitie of the value of the said clothes due to them by p^rvision of the foresaid statutes.”

The court sided with the searchers, and ordered Crispe to pay £3, the sum already assessed as the value of the cloth, and to repay the 40s. which he had obtained from the searchers.

Bradford be to be charged with the reparacons of the same bridge or any part thereof Then the said S^r Willm: Eire shall repaie unto the Treasurer the foresaid some of xx^{li} w^{thin} one moneth next after suche prooffe to be made."

At the Easter Sessions, 1605, the case of Kelwaies Bridge was under consideration, and a question arose whether the hundred of Chippenham was responsible for the maintenance of the whole or any part of it; meanwhile the court ordered this bridge to be repaired to the extent of £20, out of the surplussage of the collections for the King's Bench and Marshalsea.

Hardly a sessions passes without some allusion to a bridge or a highway needing repair. A table of these presentments, arranged in orderly series, might have some topographical interest, notwithstanding the occasional obscurity of the descriptions. Such a table may, perhaps, be hereafter attempted. A very favorable specimen of the materials from which it might be compiled is afforded in the following presentment from the Hundred of Malmesbury:—

"That Staynes Bridge in the tethinge of Brokenborough is greatly in decaye very dangerous to all passengers and travilers that useth that waye and ought to be repayered by the said tethinge of Brokenborough.

". . . . That Turner againes Lane neare unto Staynes Bridge is in decaye and ought to be repayered and amended by the said Tethinge of Brokenborough

". . . . That the Bridge neere unto Sondayes Elme adjoyninge unto a ground of one John Speck of Brokenborough within the tithinge of Brokenborough aforesaid is in decaye and ought to be repayered by the foresaid Tethinge of Brokenborough

". . . . That there is a watter course in the mydle of the Tething of Escote Runninge alonge downe Hay ditch w^{ch} doth overflowe he Cassewaye to the great decay of the said casway and ought to be amended by one Bennet w^{ch} useth the ground and dampneth up the watter to the hurt of the said way."

Another inventory, not without interest, would be one of all the articles specified in the indictments for larceny, notwithstanding that the rough-and-ready appraisalment which sufficed for a criminal charge can hardly be accepted as a satisfactory estimate of their true value.

One of the earliest indictments on the roll of the Hilary Sessions, 1603-4, tells of *quatuor vaccas quar' due color sparked¹ et una alia*

¹ Pied or variegated. In another tedious case of cattle stealing a "pide heifer" is mentioned.

coloris rubri et allera color browne. At the following Michaelmas Sessions, on a charge of stealing skeins of yarn, a witness deposes:—

“That about S^t James tidd last she brought to one John Benet of Foxley weav’ about viii or ix pounds of yarne of Abb* and warpe to be woven into a piece of cloth the abb being not all of one Spinninge for this exat^o spunne some and her daughter the rest neither was it all of one couler forr some of the wooll was marked wth redding and some with pitch-mark and she thinketh that the sayed John Benet did in weavinge under shoote it.”

The roll for Michaelmas, 1606, contains some confessions of theft which may repay transcription. A deposition taken before Mr. John Cornwall, Mayor of Marlborough, on the 1st of August, 1606, set forth that the witness bought of Joane Wilcocke, the accused, “a silver spoone weying somewhat above iij quarters of an ounce for twoo shillings and eightpence.” Joan Wilcocke herself confesses:—

“That upon Saterdaie was fortnight last about eight of the clock in the morninge shee beinge in the howse of Mr. Roger Hitchcock in Marlborough and beinge willed by Mr. Roger Hitchcock’s wife to goe into the Buttrie to fetch beere shee did take out of the same Buttrie twoo Sylver Spoones of Mr. Hitchcock’s w^{ch} shee the same daie about twoo of the clock in thafter noone brought upp into the m’kett in Marlebroughe and there solde to one Walter Philippes a cutler and setter of Knyves at the same Phillippes his standinge viz one of the same spoones shee solde for twoo shillings and the other of them for fowerteen pence Shee saieth that on Satterdaie last in the morninge her maister Mr. Whitfeild’s dogge brought one other silver spoone of Mr. Hitchcocke to her maisters howse w^{ch} spoone this exaiat took of the dogge and solde the same daie for two shillings and eight pence.”

Then, in connection with a burglary at Corsley, there is a long deposition of Robert Snowe, taken on the 18th July, 1606, before Sir Edward Kent, acting probably in Somersetshire, and re-affirmed on the 22nd September following, before Sir Henry Willoughby, a Wiltshire magistrate. Snowe confesses that:—

“. . . . About Costeley [*Corsley*] they brake a howse and tooke from thence two wastcotes, a silken scarfe, a gould ringe, a silke apron, a Holland sheete a Tynnyn Salte

“And beeinge examyned whether hee could tell anythinge of Welshe’s Robberye sayth that the sayd Bacon confessed that hee wth two or three others did robbe the sayd Welsh and tolde howe they smudded him and his weif before they could gett up into the Chamber to them

* The yarn of a weaver’s warp, *Halliwel Phillips*.

and sayd farther that the Offycers tooke from them soe much broken money as he coulede holde in bothe his hands a Goulde Ringe a Poynyard A Hatt faced wth Velvett a Jerkyn and a handkercheefe. And sayth that this ext and Bacon brake a Parsons howse the next nighte after they brake the howse at Cosley and toke from thence about forty peeces of pewter vessells and a gobblett

All w^{ch} Bacon most impudently denied notwthstanding Snow very confydently avowed yt before him."

The weight of this charge pressed chiefly against a certain Trivett, whose dwelling seems to have been a recognized house of reception for articles of uncertain ownership, and of resort for ladies and gentlemen of no fixed address. Walter Jacobb, of Wincanton, makes, in this case, a deposition not free from ambiguity. He states :—

"That the last time he [*witness*] sawe the said Trivate and his wife he [*Trivett*] was at Fisherton in the Gaole as he [*witness*] passed alonge whom [*Trivett*] he [*witness*] only saluted, by w^{ch} place he [*witness*] past as he went into the Cittie of Sarum to buy a paire of Spectakles. and had not that day come theather, saving the day was fowle that he could not imploye harvest worke for w^{ch} he travelled upp into Wilts."

Another witness in the case was a young woman of a roving disposition, described as one "whoe hath longe wandred the country," who, with another damsel equally unsettled :—

"Both came unto the sayd Tryvatts howse in the *gropsing of the yevening*, beinge on a Satterday, where they founde a shoulder of mutton at the fyer."

Miss Sarah Turpin—for such was this lady's name—proceeds to relate that :—

"Bakon and Burre brought wth them the cloth w^{ch} made the Cloke and Savegarde* that was founde at Tryvatts hows upon the Searche and also the Red Petticoate. The Cloke and Savegarde was made by on Fryar a Tayler of Meere, The Red Petticoat was cut shorter by Tryvatts wyfe and newe hemmed agayne by her One of Mere did bringe unto Tryvatt's wyfe the Thrumes of Lynnen and the Harnys of Lynnen Clothe that was founde at Tryvatts house in the sayd Searche."

* No doubt the same as *Saviarde*, which Halliwell Phillips, followed by Planché, defines as "a kind of jacket, worn towards the end of the seventeenth century" But if, as seems probable, the modistes of Mere lagged a little behind the fashion, the word saviard, (rightly or wrongly applied) must have been one of popular currency nearly a century earlier.

Some other articles of theft and their prices may be enumerated. Horses and sheep, quoted at prices which extort a sigh from a modern purchaser, give ground for indictments with a frequency undeterred by the severity of the punishment for this sort of larceny. They included a mare "*coloris rone grey*," value £8; a gelding value 100s.; "sheep hoggs *coloris albi*," value 3s. each. From the poultry yard are stolen "Turkyes," and a hen value 4*d.* From the garden "cabbidges." Among other purloined articles appear "Two sesterns"; "a quarter of a load of hey . . . of the value *xd.*"; "a bushell of maulte"; "a paire of sheets," value 7s.; "a Hollan sheete"; "canvas sheets"; "a woman's gound," value 40s.; "Two wastcotts," value 10s.; "a fustian wastcott"; "a hatt," value 4s.; "halfe a yarde of golde fringe,"¹ value 2s.; a sword, value 5s., and a pair of leather gloves [*chirothecarum corii*] value 6*d.*"; "a cipers [*Cyprus*] hattbond" [*unam spiram*], value 4s.; "a shirt," value 2s.; "a doublett," value 5s.; "a table cloth," value 5s.; "Kerchers," and "Hand Kerchers"; "Partletts," and "Foreheads"; "Three silver spones" [*tria coclear argent*] value 9*d.*; "a purse" [*unam crumenan*] value 2s.; "a knife," value 2*d.*; "a wooden box" [*unam ligneam pixidem*], value 2*d.*; and "a skayne of white thread," value 1*d.*

In conclusion some miscellaneous entries may be noticed.

At the Trinity Sessions, 1607, appears the following presentment from the Hundred of Dunworth:—

"That the pownde of Chiklade have byn in default thes three monethes only by the meanes of Mr. Thomas Mompesson of Corton."

From the Hundred of Warminster, the following:—

"Item we doe present that thare wanteth a cooking stoele in the town of Warmester which ought to be made and mayntayned by Simon Sloper being the lorde Awdlye's baylyffe."

At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1609, was preferred a long indictment concerning corn mills and fulling mills at Blackland and

¹ The fringe, sword, and gloves, were burglariously stolen from the Lodge, at Littlecote: the thief was hanged (Michaelmas, 1605).

Calstone Wellington, bearing evidence to the value of water power at an elevated point, from which the citizens of Calne now draw their supply.

Disinclination to serve on juries is evidently not a modern failing. At the Hilary Sessions, 1605-6, the Hundred of Downton resent acts of favouritism on the part of the bailiff:—

“ Wee present our bayly That he hath warned and mad choyse of many poore men to serve hath left the better sort at home.”

And it is also clear that the bailiff, when he did warn, was often met with jests which were not convenient.

A commitment to Fisherton Gaol, set out in full, is found on the roll for Michaelmas, 1607, on a charge of forcibly holding a house in contravention of the Act 15 Rich. II. At the Easter Sessions, 1606, an indictment on a similar charge is answered by plea of the statute made 4th February, 31 Eliz., setting a limitation to such proceedings after three years' peaceable possession. The pleadings in criminal cases do not often appear in writing: two or three instances do occur on the roll for Michaelmas, 1605; they are, of course, pleas of “Not Guilty,” and are expressly stated to be signed by attorney. Elsewhere the court is prayed by a petitioner, who seems to have been a generous patron of the lawyers, “to make stay of the tryall” by reason “of div'se weightie sutes wch the said Robert Wrichte hath nowe dependenge in the Courte of Starr Chamber and other his maties courts.”

In the minute books of James the First's reign there is an hiatus covering almost exactly the interval to which the foregoing extracts relate. The book labelled “Entries I” ends with the Hilary Sessions of the first year of the reign: “Entries II” begins with the Hilary Sessions, 7 Jac. I. On the last pages of “Entries I” are written a set of precedents in criminal procedure. The following is a list of them:—

1. Presentment of plea of guilty to a nuisance.
2. Confession of felony—with sentence of hanging.
3. Claim of benefit of discharge as a clerk convict.
4. Trial at bar with conviction of felony—hanging.

5. Trial at bar for treason—conviction—sentence, hanging, drawing, and quartering.
6. Appearance and remand until issue joined.
7. Appearance, plea, and adjournment.
8. Arrest by sheriff, acquittal on defective indictment.

The precept convening the Easter Sessions, 1603 ; the return of the sheriff thereto ; and an indictment for murder found by the grand jury at the Easter Sessions, 1605, are added as appendices.

APPENDIX.

Precept convening the quarter sessions, Easter, 1603 :—

“*Jacobus dei gra Angl Scocie Franc and Hib'nie Rex fidei defensor &c Vic: Wiltes. P'cipim' tibi q^d non omitt' p'pter aliqua lib'tat: Com: tui quin p'clamari fac p' totam ballivam tuam Gen'alem Sessionem pacis nram com: tuo cons'vand apud Devizes in eodem com: die Martis p'x post clm [clausum] Pasche p'x futur: tenend. Ac q^d venire fac coram Justic: nris ad pacem in dco Com: cons'vand ac ad div'sa felon t'nsgr' and al malefca in eodem Com p'petrat audiend and t'minand assign ad diem and locum p'dcos tam xxiii^{er} lib'os et legles hoies de corpore Com tuo quor quilt heat xl^s terre tentor vel reddit: per ann'ad minus qm ones constabular et ballios hundredor libertat et Burg sequent videlt Hundred de Bradford Calne Potterne et Cannings Malmesbury et Melksham Libtatam Hundri de Chippenham Bromeham and Rowde et Burgi de Devizes Necnon de quolt Hundro Lib'tate et Burgo pdict xxiii^{er} p'bos and legles hoies ad fac and exequend ea que tunc and ibm ex p'te nra eis injungent' P'venire fac eciam ad dcas diem et locu oies and singlos constabular and Ballios p'dcos q^d tunc sint ibi hentes secum noia omn' . . . * artific labor et s'vien' husbandr vad contra formam statut inde edit excessive capien Et qd omnes illi qui tam pro nobis qm p seipis v'sus . . . * artific labor et s'vient husbandr aut aliquos alios aliquas querelas juxta formam et effcm [effectum] ordinacoem and statuor nror hujus regni nri Angl conqueri vel p'cequi volunt q^d tunc sint ibi billas and querelas illas p'sequaturi justiciamq ibm subituri si sibi vid expedir Et qd tmpe tunc ibm sis vel subvic tuus ad fac and exequend ea que officio tuo incumbunt Et heas ibi noia tm constabularo ballior p'dcor qm jurator p'dcor unacum hoc bre T. Edro Comit Hertf^d xxiii^{er} die Aprilis Anno R. n. Angl Franc and Hib'nie primo and Scocie tricesimo sexto.*

“*KENT.*”

Return of the sheriff to the foregoing precept—endorsed thereon:—

“*Virtute istius bres mihi drci pelamari feci p totam balliam meam Generalem Sessionem pacis in Com: infrascript cons'vand apud Devizes die m'ts px post clm*

* Apparently *humoi*, easily expanded into *hujusmodi*.

Pasche p̄ futuro veniend Ac venire feci coram justic pacis in eodem com cons' vand ac ad div'sa felon &c assign ad diem et locum infracontem tm̄ xxiii^{or} libos and leḡes hoies de corpore com p̄c̄i quor quilibet het terr &c qm omes constabular and ballios hundredor lib'tatum et Burgen inframenconat Necnon de quolibet hundredo lib'tate et Burgo p̄d̄ xxiii^{or} p̄bos &c Ad fac and exiquend &c P' venire feci eciam ad dcos diem et locu omes and singlos constabular et Ballios p̄c̄os qd tunc sint ibi hentes secum noia omn . . . * artific laboran emanc Husbandr vad contra formam statut inde edit excessive capient. Et qd om̄es illi qui tm̄ p dno Rege qm p seipo v'sus . . . * Artific et juxta formam and effem ordinac et statutor hujus regni Angl conqueri vel p'sequi volunt qd tunc sint ibi &c put̄ interius mihi precipitur. Residuum vero execuc istius br̄is patet in quadm Schedulā huic brevi annex

“WALTER LONGE miles

“Vic.”

Indictment for murder, Easter Sessions, 1605 :—

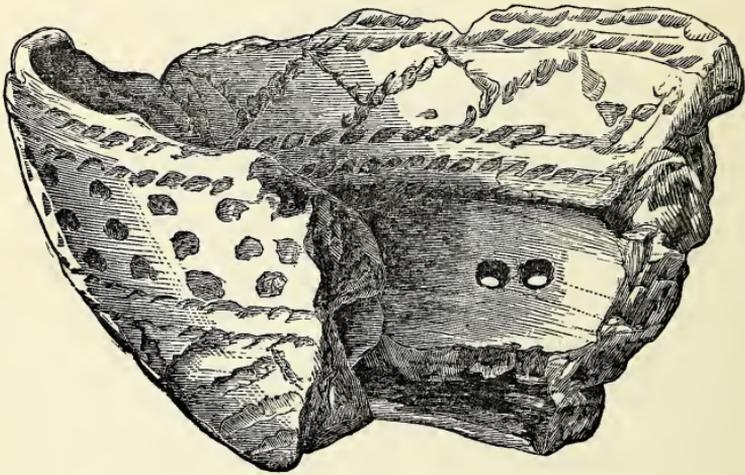
“Wiltes. Juratores p̄ dno Regē p̄ntant Quod Thoms Whatley nup' de Stepleashton in Com̄ Wiltes pred husbandman decimo nono die Februarii anno Regni dn̄e Elizabeth nup' Regine Angle tricesimo quarto vi et armis et ex malitia sua premeditata in quendam Edrum Hancocke nup' de Stepleashton pred' Weaver apud Hinton infra p̄ochiam de Stepleashton pred ad tunc et ibm in pace dei et dicte nup' dne Reginæ existen' insultu fecit ac cum quodam telo vocat a bearing bill ad valenc xij^d quem idem Thomas in manibus suis adtunc et ibm tenuit ipum Edrum Hancocke sup' anteriorem partem capitis sui felonice tunc et ibm percussit dans eidem Edwardo Hancocke cum telo p'dco una plagam mortalem in anteriorem partem capitis sui pred' in longitudine unius pollicis et latitudine unius pollicis et p'funditate triu pollicm de qua quidem plaga mortali pred' Edrus Hancocke a pred' decimo nono die Februarii usq' nonu diem Aprilis tunc p̄x sequent' apud Hinton p'dem continue languebat quo quidem nono die Aprilis pred' Edrus Hancocke de p̄dcta plaga mortali obiit Et sic Jurator' dicunt quod pred' Thoms Whatley pred' nono die Aprilis apud Hinton pred' pred' Edrum Hancocke modo et forma pred' ex malitia sua precogitat' voluntarie et felonice interfecit et murderavit contra pacem dc̄e nup dn̄e Reginæ Coron' et dignitatem suas.”

True bill found. On back of indictment, eight witnesses, four bearing the name of Hancock.

* Apparently *humoi*, easily expanded into *hujusmodi*.

NOTES ON

Un-Described Articles in the Stourhead
Collection, in the County Museum at Devizes.



Small Urn, from Winterbourne Stoke Down.

IN "Ancient Wiltshire," i., 121, is the following passage:—
"In No. 11 [of the group of barrows on Winterbourne Stoke Down, see plan 121¹] we found a deposit of burned bones, a small cup, of thick British pottery, richly ornamented, but unfortunately broken; and a bone pin of a different form from any we have yet found, being bent in a semicircular form, and perforated at the head."

¹ The engraving of this group of barrows in Ancient Wilts has no reference figures, so that it is impossible to identify the barrows with the history given; but in a copy numbered in pencil by Sir R. C. Hoare, No. 11 is marked as the very small barrow to the north of the long barrow No. 1.

A water-colour drawing by Crocker, purchased at the Stourhead sale, has lately reached me; it contains a drawing of a small urn and of a bone pin. On this drawing are the words, in Sir R. C. Hoare's handwriting, "Stoke Group, No. 11." We are thus enabled to identify the urn, which is still in the Museum, but the history of which was unknown, as it had no label or number attached to it. [The engraving is taken from this drawing.] The vase, though evidently hand-made, and imperfectly burnt, is of bold design, and handsomely ornamented. Like many of the small highly-decorated vases, which have been called "incense cups,"¹ "pigment cups," &c., &c., this vessel is perforated, as may be seen in the engraving, with two distinct holes, most probably for the purpose of suspension. It is obvious that such vessels could not have been used for containing fluids.



Bone Pin, from Winterbourne Stoke Down.

The bone pin was lost before the collection reached the County Museum. The above cut, copied from Crocker's drawing, shows the peculiarity of form. It may be remarked that it could not have been bent into this shape, but it is difficult to understand from what kind of bone a pin with so sharp a curve could have been cut.

¹ A non-poetical friend suggests that it is more probable that they were used for holding the material for obtaining fire—in fact that they were "primitive tinder-boxes."

Extracts from a Note-Book by Sir R. C. Hoare.

THIS book, now in the County Library, at Devizes, takes, in part, the form of a diary of some of his excursions on the Wiltshire Downs. It does not appear to have been regularly kept, and notes of different years are entered without order, at opposite ends of the same book.

The extracts here given may be valuable as containing notices of antiquities which have since been destroyed or effaced by the progress of agriculture and railways. Many expressions occur showing the intense pleasure which the writer experienced in those rides on the Wiltshire Downs. To him they must have been particularly enjoyable, associated as they specially were in his case, with the history and remains of the ancient inhabitants.

“Sunday, 4 October. From Bath to Devizes in a chaise. From Devizes to Marlborough on horseback—came to the Roman road leading from Bath to Spinae or Speen, a little on this side Beckhampton Inn—followed it to Silbury Hill *which it leaves a little to the left*—from thence into the turnpike, and to Overton down, where the ridge is again very visible—this hill is covered with many large and fine tumuli. In the adjoining field visited the few remains now left of the celebrated stones called the Grey-Wethers, from whence Stonehenge dates its origin. One year will scarcely elapse before the traveller may justly exclaim ‘Stat nominis umbra.’ The larger masses are employed in building, and the smaller in mending the roads. The line of the Roman causeway is I think nearly certain to the top of the hill overlooking Fifield. Quere did it then cross the stream? I think not—the ground being firmer on the side of the present turnpike though somewhat deviating from the direct line.

“Monday, 5 October. Sessions opened. Walked with Rev. Mr. Francis, of Mildenhall, to a spot where several remarkable Roman antiquities have been discovered. This field is situated just beyond the first milestone, on the left of the road to London—it is a pasture land and has produced many skeletons—and Roman coins are daily found by the labourers employed in digging and sifting gravel. The field is called St. Margaret’s Mead. The Rev. Mr. Francis showed me a great many coins of Diocletian, Antoninus, and others, found here—also fragments of black and red glazed Roman pottery, a small brass key, another article with a grotesque head of an animal—hollow, like a spout—also an interment or sacrifice of the bones of a cock and a cat—the leg with the spur attached to it of the former, and the jaw and teeth of the latter. A most singular vessel

was found there about the year 1807, and the mutilated fragments are still preserved by Mr. Francis, who procured an exact drawing to be made of it immediately after its discovery. It was made of thick oak wood ribbed with iron hoops, had two iron handles and plated with thin brass on which are embossed various devices. An iron hollow bar goes across the two uprights A and B—it contained some burnt human bones, which seem to prove its having been formerly appropriated to sepulchral uses. Near it was found a perfect and beautiful little cup similar in design to the one lately discovered near Boreham, Warminster, and given by Mr. Cunnington to Miss Bennet, of that place—it varies however in having *six* instead of *four* indentations, and has a mixture of *red* with the *black*, resembling bronze. Mr. Francis has kindly promised to send me more particular accounts in writing of the time when these discoveries were made. He has had a plan made of the grounds, one of which is called “Barrow Field” from a tumulus he remembered once there.

“Marlborough common—a little way distant from the town on the northern side—a square ancient earthwork with an entrance on the — — — — side of it. A place called Cold Harbour near it. Mildenhall, about a mile-and-a-half east of Marlborough—a small square work on the east side of the Church, in a meadow, on a gentle eminence, three sides distinguishable—one corner rounded—has a Romanish appearance, and from its vicinity to the river, the station of Cunetio, and the intersection of the two Roman roads, one from Bath to Spene, two from Winchester to Cirencester—might have been a small post to guard the ford or bridge of the Kennet—I add *bridge* because in my former notes I observed the probable remains of such in the bed of the river. Numerous Roman coins have been found at Mildenhall, in Mr. Francis’s garden, churchyard, &c., &c. The tumulus has been dug into for stone, but I do not think it has ever been investigated, or its interment injured. The parish church has round arches springing from Saxon capitals, but nothing either monumental or architectural worthy of note.

“Ramsbury. The venerable old stone turret of the Church has just undergone a complete *yellow-washing*, and in the eyes of its *vulgar* inhabitants is much beautified and improved. If *conspicuousness* is desirable this end is most completely obtained, for no object in the whole vale is so much so. Called on Mr. Meyrick, and rode, attended by his son, to Littlecott Park. The object of this second visit was to see the site of the celebrated Roman pavement found here. One person only could be found in the neighbourhood who recollected its discovery, which was about sixty years ago. His name is Watkins. He showed me the spot, and informed me that the pavement was broken up, but he did not know what became of it. On entering the park at the keeper’s lodge, followed the line of trees and paling parallel with the river, and before I came to the house, some excavations and irregularities in the ground mark the foundations of ancient buildings, and the oblong square from whence the pavement was taken up still visible. On the hill A, opposite the villa, are several small mounds of earth, having very much the appearance of ancient tumuli.

“Visited the remains of the Roman road leading out of the station of *Cunetio* at Folly Farm towards *Spinæ*, which is visible first in a ploughed field on the brow of the hill looking over the vale of Kennet, and afterwards on Stinchcomb Hill, on a common or down—the *last* traces hitherto known of it.

“Friday, 9 October. Fine and mild day. From Marlborough to Everley in

a chaise, where I met my '*Magnus Apollo*,' Mr. Cunnington. Mounted my horse and rode with him thus—see large map of Wilts. To the right between East and West Everley, a group of three barrows, viz., a finely formed Druid barrow between two bowl-shaped. A little beyond them on the declivity of a hill is a square earthen work, very perfect on three sides, and corners apparently rounded. In a northerly direction is a very interesting group of eight tumuli—very rude and possessing some novelty in their forms—particularly that of a *long* barrow within a circle. To the west of these, and a little on the left of the track leading to Pewsey, are two circles connected with each other by a ditch or hollow way. (The blackness of the soil, and the irregularity of the ground give me good reason to suppose that on digging I shall find the site of a British settlement here.) Turned off to the right, and skirted the ridge of hills, enjoying a most enchanting view of the richly wooded and cultivated vale beneath, terminated by the abrupt and bold *Martinshall*. On the declivity of the down see an immense irregular long barrow, called vulgarly the *Giant's Grave*. Beyond this tumulus and between it and Milton Farm-house, we evidently found the site of British habitations, and picked up a great deal of pottery. From hence crossed over to Easton Hill, where we discovered irregular earthen works, and excavations denoting ancient habitation. Returned to Milton Hill—a group of five tumuli very near each other, and another on the declivity of the hill. In our way back to Everley saw several others detached, but no earthen works or excavations exciting curiosity.

“A most interesting ride, full of novelty and information.

“Saturday, October 10, 1807. Mild and fine day. Went in a chaise to *Marden*, a village on the right of the great road leading to *Devizes*. Here there is a very singular earthen work that has been unnoticed by antiquaries. From the circumstance of the ditch being on the *inside*, and the vallum *without*, we may safely pronounce it to have been a *religious*, not a *military* work. Its form, however, is not circular like that of *Abury*, but very irregular. Though no traces whatever of its complete continuation remain at present, I have no doubt of such a continuance, and that in forming the water meadows, where only the vallum is interrupted, these vestiges were removed. This work, though certainly laborious and expensive, was much facilitated by the light sandy nature of the soil, and the value of water meadows to a Wiltshire farmer is such as to render my supposition of that part of the vallum which stood in their way having been removed highly probable.

“Curiosity is not alone confined to this outward and stupendous vallum. The interior of the arc contains two very interesting fragments of antiquity.

“A large tumulus, the third, I think, in size after *Silbury* and the *Castle hill* at Marlborough. This tumulus is named in the map *Hatfield* barrow. The etymology of which, as given me by a native farmer, was derived from the unproductive quality of the soil—which occasioned its being called *Hate-field*.) This tumulus is not placed in the centre of the area, but towards the northern angle of it, or rather north-western. As our operations on it are not yet terminated I can give no account either of its contents or destination. From the moisture of the substratum of sand I have much doubt if we shall be able effectually to explore it.

“Our workmen had a most providential escape, by being taken off to another

spot by Mr. Cunnington, when during their absence several ton weight of earth fell in, at a time when the floor of the barrow was nearly uncovered.

“On the south-west side of the enclosure is a low circular work—very similar to one we know near Southley Wood, Warminster—it is intersected by a hedge.

“The manœuvres of the day being interrupted by the heavy fall of earth, I left Marden and ascended the chalk hills. The eye is caught by the remains of an ancient earthen work on the summit of the hill overlooking this fine vale. It is called *Broadbury*, Brodbury, &c., &c. It has been much mutilated by chalk pits. It is single ditched—similar square excavations (containing fragments of the oldest pottery) to those on Cotley Hill, near Warminster, have been found here.

“These works are situated very near the great Ridge-way—see my map of Wilts. Turned off on the left, and continued my ride along it to *Casterley Camp*. Casterley much changed in its appearance, having been lately ploughed up. Nunc seges est ubi Troja fuit. Thence crossed the vale of Avon at *Chisenbury*, once the site of a priory. My trackway led me straight to the perfect little square work called Sidbury. Great British excavations in its neighbourhood. Saw on my right the beautiful *twin* barrows—before drawn and noticed. One remains to be opened. ‘*Par nobile fratrum.*’ Returned to Everley gratified and benefitted, as usual, by my ride amongst the Britons.

“BARROWS OPENED BY MR. CUNNINGTON NEAR BECKHAMPTON, 1804.

“A group of barrows near Shepherds Shore. Mr. C. opened the smallest, which contained a cist with burnt bones and a jet ornament, a bone arrow-head, a pin, &c.

“Farther to the north-west, and under Morgan’s Hill, is a group of *four* barrows, nearly in a line; but lower down the vale are several others. Opened the *second* from the hill—of the Druid kind—five feet in elevation—burnt bones and a piece of slate, and a neat little urn, also several long amber beads, and two ivory or bone beads. Opened a tumulus lower down—a large rude black urn with burnt bones.

“A little way from the above is a fine bell-shaped barrow—also one of the circular pond-shaped and a Druid barrow, the latter of which had a skeleton, and a small rude urn of burnt bones inverted over the skull beneath the primary interment, with two oblong beads.

“Opened eight or nine more, in the group near the Roman road ascending Oldbury Hill, but found nothing new.

“Oblong enclosure on declivity of hill pending to Old Shepherds Shore—small earthen work within, towards the lower end. The west side is the most perfect part of the work.

“Saturday, 3 October, 1809. Hot sultry day. Drove to *Frome*, and rode from thence to *Chatley*, where I breakfasted with my friend Mr. Meade. Accompanied him to *Wellow*, where on the opposite side of the river, in a large common field, of arable land called the *Hayes*, Colonel Leigh, of Combe Hay, is now uncovering the pavements and foundations of a Roman villa. A prior discovery had been made of it in 1737, and three engravings made, of three different pavements, by the Antiquarian Society, and published in their ‘*Vetusta Monumenta.*’ Of these two are at present uncovered. The large one is sadly mutilated, but sufficient both of the centre and border is left to show that the

drawing made in 1737 is notoriously incorrect. So much so, that were it not for the *peacock's tail* in the centre, remaining, we might almost suppose it was *not* the pavement originally engraven. The second sized floor is much more correct. The third (a narrow oblong) has not been yet discovered—unless it should prove to be the slip, adjoining the *peacock* apartment—but I can hardly suppose that the artist could have carried his incorrectness so far, when he made the design of it, though, if only the centre pattern of this slip was uncovered, it is possible such an error might have been made. Accurate tracings are now making of the different pavements by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, of Camerton.

“A coin of *Alectus*, lately found, throws some light on the date of this villa.

“Monday, 13 June, 1814. Fine day. From Swindon to Broad Blunsdon Camp. Pass through village of Blunsdon, enter camp by a lane south—another entrance opposite, to north, from whence there are marks of a raised causeway, descending from the camp and apparently following the line of some wide hedges, across several fields. Ramparts of moderate height, wide space between them. Natural slope of the ground forms the boundary towards the north. Area is of rich meadow. Exceeding fine view. Camp situate on a point of hill looking north over a great extent of country, and across N.W. into Gloucestershire. See Cricklade, Cirencester, and numerous other villages. Dined at Highworth—Inn, King William and Queen Mary—Darby, landlord, returned to Marlbro’ 14th.

“Thursday, 16 June—Stormy—Gala day at Marlbro’—pretty sight—one long table from the Market House to S. Peter’s Church, nearly half-a-mile—37 tables, and 36 partakers of conviviality at each.

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 36 \\ \hline 223 \\ 111 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 36 \\ \hline 223 \\ 111 \end{array}} \right\} 1333 \text{ persons.}$$

Town gayly dressed out with laurel and illuminated at night.

“June 29. Examined the British village near Glory ann. In the first trial the pickaxe struck upon a quern with the hole in it—pottery of various sorts—stags’ horns—animals bones, &c.”

... from the 1st January to 31st December, 1884.
 ... and Disbursements of the Society, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1884.
 ... each year inclusive.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1884,
both days inclusive.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	1884.	1884.		1884.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.
				d.	CR.
DR.					
1884.					
Jan. 1st.	To Balance brought from last account :—				
	Consols	150	13	9	
	Cash	86	18	3	
		237	12	0	
Dec. 31st.	” Cash, Entrance Fees and Subscriptions received from Members during the year...	180	10	6	
”	” Transfer from Life Membership Fund.....	3	16	11	
”	” Cash received for Sale of Magazines.....	184	7	5	
”	” Ditto ditto for “Jackson’s Aubrey”	21	0	1	
”	” Ditto ditto for Admission to the Museum	3	16	0	
”	” Dividend on Consols	4	13	3	
”	” Balance of Shaftesbury Meeting	4	10	0	
”	” Ditto Andover ditto 1883.....	21	9	0	
		1	3	9	
		184	7	5	
		21	0	1	
		3	16	0	
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		21	9	0	
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		4	13	3	
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		184	7		

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM NOTT, 15, High Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed, and of whom most of the back Numbers may be had.

The Numbers of this Magazine will not be delivered, as issued, to Members who are in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, and who on being applied to for payment of such arrears, have taken no notice of the application.

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: the Rev. A. C. SMITH, Yatesbury Rectory, Calne; and H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes.

The Rev. A. C. SMITH will be much obliged to observers of birds in all parts of the county, to forward to him notices of rare occurrences, early arrivals of migrants, or any remarkable facts connected with birds, which may come under their notice.

To be published by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

THE FLORA OF WILTS.

BY THE REV T. A. PRESTON, M.A.

The Author will be glad if any who could assist him with a list of plants in their several localities would kindly communicate with him. Early information is particularly desired. Address—Rev. T. A. PRESTON, *Thurcaston Rectory, Leicester.*

THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE.

No. LXVI.

DECEMBER, 1885.

VOL. XXII.

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DEVIZES:

H. F. BULL, 4, SAINT JOHN STREET.

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—*Ovid.*

Collections for a History of West Dean.

By the Rev. G. S. MASTER (*Rector*).

SITUATION.

THE parish of West Dean, to which is annexed the tything or chapelry of East Grimstead, lies upon the border-line of the counties of Hants and Wilts, near the south-eastern corner of the latter, and includes portions of both. In shape somewhat like an elongated triangle, with its apex pointing north, and its broad base resting upon Dean Hill on the south, it occupies the central portion of a broad valley underlying that steep chalk ridge, and extending to a similar one which overlooks a wide expanse of unenclosed down country towards the north. In length about five miles and a half, by three in breadth, it includes the summit and northern slopes of Dean Hill, and, between these and the chalk of the further range, a basin of London clay, a mile or more in width, with fringes of plastic clay. Lower Bagshot sands and clays occur at East Grimstead upon its western edge, and there is some alluvium in its south-eastern corner. The Wiltshire parishes of Winterslow, Farley, and West Grimstead bound it on the west; that of White-parish on the south; the Hampshire parishes of West Tytherley and East Dean on the east.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The natural features of the parish are sufficiently picturesque. The steep gray slopes, beneath which the village and its hamlet lie, are dotted with an indigenous growth of yews and junipers, contrasting pleasantly with the rich stretches of arable and the vast

masses of woodland beneath. From the summit of the ridge the view ranges over the New Forest to the cliffs of the Isle of Wight and Southampton Water on the south, and on the north over the wide expanse of fertile country between Salisbury, whose Cathedral spire is visible on the west, and the valley of the Test on the east.

NAME.

Whether the name of Dean, called "Duene" in Domesday Book, "Dune Grimsted" in the "Nomina Villarum," and subsequently "Dene," "Deone," and "Duene," be derived from the "dene," or valley, in which it nestles; or from the "dune," or down, which overshadows it, is of little consequence. The word is said to be Celtic in its origin, and to signify "a sheltered quiet spot," and possibly "a boundary" besides, in which case its meaning will be identical with that of Grimstead, "the village on the dyke."

GEOLOGY.

The geology of the parish is of no great interest, yielding, as far as I am aware, none but the commoner fossils of the chalk. In a sandpit at Frenchmoor, just outside our eastern boundary, curious dark-coloured nodules of sulphate of iron, which has become crystallized around pieces of wood, or even masses of oak leaves, occur at the lowest level.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The extensive woodland, occupying nearly one-half of the entire area of the parish, would be prolific, but for the "keepers" (save the mark!), of many of the rarer of our wild animals and birds. As it is, the otter and the badger are found occasionally, hawks and owls are numerous, the heron, dabchick, and kingfisher frequent our stream; and the hawfinch, hailing from some unknown locality in the neighbourhood, brings his wife and family to our gardens when the peas are ready.

AREA.

The acreage of West Dean, as given in the tithe map and

apportionment, is 3448, 668 of which are in Hants; that of East Grimstead, 927; together, 4375, and thus divided:—

	West Dean.	East Grimstead.
Arable	922	653
Meadow and Pasture	582	163
Down	160	59
Woodland	1656	6
Homesteads	15	19
Glebe	102	27
Canal Banks	11	...

CANAL.

The last item under West Dean is a memorial of the failure of an almost completed enterprise for carrying a canal from Southampton to Salisbury, which was abandoned about 1800, on account, I believe, of engineering difficulties among the shifting sand-beds of Alderbury.

POPULATION.

The population, as far as may be judged from the number of baptisms and burials recorded in the parochial registers, has not varied considerably during four centuries. The returns for the present one are as follows:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
West Dean	221	211	258	238	292	283	310	322	316
East Grimstead	148	118	107	122	134	125	136	129	120

Both villages must have been sufficiently retired “a hundred years ago,” lying wide of the post roads from Salisbury to Winchester and Southampton. From the neighbourhood of the latter no inconsiderable quantity of smuggled brandy and other articles found its way by secluded bridle paths into the adjoining districts.

RAILWAY.

A branch of the London and South-Western Railway, opened in 1847, and having a station at West Dean, has, since that date, afforded ample facilities of communication, Romsey and Salisbury being accessible in a quarter-of-an-hour, Southampton in an hour, and London in less than three.

ANTIQUITIES.

There is little doubt that in British, as in still earlier times, the central zone of the parish was covered with dense forest, from which the downs sloped upwards to the north and south, and that the London clay of its lower level, where the surface-soil is deepest, was partially cleared for agricultural purposes at an early period.

BRITISH CAMP.

Of British occupation we have important and interesting evidence in the well-preserved circular camp or entrenchment, which, although strange to say, it entirely escaped the notice of Sir R. C. Hoare, the historian of the county—perhaps hidden at the time from sight by thick underwood—occupies nevertheless a position of some prominence, close to the old Church of S. Mary—its site noted in the tithe map as “Castle field.” Raised some 18ft. above its encircling fosse, and having a diameter of 150ft., it is perfectly level at the top, and nearly circular, and was utilized, at the commencement of the present century, as a bowling green, by the owners of the adjoining mansion. Defended, as I suppose, by a strong wattled pallisade, it probably formed a “kraal,” or enclosure of security for the families and cattle of its constructors, on occasions of predatory attack, while the village warriors were doing battle with their invaders. Its present, and—as I take it—original entrance is on the south-west.

A good flint chisel was picked up by myself in a field called “Tots,” adjoining my glebe, and a coin, of red gold, slightly concave on the reverse, of Vericus, the son of Comius, a prince who ruled over Sussex and Hants, and is credited with the “*mala fides*” of having invited the Roman Emperor Claudius to undertake the subjection of the island. Upon the obverse is a five-leaved flower, and the inscription **VERI** on the reverse.

Another British coin, found on the “lytchets” at East Dean, has passed into the cabinet of Dr. Blackmore, of Salisbury. It is without inscription, and bears a rude resemblance to the classical horse, which afforded the nucleus of a design—ever degenerating further away from the original—to a series of British monarchs. It is of red gold, but of common type and small value.

BEACON MOUND ON DEAN HILL.

Conspicuous at certain times of the year, from its lighter colour than that of the surrounding soil, upon the crest of Dean hill, near its centre, and overlooking the village, is a circular tumulus, greatly diminished in height and size by the annual action of the ploughshare, but originally not less than at least 12ft. in height and 75ft. in diameter. It has been formed of chalk, obtained from a pit sunk for the purpose near at hand, and served, I imagine, the purpose of a beacon mound, for conveying information inland from the coasts of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, being within sight of a similar elevation on the range four miles further north, and having yielded nothing indicative of sepulture to an exhaustive examination made by myself in 1870. An ancient roadway, traversing the summit of the ridge, is still in use.

ROMAN VILLA.

The Roman antiquities of this parish are of very unusual importance. Their partial discovery, as far back as 1741, forms the subject of notices in the minute book of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries under four several dates in that year,¹ when a tessellated pavement about 4ft. square, which had formed the centre of the floor of a corridor, was removed to London, and after examination by the Society was exhibited to the public at the sign of the Golden Cross at Charing Cross.² There is a rough draft in the Society's collection (Drawings, vol. ii., 1720, &c.) of the entire floor, 66ft. long by 18ft. broad, paved in straight lines with tesserae an inch square alternately of brick and stone. These were crossed by transverse bands enclosing a centre of finer workmanship, constructed of tesserae of half and a quarter of an inch square, arranged in black and white to the number of twelve thousand, in a geometrical design not unlike a double dahlia. The ultimate fate of "the travelled pavement" has eluded all my efforts to trace it.

¹ Printed in Hoare's "Wilts," Hundred of Alderbury, pp. 30, 31.

² Engraved in the "Transactions of the British Archæological Association at Winchester, in 1846," p. 241; and in Woodward, Wilks, and Lockhart's "Hants," vol. iii., p. 196, but there erroneously coloured.

For more than a century after the first discovery, and notwithstanding that the ploughshare was continually bringing further fragments to the surface, and that a portion of the pavement already mentioned remained exposed as the floor of a builder's shed, no further examination seems to have been made until 1845, when the railway, then in course of construction, passed over the spot, and destroyed the remains which had been uncovered. It was at that time that Charles Baring-Wall, of Norman Court, Esq., the lord of the manor, authorized Mr. Henry Hatcher, of Salisbury, to make further excavations, which resulted in the discovery of several more corridors and chambers,¹ with imperfect pavements of much elegance of design, in a field called Hollyflower, at that time the property of the lord of the manor, but now part of the rector's glebe, and closely adjoining the present railway station.

The position and extent of the floors and foundations then disclosed, marked A to H in the accompanying ground-plan, taken in connection with the others subsequently uncovered by myself, and with the ascertained fact that further portions extended southwards under and beyond the malthouse, windmill, and adjacent dwelling-house, indicate the existence of an unusually extensive and important villa, or, more probably, perhaps, of a village, or group of Roman houses, upon this site.

The portions excavated under the direction of Mr. Baring-Wall, and examined by Mr. Hatcher comprised the two long corridors A and B, which extended northwards from the malthouse and adjoining garden, in which the original discovery was made in 1741, and enclosed between them the chambers C and D, the latter 25ft. by 21ft., and the cross passage E, beyond which was the large apartment F, which, with its furnace-room G on the west, seemed to terminate the building towards the north. The walls were 2½ft. in thickness, constructed of flints, set in mortar. The corridor B was paved in long bands with a coarse mosaic of red and white tesserae, a tiled step at its northern extremity 4in. or 5in. high and 22in. broad, leading to the small chamber H, similarly paved, but

¹ A somewhat incorrect ground-plan of these will be found in the volume of the "Proceedings of the Archaeological Association at Winchester, in 1846," p. 243.

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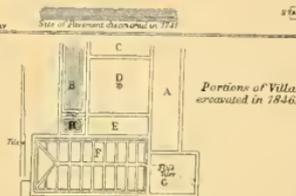
Refer to excavations
made in 1846.

- A. Western Corridor.
- B. Eastern do.
- C. Chamber to the south.
- D. Central Chamber.
- E. Cross Passage, east and west.
- F. Large Hall, with flues and Tessellated Pavement.
- G. Furnace room.
- H. Small ante-chamber.
- I. Furnace room for the Baths, i. fireplace
- J. Caldarium.
- K. Dressing and cooling rooms.
- L. Passage or Vestibule.
- M. Bath or Ostium.
- N. Cold Bath, n. step, n.n. leader pipe.
- O. Chamber, with pile and flues mutilated.
- P. Dining room, with tessellated floor.
- Q. Ante room, q. tile pavement in situ.
- R. Corridor, r. tiles in situ.
- S. Large room with tiled floor, s. tiles in situ.
- T. Chamber with pile and flues, t. arch of praefurnium, tt. stoke hole.
- U. Corridor.
- V. Court-yard.
- W. Vestibule.
- X. Hall, x principal flue, xx secondary do, xxx tessellated pavement in situ.
- Y. Hypocausts and cisterns.
- Z. Tessellated Pavement.

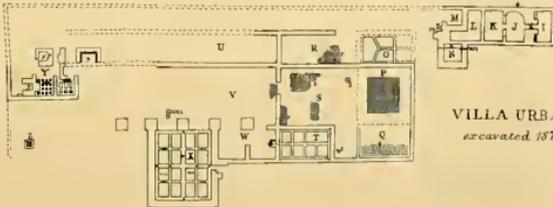
Refer to excavations
made in 1871-3.

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY
Site of Pavement discovered in 1741
STATION

Hollyhock

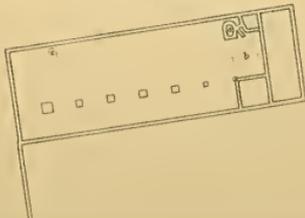


Portions of Villa
excavated in 1846.



VILLA URBANA.
excavated 1871-3

VILLA RUSTICA.
excavated 1872-3.



PLAN OF
ROMAN VILLA
AT
WEST DEAN,

On the border of Hants and Wilts

Excavated in 1741, 1846, & 1871-3

G.S. Master, del.

Scale 48 feet to an inch.

with its stripes laid in the contrary direction. In the centre of the apartment D was a circular design like a star, its rays of three colours—red, white, and yellow, radiating from the centre to the circumference, where they were interrupted by segments of smaller circles in grey stone. The large hall F, measuring internally 46ft. by 20ft., was heated throughout by flues, as shown in the plan, the central one 2ft., the lateral ones from 9in. to 12in. wide, the pilæ supporting the floor being solid constructions of flint and chalk. The pavement, which had fallen in by the subsidence of the flues, was of an elaborate character, and of varied patterns, divided into squares and circles by interlaced borders, but not, as far as I know, containing any figures. It had an outer border of a coarser kind. In the furnace-room G a stag's horn and a small metal duck were found. These discoveries were then considered final.

It was in the summer of 1871 that, in fencing a newly-made plantation, I struck accidentally upon another foundation, part of the chamber marked X upon the plan, and from that time until October, 1873, when the excavations I had made were necessarily filled in, was engaged at intervals in the investigation of further portions of this important villa. I was unsuccessful in tracing, with the help of a light tubular crowbar, made for the purpose, any connecting walls between the excavations of 1845 and my own—and am therefore inclined to think that they appertained to two separate dwellings; and further, that this place, eight miles distant from Sorbiodunum, was probably a Roman station—the first on a road from that town to Clausentum, the nearest seaport.

Reverting to the ground-plan. The group of small chambers marked I to N were baths, and their appliances, the floors of I J and K being sunk to the depth of 3ft. Their walls, of flint with sandstone quoins, approached to within 6in. of the surface of the ground, and from their uniform level suggested the probability of having supported a timber superstructure. The furnace-room I, had a floor of beaten chalk, sloping basin-wise to the fire-place *i*, and in the thickness of either pier a narrow seat for an attendant slave. The arch of the fire-place had fallen in. The curved wall of the steam bath J showed the position of the stool upon which the bather sat,

a moveable metal dome, raised or depressed at pleasure, retaining or releasing the vapour. The adjoining chamber, κ, was a cooling or dressing room; λ, a passage, on either side of which were the baths μ and ν, the former for hot water, the latter for cold, the first heated by a fire-place at *m*, which seems to have served also as the pre-furnium of the chamber ο, the second approached by a tiled step at *n*, and supplied with water by a leaden pipe, carried through the wall at *n n*. Both had floors of pink concrete, and were only 2½ft. in depth. The southern wall of the oblong room ο had been destroyed, but its flues remained, with their substantial pilæ of flint and chalk, without any traces, however, of pavement upon them.

The floor of the adjoining room ρ was perfect, but without a hypocaust. Its centre, composed of twenty squares each way, alternately of brick and stone tesserae, each square of 6in. containing thirty-six, was surrounded by an 8ft. border of red tesserae of the same size. I think that this room may have been the dining-room, and have contained the triclinium, in which case the ante-room ϑ with its floor of common 6in. tiles—many of which remained *in situ*—would have been the serving-room for the attendants.

In the corridor ρ and the large hall s patches of similar tiles were found, and the impressions of others which had been removed were indented in the concrete of the floors.

The room τ, heated by flues of similar construction to those at ο, and 3½ft. deep, had the arch of its pre-furnium entire at *t*, with a square plastered stoke-hole at *t t*. The little recesses at the corners may have received the upright timbers supporting the roof. Many bones of oxen, pigs, and deer were found in the flues, but there were no indications of a tessellated floor. The corridor υ was in an imperfect state of preservation, the courtyard or ambulatory ν retaining, however, its boundary wall to the south, and a small portion of its tiled pavement. The vestibule w, divided into two equal parts by short walls on the north and west, was probably open to the south, a strong pier, 5ft. square, taking the place of a wall on that side. Three similar piers, ranging with this, and, once supporting columns, formed the southern front of the important chamber x, 26ft. by 20ft., having strong walls, 3ft. in thickness, and intersected by principal

and secondary flues (marked x and x x), respectively 4ft and 3ft. in depth, constructed between and within substantial and solid pilæ of flint and chalk. Upon these were lying several large fragments of pavement (marked x x x), the tesserae lin. square, arranged in parallel bands of red, white, and grey; and portions of a finer centre, the tesserae of which were $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square, had fallen in ruin to the bottom of the flues. These were covered over with large pieces of Portland stone, those at x x remaining *in situ*, while the others had been battered down by the fall of the roof and walls. The arch of the prefurnium had collapsed, but its sides were perfect, constructed of thick and large tiles. From the position of this chamber, the unusual thickness of its walls, its southern arcade of piers—a portion of the tiled passage between two of them remaining at x x x x—I am led to the conclusion that it formed the entrance-hall, or principal reception-room of the villa; and, as it was the first to be discovered, so was the most important portion of the whole.

A second series of baths was discovered at γ . Here were two hypocausts in very perfect preservation, the suspensura in both instances destroyed. The chamber $\gamma \gamma$ contained fourteen pillars of tiles, and communicated, by three well-turned arches, with that marked $\gamma \gamma \gamma$, in which the sustaining piers were of flint and chalk. The cisterns γ were constructed of tiles, and lined with salmon-coloured concrete.

At z a perfect piece of tessellated pavement, about 4ft. square, was successfully exhumed entire, and is now in my possession. It formed the centre of a larger floor, the outer part of which was composed of forty rows each way of inch-square stone tesserae. The finer portion, of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tesserae, red, white, grey, and black, represents a double-handled urn or cup, surrounded by a circular twisted guilloche border, within a square of the same design. The walls of this chamber could not be defined.

The "Villa Rustica," as I presume to call it, was a large oblong enclosure, built askew from the lines of the main building, and measured internally 107ft. by 32ft. Its walls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in thickness, were strongly constructed of flint with coigns of red sandstone. Its western end was occupied by a long chamber or corridor, perhaps

the dormitory of the slaves, 11ft. in width ; adjoining which, on the north-east, was a smaller room, 11ft. square, the inner angle of its walls supported by a block of freestone, 2ft. by 1½ft. Ranging with this was a row of piers, 10ft. apart. upon which rested, I suppose, the wooden supports of a lean-to roof, sloping towards the south. The western pier was a block of freestone similar in all respects to that beneath the angle of the adjoining wall. The remaining five constructions, of flint, were 3ft. square, with the exception of the eastern one, which, having perhaps to carry the return of the roof, was 5ft. square. The remainder of the area—open or not to the air—was for the use of the slaves, and had a floor of hard chalk. At its south-east corner was a curious construction of stone, flint, and tiles, containing a sunken oven or cooking-place (marked *a*) of baked clay, bearing evidence of intense heat, about 3ft. by 2ft., a stoke-hole 1½ft. wide, at its side, and a small enclosure about 5ft. square occupying the angle of the adjoining walls. Many bones of cattle, oyster shells, and other refuse were found here, and in a circular ash-pit (*b*), hard by, fragments of pottery and charred wood. There was another hearth, or fireplace, at *c*.

The eastern wall of the enclosure, prolonged towards the north, we laid bare for 70ft. without finding its termination, or making further discoveries. It had formed, perhaps, the boundary of a courtyard or garden.

The “*Villa Fructuaria*,” the third division of a Roman dwelling of importance, remains yet to be explored ; and I am conscious that the investigation of the other portions has been but imperfectly conducted, and that much that is of interest may have escaped my notice. But enough has been disclosed to prove that these buildings were of considerable consequence ; and their excavation certainly deserves to be placed on record.

Amongst the objects it has yielded were large quantities of hexagonal roofing-stones, brought from Portland, so numerous, indeed, that I have utilized them to cover a lean-to cattle-shed in the field where the villa stood ; fragments of internal wall-plastering, frescoed in lines and trellis-work, the colors still bright—green, yellow, red, and white ; portions of the horns of red, fallow, and roe deer ; boars’

tusks and cocks' spurs; pottery of several different kinds, coarse black and grey ware, of which the larger culinary vessels were made; a harder kind, of brown color, for drinking vessels, some of them ornamented with patterns laid on in white lines; and basins of fine Samian ware; upon a fragment of one of them an embossed design of animals and figures, suggesting a portion of a zodiac; mortaria, for grinding grain; a single thin glass bowl of green color; quantities of window-glass of various tints and thickness, some of the pieces smooth on one side and rough on the other—almost identical with "Hartley's patent"; small pieces of marble and spar, the latter thrown down apparently in one spot; nails of all sizes, from the "clavi trababales," which held in their places the large beams of the roof, to small iron tacks; iron pincers, gouges, hooks, rings, knife blades, cramps, and the bowl of a fire-shovel—found in one of the stoke-holes; fragments of lead and sheet-copper; bones of cattle, deer, swine, &c.; shells of oysters, whelks, mussels, and snails.

Of personal ornaments and utensils there were bone pins and knife handles, a bronze pin silvered, wooden rings and whorls, bronze fibulæ, buckles, armillæ, links, and lockets; and—most interesting of all, because identifying the occupation of the villa with post-Christian times—a small bronze seal or stud, set with a white stone, bearing a crucifix impressed upon it. All these are in my possession, and form the nucleus of a small parochial museum, which, I trust, may be preserved and extended by my successors.

The coins found were chiefly of second and third brass, comprising specimens of Victorinus, Aurelianus, Carausius, Allectus, Helena, Alexander (silvered), Constantinus Magnus, Crispus, Constantinus II, Constans, Constantius II, and Magnentius. A first brass of Commodus, and one of Helena were the only coins of that size. No gold or silver ones were found, nor any object whatever of any intrinsic value.

I have a few Roman coins in my collection, not found by myself, but picked up at various times by others within the limits of the parish. Among these is a second brass, in good condition, of Antoninus Pius, and a remarkably beautiful bronze medallion of the Empress Faustina.

Before leaving the subject I may mention that all the foundations unearched by myself have been carefully re-covered, and remain in the ground. It was found impossible to leave them open—the action of the air and frost having a destructive effect upon the floors and walls, and the heaps of soil removed from them, and quickly covered with charlock and other weeds, being unsightly and obstructive.

HISTORY OF THE MANORS OF WEST DEAN AND EAST GRIMSTEAD.

There are four entries in Domesday Book under the headings of “Duene” and “Dene” respectively, of which one relates to the Wiltshire and one to the Hampshire portion of the parish, while the two others refer, it is supposed, to the adjoining hamlet of East Dean—then, as now, a tything and chapelry of the parish of Mottisfont, in the latter county.

The Wiltshire entry referring to West Dean is as follows :—

“Ipse Walerannus tenet Duene. Godric tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et geldabat pro 2 hidis et una virgata terræ. Terra est 3 carucata. De ea est in dominio 1 hida, et ibi carucata et dimidium, et 2 servi; et unus villanus, et 10 coscez. cum carucata et dimidio. Ibi molinus et dimidium reddens 16 solidos, et 5 acræ prati. Silva 1 quarentena inter longitudinem et latitudinem. Valuit et valet 60 solidos.”

“Waleran himself holds Duene. Godric held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for two hides and one virgate of land. The land is three carucates. Of this there is in demesne one hide, and there is a carucate and a half and two serfs; and there are one villan and ten coscets with a carucate and a half. There is a mill and a half paying sixteen shillings, and five acres of meadow. The wood is one furlong between length and breadth. It was and is worth sixty shillings.”

From this it would appear that no variation in value had occurred during the forty years preceding the compilation of Domesday, and that the arable land in Wiltshire amounted to some one hundred and fifty acres.

There is nothing in the entry to account for the large tract of woodland, more than sixteen hundred acres in extent, which, under the name of Bentley wood, occupies the central area of the parish, and which is conjectured to have once formed part of the Saxon

forest of Natan-leah.¹ It is possible that this may have been assigned (as was not unusual in cases of manors which had no woodland near at hand) to the royal manor of Amesbury, for under that heading occurs "a wood, six miles long and four miles broad,"² and it is difficult to identify it with any other.

The Saxon possessor of West Dean may possibly have been the same Godric Venator, who, as one of the king's thanes, was allowed by the Conqueror to retain small estates at Mere and Hartham, the latter inherited from his father. The name occurs in the Wiltshire Domesday as tenant in the Confessor's time of land at Alderton, Alton, Fisherton-Anger, Frustfield, Littlecote, Orcheston, and Standen.

Of Waleran, the powerful Englishman who succeeded him, more will be said hereafter.

The Hampshire entry referring to West Dean runs thus :—

"Idem Walerannus tenet Dene. Boda tenuit de rege Edwardo in allodium. Tunc et modo geldat pro 2 hidis et una virgata. Terra est 3 carucata. In dominio est una carucata; et 11 bordarii cum 2 carucatis; et molinus de 20 solidis, et 4 acra prati. Silva ad clausuram. Tempore Regis Edwardi valebat 4¹/₂ libras; post 60 solidos. Modo 40 solidos."

"The same Waleran holds Dene and Boda held it allodially of King Edward. It was then as now assessed at two hides, and one yardland. Here are three plough-lands, one in demesne; and eleven borderers with two plough-lands: also a mill worth twenty shillings, four acres of meadow, and a copse for fences. Its value in the time of King Edward was £4, afterwards 60s., now 40s."

The diminution in value may, perhaps, have been occasioned by the extension of the royal forest rights. But the quantity of arable land in the Hampshire portion equalled that in the Wiltshire portion of the parish, while its population and previous value were greater.

I take this entry to represent the six hundred and sixty-eight acres of the parish lying in the county of Hants, which were sometimes erroneously styled "East Dean," and sometimes more properly

¹ See a paper by Edwin Guest, Esq., F.R.S., in the "Salisbury Volume of the Archæological Institute," 1851.

² Jones's "Wiltshire Domesday," p. 8, note; Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Hundred of Heytesbury, p. 168.

West Dean All Saints," belonging, as they did, to a formerly-existing independent parish in that county, about which more will be found under the heading of "Ecclesiastical History."

There was another small property at "Dene" possessed by Waleran, of which it is remarked, "non adjacet ulli suo manerio." This I suppose to have been a farm in the neighbouring tything of East Dean, in the parish of Mottisfont, between which and his manor of West Dean another holding intervened—that, perhaps, described as held by Walter, son of Roger.

Yet another notice of "Dene" occurs in Domesday, under the head of "Broughton," to which parish still belongs a portion of East Dean, known as "Frenchmoor"—no doubt "Frank-mere," "the common border ground."

The history of East Grimstead has always been interwoven with that of West Dean. The former is said to have been the "head"¹ of the barony of Waleran, by which I suppose to be meant his place of residence. Nevertheless the survey shows it to have been sub-let, and not held in hand, as Dean was, by its lord. The entry referring to it is as follows:—

"Herbertus tenet de Waleran Gremestede. Agemundus tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 3 hidis. Terra est 3 carucata: de ea est in dominio 1 hida et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata et 2 servi, et 5 villani, et 7 coscez cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 10 acrae prati, silva 5 quarantena longa et 2 lata. Valuit et valet 60 solidi."

"Herbert holds Gremestede of Waleran. Agemund held it in the time of King Edward, and it was assessed at three hides. Here are three plough-lands; one hide and a half is in demesne, where is one plough-land; and two servants, five villagers, and seven cottagers occupy three plough-lands. Here are ten acres of meadow: the wood is five furlongs in length and two in breadth. It was and is worth sixty shillings."

So it would seem that this now insignificant hamlet was of greater comparative importance and value at that time than it has since been. In population and in land under the plough it equalled the Wilts portion of West Dean, while its woodland was more extensive, and its assessment the same.

The subsequent history of the manors of West Dean and East

¹ Hoare's "Wilts," Hundred of Cawden, p. 25; Addenda, p. 73.

Grimstead is one of considerable interest, if it be only for the curious circumstance of the re-union, after a separation of three centuries and a half, of the representatives of the co-heiresses between whom at an early period they were divided. Both of them, as we have seen, were the property of Waleran, the favored English huntsman of the Conqueror, and the ranger of his New Forest.¹ This fortunate man was possessed of large estates and numerous manors in Dorset, Hants, and Wilts, which, together with his rangership, he transmitted to his descendants. William Waleran, presumed to have been his son, had a son named Waleran Fitz-William, who rendered account to the Crown in 1130-1 of the taxation of the New Forest and other matters.² His son, Walter Waleran, had a son of the same name, who, making a return of his knight's fees in 1165, showed that he was entitled to the service of twenty knights, who are mentioned by name, and amongst whom I notice William de Livierez,³ or Loveraz (from *loup*, fem. *louve*, a wolf), no doubt from a place still known as "The Liveries," in the parish of West Dean. By his wife, Isabel, grand-daughter of William Longspée, Earl of Salisbury,⁴ this second Walter had three daughters and coheirs, who shared his manors of West Dean and East Grimstead among them. He died in 1200,⁵ his widow obtaining licence to re-marry two years afterwards. The rangership of the New Forest probably devolved upon heirs male, and became vested in a collateral branch of the family, for in 1267-8 Robert de Walerond⁶ gave in fee farm to Alan de Plugenet, his nephew, son of Alice, his sister, several manors in Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts, and the "Forestership of the New Forest."

¹ See vol. x. of this journal, p. 168.

² "Pipe Roll," 31 Henry I.

³ A family of this name was also seated at Cowesfield-Loveraz, in the adjoining parish of Whiteparish.

⁴ Jones's "Wilts Domesday," p. 104, note.

⁵ His obit was kept on January 5th. He gave land at Est Deona to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury (alienated, in 1880, to Mr. Levi Jerrett, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners).

⁶ Arms of Walerond, "Argent a bend engrailed gules."

Cecilia, the eldest daughter of Walter Waleran, married Sir John de Monmouth, Sheriff of Wilts, 1228-9, who died 1256-7, seised in her right of a third of these manors.¹ Their son, Sir John de Monmouth, executed in 1280-1 for the slaughter of Adam de Gibert, Chaplain of Wells,² incurring forfeiture of his estates, they became eventually merged in those of his mother's two sisters, to whose descendants they were restored by the Crown.

Albreda, the second daughter and co-heir, married Sir John de Ingham,³ of Ingham, in Norfolk, who paid a fine of sixty marks and a palfrey in 1201, for livery of one-third of the barony of Walter Waleran, and had issue a son, Sir Oliver de Ingham. Sir John died in 1203, his widow re-marrying William de Boterell, and having no issue by him died seised of these manors in 1248-9.⁴ Sir Oliver succeeded, and in conjunction with his cousin, William de St. Martin, petitioned the Crown for the restoration of the forfeited estates above-mentioned,⁵ but did not succeed in obtaining them, the matter remaining in abeyance until after the decease of both claimants. He was styled "Lord of Grymstede," and died in 1281, seised of the manor of East Codford and lands in Dene, East Grymstede, and East Hamptworth. By his wife, Elizabeth, living in 1291-2,⁶ he had a son, Sir John de Ingham, to whom, in conjunction with Reginald, son of William de St. Martin, King Edward I. granted in 1305-6 livery of the manor of Steeple Langford, and a third part of the manor of Est Grymstede, being the manors of John de Monmouth, executed as aforesaid. Sir John married the Lady Mercy (living in 1328), and died 1309-10, seised of the manors of West Dene, East Grymstede, Steeple Langford, Codford, and Hamptworth. He left a son and heir, Sir Oliver de Ingham, a distinguished warrior, governor of the royal castles of

¹ "Testa de Nevill"; Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Hundred of Alderbury, p. 17; Hundred of Branch and Dole, p. 11.

² "Abbrev. Placit," 33 Edward I.

³ Arms of Ingham, "Or a cross moline gules."

⁴ "Inq. post mortem."

⁵ "Rot. Parl.," vol. i.; "Rot. Hund.," vol. ii., p. 242.

⁶ Blomfield's "Norfolk," ix.

Marlborough, Devizes, Guildford, and Ellesmere, custos of Chester, seneschal of Gascoyn and Aquitaine, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Zouch, and dying in 1343, seised of the said manors and the advowsons of their Churches, was buried at Ingham, beneath a curiously-sculptured freestone tomb, upon which reposes his effigy with an inscription recounting his exploits—the most prominent of which were the taking of Anjou and the defence of Bordeaux.¹ His only son, John de Ingham, having pre-deceased him, *sine prole*, his estates would have passed to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Joan, but that the first having married Sir John Curzon had died during her father's lifetime, leaving an only daughter, Mary, upon whom theretofore, jointly with her aunt, Joan, they devolved. Mary married Stephen de Tumby, who was seised in her right of half the manor of East Grimstede, in 1347-8, but died without issue 1349-50, her inheritance reverting to Joan, then the second wife of Sir Roger le Strange, Lord of Knockyn, Co. Salop, who was seised for life of the moiety of these manors, but died without issue by her. She re-married Sir Miles Stapleton,² K.G., of Bedale, Co. York, and having a son by him was enabled to transmit her property to her descendants. He died in 1364-5 seised, with Joan his wife, of half the manor of West Dene, &c., and was buried in her Church of Ingham, where they had previously founded a priory. Their beautiful effigies in brass, with canopy and marginal inscription—all now lost—have fortunately been engraved and described,³ and there are impressions from the originals in the British Museum.⁴ Their son, Sir Miles Stapleton, married Ela, daughter of Sir Edmund Ufford. She survived him, and was buried at Ingham, where was a brass—now lost—to her memory.⁵ He died seised of the moiety of these manors in 1419-20, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Brian Stapleton, who died seised of them in 1438-9, and with his wife, Cecilia,

¹ Weever's "Funeral Monuments," p. 818; Hoare's "Wilts," Hundred of Heytesbury, p. 229.

² Arms of Stapleton, "Azure, a lion rampant or."

³ Cotman's "Brasses of Norfolk," pl. 4, p. 5; Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. i., pl. 45, p. 119. Stothard's "Monument Eff.," p. 57, introduc., p. 158.

⁴ The inscription will be found in Hoare's "Modern Wilts."

⁵ Engraved in Cotman's "Brasses of Norfolk," vol. i., pl. xx., p. 17.

daughter of William, Lord Bardolph, lies buried at Ingham, where their tomb has been despoiled of its effigies in brass.¹ Their son, Sir Miles Stapleton, was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Simon Felbrigg, and secondly to Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas de la Pole, son of Michael, Earl of Suffolk, and dying 1466-7 was buried at Ingham, where was a fine brass to his memory and that of his two wives.² By the second (who re-married Sir Richard Harcourt of Ellenhall, Co. Staff.,) he left issue two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth, second wife of Sir William Calthorpe, and Jane, who married first Sir John Huddleston, of Millum Castle, Cumberland, and secondly Sir Christopher Harcourt,³ lord of Stanton-Harcourt, Co. Oxon, son of Sir Richard, above-mentioned, by Edith, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Clere. Sir William and Sir Christopher were jointly seised of the moiety of these manors in 1467-8, after which they devolved upon the son of the latter, Sir Simon Harcourt, who, dying seised of them in 1547, lies buried in Stanton-Harcourt Church, beneath an altar tomb bearing the shield and impalements of the Harcourt, Stapleton, Darrell, and St. Clere families.⁴ By Agnes, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Darrell, of Scotney, Co. Salop, Esq., he had a son, Sir John Harcourt, who, marrying Margaret, daughter and eventually heir of Sir William Barentyne, the descendant of Isabel, third daughter and co-heir of Walter Waleran, re-united, as has been already mentioned, the representatives of that family.

We now revert to the last-named lady, and proceed to trace the descent of the second moiety of the manors. By her marriage with Sir William de Neville she had a daughter and heir, Joane de Neville, who married Jordan de St. Martin, and was mother of William de St. Martin, who was found by inquisition temp. Edw. I. to hold in conjunction with Sir Oliver de Ingham two knights' fees

¹ Engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. ii., pl. 45, p. 119, and in Cotman's "Brasses of Norfolk," vol. i., pl. 22, p. 19.

² Cotman, vol. i., pl. 30, p. 22

³ Arms of Harcourt, "gules, two bars or."

⁴ "Architect. Antiq. in Neighbourhood of Oxford," p. 178.

in Deone and Est-Grymstede, formerly belonging to Walter Waleran, and who concurred with his cousin in an application, subsequently successful, for the restoration of the portion of the estate which had escheated to the Crown. Dying in 1280-1 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Reginald de St. Martin, who married Emma, daughter of Adam Plugenet, but died *sine prole*, 1314-15, when his share of the manors passed to his next brother, Sir Lawrence de St. Martin, who died 1318-19 seised of it and of a moiety of the forfeited portion, jointly with his wife Sibilla, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lorty, of Axford, Co. Wilts, by Maud, daughter of Lord Lovell. The only son, Lawrence de St. Martin, dying *sine prole*, his two sisters became co-heirs, of whom Sibilla, the elder, married Sir John Popham, of Popham, Hants; and Joane, the younger, Roger de Calston, who died seised of the manor of Littlecote, 1291-2, by whom she had issue Sir Roger de Calston, who married Felicia de Combe and had issue Sir Thomas de Calston, who married Joan, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Chelrey, of Chelrey, Co. Berks,¹ had partition of property, receiving the manor of Axford, 1385-6, which, devolving upon Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, was carried by her marriage with William Darrell, Sub-Treasurer of England, 1390-1, to her husband's family. Sir John Popham died seised of half of these manors, 1392-3, after which West Dean was styled Popham Dene, and is mentioned by Leland, under that designation, as "some tyme the chief lordship or manor place of the Pophams."² He left two sons, Sir John Popham, Constable of Touraine and Treasurer of the Household to King Henry VI., and Henry Popham, Esq. Sir John had a son, also Sir John Popham, æt. 50 in 1448, and heir of West Dean, on whose death, *sine prole*, in 1463, the large estates of the family devolved upon the four daughters and co-heirs of Sir Stephen Popham, son of Henry, above-mentioned, who had died in 1418. Sir Stephen, Sheriff of Wilts 1434-5, was twice married, first to Beatrix, daughter of Sir John Bovie (or Bohun, or Gawen),³ and

¹ Vol. iv. of this journal, p. 226.

² Leland's "Itin.," vol. vi., p. 40; vol. i. of this journal, p. 173. Arms of Popham, "Argent, on a chief gules two buck's heads cabossed or."

³ Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Hundred of Alderbury, p. 20, note.

secondly to Margaret, daughter and heir of Nicholas Read, of Co. Somerset.¹ By his first wife he had three daughters, Margaret, wife of Thomas Hampden, of the county of Bucks, Eleanor, wife of Sir John Barentyne,² of Little Haseley, Co. Oxon, and Alice, wife of Humphrey Foster,³ of Co. Somerset; and by his second one, Elizabeth, wife of John Wadham, Esq. In the partition of property the second moiety of these manors, besides lands at Popham, Longstock, and East Dean fell to Elizabeth Barentyne, whose husband died seised of them in 1474, leaving a son, John Barentyne, æt. 14 at that date. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Co. Oxon, Esquire, and had a son, Sir William Barentyne, who died 1549-50, leaving by his wife, —— of Eton, relict of Gray, three sons, Francis, Drewe, and Charles, and three daughters, of whom Margaret, becoming eventually heir to her brothers and representative of her family, was married to Sir John Harcourt, and effected the reunion of the heirs of Waleran.

Sir John Harcourt, who presented to the rectory of Steeple Langford in 1551, died in 1565, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Simon Harcourt, Sheriff of Oxon and Berks, who appears as patron of West Dean in 1555, and died in 1577, leaving by his third wife, Maria, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Aston, of Tixall, Co. Stafford, with other sons, Sir Walter Harcourt, who married Dorothy, daughter of William Robinson, of Drayton Bassett, Co. Stafford, and had issue, with other children, Robert Harcourt, æt. 9 in 1583, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Geoffrey Vere, son of John, Earl of Oxford, and had issue Sir Simon, knighted 1627, and killed at Carickmain, in Ireland, who married Anne, daughter of William, Lord Paget, their grandson being afterwards raised to the peerage as Baron and Viscount Harcourt.⁴

¹ Berry's "County Genealogies," Hants, p. 181.

² Arms of Barentyne, "Sable, three eagles displayed argent."

³ The Foster family seems to have inherited a portion of the Waleran estates at Steeple Langford, where, in 1477, Humphrey Foster, jun., Esq., in 1507 Sir Roger Foster, in 1511 Sir George Foster, in 1548 Humphrey Foster, Esq., presented to that rectory. A claim was made in 1532 by Sir George and Elizabeth Foster for the manor of East Grimstead.

⁴ Playfair's "Family Antiquities," i, p. 477.

About the commencement of the seventeenth century the manor and advowson of West Dean passed by purchase to the family of Evelyn,¹ originally of Co. Salop, and then of Harrow-on-the-hill, Co. Middlesex. William Evelyn, of that place, had a son, Roger Evelyn, of Stanmore, in the same county, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Aylard, by whom he had John Evelyn, of Kingston, Co. Surrey; who, marrying the daughter and heir of David Vincent, a relative of David Vincent, Lord of the manor of Long Ditton, had issue (with a daughter, married to Robert Cole, of Heston, Co. Middlesex, of an elder branch of the family of the Earls of Enniskillen) an only son, George Evelyn. This George, obtaining a monopoly for the manufacture of gunpowder, and establishing mills at Long Ditton, Godstone, and Wotton, acquired a large fortune, and purchased extensive estates in Surrey and elsewhere. Twice married, he had by his first wife, Rose, daughter and heir of Thomas Williams, brother and heir of Sir John Williams, a large family, of whom three sons and one daughter survived. Of the sons, Thomas, the eldest, was of Long Ditton, where his grandson was created a baronet, February 17th, 1682-3; and John, the second, was of Kingston and Godstone, where his grandson, son of his second son, John, attained the like honour by letters patent from the Hague, 29th May, 1660. By his second wife, Joan, daughter of Stint, George Evelyn had again a numerous family, of whom survived Catherine, married to Thomas Stoughton, and Richard, who was of Wotton, and by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and heir of John Stansfield, of Lewes, Co. Sussex, Esq., had issue, with other children, John Evelyn, F.R.S., the accomplished author of "Silva."

The purchaser of the Dean estate was John Evelyn, of Godstone, Esq., above-mentioned, second son of George. It is probable that he erected the mansion house, and resided in it for the latter portion of his life, for he was buried in the chancel of this Church (where was a monument to his memory), May 21st, 1627, æt. 73. From this, and his funeral certificate,² it appears that by Elizabeth, his

¹ Arms of Evelyn, "Azure a griffin passant and a chief or." Crest, "A griffin passant or ducally gorged, beaked and forelegged azure."

² Printed in "Miscellanea Genealogica," pt. i., New Series.

wife (born 1559, died 1625, and buried here), daughter and heir of William Stevens, of Kingston, Co. Surrey, Esq., he had three sons and eight daughters, all represented, with their parents, upon the monument. Of his eldest son, George, more hereafter. The second was Sir John, of Godstone, the third, James. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married Sir Edward Engham, of Goodneston, Co. Kent; Frances, Sir Frances Clarke, of Merton Abbey, Co. Surrey; Anne, John Hartopp, Esq.; Jane, first, Sir Anthony Benne, Recorder of London, and secondly, Sir Eustace Hart, of that city; Margaret, John Saunders, of Reading, Esq.; Sara and Susan died young, and Elizabeth died unmarried in 1623. George Evelyn, the eldest son, was one of the six clerks of the Court of Chancery, presented to this rectory, *vitâ patris*, in 1620, and dying at Everley, in Wiltshire, 19th January, 1636-7, intestate,¹ seised of this manor and advowson, lands in East Dean, Lockerley, and Farley, and the manors of Putton (Pitton) and Ashton Keynes, was buried in the chancel of this Church, with much ceremony,² February 22nd. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir, and at length sole heir (1637), of John Ryvers, Esq., second son of Sir John Ryvers, of Co. Kent, Lord Mayor of London, 1573, he had issue, three sons, of whom George, the second, dying without issue, was buried here January 21st, 1635; and Arthur, the third, an officer in Cromwell's army, married Ann, daughter of Lady Harrington, and sister of Lady Acton (or Ashton) and James Harrington; and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married here, December 14th, 1624, John Tyrell, Esq., afterwards Sir John, of Springfield, Co. Essex, and dying in 1629-30, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth (baptised here, 2nd November, 1629), was buried in this chancel, a beautiful marble bust perpetuating her memory. Sir John Evelyn, the eldest of the sons, was born in 1602, was M.P. for Wilton, 1625-6, for Ludgershall, 1640-2, Governor of Wallingford, 1646, M.P. for Totnes, 1655, presented to this rectory in 1661, 1672, and 1682, and dying in 1685, was buried in the south chantry of this Church, where is a marble

¹ "Inq. Esch.," 13 Car. I., p. 2, No. 107.

² See account of his funeral, in "Miscellanea Genealogica," p. 67, and his funeral certificate, p. 2.

monument with a fine bust to his memory. He married, in 1623, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Cockes, of London, Esq., by whom he had issue one son, George Evelyn, baptised at Everley, 19th May, 1636, died 6th September, 1641, and buried in the chancel of this Church in his sixth year, his effigy, in brass, remaining; and four daughters, Marie, Elizabeth, Anne, and Sarah, the three first baptised at Everley, 1638, 1639, and 1641; of whom survived Elizabeth and Sarah, the first her father's heir, the latter successively the wife, firstly, of Sir John Wray, of Glentworth, Bart. (whom she married here in 1661, his second wife, and by whom she had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Nicholas, eldest son of George, Viscount Castleton) secondly, of Thomas, second Viscount Fanshawe, of Dromore (his second wife, by whom she had one son, Evelyn Fanshawe—born 1668, died at Aleppo, 1687—and one daughter, Katherine), and thirdly, of George, Viscount Castleton, his second wife. Offending her father by her third marriage, she was deprived of all share in his property, the only mention of her in his will being this brief passage, "I give to my daughter, Dame Sarah, Viscountess Castleton five shillings for her legacy." Her sister, Elizabeth Evelyn, married Robert, eldest son of the Hon. William Pierrepont, second son of Robert, first Earl of Kingston, and having carried her paternal estates to that family, was buried here, January 4th, 1698-9.

The family of Pierrepont,¹ deducing its origin from Robert, a Norman, who held lands temp. William II., amounting to ten knights' fees, in Sussex and elsewhere, was of Hurst-Pierrepont, in that county, and afterwards, by marriage with the heiress of Maunvers, of Holme, Co. Notts, of that place, thenceforth styled Holme-Pierrepont, of which was Sir Henry Pierrepont (ob. 1615), whose only son (by his wife, Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Cavendish, and the celebrated Bess of Hardwick, and sister of the first Earl of Devonshire), Robert Pierrepont, Lieut.-General of the Forces under Charles I., created Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, 1627, and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull in the following year, was

¹ Arms of Pierrepont, "Argent semeé of cinquefoils gules, a lion rampant sable."

killed in 1643, leaving, by Gertrude, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Henry Talbot, third son of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, with other children, Henry and William, of whom the first was created Marquess of Dorchester, 1644, and died 1680, having been twice married, but leaving no male issue. His brother, William, who was of Orton, Hants, and Thoresby, Co. Notts, pre-deceased him, leaving, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Harris, of Tong Castle, Co. Salop., Bart., with other children (of whom Gervase, the second son, created Baron Pierrepont of Ardglass, in the peerage of Ireland, 1703, and Baron Pierrepont of Hanslope, Co. Bucks, in the peerage of England, 1714, died s.p. in the latter year), Robert Pierrepont, his son and heir, born 1634, married, as already mentioned, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Evelyn, died *vitâ patris*, 1669, and was buried here, where is a stately monument, hereafter described, erected by his widow. Of their five children three were sons, of whom Robert and William, successively third and fourth Earls of Kingston, died without issue. Evelyn Pierrepont, the third son, succeeding to that title, as fifth Earl, in 1690, was created Marquess of Dorchester, 1706, Duke of Kingston, 1715, was Lord Privy Seal, President of the Council, one of the Lords Justices, K.G., Custos Rotulorum of Co. Wilts, and died 1726. This nobleman, inheriting his maternal grandfather's estates, resided occasionally at his mansion here, where his daughter, Lady Mary, enjoyed the advantage of the tuition of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, and whence she eloped, in 1712, with Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. The Duke was twice married, first to Lady Mary Fielding, daughter of William, third Earl of Denbigh, and secondly to Lady Isabella Bentinck, daughter of William, first Earl of Portland. By his first marriage he had issue one son, William Pierrepont, born 1692, died *vitâ patris*, 1713; and three daughters, Mary, wife of Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., Frances, of John, eleventh Earl of Mar, and Evelyn, of John, first Earl Gower; and by his second, two daughters, Caroline, wife of Thomas Brand, Esq., and Ann, who died unmarried. The only son married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Baynton, Esq., and left issue one son and one daughter, of whom the former, Evelyn Pierrepont, succeeding

his grandfather as Duke of Kingston, 1726, was K.G., Lord of the Bedchamber, Lieut.-General in the army, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Notts, and dying 1773, s.p., was buried at Holme-Pierrepont, when the male line of the family became extinct. By his will he bequeathed his large landed estates for life, and all his personalty absolutely, to his duchess, an epitome of whose remarkable history, (already noticed in this journal¹) is appended. His only sister, Frances, married Philip, son of Sir Philip Medows, Knight, Marshal of the King's palace, whose second son, Charles Medows, succeeding to the estates, and assuming the surname and arms of Pierrepont, was created Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark in 1796, and Earl Manvers in 1806, and was grandfather of the present and third Earl.

Elizabeth, Duchess of Kingston, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, brother of Sir George Chudleigh, of Ashton, Co. Devon, Bart., was born in 1720, and appointed Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, 1738. Betrothed to James, 6th Duke of Hamilton, she nevertheless contracted a secret marriage in 1744 with Capt. the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, R.N., who succeeded his brother a year afterwards as third Earl of Bristol. Separated immediately from her husband, and retaining her maiden name and place at court, she was for some years the leader of fashion, until, upon the Duke of Kingston's offer of marriage, a suit was covertly instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court, and a decree obtained pronouncing her previous union null and void. Under the protection of this instrument she married the Duke in 1769, and was undisturbed during his lifetime in her title and position, but after his death Mr. Evelyn Medows, the elder son of his sister Frances, finding himself excluded from the reversion of his uncle's property, preferred a bill of indictment against the Duchess for bigamy. The trial took place in Westminster Hall, in 1776, before the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and others of the Royal Family, the Peers, and an audience of five thousand persons, and terminated in a verdict of guilty; upon which Her Grace pleading privilege of peerage, was discharged,

¹ See this journal, vol. i., p. 274; vol. v., pp. 46, 340, 366.

retaining her large revenues, of which subsequent proceedings at law failed to dispossess her. She afterwards resided in Russia and in France, and died in Paris in 1788, when the landed estates of the Duke of Kingston passed, under his will, to Charles Medows, the second of his nephews, as already described.

The manors of Dean and East Grimstead had been previously sold to Sir Arthur Cole, afterwards Baron Ranelagh. The family of Cole, originally of Devon and Cornwall, migrated to Ireland early in the reign of James I., where Sir William Cole was first Provost of Enniskillen, 1612, and was living 1630. By Susan, his wife, daughter and heir of John Croft, of Co. Lancaster, and relict of Stephen Segar, Lieutenant of the Castle of Dublin, he left, with two daughters, two sons, Michael and John. The elder, born 1616, died *vitâ patris*, leaving, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Sir Lawrence Parsons, of Birr, one son, Sir Michael Cole, who died 1710, of whom presently. The second son, John Cole, of Newland, Co. Dublin, was created a baronet 1660, and died 1691, leaving, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Chichester, of Dungannon, Esq., with several other children, Sir Arthur Cole, created Baron Ranelagh 1713. He purchased these manors from the trustees of the last Duke of Kingston, and dying s.p. 1754, æt. 90, was buried at West Dean. He had been twice married, first to Catharine, daughter of William, third Baron Byron, buried here 1746, and secondly, in 1748, to Selina, daughter of Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon Park, Wilts, Esq. She enjoyed these estates for life, with her second husband, whom she married here in 1755, Sir John Elwill, of Co. Devon, Bart., and was buried here in 1781; when the manors seem to have been divided, that of West Dean passing by settlement to the descendants of Mary Cole, one of Lord Ranelagh's sisters, who married Henry Moore, third Earl of Drogheda; and that of East Grimstead to the issue of Elizabeth Cole, another sister, who married, 1671-2, her cousin, Sir Michael Cole, above-mentioned (his second wife). Their eldest son, John Cole, of Enniskillen, Esq., died 1726, having been twice married, and leaving by his first wife, Florence, daughter of Sir Bouchier Wray, of Trebitch, Co. Cornwall, Bart., with other children, John Cole, born 1709, married

1728, created, 1760, Baron Mountflorece, of the county of Fermanagh, died 1767. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Hugh Willoughby Montgomery, of Co. Monaghan, Esq., he had, with other children, William Willoughby Cole, born 1736, married 1763, created Viscount and Earl of Enniskillen, 1776 and 1789, died 1803, leaving, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Galbraith Lowry Corry, of Co. Tyrone, Esq., with other children, John Willoughby Cole, second Earl, born 1768, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Fermanagh, K.P., created Baron Grimstead of East Grimstead, in the peerage of England, 1815, died 1840. By Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, he had, with other children, William Willoughby Cole, third Earl of Enniskillen and second Baron Grimstead, born 1807, married, 1844, Jane, daughter of James Archibald Casamaijor, Esq., by whom he has issue, with other children, Lowry Egerton, Viscount Cole, born 1845, married, 1869, Charlotte Marion, daughter of Douglas Baird, of Closeburn, Esq. The Earl married, secondly, in 1865, Mary Emma, daughter and co-heir of Charles, sixth Viscount Midleton, and is the present lord of the manor of East Grimstead.¹

That of West Dean devolving, as above-mentioned, was held in 1782 by the Hon. Henry Moore, who redeemed the land tax upon it in 1798; and by the Marquis of Drogheda in 1817.² In 1820 it had passed by purchase to Charles Baring Wall, Esq., whose father, Charles Wall, Esq., had previously become possessed of the adjoining estate of Norman Court, in Hants, which he bought from the Thistlethwayte family. Mr. Wall the elder was born in 1756, and died in 1815, having married, in 1790, Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Baring, of Stratton, Hants, first Baronet, and by her, who died in 1838, had issue one son, Charles Baring Wall, Esq.,

¹ Arms of Enniskillen, "Argent a bull passant sable armed and unguled or, within a bordure of the second charged with eight bezants: on a canton sinister per pale gules and azure a harp or stringed of the field." Crest, "A demi-dragon vert langued gules holding in the dexter claw a dart or headed and feathered argent and in the sinister an escutcheon or. Supporters, "Two dragons regardant vert each holding a dart or." Motto, "Deum cole, regem serva."

² Arms of Moore, Marquess of Drogheda, "Azure on a chief indented or three mullets pierced gules."

M.P. for Salisbury, born 1795, died unmarried, 1853, lord of this manor, which he bequeathed, with his other estates, to his mother's nephew, Thomas Baring, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Baring, second Baronet, her eldest brother. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. for Huntingdon, and head of the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers, was born in 1800, and died unmarried in 1873, a chancel being added, in his memory, to the Church of West Tytherley, the parish in which Norman Court, the family seat, is situate. He devised his estates, to which he and Mr. Baring-Wall had both made additions by purchase, to his cousin, William Henry Baring, Esq., their present owner, eldest son of William Baring, Esq., M.P., fourth son of Sir Francis Baring, first Baronet.

The family of Baring¹ derives its origin from Petrus Baring, or Beyring, a citizen of Groningen, who removed to Germany in 1550 and died at Hamburgh in 1558. His direct male descendants were doctors of theology and pastors at Bremen for three generations, after which John Baring (born 1697, died 1748), came over to England, and settled at Exeter. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Vowler, of Bellair, he had a numerous family, his third son, Francis (created a Baronet 1793), founding the famous financial house of Baring, in London. Sir Francis Baring (born 1740, died 1810) married, in 1766, Harriet, daughter of William Herring, of Croydon, Esq., cousin and co-heir of Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, and had issue five sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Baring (born 1772, died 1848), married, 1794, Mary Ursula, daughter of Charles Sealey, of Calcutta, Esq., by whom he had four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, created Baron Northbrook, 1866, was the father of the present Earl; his second son, Thomas Baring, Esq., was of Norman Court, and lord of this manor; his third son, John Baring, was of Oakwood, Co. Sussex, Esq.; his fourth son, Charles, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, 1856, of Durham, 1861. Alexander Baring, second son of

¹ Arms of Baring, "Azure a fesse or, in chief a bear's head ppr. muzzled and ringed or." Crest, "A mullet erminois between two wings argent." Burke's "Peerage," Northbrook and Ashburton. Berry's "County Genealogies," Hants, pp. 345, 348.

Sir Francis, first Baronet, was created Baron Ashburton in 1835, and was grandfather of the present peer. The third son, Henry Baring, Esq., was M.P. for Colchester, and left a large family. The fourth son, William Baring, Esq. (born 1779, died 1820), married, in 1810, Frances, daughter of J. Paulett Thompson, of Waverley Abbey, Esq., and by her (who re-married Arthur Eden, Esq.) had issue, with three daughters, one son, William Henry Baring, of Norman Court, Esq., the present lord of the manor of West Dean, born 1819, Capt. Coldstream Guards, married, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hammersley, Esq., by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Francis Charles Baring, Esq., married, 1880, Isabella Augusta, daughter of Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq., by the Lady Isabella, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Orkney, and has, with other issue, a son, Thomas Esmé, born May 7th, 1882.

Besides those already mentioned the following occur as interested in portions of the manors, lands, or tenements of these parishes:—
Temp. Edw. II. Eudo de Grymstede half a knight's fee, held of John de Monmouth, at Dune.¹

John, son of William de Grymstede, half a knight's fee, held of William de St. Martin, at Grymstede.¹

1315-16. Stephen le Freer, Westdene Manor.²

1318-19. Richard Sture, half of the manor of Duene, and land there.²

1323-4. Robert Burbache, Grymstede, Chantry at West Duene.²

1346-7. Adam de Grymstede, lands at Est-Grymstede.³

1348-9. Alianora, wife of Adam de Grymstede, lands at Est Grymstede.³

1349-50. Sybilla, wife of John Stures, Est Grymstede, 8s. 1½d.³

„ „ John, son of John Freer, had the King's license to alienate a messuage, twenty-three acres of arable, and three of meadow, at West Deone, to Richard de Luteshull, Clerk, and Richard de Colevill.⁴

¹ "Testa de Nevil," p. 142.

² "Inq. ad quod damnum."

³ "Inq. post mortem."

⁴ "Rot Orig."

- 1350-1. Alicia, wife of William de Welles, Tottesmull in West Deone, and thirty acres of land, &c.¹
- 1352-3. William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Wynton, sues John, son of Thomas de Welles for tenement in Westdene, and Peter le Barbour of Romsey, and Isabella, for the like.²
- 1362-3. John de Grymstede, land at Est Grymstede.¹
- 1370-1. Reginald Perot, land and tenement at Est Grymstede.¹
- 1383-4. Walter Perlee and others, holding under Lawrence de St. Martin half the manor and the Church of West Dene.¹
- 1386-7. Johana, wife of John Wyke, Tottesplace, a messuage at Est Deone, one hundred acres of arable, ten of meadow, paid 33s. 4d. At West Deone nineteen acres of arable, one of meadow.¹
- 1397-8. John Bettesthorne, West Deone manor. At Est Grymstede one messuage, one carucate of arable, and one hundred acres of wood.¹
- 1400-1. Robert Tank or Tauk, Est Dene manor. At West Dene one messuage, eighteen acres of arable, two of meadow.¹
- 1401-2. Henry Popham sues John, parson of Esthrop, and John Mordenne, chaplain, for the manors of West Dene and Est Grymstede, except thirty-three acres, &c., and the advowson of Westdene.²
- 1405-6. John de Berkeley and Elizabeth, his wife, messuage and tenement at Est Grymstede.²
- 1427-8. John Berkley, chev', messuage and land at Est Grymstede.¹
- 1455-6. Sir Miles de Stapulton and Katharine, his wife, sue Richard Fryston and J. Astak, for the manors of Dene and Grymstede and the advowson of the Church.²
- 1477-8. Thomas Horsey, land at Deane.¹
- 1513-14. Sir Robert Throckmorton sues William Compton and Warburga, his wife, for the manor of Est Grymstede, &c.²
1518. The Abbey of Glastonbury held a small property at East

¹ "Inq. post mortem."

² "Pedes finium."

Grimstead. "Thomas Byndoure, a serf of the lord by birth—'nativus domini'—holds the moiety of nine acres of arable and half an acre of meadow and one close in Estgremstede, arising by escheat by reason of his birth, as in right of Agnes, his mother, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Dodde, of Estgremstede, at the rent of 8*l.*, and not more during his life." ¹

1584. Henry Gyfford, Esq., had land in East Dean, West Dean, and Grymstead, late the property of William Huland. ²

1607-8. Edward Dennys was a freeholder at Dean. ³

1733. Thomas Crompt, Esq., sues Peniston Lamb, Esq., for manorial rights in East Dean, West Dean, Dean All Saints, &c. ⁴

1740. The Duke of Queensborough owns Bentley Wood, Rams-hill, and part of Dean Wood. Mr. Whithed and Mr. Thistlethwayte hold property here. ⁵

1782. The Earl of Clarendon owns Howe and Dean Farms. ⁶

A short pedigree of a family named Ashley is given in the "Wilts Visitation," and in Hoare's "Wilts," under the heading of West Dean, but I am inclined to transfer it to East Dean, at which place, and at East Tytherley, are numerous entries of the name (which is not found at West Dean) in the parochial registers.

MANOR HOUSE.

The manor house ⁷ of West Dean, which, from its architectural style, I conjecture to have been erected—on the site, perhaps, of an older mansion—by the first Evelyn proprietor of the estate, temp.

¹ Terrier of Abbot Beere. Hoare's "Wilts," Hundred of Alderbury, p. 68.

² "Ch. Pro.," G.G. ii., 26 Eliz., Publ. Rec. Office.

³ "Wilts Freeholders, 1607-8." See vol. xix. of this journal, p. 254.

⁴ "Recovery Roll, 388," A.D. 1733, 7 George II.

⁵ "Land Tax Assessments." Purchased in 1827 by C. Baring Wall, Esq., M.P.

⁶ "Land Tax Assessments." Purchased about 1865 by Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.

⁷ Engraved in Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Hundred of Alderbury, p. 24, and in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1826, p. 297.

James I., was a large square structure of the character of that period, considerably altered at a later date. Closely adjoining the parish Church it stood in a grove of elm trees, at the top of a succession of terraces and formal gardens facing west, in which direction lay the park, well timbered and adorned with canals in the Dutch manner, fed from a large fishpond, which, with its overhanging bank of yews, formed a prominent feature of the ornamental grounds. The ancient circular entrenchment, already noticed, formed a convenient bowling-green. Extensive barns and outbuildings adjoined the house on the south. After remaining uninhabited for many years, it was last occupied by a religious sisterhood—three members of which lie buried in the churchyard hard by—and was subsequently pulled down, its materials sold, and its offices and outbuildings converted into a farmhouse and homestead by Charles Baring Wall, Esq., in 1819.

The cottages in the village bear no particular marks of antiquity; but over the door of one of them is the date 1685, with the initials G. K.

The only freehold property at West Dean (the rector's glebe excepted) which does not belong to the lord of the manor is that upon which a windmill, malthouse, and dwelling-house now stand, adjoining the railway station. It was purchased in 1733 from Augustine Cooper, and is now the property of Mr. George Beauchamp.

At East Grimstead William Henry Baring, Richard Bingham, and George Brown, Esquires, are landowners, and there are some smaller proprietors, sharing the soil with the lord of the manor, the Earl of Enniskillen, who derives from hence his English Barony of Grimstead.

The little stream which flows through both hamlets and becomes afterwards a tributary of the Test, rising in Clarendon Park, is interrupted in its course before reaching West Dean, and sinking into the ground is lost sight of for some distance, re-appearing, however, from beneath the western bank of the fishpond already mentioned, which it supplies with water, and then continues its course without further interruption. It is occasionally—but very rarely—dry in summer.

An old cottage, built upon the waste ground near East Grimstead Chapel, and replaced only this year by a new one, has been held to the present time by what is called "key tenure."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

West Dean, with its appendant chapelry of East Grimstead, is a rectory in the Deanery of Amesbury and Archdeaconry of Sarum; and from the period of the Conquest, when the two adjacent manors were possessions of the same lord, has been a consolidated benefice. At West Dean, however, there were formerly two distinct parishes, each with its Church and rector—whereof one, lying in Hants, owed allegiance to the Bishop of Winchester; the other, in Wilts, to the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1473, for good and sufficient reasons, hereafter set forth at length, the two were united. The following document referring to this arrangement, and preserved in the diocesan registry at Salisbury, is here translated. There is no record of the union in the episcopal registers at Winchester, which are imperfect at that date. It cannot be said that legal verbiage was much less diffuse in the fifteenth century than it is at present.¹

"To the reverend father in Christ and lord the lord William, by the grace of God Bishop of Winchester, Richard, by the same permission Bishop of Salisbury, salutation and continual increase of brotherly affection. We have received the letters of your commission, presented to us by the worshipful man, Master John Emwell, rector of the parish Church of the Blessed Mary, of West Dene, in our diocese, the purport of which is as follows. To the reverend father in Christ, and lord the lord Richard, by the grace of God Bishop of Salisbury, William, by the same permission Bishop of Winchester, salutation and continual increase of brotherly affection. For acknowledgment, perception, and appointment in the cause or business of the union, annexation, and incorporation of the parish Church of All Saints, of West Dene, in our diocese of Winchester, and the parish Church of the Blessed Mary, of West Dene, in your diocese aforesaid, and for examination and settlement according to canon of the same cause or business with all and singular its issues, of whatever kind, arising, depending, and belonging, and for the union, annexation, and incorporation of the same Church of All Saints to the said Church of the Blessed Mary; after assembling those who, resorting together in this part, ought rightly to be assembled, and with the unanimous consent of all whom it concerns, so that nothing be lacking of canonical statutes, saving always in all things our episcopal rights and those of our Cathedral Church of Winchester: also for the perpetual possession of the same Church of All

¹ "Bishop Beauchamp's Register," vol. ii., f. 5, in the middle of the book.

Saints with all its members and appurtenances by the present rector of the said parish Church of the Blessed Mary and his successors, future rectors of the same Church, for their own proper uses, under the title of rectors of the said parish Church of the Blessed Mary, of West Dene, to be granted by our office and authority, and for the making, appointing, publishing, and perpetually defending the orders and statutes in the premisses, and concerning these obligations and our demands: also for the faithful payment in perpetuity by the rector for the time being of the said Church of the Blessed Mary to us and our successors, Bishops of Winchester, in our palace of Wolnesey, every year at the feast of Easter, by way of our indemnity, and in recompense of the emoluments which we and our successors at the time of avoidance of the aforesaid Church of All Saints, during vacancy, have had, and ought to have, of an annual pension or tax of 20*l.* of the fruits of the said Church of All Saints: and for the faithful payment, appropriation, and assignment, every year at the feast of Easter, for ever, by the rector for the time being of the aforesaid Church of the Blessed Mary to our present Archdeacon of Winchester and his successors, by way of their indemnity, and in recompense of the emoluments which they have had, and ought to have, from the said Church of All Saints, 8*l.* every year at the feast of Easter for ever, to be so paid in perpetuity, subject to ecclesiastical censures and other penalties of the Church, to be decreed, appointed and ordered, even by sequestration of fruits: and for doing, receiving, and despatching all and singular other things which in and about the premisses shall be necessary or in any way desirable: to your reverend authority we commit the aforesaid instruction, carefully considering our plans, so that accepting the charge of our said commission to you and the business being by you expedited, you may be willing to certify us of everything which we have done in the premisses; having this original document signed and sealed. In testimony of which thing our seal is appended. Given in our mansion of Waltham, in our said diocese, the twelfth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and seventy-three, and of our consecration the twenty-seventh.

“Hearing which authoritative statements in the matter of the union proposed to be effected, We, Richard, Bishop, having summoned the parties entitled to be summoned, in the year, month, day, and place underwritten, have made diligent inquiry, by which we have found and ascertained that the fruits, dues, tenths, oblations, profits, and all other emoluments of the aforesaid Church of All Saints of West-dene, in your diocese [which, on account of its poverty, is still vacant], as well from the scantiness of the parishioners of the said Church, as from the sterility of the soil, the deficiency of tillage, and many other accidental reasons, have so decreased and are diminished, that they are at this time and will in future be barely sufficient for the proper maintenance of one chaplain, with the cure of souls of the parishioners of this Church, as rector of the same: on the plea of which poverty, insufficiency, and scarcity, the cure of souls of the parishioners of the said parish Church of All Saints is little cared for in daily ministrations, nor are the sacraments and such-like offices duly administered to them: and that the parish Church of the Blessed Mary of Westdene in our diocese aforesaid can conveniently be united and annexed to the parish Church of All Saints: Therefore We, Richard, Bishop aforesaid, your commissary in this matter, for the causes, premisses, and other reasons in this wise moving us, with the consent and assent

of all persons concerned, whom we summoned to sanction our decree in the said business of the union, have proceeded in this manner. In the Name of God Amen. We, Richard, by Divine permission Bishop of Sarum, commissary in this behalf duly and authoritatively deputed, of the Reverend father in Christ, and lord, the lord William, by the grace of God Bishop of Wynton, having fully heard, understood, and discussed all and singular the merits and circumstances of the business of the annexation and consolidation of the parish Church of All Saints, of Westdene, in the diocese of Wynton, with the parish Church of the Blessed Mary aforesaid, in our diocese of Sarum, and being certified in manner following of the consent of the Prior and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Wynton, and of Sir William Calthorp, and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher Harcourt, Esquire, and Joan his wife, John Barantyn, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, the patrons of the said parish Churches of the Blessed Mary and All Saints; and also of the consent and assent of Master Vincent Clement, Archdeacon of Wynton, and also of the express and unanimous consent of John Whitehede Esquire, Robert Andrew, senior, Peter Lashall, Andrew Bochour, John Calsher, Stephen Bedeforde, and John Matthew junior, the assembled majority, twice told, of the parishioners of the said parish Church, and of all others concerned in the matter of the union of the aforesaid Church of All Saints, with its customs and appurtenances, to the aforesaid Church of the Blessed Mary; for the true reasons, and the letters thereto admonishing us, by the authority and power in this matter committed to us, do annex and unite it: saving in all things our rights and customs and those of our Cathedral Church of Sarum, as also the rights and customs of the said reverend father, the Bishop of Wynton, and of his Cathedral Church of Wynton. Moreover, we declare and decree that the said former Church of All Saints, now as aforesaid united, shall be for ever styled and considered no longer a Church, but a Chapel dependent on the said parish Church of the Blessed Mary, to which it shall be deemed annexed and united, and shall be so called for ever: and further that all and singular who were formerly parishioners of the parish of the said former parish Church but now Chapel of All Saints, before the union, for the future be and be styled parishioners of the Church of the Blessed Mary; and that all parochial offices, as far as concerns them, be due to them in the said parish Church of the Blessed Mary, and from the curate of it for the time being: and that they receive from him or his deputy the sacraments and ecclesiastical sacramentals, and whatever parochial ministrations belong to him; moreover, that they faithfully pay, or cause to be paid, tithes and all other parochial dues, to the Rector for the time being of the parish Church of the Blessed Mary, of Westdene aforesaid. Moreover, we appoint and ordain that for the indemnity of the said reverend father and lord the Bishop of Wynton, and his successors, and of the Cathedral Church of Wynton, and the Archdeacon of Wynton for the time being, on occasion and by reason of dues which, on vacancy of the said former Church, now Chapel, of All Saints, and otherwise by way of institution or induction, ought and were wont to accrue to the Bishop and Cathedral Church of Wynton and the Archdeacon thereof for the time being; the rector of the Church of the Blessed Mary, and his successors, hereafter rectors thereof, shall every year in time to come cause to be paid to the said reverend father, the Bishop of Wynton, and his successors, Bishops of Wynton, in his palace of Wolnesey, at the feast of Easter, 20*d.*, and 8*d.* to the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral

of Wynton, and 8*d.* to the Archdeacon of the place for the time being, at the same feast: Moreover, we decree and ordain that the now rector of the said Church of the Blessed Mary, and his successors, rectors thereof, shall in time to come celebrate, or cause to be celebrated, mass in the chancel of the said Chapel of All Saints once a week throughout the year: and the rector of the said Church of the Blessed Mary for the time being shall repair, or cause to be repaired, and if necessary rebuild, at his own cost, the chancel of the said Church of All Saints, of Westdene: Moreover, he shall discharge and sustain the synodals and other customs, both episcopal and archiepiscopal, ordinary and extra-ordinary, which were belonging to the said former Church of All Saints, prior to the said union. For the perpetual faithful discharge of which payments, and for acknowledgment of and submission to all and singular the aforesaid burdens, we will and decree that Master John Emwell, now rector of the said Church of the Blessed Mary, and his successors, rectors of the same Church for the time being, shall be bound by sequestration of the fruits, rents, and profits of the said Church of the Blessed Mary, of Westdene, in our diocese, and of the said Church, now Chapel, of All Saints, of Westdene, in the diocese of Wynton. All which and singular we will, appoint, ordain, pronounce, decree, and declare to be so done and completed by this our ordinance or decree, which we confirm and promulgate in these writings.

“The tenor, however, of the consent of the said patrons is as follows:—‘To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present indenture quadripartite shall come: William Calthorp, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher Harcourt Esquire, and Joane his wife, John Barantyn Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, greeting in the Lord. Whereas lately Milo de Stapylton, Knight, was seised in fee of the advowson of the parish Church of the Blessed Mary, of Westdene, in the diocese of Sarum, and died so seised of it, by whose decease the right of the advowson aforesaid ought to descend, and does descend, to the aforesaid Elizabeth, wife of the aforesaid William Calthorp, and to the aforesaid Joane, wife of the said Christopher, as daughters and heirs of the aforesaid Milo, and the aforesaid William and Elizabeth, Christopher and Joan, as in right of the same Elizabeth and Joane, now stand seised of the advowson aforesaid; and John Endwell, clerk, now rector of the same Church, was admitted at the presentation of the aforesaid Milo, and instituted to the same and inducted: And moreover, whereas Stephen Popham, Knight, was lately seised in fee of the advowson of the parish Church of All Saints, of West-dene, aforesaid, in the diocese of Wynton, and deceased so seised of it, after whose decease the right of the same advowson ought to descend, and does descend, to the aforesaid Elizabeth, wife of the same John Barantyn, and the other sisters of the same Elizabeth, as daughters and heirs of the aforesaid Stephen; after the death of which Stephen a division was made between her and her sisters aforesaid, of all manors, lands, tenements, and advowsons, with their appurtenances, which belonged to the same Stephen, by which division the aforesaid advowson of the Church of All Saints, amongst other manors, lands, and tenements, was assigned to the share of the same Elizabeth, for which reason the same John and Elizabeth, as in right of the same Elizabeth, now stand seised in fee of the same advowson; and the same Church stands now vacant, inasmuch as the tythes, oblations, and other emoluments of the same Church in consequence of the paucity of parishioners, the scarcity of husbandmen, and various other extraordinary causes, have so diminished, that no rector can

live honestly, maintain hospitality, and support the other burdens incumbent upon him, out of the same tythes and foregoings : Therefore, the afore-named William Calthorp and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher and Joane his wife, have for themselves and their heirs consented, and do themselves by these presents assent and consent to the effecting of the union, consolidation, and annexation of the Churches aforesaid, and that under the authority of the reverend fathers in Christ and our lords, William, by the grace of God, Bishop of Wynton, and Richard, by the same grace, Bishop of Sarum, dioceses adjoining, they be canonically united and consolidated. And as to the presentation to be made to the aforesaid Church of the Blessed Mary, after the union, consolidation, and annexation aforesaid of the Church of All Saints to the aforesaid Church of the Blessed Mary shall be made, it is agreed between the aforesaid William Calthorp and Elizabeth his wife, and Christopher and Joan his wife, and also the aforesaid John Barantyn and Elizabeth his wife, in manner following, viz., that whenever, by the resignation, cession, or death of the aforesaid John Emwell, or in any other wise whatever, it shall happen that the said Church of the Blessed Mary shall first be vacant, then the aforesaid William and Elizabeth shall freely present their clerk to the same Church, without the gainsaying or impediment of the aforesaid Christopher and Joane, and the heirs of the same Joane, or of the said John Barantyn and Elizabeth, or the heirs of the same Elizabeth : And whenever it shall happen that the aforesaid Church of the Blessed Mary be vacant for the second time, then the said Christopher and Joane, and the heirs of the same Joan shall freely present their clerk to the same Church without the gainsaying or impediment of the aforesaid William and Elizabeth, and the heirs of the same Elizabeth, or of the aforesaid John Barantyn and Elizabeth, and the heirs of the same Elizabeth : And whenever it shall happen that the aforesaid Church of the Blessed Mary be vacant for the third time, then the aforesaid John Barantyn and Elizabeth, and the heirs of the same Elizabeth his wife, shall freely present their clerk to the same Church, without the gainsaying or impediment of the aforesaid William and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of the same Elizabeth, or of the aforesaid Christopher and Joane, and the heirs of the aforesaid Joane : And so in time future, for ever, in their turns, viz., in the first vacancy of the Church aforesaid William Calthorp and Elizabeth his wife, or the heirs of the same Elizabeth ; And in the second vacancy of the Church aforesaid the aforesaid Christopher and Joane, and the heirs of the same Joane ; And in the third vacancy the aforesaid John Barantyn and Elizabeth, and the heirs of the same Elizabeth, shall present their clerk to the same Church, without anyone's gainsaying or impediment. In testimony of which the aforesaid William Calthorp and Elizabeth his wife, the aforesaid Christopher and Joane his wife, and also the aforesaid John Barantyn, and Elizabeth his wife, have set their seals to each part of this quadripartite indenture. Given on the fifth day of the month of November, in the thirteenth year of King Edward the fourth after the Conquest of England.'

"All which and singular, reverend father, we assure you by these presents, and certify you of the same. In testimony and faith of which all and singular we have directed the aforesaid letters to be published and reduced to public form by Master Henry Parys, notary public underwritten, our scribe appointed for this purpose, and to be sealed with his seal, and fortified by the appendage of our seal.

“These presents, above written and recited, are given and done in the said Chapel of All Saints, in the diocese of Wynton, on the third day of the month of July, in the year of Our Lord, according to the course and computation of the Church of England one thousand four hundred and seventy-four, of our induction the seventh, of the pontificate of the most holy Father in Christ and our lord, the lord Sixtus the fourth, by divine providence, Pope, the third.

“In the presence of the worshipful Master John Sogett, Doctor of Decrees, Thomas Beauchamp and John Wroughton senior, Esquires, and John Bullock senior, and Thomas Langford, of the dioceses of Wells, Sarum, and Worcester, witnesses specially summoned and requested for this purpose.”

It is evident from this document that the destruction of the Church of All Saints was not a part of the arrangement: on the contrary, special provision was made therein for the repair, and even re-building of its chancel. At what subsequent period the demolition took effect there is nothing to show. But the very site had been forgotten, until the accidental discovery, in March, 1870, of a stone coffin (removed for safe custody to the mortuary chapel), in a field still called “All Hallon,” lying west of the village, and traversed by the footpath thence to Whiteparish, led to further excavations, which revealed the existence of numerous interments and the foundations of the eastern end of the chancel. Its position—west of the village, and yet undoubtedly in Hants—proves that the boundary running north and south between that county and Wilts here described a curve, so as to include within the former the bulk of the population.

The provision for alternative rights of presentation was never carried out, being rendered unnecessary by the fusion of the families of the patrons, as already described under the history of the manor, in that of Harcourt, by the representative of which subsequent appointments to the united benefices were made.

Earlier notices of this Church occur:—in Bishop Pontisson’s list of Churches and Chapels in the diocese of Winton, drawn up *circa* 1284, “Decanatus Somborne—ecclesia de Westdene”; in another list of Churches taxed and non-taxed in the diocese of Winton, inserted in Bishop Beaufort’s Register, “Decanatus de Somborne—ecclesia de Westdene non taxatur”; and in a list of the benefices in the diocese of Winton whose annual value “modernis temporibus”

did not exceed twelve marks," certified by Bishop Courtney, "Decanatus de Somborne—ecclesia de Westdene *alias* Weston."

The only mention of its union with the Church of S. Mary to be found at Winchester consists of two or three lines scribbled on the back of a leaf in one of the registers of the Cathedral Priory, and the handwriting is about 1470—the date of the previous year occurring on the front of the folio, to a document there entered, while the next folio is dated 1475. The entry is as follows:—

"Ita tamen quod Rector dictæ parochiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Westdene solvet nobis et successoribus nostris ratione indemnitatis prædictæ ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum de Westdene annuatim in festa paschæ viii^d. alioqui nec alio modo nostrum consensum sive assensum præbemus in hac parte."

This is the indemnity payable to the Cathedral Chapter. In the *compotus* of Dr. Edmund Steward, Vicar General of Bishop Gardiner, of all pensions payable to the Bishop and received by him from the feast of Christmas, 1536, to the same day, 1537, occurs, *inter alia*, "In Decanatus Somborne—De ecclesia de Deane Omnium Sanctorum, xx^d." When the payment was discontinued I know not. None has been made within human memory.

It may be convenient to append here a list of institutions to the parish Church of West Dean All Saints, in the diocese of Winchester, extracted from the episcopal registers at Winchester:—¹

A.D.	Patronus.	Rector.
1321	Sybilla vidua Laurenc' de S ^c o Martino	Richard de Bourne, <i>p.r.</i> Johannis Bate- man
1322	Idem	Sir Joh. de Bateman, <i>p.r.</i> Sir Richard de Bourne
1341	Laurenc' de S ^c o Martino, miles	Laurenc' Pipard, <i>p.r.</i> Johannis Bateman
1349	Idem	William en le Hyle
1361-2	Idem	Joh: Wellys, de Lym
1378	Idem	Joh: Manshupe, de Stapleford, <i>p.m.</i> John Lym
1382	Idem	Sir Thomas James
1382	Idem	Michael Aylemere
1402	Henricus Popham	Sir John Hayne

¹ For this list, and some foregoing items of information, I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent, of Winchester.

A.D.	Patronus.	Rector.
1405	Idem	Thomas Loke, <i>p.m.</i> Sir Joh: Hayne
1412*	Idem	†Sir Robert Kene, permut: cum Thoma Loke, pro rec: de Hanyngdon, in dioc: Sarum
1452	Joh: Popham, miles	Sir William Banoise, <i>p.r.</i> Sir William Amney
1454-5	Idem	Sir John Hodylston, <i>p.m.</i> Sir Will: Bannoyce
1467	Joh: Lisle, miles, ratione feoff: de Stephen Popham, mil: de man: de West-dene	‡Joh: Emwell, B.D., <i>p.r.</i> Sir John Hudleston.

At the taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, the benefice of West Dean was rated at £10.

In 1340, 15 Edward III., the parishioners, John le Frere, Robert Bozham, John Stour, and Stephen Henry returned the

	£	s.	d.
Ninth of corn, wool, and lambs due to the king, at	6	13	4
The parson's glebe of two virgates of arable land	0	10	0
Half-an-acre of meadow and tithe of hay	0	12	0
A rent charge	0	8	6
Small tithes, and oblations in his Church and Chapel	1	16	8
Other profits	3	7	2
	<hr/>		
Total	£13	7	8

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. (1533) Richard Kirkeby, the Rector, affirmed the benefice to be of the annual value of £20, out of which payments were made of 10s. 9d. to the Archdeacon of Sarum, 3s. 3d. to the Archdeacon of Winton, and 1s. 8d. to the Bishop of Winton, leaving its clear annual value, as rated in the king's book, £19 4s. 4d.

At the time of the Commonwealth (1654) it was worth £200.¹

* No institutions are recorded between 1412 and 1447.

† This institution was made by Robert Hallam, Bishop of Sarum, under faculty from the Bishop of Winton: and is entered in the registers of both dioceses.

‡ He was the last rector of this Church, which, during his incumbency—1472—was united to that of S. Mary, to the rectory of which he had been instituted in 1459.

¹ See register of Church livings, vol. xix. of this journal, p. 202.

The tithes of West Dean were commuted in 1843 at £410, and those of East Grimstead at £215; the Rector's glebe [at the former place one hundred and two acres, and at the latter twenty-eight acres] has been reduced, in consequence of an exchange in 1882 with William Henry Baring, of Norman Court, Esq., by four and a half acres. The land tax on the rectorial property at both places, assessed in 1740 at £24, was redeemed in 1798 at the same amount by the Rev. Edward Dawkins.

There is no terrier at West Dean, but the following is preserved in the diocesan registry at Salisbury:—

“A Terrier of the Parsonage of West Deane and East Grimsted in the County of Wiltes, taken this fifth day of December in y^e yeare of our lord 1677.

“Imprimis—the dwelling-house, barnes, stables, and other outhouses with the backside, courts, garden, and orchard, conteyning by Estemation two acres.

“Item—two meadow grounds, whereof one is called Lussells, and the other Culvercroft, conteyning both by estemation Eight acres and a halfe.

“Item—one Arable ground called Crookedclose by Estematon three acres.

“Item—one Pasture ground called Ashenclose by Estemation three acres.

“Item—one piece of ground called the seven acres

“Item—one pasture ground called the five acres } and as much
by Estemation.

“Item—one Arrable ground called the six acres

“Item—one Arrable ground called Old Orchard by estemation five acres.

“Item—one Arrable ground called the Pitt Close by Estemation six acres.

“Item—one pasture ground called Busshey lease by Estemation ten acres.

“Item—one arrable ground called Cunnigere by Estemation six acres.

“Item—arrable land called the Common, by Estemation twenty acres.

“Item—one copice called Sinke Copice with the hedgerows belonging to the said Parsonage, conteyning by estemation Eight acres and a halfe.

“Item—one copice lying in East Grimsted called Lyvers Copice by estemation ten acres.

“Item—one meadow ground there adjoyning called Livers by estemation six acres and a halfe.

“Item—one Pasture ground there adjoyning called Lyvers by Estemation three aeres.

“Item—two cottages in West Deane with their gardens.

“Item—all the Tythes in West Deane and East Grimsted being nothing in y^e pish Tythe-free.

“Given under the hands of

“GAB. THISTLETHWAYTE, *Rector.*

“ED. WATERMAN & RICH. HORROWAY,
Churchwardens.

The following list of patrons and incumbents of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, taken from Sir Thomas Phillips' Wiltshire

Institutions, corrected by the originals, is continued to the present time :—

A.D.	Patronus.	Rector.
1299	Joh'es de Ingham, miles	Rob'tus de Warren
1316	Oliverus de Ingham, miles	Johannes de Hyldeslee *
1317	Idem	Radulphus fil' Will'i de Ingham, <i>vice</i> Johannis de Hyldeslye <i>ultimi Rectoris</i>
1329	Idem	Laurent de Houghston, <i>dimiss'</i> Radulphi de Ingham
1378	Rex Ricardus	W ^{mus} Newton <i>permut cum</i> Johanne Malteby <i>pro</i> Aulton Dioc. Wynton
1392	Milo de Stapulton, miles	Johes Newton <i>permut cum</i> Johanne Malteby
1397	Idem	Will's Brugge, <i>vice</i> Johis Newton
1400	Idem	Will's Evenwode
1400	Idem	Joh'es Bromleye, <i>p.r.</i> Will' Evenwode
1409	Idem	Ric'us Trumpton, <i>vice</i> Joh. Bromleye
1412	Idem	Joh'es Pedewell, † <i>permut' cum</i> R. Taun- ton (probably Trumpton) <i>pro</i> Vic' de Bulbrygge
1412	Dec: et Cap: Eccles: Col- legiat: Stæ Mariæ de Leycester	‡ Robertus Kene, <i>permut cum</i> Thoma Locke
1417	Milo de Stapulton, miles	Joh'es Hullyng, § <i>vice</i> Joh. Pedewell
1419	Brian de Stapulton, miles	Joh'es Grene
1420	Rob'tus Rous, &c., pro Bri- ano de Stapulton, milite	Johannes Waleys
1424	Brian de Stapulton, miles	Radulphus de Shagh, <i>p.r.</i> Joh: Wallys
1438	Idem	Radulphus Shawe
1448	Milo Stapelton, miles	Joh'es Holme, <i>p.r.</i> Radulphi Shawe
1459	Idem	Joh'es Emwell, || <i>p.m.</i> Joh's Holme
1485	Ricardus Harecourte, miles	Joh'es Morgan, <i>p.m.</i> Joh' Emwell
1487	Katerina Harecourt	Joh'es Denbye, <i>p.r.</i> Ricardi Balteswell
1555	Edm: Sture Arm: Phil: Huckle A.M. & John Bitford Yeom: <i>ex concess</i> Sim: Harecourte Mil: def:	Will's Richardson, ¶ <i>p.m.</i> Ric'i Kirkby**
1576	Johannes Peerce Ep̄us Roffen: <i>ex concess: Regi- næ quæ fuit Patrona ob mortem Joh'is James qui fuit seisitus de et in ad- vocac: ecclesie tempore mortis ejus</i>	Thomas White, <i>p.m.</i> Joh'is James, <i>qui felonice se ipsum suspendebat.</i>

* This institution is stated in error to have been to "Est Deone."

† Rector of Fisherton, Salisbury, and Sub-Dean of the Cathedral, 1418.

‡ This institution was to West Dean All Saints. See *ante*, p. 278.

§ Sub-Dean of Sarum Cathedral, 1411.

|| Rector of Whelpley, 1456. Prebendary of Sarum, 1476. Precentor, 1479. First rector of the united benefices of West Dean All Saints and West Dean St. Mary.

¶ Buried here, November 30th, 1557.

** Buried here, June 1st, 1555-6.

A. D.	Patronus.	Rector.
1620	Georgius Evelyn, Arm	Matth' Nicholas,* <i>p.m.</i> Will'i Tooker †
1661	Johannes Evelyn, miles	Joh'es Newham, <i>p.m.</i> Matth' Nicholas.
1672	Idem	Gabriel Thistlethwayte, ‡ <i>p.m.</i> Joh'is Newham
1682	Idem	Walterus Sloper, <i>p.m.</i> Gabrielis Thistlethwayte
1714	Robertus Eyre, miles, Justic: ad placita	Abraham Franke, § <i>p.m.</i> Walteri Sloper
1733	Evelyn, Duke of Kingston	William Sterne, <i>p.m.</i> Abraham Franke
1754	George Fort, Sen., of Sarum	Edmund Yalden, <i>p.m.</i> William Sterne
1761	John Ray, of Winton, gent.	John Ray, <i>p.m.</i> Edmund Yalden
1779	Henry Dawkins, of Standlinch, Esq.	William Gomm, <i>p.m.</i> John Ray
1793	Idem	William Coxe, || <i>p. cess:</i> William Gomm.
1793	Idem	Edward Dawkins, <i>p.r.</i> ¶ William Coxe
1811	Francis Glossop	Henry Glossop**
1820	Idem	William Heath, †† by exchange with Henry Glossop for the Vicarage of Isleworth, Middlesex
1839	Henry Glossop, of Isleworth, clerk, and John Adolphus Young, gent	Francis Glossop, ††† <i>p.m.</i> William Heath
1860	Henry Glossop, clerk	George Goodwin Pownall Glossop, §§ <i>p.m.</i> Francis Glossop
1865	Idem	George Streynsham Master, |||| by exchange with George G. P. Glossop for the Vicarage of Twickenham

* D. D., at different times Incumbent of Winterbourne, Wilts, Dean of Bristol, Prebendary of Westminster, Vicar of Olveston, Co. Gloucester, Warden of S. Nicholas' Hospital and Prebendary of Sarum, Rector of Broughton, Hants, and Dean of St. Paul's. Among the domestic papers (Record Office, Vol. 267, No. 79) is a letter from him to his brother Edward, Secretary to Charles I., dated from West Dean, 12th May, 1634, in which he says that he designs to let his parsonage at West Dean and live at S. Nicholas, Harnham, for the education of his boys. Walker's "Snfferings of the Clergy," II., iii., 65. Bailey's "Life of Fuller," 203, 686. "Athen. Oxon," i., 885. Newcourt, i., 52. "Miscellanea Genealogica," Second Series, p. 68.

† Fellow of New College, Oxon., 1577. Archdeacon of Barnstaple, Canon of Exeter, Prebendary of Salisbury, 1597. Dean of Lichfield, 1604. Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. Died at Salisbury, buried in the Cathedral, leaving a son—Robert Tooker, of East Grimstead. Wood's "Athen. Oxon," ii., 288.

‡ Prebendary of Sarum, 1666.

§ Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. D. D., Rector of Broughton, Hants, 1719. Prebendary of Sarum, 1720. Chaplain to Kings George I. and II. Buried here, 1733, æt. 48.

|| Rector of Bemerton, 1788. Prebendary of Sarum, 1791. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1804. See "Gent's Mag.," 1828.

¶ Prebendary of Sarum, 1805.

** Vicar of Isleworth, 1820 to 1855.

†† Son of George Heath, D. D., Head Master of Eton and Canon of Windsor. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 1805. Ob. in West Indies, 1839.

††† Buried here, April 20th, 1860.

§§ Vicar of Twickenham, 1865.

|||| Vicar of Welshampton, Salop, 1847; of Twickenham, 1859.

The names of the following curates of West Dean and East Grimstead are extracted from the parish registers, and from the transcripts in the diocesan registry at Sarum :—

1596	James Case	1796	John Malham
1622	John Potter	1797	Thomas Williams
1624	John Fox	1799	John Bell
1628	Samuel Quintin	1803	John Malham
1673	Richard Carpenter		Thomas Price
1712	George Hayward	1804	Thomas Williams
1733	Henry Hawes	1805	Philip Strong
1735	William Thomas	1807	Philip Rideout
1749	W. Bowles	1808	H. P. Ryves .
1754	William Powell	1814	M. Slinger
"	James Lewis	1821	Erasmus Henry Griffies
1755	A. Heathcote		Williams †
"	Gilbert White *	1830	E. F. Arney ‡
"	Robert Bathurst	1835	Langton Edward Brown §
1756	Richard Yalden	1864	Randle J. Waters
"	Richard Newlin	1866	Charles A. S. Nicoll ||
"	Basil Cane	1868	William L. W. Eyre ¶
1794	Arthur Loveday	1870	Stafford F. Bourdillon

There was a chantry in this Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and founded in 1333 by Robert de Borbach. It is still standing, and is now in use, as a mortuary chapel.

The record of its endowment, preserved in the episcopal register at Salisbury (Wyvil i., f. 12) is here translated :—¹

“ Deed of Robert de Borbach as to endowment for a chantry in the Church of Deone.

“ Know [all men] present and future that I Robert de Borbach have given, granted, and by this my present deed have confirmed to Sir Edward de Worthy, priest, in perpetual and pure alms, a yearly rent charge of a hundred shillings, which I acquired from the lord [of the manor], Oliver de Ingham, knight, in the village of Estgrymstede in the county of Wiltes, which the same lord Oliver granted to me by his own writing and enfeoffed me of it. The underwritten quittances and particulars of which rent charge are payable and ought to be paid

* This is the well-known author of the history of Selborne, who was Curate for a short time to his relative—the Rev. Edmund Yalden. Born in 1720, he was thirty-five at the date above given, in which year his signature occurs three times in the registers.

† Rector of S. Peter's, Marlborough. Afterwards of Rushall, Wilts. Chancellor of St. David's. Succeeded his father as second baronet, 1843.

‡ Vicar of Monmouth, 1849.

§ Vicar of Dormington, Hereford, 1844

|| Rector of Bepton Sussex, 1874.

¶ Rector of Swarraton, Hants, 1875.

¹ For assistance in decyphering the contracted Latin of the original I am indebted to the kindness of H. J. F. Swayne, Esq.

to the chaplain from the freehold tenements underwritten, namely, from the tenement of Nicholas Hulot fifteen pence half-penny, William Hulot fourteen shillings, Thomas Elynge two shillings, John le Bolter two shillings and two pence, Thomas Dodde eleven pence, John Walypuch sixteen pence, Thomas le Couper two shillings and two pence, Isabell Doudyng eight pence, Thomas Dodde two pence half-penny, the prior of the monastery of Ivychurch four pence. Also as to tenements held in villenage; from that of John le Kyng six shillings, Walter Coremmoys four shillings and two pence, Agnes Huckol three shillings and ten pence half-penny, Robert le Heyward five shillings and ten pence, Stephen le Kyng five shillings and six pence, William Spileman seven shillings and nine pence, Henry Hukol six shillings and eight pence half-penny, William le Heyward six shillings and eight pence half-penny, John le Kyng and Stephen le Kyng eleven shillings, Julian Walypuch four pence, and Alice Dobyn eight pence. There are payable, moreover, from the tenements held in villenage ten shillings called bacon or larder money [*“lardar”*] and five shillings and four shillings called customary work money [*“operar”*], moreover two shillings called cartage or grass money [*“carectagium garcionium”*]: to have and to hold the aforesaid rent charge of the chief lords of the fee by the services therein due and accustomed, to the aforesaid Edward and his successors [as long as they say mass f] in the chantry in the aforesaid Church of the Blessed Mary, of Deone, for the souls of the lord Edward, late King of England, grandfather of our present king. and for the souls of Gilbert de Clare, late Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Joan, his wife, John de Ingham, and Marjorie, his wife, and for the good estate of the venerable father, the lord Robert de Wyvyle, Bishop of Salisbury, Oliver de Ingham, Robert le Boor, and of me, Robert de Borbach, and for our souls, when we shall have departed this life, and for the souls of all the faithful dead. The said intercession for the souls aforesaid shall be celebrated daily in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Deone above mentioned, in the form appointed by the venerable father, the lord Robert, by the grace of God Bishop of Salisbury, or his deputy, when the see is vacant, guardian of the spiritualities, to be observed in the chantry aforesaid. Moreover, during the lifetime of me, the said Robert de Borbach, it shall be lawful for me, as often as the said chantry happens to be vacant, to present a fit chaplain within two months; failing which the collation shall devolve upon the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being. I will, moreover, and direct that after my death the advowson and presentation of the chantry aforesaid shall belong for ever to the aforesaid venerable father and his successors, Bishops of Salisbury; so that the said father, or the Bishop of Salisbury for the time being, as often as the chantry happens to be vacant, shall confer it upon a fit chaplain within the term aforesaid. Otherwise the presentation of it shall pass to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury for that turn. And [that] the aforesaid priest and others for the time being shall be the better furnished for the discharge of their office in the chantry aforesaid, as well in ornaments as in other utensils, I, the aforesaid Robert, confer upon the chantry aforesaid, and the chaplains in the same, the underwritten—namely, three suitable vestments, one missal, one chalice, one breviary, one coffer, one brass five gallon jar, one washing basin and ewer, and one brass jug, all of which, received at his induction to the said chantry, or others of equal value, the priest aforesaid shall be bound at his peril to keep and repair, and hand down at his death. And I,

Robert de Borbach, aforesaid, and my heirs or assigns, will be answerable for, quit, and defend to the aforesaid Edward, priest, and his successors, and the said chantry [for the masses said or to be said] for the souls aforesaid the aforesaid annual rent charge of a hundred shillings, for ever. In testimony of which I have to this present deed affixed my seal; these being witnesses; the lord Walter de Escote, John de Grymstede, Adam Atteforde, Knights, John de Grymsted, William de Losteshull, Stephen Loveras, John Payn, John le frere, John Henry, Nicholas Hulon, Robert Bouersham [? Beauchamp] William Hulon, and others. Given at Little Sombourn on the Monday next after the feast of All Saints, in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest. I, J. de B., have seen the deed sealed as aforesaid." [Nov. 7, 1333.]

The fine paid to the Crown on alienation of this rent charge was twenty marks, as appears from the following extract ("Cal: Rot: Orig: 17 Edw. II., Rol. 17, p. 275):—

"Robertus de Borbach finem facit cum rege per xx marcas pro licentia dandi quemdam redditum in Grymstede cuidam capellano ad, &c.

The Wiltshire Institutions supply the following list of chaplains:—

A.D.	Patronus.	Capellanus.
1333	Robertus de Borbach	Edwardus de Worthy
1342	Episcopus	Johannes le Frende
1353	Idem	Nicholaus Stokton
1363	Dominus	Johannes de Welton, <i>p.r.</i> Johannis de Stone
1393	Episcopus	Johannes Botenham
"	Idem	Thomas Mayhu, <i>vice</i> Johannis Botenham
1412	Idem	Willielmus Trowghford
1413	Idem	Johannes Horewell
1417	Idem	Johannes Poleyne, <i>per m.</i> Johannis Orewell

There is no record, so far as I am aware, of the dissolution of the chantry.

From the survey of chantries, obits, lamps, &c., made in 1545, it appears that:—

"William Andrewes founded iij lampes, and j taper out of a tenement xiiij^d. at West Dean."*

In 1553 the King's Commissioners, Sir Anthony Hungerforde, William Sherrington, and William Wroughton, Knights, "delivered

at West Deane to Richard Andrewes and John Collins won cuppe or chales by indenture of ix ounces, and iij belles"; and at East Grimstead "to Richard Andrewes and John Drew one cupp or chales by indenture of v ounces and half, and won bell," and took two ounces in plate from each place, for the King's use.

The existing communion plate consists of a silver chalice, of elongated shape, having a bordure of foliage engraved around the cup; and a cover, which forms a small paten; the hall mark showing its date, 1581-2. Also of two footed patens, engraved with the ducal arms of Kingston, and this inscription, "In Usus Mensæ Dominicæ Ecclesiæ de West Dene Donavit Illustrissimus Princeps Evelin Dux de Kingston super Hull, A°.D°.1720." There is also a small plated flagon.

The chalice and paten at East Grimstead are modern, and of gilt metal.

THE OLD CHURCH OF S. MARY.

The old parish Church of S. Mary, of which Sir R. C. Hoare gives the dimensions and ground-plan ("History of Modern Wilts," Hundred of Alderbury, p. 26) and then dismisses it with the meagre notice that it is "a poor building with a wooden turret," deserved a more extended description. It was taken down in 1868, with the exception of its south or Borbach Chantry, which has been restored as a mortuary chapel, and of which more hereafter. The ground-plan comprised a chancel, nave, south chantry, and south porch, the wooden turret, already mentioned, being supported upon baulks of timber at the west end of the nave. The walls were rough-cast externally, and, with the exception of those of the chantry, which were of faced flint, were loosely constructed of rubble of chalk, flint, and sandstone.

The chancel was of the plainest Early English character, having on its north side four, and on its south side three single lancet windows, the most eastern on either side concealed behind a monument, and only brought to light during the progress of demolition. The splays of two of these windows on each side had been cut away, to give more head room to the occupants of the stone seats which

ran along the chancel wall, a short Early English column with boldly-carved capital supporting the weight of the wall above. These pillars were hidden behind modern wainscotting, and were somewhat mutilated when disclosed. Beneath the most western lancet on the south side was a blocked square-headed low-side window. A priest's door in the same wall had been cased in brickwork and its character destroyed. The east window, of three lights, and one of two lights, blocked, in the south wall, were insertions of Decorated date, having quatrefoils in their heads. The latter has been removed to the restored chantry. Two concealed piscinæ were brought to light, one a plain Early English chamfered opening, with circular basin, its drain carried to the ground through a long perforated stone; and a little to the east of this, superseding and destroying a plain square ambry, a larger piscina of Decorated date, with bold roll moulding, a square head, and an arched ambry above. The sacrarium, elevated one step above the level of the chancel, retained portions of its original encaustic pavement. Among the patterns of its tiles were an archer on horseback, rudely designed, and two birds with twisted necks, forming the Lombardic letter M—the monogram of the Blessed Virgin, in whose honour the Church was dedicated. Here, against the north wall, was the large Jacobean monument of John Evelyn, Esq.; on the opposite side the bust of Mrs. Tirell; and the tablet of Mrs. Griffinhoofe; and upon the floor the brass of George Evelyn; all now removed into the chantry, and described below. The chancel arch, of fair Decorated character, was much crippled by the spread of its abutments.

The nave must have been re-built at a later date than that of the chancel, no Early English features appearing in it, and its only remaining un-mutilated windows—one of two lights on the north side, and one of three lights at the west end—being of the Decorated style. Its walls, inclining outwards, had been strengthened on the north and west by strong buttresses of stone; but notwithstanding the support of these, a large and dangerous fissure at the north-west corner suggested unpleasant possibilities, and in fact rendered necessary the removal or re-building of the Church. A few of the old seats, very rough and plain oaken benches, have been transferred

to the chantry. A large wainscotted pew, with Jacobean carvings, blocking up the only original arch on the north of the nave, was the devotional retreat of the great family from the mansion hard by. Upon the plaster above some slight traces of color were discernible, little more, however, than rude scoring in red ochre, representing masonry; and some fragments of an illegible black-letter inscription. The pulpit, western gallery, and remaining fittings of the Church, were of the meanest kind, of painted and unpainted deal. The font, a large circular basin, upon a pier of rubble-work, has been re-erected in the new Church, upon a new pedestal of stone and marble. A few moulded timbers remained in the roof, which, however, had been modernised, under-ceiled, and spoiled. Rude beams, or rather baulks of oak, resting upon the floor, supported the ugly wooden bell-turret, and its three bells. These have been hung in the new Church, one of them having been first re-cast by Messrs. John Warner & Sons, and bearing an inscription to that effect, with the date 1866. Of the remaining two, one is quite plain, the other is inscribed "GOD BE OVR GUYD. R.B. 1600."¹

The south chantry, the only portion of the Church now remaining, was approached from the nave by two modern semicircular arches of brick, upon square piers of the same material. These had, no doubt, superseded the original arches and pillars, the style of which may be inferred from the mutilated remains of a third arch, built of chalk, pointed and chamfered, the apex of which was visible above the wainscoting in the nave. The architecture of the chantry is in accordance with the known date of its foundation, *c.* 1333. It is of good Geometrical Decorated character, its east and west windows (the former blocked internally by a monument) and one on the south being of two lights, with quatrefoils in head, but without hood mouldings within or without. There are oblong chamfered openings in the gables. The founder's tomb, beneath a cinquefoiled ogee recess in the south wall, contains no effigy or inscription. This portion of the Church, being found upon examination to be of

¹ The same inscription and initials, with the date 1624 are upon one of the bells at Stourton, Wilts. See vol. iv., p. 159.

better construction, as it was certainly of better character than the rest, it was determined to preserve and restore it, as a chapel for the service for the burial of the dead, and as a receptacle for the ponderous monuments, which could not with either safety or propriety be removed to another building. A new porch, made sufficiently high to receive in its open gable a bell to be tolled at funerals, has, accordingly, been added on the south, in lieu of the mean and dilapidated structure which preceded it; the plaster ceiling which concealed the timbers of the roof has been removed; and the whole chantry put into substantial repair, at the cost of W. J. Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, Esq., a tablet above the door recording his liberality.

I may now proceed to describe the monuments, in their order.

The earliest, in point of date, is a large and costly memorial to John Evelyn, Esq., of alabaster and marble, removed from the destroyed chancel, and built into the most western of the brick arches in the north wall. Mr. Evelyn and his wife are kneeling upon cushions, face to face, at a fald-stool, beneath a double semi-circular arcade, supported by a central bracket. He is clad in a civilian's gown, with hanging braided sleeves, and has a ruff round his neck: she has a long flowing dress, with tight sleeves, gauntlets, and ruff, her hair is plaited in a plain band upon her forehead, from which a long veil with lace edging hangs down behind and is caught up beneath the arms in front. Against the base, in *alto relievo*, are kneeling figures of their children, three sons and eight daughters, the eldest son attired like his father, but without braid upon the sleeves of his gown; his brothers, behind him, in knee breeches and short cloaks; all of them with pointed beards and moustaches. Of the daughters, who are habited like their mother, the two eldest and the youngest have their veils gathered up in front; the others wear theirs hanging in straight folds to the ground. An absurd local tradition that these eleven children were all blind may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that their eyes are uncoloured, while those of their parents are painted. There is a heavy pediment, supported by Corinthian pillars of red and white marble, and surmounted by a draped shield, skulls, &c. The arms

are quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a griffin passant and a chief or, Evelyn: 2 and 3, Argent two bars between seven martlets vert, Aylard. The shape of the shield seems to have ruled the number of the martlets, which should rightly be nine. The crest has been broken off.

The inscription in the spandril between the canopies runs thus:—

M.S.

JOH'IS EVELIN AR. PATRIS MERITO COLE'DI AC ELIZABETHÆ VXORIS SUÆ
MATRIS PARITER VENERANDÆ GEORGIUS EVELIN FILIUS NATV MAXIMUS
DEDICAVIT: HÆC OBIT SEPTIMO DIE MAII A° 1625 ÆTAT. SUÆ
SEXAGESIMO: ILLE DECIMO SEPTIMO APRILIS: 1627: ÆTAT.
SEPTUAGESIMO SECUNDO.

I HEARD A VOICE FROM HEAVEN SAYING WRITE FROM
HENCEFORTH BLESSED ARE THE DEAD
WHICH DYE IN THE LORD: EVEN
SO SAYTH THE SPIRIT THAT
THEY REST FROM THEIR
LABOURS AND THEIR
WORKES FOL-
LOW THEM.
APOCA: CAP: 14.
ET: 15.

Built into the south wall, having previously occupied a similar position in the destroyed chancel, is a draped niche in alabaster, surmounted by a shield; argent two chevronels azure, within a bordure engrailed gules, Tyrell; impaling per fesse Evelyn and Aylard. Within is a well-executed bust of pure white marble, of a young lady with short curling hair, a veil thrown over her head and hanging down behind, rich lace boddice, necklace, earrings, and pendant amulet, and the following inscription:—

HIC JACET ELIZABETHA TIRELL FILIA GEORGHII EVELYN
ARMIG. UXOR JOHANNIS TIRELL DE HERON MILITIS IN COMI-
TATU ESSEXIE JUNIORIS QUI PROPTER PIETATEM ERGA
DEUM ET FIDELEM AMOREM ERGA MARITUM HÆC EREXIT
MONUMENTUM AD PERPETUAM UXORIS MEMORIAM: VNI-
CAM RELIQUIT FILIOLAM ELIZABETHAM CUI IN PUERPURIO
MORIENS TANQUAM RARA PHOENIX VITAM DEDIT. A° DOM. 1629.

On a brass,¹ inlaid in a slab of Purbeck marble, originally upon

¹ Engraved and described in Kite's "Monumental Brasses of Wilts," p. 90.

the chancel floor, but now placed upright against the south wall of this chantry, is the figure of a boy with flowing hair, long dress with pointed boddice, pudding sleeves, vandyked collar and cuffs, and short square tippet, and this inscription :—

GEORGIUS EVELYN
ARMIGER FILIUS NATU
MAXIMUS JOHANNIS
EVELYN MILITIS OBIIT
6^{to} DIE SEPTEM. ANNO
Dⁿⁱ 1641. ÆTATIS
SUE SEXTO.

The east end of the chantry is entirely occupied by a ponderous and costly structure of grey and black marbles, two monolith Ionic pillars on either side, upon square bases, supporting a massive pediment ornamented with urns and a shield. Beneath, in a broad and deep niche, or recess, with semi-circular arch and a large scallop shell for ceiling, is the life-size full-length figure of a heavy man, half clad in a sheet which is falling from him, kneeling upon one knee, his hands clasped in prayer, his eyes up-raised. He has a scull-cap upon his head, from which his long hair falls in great masses over his shoulders. Behind him is an angel, flying down with outstretched arms to succour him, and in front some gilded rays of glory, issuing from an aperture, indicate the divine blessing. The niche is closed by wooden doors, painted outside in imitation of green curtains, and lined with gilt copper, upon which, and upon two blocks of marble, sculptured to resemble drapery, and upheld by nude cherubs, is the following fantastic inscription :—

[*Upon the upper part of the monument.*]

To YOV Y^t READE. & YOV Y^t HEARE
(for Here's Enough for EYE & EARE)
w^e VAVLTS have VOICE^s, & d H
All ORTH
Or, if not All y^e later ENDS of All
In ME

(then know)
Some soul
below

This TREASURE ly.

[Upon the left-hand door.]

OF
 ROBERT PIERRPONT
 Eldest son of y^e Ho^{ble} WILLIAM Esq^r
 & Heire to the whole Familie
 The BODIE

Which yet, as One of Her worst Enemies
 The SOULE y^t dwelt in't did as twere Despise
 At THIRTY FIVE when grown full Ripe for Action
 Then She forsooke It, if not Unkindly,—Saye
 Untimely too Readily—too Soone
 So some SUNS are Overcast at NOONE

Yet Twas Deriued from Highe & Noble STOCKE
 Crownd wth an EARLEDOME on Eyther Side There
 of SHREWSBURY of KINGSTON here stood HEIRE
 Apparent unto This had in Its Veines
 Beside y^e BLODD of Both Their Seminal
 Their Bullion VERTUES too readie Coynable
 Into Exploits as greate as Eyther ANCESTORS
 Had but occasion Call'd w^h was (& was
 The Only Thing y^t was) Here Wanting

Healthie & Sound It Passd thro ITALIE & FRANCE
 & SPAINE, Un-mutilated, Un-Diseasd
 Without y^e Marks of SIN or CHANCE
 Returnd Matchd w^h a LADYE—Of Whom
 Though All Good might, Nothing must Here be said
 S^t VAULTS speake not y^e Living but y^e DEAD
 Yet This To Parte with HER alone
 I Over-Heard was Th' Expiring Grone
 Both Great EXAMPLES Never to Refuse
 In Matches What Wise PARENTS Chuse

Blest with FIVE Hopeful CHILDREN Eache enough
 T' Enrich y^e Future Age, & To Invite
 A BODY's longer Staye in This if ought
 Might doe't

But
 Thus It was—Too big for It
 The SOULE was grown, & SOULES Once fitt
 To Mount at Heaven's Call
 Soone let y^e Mantle of y^e BODIE Fall
 So Was, & So Did THIS.

[Upon the right-hand door.]

A SOULE

That had Great *PARTS*, & Many very Singular
 Of a *NATVRE* in All most Sweete & Obliging
 Of a very Generous and Cleare *TEMPER*
 Perfectly Loyal to's Prince in all Sub & Supra Drences
 ever Pre-Judging for *AUTHORITIE*
 Of Greate Reueverence & Pietie to's *PARENTS*
 Of a most Intire Affection to's *WIFE*
 Of great Indulgence unto his *CHILDREN*
 Of Vnmou'able Constancy to his *FREIND*
LEARNED, much beyond y^e Gentleman of This Age
 in Languages & Arts chiefly Mathematical
 Spake little, but to Purpose Could not Chide
 Sufferd in Its Displeasure more then Did
 Observ'd Things well; Not to find Fault but Praise
 Look'd thorough Men yea *NATIONS* quickly spid
 The *TALENT* uppermost in Eache Got that.
 Religion It had plac'd in highest Top o' th *SPIRIT*, & having
 Many Seene The Best res'rv'ng yet Inferior Observances
 for Any Person, Thing, or Rite y^t shewed like *SACRED*, prizing so
 All about *DEVOTION* as Not to slight Its *SHADOWE*.

A most Candid Int^ep^er of all Mens Actions hardly
 Speaking Ill of Any, though Ill deseruing
 Infirmities It had; (Who Not?) Of Malice None
 Of Frailtie Some, w^{ch} Still It Selfe did Own wthout Disguise
 without Defense, but never wthout Reuenge upon It Selfe
 in Penances of greate Retirm^{ts}—Prayer—Study—& Spare Dyet, &c.
 Whom Nothing could prevaile with to Speake an *UNTRUTH* nor
 any Advantage engage in an Unhandsome *ACTION*
 Would Doe no Wrong; None, if foreseen *SUFFER*, being
 guarded wth a *PRVDENCE* often to Prevent It euer
 a Courage, y^t dared to be Honest ag^t all Terrors.
 Above Feares, Greifes, or any Cowing Passion, Fac'd *DEATH*
 familiarly, and Unconcern'd Discours'd of It; Shew'd
 such Patience & Passive Valo^r i' the Cutting off
 his *LEGG*, as was to Admiration.

A SOVLE (in fine)

Of *QVALITIES*, as well as *MAKE*, *DIVINE*
 Wh soaring Thus, up to These skirts of *GLORY*
 Was quickly caught up Higher, & left Here
 The Yet Unperfect *FLESH*, to be Matur'd
 For *GLORY* too, gainst a (Hop'd) joint Glorious
RESVRRECTION.

[Upon the base of the monument.]

For This Then : (quitting other Tendernesses)
 Darte a Prayer,—Drop a Teare,
 You y^t Reade, & you y^t Heare :
 And neuer thinke yt Long Life Here is All
SHRVBS Stand, Contemnd when *CEDARS* for Vse, fall
DECEASED
 April y^e xxvi
 In y^e yeare of Our Lord MDCIix
 His Age xxxv.
 —Nec Vilius *IPSVM*
Lugeri voluit *CONJUX* mœstissima
 E. P.

Above are the arms of Pierrepont in marble—smeé of cinquefoils, a lion rampant, in the dexter chief a crescent charged with a label of three points for difference; and upon the doors two crests are painted—a fox passant proper, and a lion rampant (to sinister) sable.

Against the north wall, and close to the last-described monument, is that of Sir John Evelyn—of grey marble—containing within a semi-circular arched niche, and shut in by iron doors, a fine life-size bust of white marble, with flowing hair, a falling collar, like bands, and closely-buttoned coat. The pediment is surmounted by an urn, on either side of which is seated a female figure in an attitude of grief. Behind rises an obelisk bearing the arms and crest of Evelyn. Upon the base is this inscription :—

P.M.

Of S^r John Evelyn of West Deane in y^e county of Wilts.
 Here lyes (what, Reader Thou shalt seek in vaine
 In other tombs) a long liv'd hapy man,
 Whose minde and Body kept soe just apace
 Thro' all y^e various turnings of his Race,
 That neither fail'd ; till y^e soul went away
 His sence remain'd, and Death out-run decay.
 To him y^e Great, To him y^e Meane repair'd,
 The one's Adviser, and the other's Guard ;
 Peace by him dwelt, t'was his delightful toyl
 To make New Friends, and Foes to reconcile,
 And what he taught, he did himselfe commend
 Kinde to his Foes, & Faithfull to his Friends.

In Publick, and in Private Acts of Love,
 (Such as he, now a Saint, exerts above)
 His life was spent : and when late Death
 Sent welcom summons for his breath,
 Zeal bore him upward, and his Active minde
 Broke out in Prayer and left this dust behind
 26th day of June—in y^e yeare 1685, & of his Age 84.

THIS BEING ERECTED BY HIS BELOVED DAUGHTER Y^e
 HONORABLE M^{RS} ELIZABETH PIERRPONT." *

The two last-described monuments are within the iron railings of a marble-paved sacrarium, under which is the vault of the Pierrepont family.

Here, too, is preserved the stone coffin discovered in March, 1870, in the field called All Hallon, the supposed site of the ancient Church of West Dean All Saints, of which mention is made elsewhere.

Upon the south wall is a marble tablet, with the following inscription :—

In memory of WILLIAM BROOKE, who died Jan^{ry} 7, 1799, aged 57 years. Also of ANN, his wife, who died Nov^{br} 29, 1802, aged 43 years. And also of WILLIAM BROOKE, son of the above WILLIAM BROOKE, who died Feb^{ry} 8, 1813, aged 37 years.

Arms, or, a cross engrailed gules. Crest, a bear passant.

Upon another tablet, removed from the south wall of the destroyed chancel :—

Sacred to the memory of JANE, Widow of the late WILLIAM JOHN GRIFFENHOOF, Esqre., of Hampton in the County of Middlesex. She died August the 8th, 1832, aged 72 years. Her remains are deposited in the vault beneath.

This lady was mother-in-law of the Reverend E. F. Arney, for some years curate in sole charge of the parish, and died at the rectory.

On flat stones upon the floor are inscriptions to :—

Richard Emmott, died 14. August 1735, aged 56 years.

Philip Emmott, his son, died 2 May 1770 aged 61 years.

* These inscriptions have been printed in "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," 2nd Series, pp. 152-6.

In a line with these, but now outside the chapel, are others to :—

Mary Emmott, died 23 June 1790, aged 48 years.

Dorothy, wife of Mr. Philip Emmott, died 20 Nov. 1779, aged 74 years.

Richard, their son, died 16. Sept. 1765, aged 26 years.

Rachel Emmott. died 21 April 1794, aged 47 years.

Philip Emmott, died 26. Feb. 1786. aged 45 years.

On flat stones, formerly upon the chancel floor, now in the open air, but un-removed :—

H.S.E. Abrahamus Franke, S.T.P. hujusce Ecclesiæ
Rector, necnon in ecclesiâ Sarisburiensi Præbendarius,
Sereniss^s Principibus Georgio I^{mo} & 2^{do} Capellanus, et
SS^{tas} Trinitatis Collegⁱⁱ apud Cantabrigienses olim Socius.
Obiit I^o die Sept^{is}. MDCCLXXXIII Æt^s Suæ XLVIII.
Nathaniel Franke, A.M. frater A^{bri} Franke non longius
Abhinc jacet Sepultus. Ob^t 16^o Martii, MDCCLXXVII Æt^s Suæ xxx.

Arms, a saltire engrailed : on an inescutcheon—party per chevron,
in chief two fleurs-de-lis, in base a tower embattled.

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Anne Sloper, Daughter of y^e
Reverend M^r Walter Sloper, who Departed this life March
the 7th 1722,

Here lyeth the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Sloper, the Daughter
of M^r Walter Sloper, Rector of this Place & Anne his wife,
Who Dyed Jan. 24th 1698, in the 12th Year of her Age.

Also near this Place lyeth y^e Body of M^{rs} Anne Sloper, wife
of Walter Sloper, Rector of this Parish, who Dyed October y^e
12th 1700.

Walter, y^e son of Walter Sloper, Rector, & Anne his Wife,
Who dyed August y^e 24th 1702, aged 17.

Walter Sloper, M.A. Rector of this Parish, who Dyed June
the 1st 1714. aged 61.

Arms, much defaced, apparently a knot, in chief a bird volant,
impaling three buckles, 2 and 1. Crest, a cross pattee.

Upon an altar-tomb, which stood just outside the south-east angle of the old chancel, is an almost obliterated inscription surmounted by a shield, apparently a fesse between two Harrington knots, impaling ermines, three griffins' heads erased, 2 and 1.

Here lyeth M^r. Tho^s. Yeomans late of who
 Sarah Widow also Thomas who also
 here Yemans late wife of at Hampton
 in the 23^d.

And on a panel at the head of the tomb :—

This tomb was Erected at the sole charge of M^r. Tho^s. Yemans,
 it being the place where his Ancestors was Interred.

On a head-stone against the west wall of the churchyard :—

D.O.M.

Here lieth the Body of Henrietta Havers, youngest daughter
 of Thomas Havers Esq^{re} (of Thelton Hall in the County of Norfolk) who
 departed this Life the 1st of July 1797, aged 23 years. R.I.P.

On another head-stone against the same wall :—

H.S.E. Lucy Ballard, formerly of Southampton, who died
 Dec. 27th 1815, aged 60 years.

Upon a coped stone, with raised cross, east of the old chancel :—

Underneath this tomb are deposited the mortal remains
 of The Reverend Francis Glossop, 22 years Rector of this Parish.
 He died April 16, 1861, aged 73 years. His spirit is returned
 to God, in whom through Christ he trusted. Reader, prepare to
 meet thy God.

[*On the other side.*]

Louisa, widow of the Reverend Francis Glossop, born May 25th
 1787, entered into rest May 25. 1884. Blessed are the dead which
 die in the Lord.

On another stone, of similar design :—

In memory of Edward George Wansborough, who died
 Sep^t. 19, 1861, aged 44 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
 Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

In the churchyard, to which an addition was made in 1866, are
 two fine old yew trees, the larger of which measured, when entire,

more than 30ft. in circumference, and, though quite hollow, continues to flourish and throw out vigorous foliage. It is as old—in the opinion of experts in such matters—as the Conquest of England!

THE NEW CHURCH OF S. MARY,

which has taken the place of the old one, was erected in 1865-6 upon a site nearer to the village, from designs by Messrs. Pownall and Young, architects, of London, at a cost of £2500, of which £1000 were given by Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., the lord of the manor. It is a substantial and handsome edifice of Early English character, constructed of flint with Bath stone and brick dressings, with high-pitched tile-covered roof; and comprises an apsidal chancel with organ-chamber on the north, nave, and south porch. There is a bell-turret, containing three bells, upon the roof. The chancel is well raised above the level of the nave, from which it is separated by a dwarf stone screen, in the southern angle of which is the pulpit, also of stone. A beautiful reredos, of the same material, with a white marble cross under a crocketed canopy, and the Holy Lamb in relief beneath, is a memorial to the Rev. George G. P. Glossop, Rector of the parish, and bears upon the marble shelf of the re-table the inscription:—“✠ To the glory of God and in loving memory of the Rev. George G. P. Glossop, M.A., Vicar of Twickenham, and formerly Rector of the Parish, who entered into rest April 23, 1874, this reredos is erected by his widow.” At the west end stands the font, the time-stained circular Norman bowl of which, removed from the old Church, has been re-erected upon a pedestal of Caen stone, carved with fern leaves and adorned with shafts of marble. The internal woodwork is of stained pine of a substantial character. The Church was consecrated by Bishop Hamilton, of Salisbury, on Easter Tuesday, 1866.

THE CHAPEL OF EAST GRIMSTEAD,

situated on low ground at the southern extremity of that hamlet, was a poor building of chalk, without any feature of interest. It comprised chancel, nave, and north porch; of which the plan and dimensions are given in Hoare's "Wilts." A memorandum in one

of the West Dean registers records an expenditure upon it in 1838 of £58 for internal repairs, with a list of the subscribers. It was taken down in 1856, and the present chapel erected upon the same lines, a south porch being substituted for that on the north, and an organ-chamber and vestry added on that side. The requisite funds were supplied by the family of the patron and quondam rector, the Rev. Henry Glossop. The chapel, a little gem of the first pointed style, was dedicated in honor of the Holy Trinity (all record of its ancient dedication having been lost), and consecrated by Bishop Hamilton, of Salisbury, on July 16th, 1857—who, preaching on the occasion, selected as his text "*Eccles.*, vii., 8, "Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof." It is constructed externally of flint with stone dressings, internally of brick and stone, the pulpit being a combination of the same materials. It has a stone bell-gable for one bell at the junction of nave and chancel, an eastern window of three lights filled with stained glass, and an elegant northern arcade of stone and marble, giving access to its organ-chamber and vestry, and affords accommodation to about sixty worshippers. It contains no memorials of any kind.

The West Dean registers record two marriages celebrated here on March 14th, 1474, and April 18th, 1715, and two burials, both on August 28th, 1563.

A stone, which may, I think, have formed the base of a churchyard cross, is in the garden of the manor farm.

THE RECTORY HOUSE.

The rectory house, an old-fashioned commodious edifice of brick, stands in a pleasant lawn, and is backed by fine elm trees. It faces south, is surrounded by its well-timbered glebe, and looks across the village and railway upon the yew-clad slopes of Dean hill. Originally, as I suppose, a shallow straight-fronted building, with a single range of rooms on each story, occupying its entire area, opening out of one another, and lighted by windows on the north and south, it has received subsequent additions in the shape of wings for offices at either end, and a bay containing three rooms projected from the centre of its southern front. These give it an irregular

and not unpicturesque appearance. A range of excellent stables and outbuildings adjoins it on the east, and there is a fine walled kitchen garden, an acre in extent. A ruinous group of wooden thatched barns, surrounding a large straw yard, near the house, was removed in 1868 and replaced by more convenient buildings in a central position on the glebe.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The parochial school, with a teacher's residence attached, was erected in 1867 by Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., of Norman Court, at a cost, including its fittings, of about £500. It is of brick, with stone dressings, and will accommodate fifty children. It is endowed, as will be seen under the heading of "Benefactions," with £40 per annum, by the same gentleman.

A dame's school at East Grimstead, in a small room which is the private property of the rector, is accepted by Government as sufficient at present for that hamlet.

THE PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

The parochial registers of West Dean with the chapelry of East Grimstead commence in November, 1538, the year of the injunction issued by Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, Vicar-General to King Henry VIII., for the general establishment of these records. Contrasted with those of the adjoining parish of West Grimstead, which commence in 1717, they are styled by the historian of Wilts (Sir R. C. Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Hundred of Alderbury, p. 30,) the "Alpha" as opposed to the "Omega" of parish calendars.

From "The Parish Register Abstract of 1830," "a return ordered by Parliament of all the Register-books in England, with their commencement and termination," it appears that there were, at that date, out of about ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, only eight hundred and twelve extant, which begin in 1538—some forty of which contain entries of a still earlier period, copied, as it is presumed, from memoranda preserved by the clergy. (Burns' "History of Parish Registers," p. 15.)

The West Dean register, forming one of the eight hundred and twelve, is therefore of more than usual interest.

The earliest book is a small paper volume, 8in. by 6in., in a limp vellum cover, in fair preservation, and contains separate lists of baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1538 to 1578, after which they are entered indiscriminately, a letter in the margin indicating to which category each entry belongs, until 1598, when the volume terminates. The records of the first decade are in Latin.

The usual formula for recording a marriage in English runs thus:—"M and N were solemnized in matrimony."

Illegitimate children are thus noted:—"Pater eius est incognitus": "quæ genita est vago concubitu": "decognito patre": "ex mæconoso concubitu": "ex illicito concubitu": "ex adulterimo concubitu genita": "whose father is not known": &c.

There are memoranda, under the dates 1592 and 1595, of copies having been sent to the ordinary, and this anterior to the constitution made by the archbishop, bishops, and clergy of the Province of Canterbury, and approved by the Queen, October 25th, 1597, to that effect. (Burns' "History of Parish Registers," p. 22.) The copies are not now to be found in the diocesan registry at Salisbury, where the earliest is dated 1599.

An early instance of the payment of a fee for search occurs in 1547:—"Memorandum that William Drewe p^d. iij^d. for finding his name xxith of october."

With the entries of baptisms in 1556 and 1560 the names of the God-parents are recorded.

There are no entries whatever for the year 1585, which may, perhaps, be explained by the loss of a loose leaf; and no marriages are recorded in 1544-5-6-7, nor in 1550-1-1555, 1560, 1568, 1569.

Among the Christian names in this volume may be noticed "Tritrinus," 1540; "Augustine" and "Hector," 1555; "Keyrs-tion" (Christian), 1565; "Marmaduke," 1567; "Prothosye," 1577; "Araberga," 1582; "Tristram," and "Duke" (perhaps for Marmaduke), 1589.

Among the surnames, that of "Dene" is doubtless derived from the place, and has passed through the various phases of "Dene,"

“Dane,” “Denes,” “Dennys,” “Dennis,” and “Dince”; while those of “Futcher,” “Fox,” “Forder,” “Harris,” “Hibberd,” and “Parsons,” are still represented in the parish and neighbourhood.

Names which have disappeared from the locality are “Alyrge,” or “Aldridge,” “Barkeshyre,” “Bynkys,” “Carde,” “Cully,” “Daman” and “Damram” (for Damerham), “Drue” and “Drewe,” “Harrewaye,” “Macersedde,” “Morse,” “Plaford,” “Pebernell,” “Roo” or “Roe,” “Ryddman,” “Tote,” “Throsyll,” “Shyrfield,” “Shotter,” “Wyrsdale.”

An illegitimate child, 1577, takes the surname of the *father*:—“John Cully y^e sonne of Alys Allen [ex adulterino cōcubitu genit] and of John Cully y^e yong^r wth rane away whe’ she was wth child, was baptized y^e second daye of Februarie”: and another, in 1586, the *maiden* name of the mother, who was a widow:—“Mychaell Shotter y^e sonne of Elyzabeth Shotter (late Wydow of John Cully) was christened y^e ixth day of June, whose father ys not known.”

Upon the back of the title-page is the following:—“Md y^r haith be’ buried att Westdeane out of Mr. Whiteheddes house syne y^e yeare of our lord god m^occccxxxvij iij, & chrystned fro’ y^e same house ix.” This must have been written about the year 1546, up to which time the numbers here given correspond with the entries in the register.

The Hampshire families of Whitehead and Thistlethwayte were occupiers of the manor house, or residents in the parish for long periods (they were seated also at Norman Court, in the adjoining parish of West Tytherley), the former name occurring in the registers from 1540 to 1593, the latter first in 1552. Both gave ample scope to the orthographic talents of the rectors, who essayed to spell them with as many letters, and in as great a variety of forms as possible.

And now ensues an “hiatus valde deffendus,” nothing less than the loss of an entire volume, with the records of well-nigh a century, and that the troublous one of the Commonwealth and Restoration, oftentimes prolific of entries of interest; and of the period of residence in the manor house of the families of Evelyn and Pierrepoint, whose domestic history it would have served to illustrate. Its

absence deprives us of our records of baptisms between 1599 and 1697, of marriages from the former date to 1701, of burials from 1599 to 1677, all inclusive; and there is a further deficiency of burial entries between 1702 and 1778, both inclusive. No trace of the missing book can be found. A vague tradition lingers in the village that it was borrowed (?) by a former churchwarden, who was also bailiff to the lord of the manor. It must have been here in 1783, in which year a return was supplied of the numbers of baptisms, marriages, and burials during three periods of twenty years, *i.e.*, from 1688 to 1707, from 1730 to 1749, and from 1760 to 1779, particulars of which are recorded in one of the later registers. But it is mentioned as lost by Sir Richard Hoare in his "History of Wilts" (Hundred of Alderbury, p. 30), published in 1837.

There are copies of the entries of some of the deficient years in the diocesan registry at Salisbury, but having been supplied with great irregularity, they do not compensate for the loss of the originals. The copies are written for the most part on strips of vellum tied together at the corner, and are usually attested by the signatures of the rector, or his curate, and the churchwardens. They form bundle No. 153 in the registry, the entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials being sometimes separately, and sometimes indiscriminately recorded.

The years for which there are copies are 1599, 1600, 1601 (then there is a gap of twenty years), 1622, 1624, 1625, 1628, 1629, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1635, 1636 (a gap of twenty-four years), 1661, 1662, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1671, 1673, 1674 (a gap of thirty-six years), 1710, 1711, 1712, 1717, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1741, 1745, 1746, 1749, 1750, 1753, 1755, 1758, 1762 (a gap of twenty years), 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813.

I may notice here that the sheet or strip containing entries for 1730 has evidently been included in the bundle in error, and belongs to some other parish. The great number of burials, dispersed pretty

evenly through the year, indicates a much larger population; the names of the curate and churchwardens are unknown, and the other names are not those of West Dean families. There is besides, another return, although only of burials, properly attested by the rector and churchwardens, for the same year.

Our second existing register is a small folio of vellum, with a stiff cover of the same material, and contains records of baptisms from 1698 to 1793; of marriages from 1702 to 1753; and of burials from 1678 to 1701, these last in accordance with the Act of Parliament, 30 Charles II., for burying in woollen. Upon the paper fly-leaf is a list of affidavits brought to the rector. They refer only to the first eleven entries of burials, so that it does not appear that the provisions of the Act were long observed:—

“An affidavit made under the hands and seals of Mary Condicke and Elleanor Atkins that Hester Grantham was buried in wollen was brought to me Gabriell Thistlethayt Rector of Wst Dean the 31st of Jan: 1678.”

Upon the outside of the book are the signatures of “Walter Sloper, A.M.” [rector from 1682 to 1714]; “A ffrancke, A.M.” afterwards D.D., [rector from 1714 to 1733]; “W. Sterne, A.M.” [rector from 1733 to 1754]; “Edmund Yalden, M.A.” [rector from 1754 to 1761]; and “John Ray, A.M.” [rector from 1761 to 1779].

The induction of “W. Sterne” is noted within, under date February 2nd, 1733.

In this book, or in the Sarum copies, occur the singular Christian names of “Chracy,” 1661; “Gartred” (for Gertrude), 1661; “Myzīt,” 1666; “Clemence,” 1735, “Hannibal,” 1742; “Sebina,” or “Sabina” 1742; “Bithia,” 1790.

A baptismal entry in the copy for 1624 runs thus:—“Mar. 6, William son of a vagrant person.”

In the copy for 1673 the Christian names of the baptized are omitted.

The *paternity* of illegitimate children continues to be noted.

About the year 1772 births are registered instead of baptisms, but the practice is discontinued some six years later.

A memorandum, inserted at a later date (1838) at the end of this register, of the repair of East Grimstead Chapel, has been noticed under that head, at p. 298.

The third register is a quarto, bound in Russia leather, and prepared in a somewhat elaborate printed form, for the entries of baptisms at one end and of burials at the other; it is entitled "Proposed Form of Register, &c.," and, I suppose, was never generally adopted. The maiden names of married women are given, and, when it could be ascertained, the cause of death. A sensible preface, setting forth the utility of parochial registers, and the best mode of keeping them and churchyards in order, is repeated at either end. And there are blank leaves for the insertion of memoranda, among which is the return already mentioned of the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials during three periods of twenty years each, the first beginning in 1688, the second in 1730, the third in 1760; of the number of inhabitants in 1788 [one hundred and eighty-five in West Dean, one hundred and eighteen in East Grimstead]; of the quota furnished to the triennial service of the national militia [one man in three years]; the number of houses [thirty-seven in West Dean, thirty-five in East Grimstead]; the number charged to the window-tax and 3s. house duty [in West Dean, nineteen, in East Grimstead, ten]; of the number of families [in West Dean, thirty-five, in East Grimstead, twenty-one]; of the number of those whose families may be said to be increasing [in West Dean, sixteen, in East Grimstead, eleven]; of enclosures [made to a considerable extent between fifty and sixty years ago]; of inoculation [not practised here in general]. Another return, furnished in 1801, gives the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials from the year 1781 to 1800 inclusive, and of marriages from 1761 to 1780 inclusive. And there are particulars of the different sorts of grain grown in the parish in 1801, as follows:—wheat, two hundred and seventy acres; buckwheat, four; barley, two hundred and seventy-one; potatoes, five; peas, twenty-three; beans, six; turnips or rape, fifty; rye, one; total, seven hundred and thirty-seven.

The only other memorandum is to the effect that "the Influenza

was very prevalent throughout the kingdom and proved fatal in many places during the spring of the year 1803."

This book contains the entries of baptisms and burials from 1779 to 1813: the tax of 3*d.* in each case paid to the Crown from 1784 to 1794 [in accordance with the Act 23 George III., repealed 34 of the same reign] being recorded in the margin. The supply of copies to the diocesan registry is noted in 1803, under the signature of "Thomas Price, Curate"; in 1807, under that of "Phil. Rideout, Curate"; in 1804, of "Edward Dawkins" [rector, 1793 to 1811]; in 1808, of "W. Ryves, Curate"; and in 1811, of "Henry Glossop" [rector, 1811 to 1820].

The entries of baptisms from July 18th, 1779, to January 31st, 1793, inclusive, already recorded in register No. 2, are repeated in this book, with the addition of the mothers' maiden names, and other occasional information.

The fourth book is a register of marriages, which are recorded in the printed forms required by the Act of 1753. It is of folio size, of paper, in a stiff vellum cover, and contains those from 1754 to 1812 inclusive. It contains the signatures of "Edmund Yalden" [rector 1754 to 1761]; "John Ray" [rector 1761 to 1779]; "William Gomm" [rector 1779 to 1793]; "Edward Dawkins" [rector 1793 to 1811]; "Henry Glossop" [rector 1711 to 1820]; and of numerous curates, whose names will be seen on reference to p. 282, and who, succeeding each other with much rapidity, can hardly have been, all of them, *boná fide* curates of the parish. Upon the first page occurs the signature of "Gilbert White," the well-known author of "The History of Selborne," who was, for a short time, curate here to his relative, the Rev. Edmund Yalden.

The fifth,¹ sixth, and seventh registers are the ordinary paper vellum-bound folios provided in accordance with the Act of 1812, and still in use, with the exception of that for marriages, which was superseded in 1836 by the cloth-bound oblong-folio duplicate

¹ The three last entries of baptisms in book No. 3 are repeated at the beginning of book No. 5.

forms at present employed. These books contain the signatures of "Henry Glossop" [rector, as aforesaid, from 1811 to 1820]; of "William Heath" [rector from 1820 to 1839]; of "Francis Glossop" [rector from 1839 to 1860]; of "G. G. P. Glossop" [rector from 1860 to 1865]; and of "George S. Master" [rector from 1865 to 1885]; also of several curates, some of whom, as will be seen, by the list on p. 282, were in sole charge of the parish, during the rector's absence, for considerable periods.

The Christian names "Infidence," 1683; "Hazelelponi," [I. Chron, iv., 3,] 1858; "Pawtona," 1871; "Shannon," 1876; "Dulcie," and "Cassie," 1884; and the surnames "Fiander," 1794; "Nippress," 1803; "Occamoors," 1814; "Flasket," "Sinatt," "Belbin," and "Kertcher," 1818, &c., may be noted as curious.

The following are extracts from the registers. Those underlined are from the copies at Salisbury.

Families of Evelyn and Pierrepont, &c. :—

Baptisms.

- "1629. Nov. 2, Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Tirell Knight."
"1661. Aug. 13, Gartred, d. of Robert Pearpoynt Esquire."
"1663. Sept. 10, William, son of Robert Pierepoynt Esquire and Elizabeth."
"1665. Feb. 27th, Evlyn, son of Robert Pierrepoynt Esquire, and Elizabeth."

Marriages.

- "1624. Dec. 14, John Tirell Esquire and Mrs. Evelylin."
"1661. Aug. 25, Sir John Ray, Knight, and Mrs. Sarah Evelyn."

Burials.

- "1625. May 15, Mrs. Elizabeth Evelylin, wife of John Evelylin Esquire."
"1629. Feb. 8, The Lady Tirell."
"1629. Mar. 9, Richard Cockes."
"1635. Jan. 21, George Evelyn armiger."
"1665. Aug. 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Perrepoint, d. of Robt. Perrepoint Esquire."
"1685. June 29, The Honble S. John Evelyn."
"1698. Jan. 4, The Honble. Eliza: Pierrepont."

Family of Whitehead :—

Baptisms.

- "1540. Dec. 21, Richard s. of Augustine."
 "1542. April 24th, William, s. of do."

- "1543. Jan. 14, Ana, d. of do."
"1545. Aug. 20, Edward s. of do."
"1547. Ap. 9, Maria, d. of do."
"1548. Mar. 4, Jane, d. of Master Augustine."
"1551. Nov. 1, Gyllys, s. of Austen "
"1553. Oct. 27, Elizabeth, d. of Master Austen."
"1555. Ap. 4, Thomas. s. of do."
"1562. Sept. 19, Helenor, d. of Mr. Rychard and Mrs. Crystyan."
"1574. Sept. 8, Master Henry, s. of do. and do."
"1576. Aug. 7, Mystres Elizabeth, d. of do. and do."
"1599. Mar. 8, Henrie, s. of Mr. Henerie."
-

Burials.

- "1545. Sept. 4, Edward, s. of Augustine."
"1545. Feb. 28, Richard."
"1555. July 3rd, Gyles, s. of Master Austen."
"1556. Mar. 6, Master Augustine, gentleman."
"1593. May 22, Richard, Esquire."
"1600. May 2, Henrie, s. of Mr. Henrie."
-

Family of Thistlethwayte:—

Baptisms.

- "1552. July 7, Elizabeth, d. of Lenarde."
"1554. Jan. 9, Dorothee, d. of John."
"1556. Aug. 4, Mare, d. of Master John."
"1557. Dec. 5, Andrew, s. of John."
"1567. Ap. 20, Robert, s. of John and Alys."
"1739. Oct. 14, John, s. of John" [and Elizabeth Moody—base-born].
"1750. Ap. 22, James, s. of John and Elizabeth."
"1752. June 17, Mary, d. of do. and do."
"1755. June 30, John, s. of do. and do."
"1778. April 17, John, s. do. and do."
"1780. Nov. 2, Harriet, d. of do. and do." [formerly Slade].
"1782. Aug. 30, James, s. of do. and do."
"1785. May 18, Mary Anne, d. of do. and do."
"1787. Sept. 29, Ann, d. of do. and do."

Marriages.

- "1554. Sept. 14, John, and Alys Andrews."
"1576. July 30, Mystres Dorothee and Master John Stansbye."
"1589. May 29, Mystrys Jone (Wydw) and Mr. W^m. Stockman.
"1754. July 3rd, The Reverend Mr. Robert, of Broughton, Hants, and Anne Bathurst, of West Dene."

- "1777. Feb. 9. John, and Elizabeth Slade of Fisherton Delamere."
 "1817. Aug. 7, Tabitha, and Joseph Stephenson of S. Thomas, Salisbury."

Burials.

- "1552. July 17, Elizabeth, d. of Lenarde."
 "1568. July 16, Robert."
 "1571. Jan. 17, Mystres Mary, d. of Master John and Mystres Alys."
 "1578. May 24, Ales, wife of Mr. John."
 "1661. Oct. 16, Edward."
 "1686. Ap. 15, Cecilia, widow."
 "1731. Mar. 18, Edward."
 "1786. Aug. 27, Elizabeth (formerly Hill) wife of John, æt. 72."
 "1786. Oct. 14, John, widower of the above Elizabeth, æt. 71."
 "1824. June 16, Elizabeth, æt. 73."
 "1831. July 7, John, æt. 76."
 "1835. Jan. 18, James, æt. 84."

Miscellaneous :—

Baptisms.

- "1577. May 3, Mystres Chrystyan, d. of Master John and Mystres Dorothee Standesbye."
 "1578. Oct. 2, John, s. of John Standesbye."
 "1579. Sept. 16, Robert, s. of do."
 "1580. Jan. 1, John, s. of do."
 "1583. Mar. 22nd, Elizabeth, d. of do."
 "1597. Feb. 26, William, s. of Jacobe Case, Curat of this Parish."
 "1600. Sept. 18, George, s. of Albyne Willoby."
 "1635. Oct. 13, Elizabeth, d. of Samuel Quintin (Clerk) and Maria."
 "1636. Mar. 16, Susanna, d. of Matthew Nicholas (Clerke) and Elizabeth."
 "1661. Oct. 9, Elizabeth, d. of John Newham."
 "1665. Feb. 9, John s. of John Newham (Clerke) and Kathrine."
 "1667. Sept. 6, Ralph, s. of do. and do."
 "1668. Mar. 14, Robert, s. of do. and do."
 "1717. May 20, Leonora Maria, d. of Peter Bathurst Esquire and Leonora his wife, at Clarendon."
 "1719. Ap. 5, Lionell Wimbleton, bastard s. of Lionell Wimbleton and Alice Mersh."
 "1722. May 3, Evelyn Charles, s. of Abraham ffrancke, minister of this parish and Elizabeth his wife."
 "1780. June 30, Mary Charlotte, d. of William Gomm, and Elizabeth (formerly Wykes)."
 "1781. Aug. 19, Mary Ann, d. of do. and do."

- "1782. Oct. 10, Selina, d. of do. and do."
- "1784. Mar. 15, James-Alexander, s. of do. and do."
- "1785. May 12, Robert-Lionel, s. of do. and do."
- "1785, Aug. 17, William Maynard,* s. of William Gomm, Capt. 55 Reg. of Foot and of Mary-Alleyne his wife (formerly Maynard of the Island of Barbadoes) Born at Barbadoes the 10th of last November."
- "1786. Aug. 17, Catherine d. of William Gomm and Elizabeth (olim Wykes)."
- "1790. Jan. 19, George, s. of do. and do."
- "1793. July 28, Charlotte } twin ds. of the Honble John Douglas and
Emily } Frances (formerly Lascelles)."
- "1794. Nov. 12, Emma Elizabeth, d. of do. and do."
- "1815. July 25, Francis-Henry-Newland, s. of Henry Glossop (Clerk) and Charlotte."
- "1816. June 19, John-James, s. of do. and do."
- "1818. Mar. 27, Maria Caroline, d. of do. and do."
- "1824. Ap. 11, Juliana, d. of the Rev. Erasmus Henry Griffies Williams and Caroline."
- "1832. Ap. 17, Maria-Charlotte, d. of Edward Arney (Clerk) and Maria."
- "1833. Dec. 8, Edward-Trevor, s. of do. and do."
- "1863. Sept. 6, Mary-Eliza, d. of George Goodwin Pownall Glossop (Clerk) and Eliza-Maria."
- "1864, Aug. 28, Charles Henry James, s. of do. and do."
1871. May 21, Lucy-Jane-Caroline, d. of William Leigh Williamson Eyre (Clerk) and Caroline Emma."

Marriages.

- "1596. Aug. 3, Jacobe Case, Curat, and Alice Hobbes."
- "1710. Ap. 13, Gabriell Owen of Spetsbury, Cler, and Mrs. Anne Case of S. Edmand's, Sarum."
- "1714. Mar. 14. John Hancock of Farley, Esq. and Mrs. Ann Goddard of Lockerley, in East-Grimstead Chappel by Mr. Shepherd Curate of East Deane."
- "1725. Nov. 9, The Rev^d. Thomes Hooper, minister of Wimborne St. Giles in Dorsett, and Mrs. Rebecca Martin of the Close in Sarum, widow, with Licence."
- "1738. Feb. 1. Robert Hipsley Esqr^e. and Mary Gore, both of Sarum by licence."
- "1741. Aug. 4, Mr. Peter Rook of Bremour and Mrs. Beatrix Sterne, West Dean."
- "1755. Nov. 30, Sir John Elwill Bart of Egham Surrey and the Rt Honble Selina Dowager Lady Ranelagh of West Dene."
- "1815. Mar. 9. George Bythesea and Mary Glossop."
- "1870. July 14, William Leigh Williamson Eyre (Clerk) and Caroline Emma Hunt."

* Field-Marshal Sir W. M. Gomm, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower, ob. 1875, æt. 91.

Burials.

- "1556. June 1, Master Kyrkebe, the p̄sone of West Dean."
 "1557. Nov. 30, Master Wylliam Richardson, parson."
 "1562. Ap. 9, Master George James."
 "1628. June 29. Mr. Heliar."

 "1666. Aug. 4, Mrs. Ellen Temprstway."

 "1666. Nov. 4, Mr. Henery Kelsey."

 "1682. Aug. 29, Mrs. Fra: Kelsey."
 "1691. Jan. 22, Alice, d. of Mr. Wimbleton."
 "1698. Jan. 2, Eliza, d. of Walter Sloper."
 "1700. Oct. 16, Mrs. Anne, wife of Mr. Sloper, Rector."

 "1727. Mar. 19, The Rev^d. Nathaniel Franke, M.A."

 "1733. Sept. 6. Abraham Franke, D.D."

 "1733. Sept. 8, The Honble Mrs. Juliana Byron."

 "1745. Feb. 10, Mr. Bennett of East-Grimstead."

 "1746. Nov. 26, the Rt. Honble the Lady Ranelagh."

 "1780. Sept. 22, Mary Charlotte, d. of the Rev^d. William and Elizabeth Gomm, Inf."
 "1781. Feb. 18, The Rt. Honble Lady Ranelagh, d. of Peter Bathurst and Lady Selina (formerly Shirley) his wife, æt. 60."
 "1788. Dec. 3, Susanna Dyer, a young lady who died at Major-General Bathurst's at Clarendon Park of consumption, æt. 22."
 "1790. Jan. 22, George, s. of the Rev^d William and Elizabeth Gomm, inf."
 "1797. July 3, Henrietta Havers, one of the ladys in the convent, d. of Thomas Havers of Thelstone Hall Norfolk and Catherine formerly Dutry, æt. 23."
 "1797. Dec. 14, Elizabeth Trant, one of the ladies in the convent, d. of William Trant and Mary olim Taylor of Antigua, æt. 30.
 "1798. Jan. 1, Mary Lynch, one of the ladies in the convent, d. of Isidore Lynch of Cork and Judith olim Meade of Monserrat, æt. 41.
 "1832. Aug. 15, Jane Griffenhoofe, æt. 72."
 "1838. Jan. 9, Georgiana Sarah Brown, Rectory, West Dean, æt. 22."
 "1860. Ap. 20, Francis Glossop, Rector, æt. 73."
 "1884. May 30, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Francis Glossop, æt. 97."

BENEFACTIONS.

Sir John Evelyn of West Dean in the county of Wilts, Knight, by codicil, dated March 2, 1684, to his last will, charged upon his manor of West Dean, amongst other benefactions, the annual payment, on S. Thomas's Day, of eight pounds to the poor of the tything of West Dean, and four pounds to the poor of East Grimstead, to be distributed in money, food, clothing, or other provisions, at the discretion of the lord of the manor for the time

being. The amount is now expended in coals at the former, in money at the latter place.

Edward Thistlethwayte, of West Deane in the county of Southampton, gentleman, by his last will, dated Oct. 27th, 1730, bequeathed a messuage and land at East Grimstead to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of West Dean, the rent, after deductions for rates, taxes, and repairs, to be equally divided between the poor of the two parishes not receiving parish relief. The property now consists of a cottage, barn, and 1la. 1r. 1p. of land, let to Mr. Thomas Gay at the rent of £23 per annum, which is distributed in money on S. Thomas's Day.

Thomas Baring, of Norman Court, Esq., M.P., who died November, 1873, charged upon his estates, by his last will, amongst other benefactions, an annual payment to the Rector of West Dean of £40 for school purposes, and £20 for the relief of the poor of this parish; which amounts, paid by the lord of the manor for the time being, are disbursed in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

A meadow at East Grimstead, known as Church-mead, measuring 1a. 1r. 1p.—the donor of which is unknown—is held by the churchwardens for parish purposes, and its rent—now £2 per annum—is carried to their account.

The churchwardens' book dates only from 1815. No older one is to be found. The entries are not of much interest. Head-money for vermin and sparrows was paid, to the amount of £3 or £4 per annum, until 1850.

The following list of churchwardens is the best I am able to supply:—

- 1553. Richard Andrewes, John Drew.
- 1622. John Yeomans, Edward Røe.
- 1624. John Franklin, Thomas Dennis.
- 1625. Thomas Dennis, John Dennis.
- 1628. Alexander Thomas, Thomas Røe.
- 1631. William Parsons, Augustine Marsh.
- 1632. Augustine Marsh, Henry Fatcher.
- 1633. Henry Fatcher, Robert Bacon.
- 1635. John Røe, Richard Terry.

1663. Thomas Denys, William Roe.
 1665. Michael Dows, John Morris.
 1667. John Morris, Henry Fatcher.
 1668. Henry Fatcher, Edward Hinxman.
 1671. Richard Atkins, John Roe.
 1673. Edward Thistlethwayte, John Horoway.
 1674. John Roe, Alexander Bennett.
 1710. John Twing.
 1717. James Chubb, Richard Froud.
 1718. Richard Emmot.
 1722. James Chubb, Walter Morris.
 1724. John Brooke, Samuel Reeves.
 1727. John Cooper, Henry Beard.
 1728. Henry Beard, Edward Hinxman.
 1730. Samuel Reeves, Henry Beard.
 1733. John Cooper, Robert Dowse.
 1740. Nicholas Maton.
 1741. John Whitlock, John Coster.
 1749. John Coster, Phillip Emmot.
 1803. John Brownjohn.
 1815. Thomas Brooke, William Gray.
 1822. Thomas Brooke, Isaac Fatcher.
 1825. John Parsons, William Gray.
 1837. James Feltham, William Sutton.
 1838. Ditto Richard Cooper.
 1839. Ditto Samuel Gray.
 1842. William Burt, Richard Cooper.
 1844. James Beauchamp, Samuel Gray.
 1847. William Beachamp, Ditto
 1854. Edward George Wansborough, Thomas Gay.
 1855. John Crook Ditto
 1876. Henry Lawrence Ditto

The names of fields and woods recorded in the tithe apportionment are mainly derived from acreage or situation : some thirty or more from the surnames of former occupiers. From the rest I select the following :—

All Hallon	Site of destroyed Church of All Saints.
Bannage, Great and Little.	
Berryfield	Bere-feld ; Saxon, cornfield.
Bound-tree piece	Boundary tree.
Bournehill	Hill of the dry water course.
Castle Hill	Site of British Camp.
Chalkberry	Chalky field.
Colvis	Culver Close.
Coalpits Coppice	Cold Piece.
Coneygre	Rabbit warren.
Fine Wood.	
Frith, Upper	Heath land.
Gibbett Field	Site of a gibbet
Greaton	Great one ?
Hatchett Close.	
Hermitage Coppice	Site of hermitage ?
High Ham Clump	Home ?
Hollyflower.	
Howe Close and Coppice.	
Hooping Oak Coppice.	
King's Hill.	
Lady Croft.	
Lodge Grounds.	
Mapleway Dean Coppice.	
Marvellon	Maer-field, boundary field.
Moonlight Piece.	
Nodes.	
Oat Close.	Wood Close ?
Palm Mead.	
Pegsbrook.	
Penning, East and West	Fold yard.
Pheru Coppice	Fenny, fœniht, Saxon ?
Picket Common	Peaked.
Pilgrim's Croft.	
Prims Ham.	
Prior's Coppice	Prior of Ivychurch ?

Redman Gore Coppice	Redman's angular wood?
Rail Common.	
Rowley Marsh	Rough Leigh.
Talk Woods.	
Three Sisters Coppice.	
Tine Pit.	
Wire Close	Weir?
Zellwoods.	

There were ancient May-poles in West Dean and East Grimstead : that at the former place is still standing (I find it marked in a map made in 1791), that at East Grimstead fell a year or two ago, and no one has thought it worth while to re-erect it, which is a pity, as the May-Day festivities were maintained as long as it lasted.

An eight-pound cannon-ball, found buried in a farmyard in the centre of the village, and now in my parochial museum, may not improbably be a relic of the Civil War of 1642-5. That there is reason for this conjecture, I adduce the following from "Civil War in Hants, 1642-5, by the Rev. G. N. Godwin"—to whose courtesy I am indebted for calling my attention to the matter. At p. 198, after recording a defeat of the Cavaliers at Salisbury, December 5th, 1644, by a troop of Colonel Ludlow's horse, under Major Duet (Dewett), and a troop of Colonel Morton's horse, under Major Wansey (Weinsford), he proceeds :—"Elated with success the victors retired with eighty prisoners to Southampton by way of Dean House, which was the home of Sir John Evelyn. Major Wansey had here found such good quarters that he neither cared to give up possession to the lawful owner, nor to take the field at the bidding of Colonel Ludlow. Ludlow, therefore, marched to aid in the relief of Taunton at the head of two hundred horse, leaving the gallant major to take his ease at Dean House."

The country between Salisbury and Romsey was the scene of frequent skirmishes. In November, 1644, General Lord Goring was sent by the King with three thousand horse, one thousand five hundred foot, and a train of artillery through Hants to Salisbury, and on January 17th, 1645, was "at Whiteparish and the

neighbouring villages. Clarendon says that he was forced to retire to Salisbury, where his horse committed the same horrid outrages and barbarities as they had done in Hampshire" (p. 203).

A letter written at Salisbury, March 28th, complained that "the Winchester horse do much mischief not only in Somborne and Thorngate Hundreds in Hants, but even as far as Alderbury, carrying off as prisoners divers honest godly men. During the last week they came to Winterslow, where they met a mounted carrier, a godly honest countryman, who had also a baggage-horse, and two men rid with him. They marched up to the amazed travellers, and captured the carrier's horses and his two companions, but he himself, for he hath formerly tasted of their cruelty, escaped into Buckholt forest" (p. 206).

The year 1830 was a period of severe distress amongst the agricultural labourers of this neighbourhood—the low rate of wages bearing with much severity upon them. Induced to believe that the introduction of machinery had an injurious effect upon their interests, they were guilty of serious rioting, their animosity being especially directed against threshing-machines, the old-fashioned ones worked by horse-power, then in use, and intimidation, extortion, arson, robbery, and destruction of machinery, were rife in the counties of Wilts and Hants. So serious was the outbreak that a special winter assize was holden at Winchester for the trial of the numerous prisoners who were in custody for these and other similar offences, on the 20th of December and eight following days; Mr. Baron Vaughan, Mr. Justice Alderson, and Mr. Justice Parke sitting as judges; the Duke of Wellington, the Rt. Hon. William Sturges Bourne, and Richard Pollen, Esq., as commissioners.

Among the ringleaders of the mob was John Thomas Cooper, a native of East Grimstead, a farm-servant, 30 years of age, who, having assumed the *soubriquet* of "Captain Hunt," and being convicted of inciting a riotous assemblage of two hundred persons to destroy a hemp and sack-making factory at Fordingbridge, and of other similar outrages, was sentenced to death, and hung at Winchester, his body being surrendered to his relatives for burial at West Dean, January 21st, 1831, where, however, his gravestone

bears the perhaps purposely erroneous date of 1830. The robbery of Sir Thomas Baring's steward at Stratton, the destruction of the Messrs. Tasker's foundry near Andover, the robbery of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, Bart., at Martyr Worthy, the assault upon William Bingham Baring, Esq., with a sledge hammer at Northington, were among the more prominent offences tried at Winchester,—while the intimidation and extortion of money by a tumultuous mob from Lady Goldsmid, at East Tytherley House, and sundry outrages committed upon the property of Mr. Baring Wall, of Norman Court, were condoned by the prosecutors; who declined to appear against their perpetrators. At the winter assize six prisoners were left for execution, and ninety-five had sentence of death recorded against them, and were transported or imprisoned for various terms.

[The Committee desires to acknowledge its obligations to Mr. Master for his liberality in defraying the cost of the plan which accompanies this paper.]

Rainfall at West Dean; 5-inch gauge, raised 1 foot above ground, 140 feet above sea-level:—

Year.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
January	...	4.96	1.69	2.77	6.47	4.01	2.00	3.85	1.35	6.28	1.59	3.28	.48	3.31	1.78	3.43	3.90
February	...	1.88	1.91	3.03	1.32	2.65	1.36	2.47	2.40	1.18	2.14	4.75	4.27	3.80	2.20	6.01	3.05
March	...	1.88	1.60	1.92	1.24	2.68	2.48	.29	1.32	2.68	1.08	.44	.98	2.93	.85	1.83	3.09
April	...	2.95	.98	.53	3.69	2.31	1.51	1.86	1.43	2.27	2.82	2.64	2.87	2.09	.91	3.80	2.16
May	...	1.77	4.19	1.21	.58	2.98	1.14	.55	1.89	.16	2.68	3.86	2.38	.73	2.09	1.73	2.65
June69	1.85	.32	2.18	3.19	1.86	1.37	3.05	1.66	.44	3.49	5.66	2.19	2.23	3.31	2.24
July56	.62	1.04	4.39	3.07	2.04	.80	4.53	.46	4.58	1.54	3.96	4.39	2.10	3.09	4.38
August	...	3.98	.83	2.07	1.20	2.79	2.80	2.70	1.61	4.26	2.90	5.00	5.71	1.72	6.57	1.67	1.41
September	...	8.12	6.70	2.03	5.62	1.58	2.38	2.93	1.41	4.02	2.58	1.56	3.77	4.09	2.33	3.12	4.03
October	...	2.20	1.43	1.99	.31	4.15	3.05	2.67	4.05	3.27	1.64	2.80	1.04	5.66	1.72	6.38	3.15
November	...	7.38	3.89	2.35	2.08	4.58	.59	2.82	.86	7.88	1.40	1.56	.84	4.08	3.39	2.74	1.02
December
Totals	...	28.96	22.53	27.61	40.80	25.56	25.01	32.07	31.76	34.53	29.40	34.63	34.11	35.60	34.18	36.41	29.35

Wiltshire Chantry Furniture.

THE following document, found among the papers belonging to Miss Chafyn Grove, of Zeals House, near Mere, is dated 15th June, 1548.

The sale of all furniture belonging to the chantry chapels was ordered at the instigation of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; and, judging from two inventories of Wiltshire chantries that are preserved, some of the dresses, service books, and plate must have been costly and curious. Those two are, 1st, a list of the articles in Swayne's Chantry, in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury, printed in Hatcher and Benson, p. 264; and 2nd, a list of those in the Hungerford Chapel, in Salisbury Cathedral, printed in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xi., p. 334. All contained in the following list were purchased in one lot by Thomas Chafyn, of Mere, who had bought the lands of the Berkeley Chantry in Mere Church; and it is evident, from the inferior quality and condition of the articles described in it, that those of a more valuable kind, not only in the two chantries above-mentioned, but probably in many others also, had been previously selected and disposed of in some different way. There were many other chantry chapels in Wilts besides those mentioned in this list.

For easier reference an alphabetical list of parishes is prefixed.

J. E. JACKSON.

		No.
ALBOURNE.	Fraternity	35
ALTON.	Free chapel	15
BRADFORD.	Horton's Chantry	25
CALNE. {	St. Mary Magdalen Chantry	23
	Our Lady's do.	24
CHIPPENHAM. {	St. John Baptist's Chantry	28
	Our Lady's	29
	St. Katharine's Fraternity	26

		No.		
DEVIZES. {	St. Leonard's Chantry in St. John's Church	30		
	Our Lady the Virgin's in do.	31		
	The Free Chapel of St. John in the Devizes	32		
ENFORD.	Westley's Chantry	36		
ESCOTE.	Free Chapel in Urchfont	22		
MALMESBURY.		37		
MARLBOROUGH ST.	{ Jesus Service	33		
PETER'S CHURCH.	{ Our Lady's do.	34		
MERE.	Chantry	17		
NORRIDGE.	Free chapel	19		
NORTH BRADLEY.		18		
SALISBURY. {	CATHEDRAL. {	Audley's, Bp.	14	
		Beauchamp's, Bp.	16	
		Blounsdon's, R.	12	
		Bridport's, Bp. Giles	9	
		Cloune's, Robert	11	
		Hulse's, Andrew	10	
		Hungerford's, Walter	7	
		„ Robert	8	
		Waltham's, Bishop	13	
		ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH. {	Tidworth Chantry	5
			Weavers' Fraternity	6
		ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH. {	Godmanstone's Chantry	3
			Swayne's do.	1
Taylor's Fraternity	4			
Warwick's Chantry	2			
SHALBOURNE.	Free chapel	27		
TROWBRIDGE. {	Brotherhood	21		
	Chantry	20		

**The Countie
of Wiltshire**

The Inventorye of all such goods and ornaments as dyd appertayne to all the Chauntries, Free Chapels Guildes and Fraternytyes, within the said Countie, viz :

	<i>Imprimis.</i> A sute of vestements with a cope of blacke damaske, with Frounters* of Venys gold.†	
	<i>Item.</i> An Aulter cloth of red Bodkyn with curteynes of old red Sarsenett.	
1.	Swayne's " A payre of vestements of grene velvett.	
Chantrye	yn Saynt " Another vestement of white damaske.	
Thomas	Paryshe " A vestement of blewe bodkyn ‡ enbro-	s. d. xvi. ij
	" A vestement of white Dornyx.§	
	" A Masse-boke of parchement.	
	" Two Cruetts of pewter, two basyns of pewter, two candellstyks of lattyn, Two corporas cases, th'one of old black velvett, th'other of whyte sarse- nett, a frounter of red silke dornyx.	
	<i>Imprimis.</i> A chalyce of silver parcell gylte wayinge xl ownces	
	<i>Item.</i> A vestement of white damaske.	
2.	Warwyk's " A vestement of olde redd dornyx.	
Chantrye	in Saynt " One olde corporas case.	
Thomas	parishe " Two old blacke frounters of sarsenett.	s. d. lx. ij
	" A bason of brasse.	
	" ij brasse potts and a chaffer, ij brasse pannes, ij candelstyks of latten.	
	" A vestement of olde grene dornyx, with- out albe or amyse.	
	" iij peces of pewter vessell.	
	<i>Imprimis.</i> , a Chalyce of Silver gylte weying xxj ownces.	
	<i>Item.</i> Another Chalyce of Sylver parcell gylte wayinge xi ownces and an halfe.	
3.	Godmanston's " ij cruetts of sylver waying viii ownces.	
Chauntre	in Saynt " One payre of vestementes of Reddamaske.	iiij s.
Thomas	parishe " A payre of vestementes of olde redd sylke.	
	" A payre of vestementes of white damaske.	
	" A vestement of olde dornyx.	
	" Another of dornyx.	
	" A home Tipped with sylver and gylte.	
	" ij olde aulter clothes.	

* A fronter was the hanging cloth, of whatever stuff, in front of the altar: frequently decorated with the Arms of the donor in rich embroidery.

† Venice gold was in great request so early as the coronation of Richard III. The fringe was sold at xxxs the pound in 1502 (F. Madden).

‡ Bodkyn, more correctly baudkin, was "a rich and precious species of stuff, introduced into England in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner. According to Douce it means tissue of gold" (Halliwell's Dictionary).

§ Dornyx, sometimes written "darnex" or "dornex," "A sort of damask used for carpets, curtains, &c, originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish *dornick*. Spelt *dorness* in Cunningham's Revels Account, p 215. It was composed of different kinds of material, sometimes of worst d. silk, wool, or thread. Perhaps *darnak*, "a thick hedge-glove," is connected with this term. In Northumberland *darnick* is linsey-wolsey" (Halliwell).

<p>4. The Fraternite of Taylors fyndynge in Saynt Thomas parish</p> <p>Sold to Mr Gryffyth for xxx.</p>	}	<i>Imprimis.</i> a vestment of Dornyx.	}
		<i>Item,</i> an aulter clothe of Canvase paynted.	
		" A vestment of bodkyn.	
		" An aulter clothe of coarse diaper.	
		" A vestment of branched Bokeram blacke.	
		" An aulter clothe with a hanginge of canvase paynted.	
		" A vestment of blew worsted, with swannes *	
		" A vestment of grene worsted braunched with redd velvett.	
		" A hanginge of paynted canvase.	
		" ij aulter clothes, th'one dyaper, th'other plane.	
		" A border of white satten a bruges † with a frenge of sylke.	
" A masse boke, ij cruetts of tynne, ij corporas cases with a Pax of glasse and a towell of lockeram. ‡			
" A chalyce perteynyng to the same whych was sold to Robert Gryffythe at the Feaste of All Saynts last past for xl ^s and bestowed upon Reparations of the lands perteynyng to the said Chaunterye as he saythe.			

<p>5. Tudworthes Chauntry in Saynt Edmund's parish</p>	}	<i>Imprimis.</i> A payre of vestments of grene dornyx iij olde aulter clothes of lynnyn, ij cruetts of tynne, iij candellstyks of lattyn, a mass boke prynted.	} d. xv

<p>6. The Frater- nyte of the Weyvors in Saynt Edmundes parish</p>	}	<i>Imprimis.</i> A Chalyce gylte waynge xv ownces yn the same ij ownces of lead.	}	} s. d. xij. iij
		<i>Item,</i> another Chalyce gylt wayeing xiiij ownces.		
		" A pair of vestments of blew velvett, a pair of old vestments of dornyx, ij frounters of blake taffeta very olde, A frounter of stayned clothe, ij cruetts of tynne and an olde masse boke of paper.		

* Swans. The device of some benefactor.

† "A bruges." This seems to mean satin made at the town of Bruges, in Flanders.

‡ Lokeram: probably the same as bokeram, or buckram.

7.
Lord Walter
Hungerford's
Chantry
in our Lady
Church
of Sarum

<i>Imprimis.</i>	A Chalyce of silver wayng viij ounces.	
<i>Item,</i>	ij corporas cases with ij clothes, one aulter clothe of lynnyn, a Pax of every [ivory] ij masse bokes, ij lytel candelstyks of brasse, ij cruetts of tynne.	
"	An hangyng for the aulter of red bodkyn and a vestment of the same.	
"	An hangyng with a vestment of blewe bodkyn.	
"	A vestment of motlye velvett and gold.	
"	A hangyng of motlye bodkyn.	
"	A vestment of braunched velvet of diverse colors with a hangyng to the same.	s. d. xii. iiij
"	A vestment of white bodkyn lacking an albe, with two Altar clothes to the same.	
"	A vestment of blacke braunched velvet and ij aulter clothes of the same.	
"	A vestment of sarsnett for Lent with an hangyng to the same.	
"	ij sylke Kussyans, th'one of grene, th' other of red.	
"	ii olde Carpetts, the one yalowe the other redd.	
"	A great portes.*	

<i>Imprimis,</i>	A chalyce wayng xv ounces and a half.
<i>Item,</i>	Another chalyce parcell gylt and wayng xiiij ounces and a half.
"	A payre of candelstyks of sylver gylte wayng a Cv ounces
"	Another payre of candelstyks of sylver parcell gylte wayng two and fyfthe ounces.
"	A sylver bell wayng V ^s and a half.
"	A pax of sylver parcell gylt wayng ij ounces and a half.
"	Two cruetts of silver parcell gylt wayng xiiij ounces.
"	Two altar cloths of white velvett embroidered with a border and fronters of red tyssue
"	A vestment of white velvet lykewyse embroidered.
"	An aulter clothe of white damaske with vestments and all thyngs therunto belongyng.
"	A vestment of blewe damaske with ij fronters and all thyngs therunto belongyng.

* Portasse : a breviary.

8. Robart Hungerford Chauntre in our Lady Church of Sarum	"	A vestment of redd sarsnett with frounters to the same.	} s. d. xxvj vj
	"	A vestment of olde blewe blacke and whyte satten a brydges with frounters of the same, olde and cowse.	
	"	A vestment of blacke damaske with frounters of the same.	
	"	A vestment of redd satten a bridges.	
	"	Two cruettis of tynne, ij candelstycks of latten, ij old wryten masse boke, one Processioner.	
	"	Five corporas cases, j blewe, ij redd, j blake and j whyte, with the corporasses to the same.	
	"	Two Kussyans, th'one side moteley velvett the other blake velvet old and cowse	
	"	One old kussyan of blacke sarsnett, torne.	
	"	Two old carpetts and ij old carpet Kussens to knele upon:	
	"	Lytil remaineth yn Ready Monye for the Washynge of the Aulter clothes and Repayryng of the Chappell, iij angells and eyght groats.	
	"	One old vestmeut of blake damaske embrodered.	
	"	Two fronters of blake sarsnett embrodered.	
	"	A white vestment of lynnyn for Lent, with ij frounters for the same.	
"	Two cruettis of sylver gylt weyenge xxij ownnces.		
9. Bysshoppe Gyles Chauntre in Our Lady Church of Sarum	<i>Imprimis.</i>	A Chalyce of sylver gilt wayinge x ownnces.	} s. ij
	<i>Item.</i>	Two cruettis of sylver waying VI. ownnces.	
	"	ij payre of vestments, one of olde sylke and the other of fustyan.	
	"	A Masse boke.	
	"	Two Altar clothes, and one corporas case with a clothe.	
"	A Mannuall.		
10. Andrewe Hols'e Chauntre in our Lady Church of Sarum.	<i>Imprimis.</i>	A Chalyce parcell gilt weying Vij ownnces.	} s. d. v. vi
	<i>Item.</i>	A payre of vestments of olde red damaske.	
	"	Another vestment of olde red bodkyn.	
	"	An olde vestment of whyte satten a bruges.	
	"	A vestment of old Dornyx.	
	"	Four Altar clothes of lynnyn, Two corporases and two cases.	
"	A Pax of white bone, and a Chest.		

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| 11.
Clowne's
Chauntre
in our
Lady Church
of Sarum. | <i>Imprimis.</i> A Chalyce gilt weying Xiiij ounces.
<i>Item.</i> Two payre of olde vestments of dornyx
with the Albes.
" Four other old vestments lacking the albes.
" A Masse-boke of parchement, Two cruettts
of tynne, Two Cofers. | } s. d.
ij. vj |
| 12.
Blounsdons,
Chantre
within Our
Ladye
Church of
Sarum | <i>Imprimis.</i> A Chalyce of sylver weying Xij ounces.
<i>Item.</i> Four olde vestments of lyttle valewe wher-
of lackyth one albe and two amyces
" Three Corporasses with the Cases, of
lytel valewe.
" A Masse-boke, ij cruettts, one of pewter
the other of glasse. | } s.
iiij |
| 13.
Byshoppe
Waltham's
Chauntree
in Our Ladye
Church of
Sarum. | <i>Imprimis.</i> A Chalyce of sylver parcell gilt, weying
ix ounces
<i>Item.</i> A Masse-boke of parchement, and a Portes.
" Three Aulter-clothes of lynnyn.
" A candell-styk of brasse
" A vestment of olde sylke bodkyn.
" An other vestment of purple sattin a
Bridges.
" A vestment of olde torne grene bodkyn.
" Two cruettts of leade.
" A Fronter of white fustyan.
" A lytel latten candelstyeke. | } s. d.
xiiij. ij |
| 14.
Byshoppe
Audeley's
Chauntreye
in Our Lady
Church of
Sarum | <i>Imprimis.</i> A chalyce hole gilt waying xxx ounces.
<i>Item.</i> one payre of vestments of redd velvete.
" One payre of vestments of blake velvete.
" One payre of vestments of white
damaske.
" One Masse-boke covered with redd velvett
and sylver clapsys.
" A corporas case and iij clothes.
" Two peces of grene sattin a bridges to
hang about the awlter.
" A lynnyn clothe to leye upon the altar. | } s
xxj |
| 15.
The Free
Chappell
of Alton | <i>Imprimis.</i> A Chalyce of Sylver parcell gylte weying
x ounces.
<i>Item.</i> Two vestments, one of white fustyan the
other of redd sylke.
" A bell, and a lyttle hand-bell remayning
both in the church e yn the custodye
of Thomas Wellett.
" Two altar-clothes of lynnyn.
" A Masse-boke. | } s. d.
ij. iiij |

16.
Beauchamp's
Chapel
withyn our
Ladye Church
of Sarum

<i>Imprimis.</i>	A Chalyce gylt wayeng xvi ownces.	}	s. xxij
<i>Item.</i>	A vestment of grene velvet braunched with gold.		
"	A fronter of motleye velvet branched with gold.		
"	A vestment and ij frunters of Redd damaske.		
"	Two vestments and j fronter of blewe bodkyn.		
"	A vestment of whyte bodkyng, iij alter-clothes, ij candelstyks of latten		
"	Four old pyllowes of bodkyn and Dornyx.		
"	Two old fronters of redd Bodkyng.		
"	Three corporas cases with ij clothes.		
"	Olde curteynes nothing worth.		
"	Two fronters of canvas paynted.		
"	A Masse-boke of parchmente.		

17.
The Chauntres
in Mere

<i>Imprimis.</i>	A Chalyce of Sylver wayeng x ownces.	}	s. d. lxxv. x.
<i>Item.</i>	Two table-bords within the halle and a payre of tressells.		
"	A laver of latten brasse with ij basyns of latten.		
"	In the parler, a bord, a forme, ij tressells and Cuppeborde.		
"	In the butterye, an almyere, a whyche,* ij tacks, † iij standardes for ale.		
"	Fyve platters, ij pottynghers, iij sawsers.		
"	In the larder house iij brasse pottes.		
"	A broche, a dryppynge panne, a frying panne, and a gredger [?], a tryvet, an awndyar ‡ and a cawdron.		
"	In the treasure house, a whyte vestment with altar clothes and curteynes to the same.		
"	A blacke vestment with altar-clothes and curteynes to the same.		
"	A tawnye vestment with altar clothes and curteynes to the same.		
"	A vestment for Lent with altar-clothes and curteynes to the same.		
"	A blacke vestment with estridge fethers.		
"	A blewe vestment for every daye.		
"	Two cofers, ii tacks to laye both upon.		
"	Certeine bokes to studye, of no valewe.		
"	A masse-boke, a Portesse.		
"	A payre of candelstyks of lattyn, ij cruetts of tynne.		
"	A deske for the altar.		

* Whyche : a chest (Halliwell).

† Tack : a piece of board, used for a shelf, on which to lay bacon, &c.

‡ Awnder—query, an andiron?

	”	A syge [<i>seat</i>] to syt yn.	
	”	A great cofer to put bokes and surplyces in.	
	”	A payre of vestments of blewe velvet with braunches of golde, and hangyngs to the same, with a cope.	
	”	A payre of vestments of blew velvett with perle of gold, and hangyngs of grene velvet, the whyche lye to pledge for viij. ¹¹ . vi. ^s . viij. ^d . whych money was bestowed upon the re-edifying of the houses there after they were brent.	
	”	A payre of cruets of sylver, the which lyeth to pledge for xl ^s .	
18.	<i>Imprimis.</i>	A Chalyce of sylver waying viii ounce.	} d. xij
The Chauntre	<i>Item.</i>	One old torn vestment of dornysse.	
in the parish	”	One altar cloth of no valewe.	
of North	”	One corporas with j old case.	
Bradley	”	One bell waying half a hundred.	
19.	<i>Imprimis.</i>	One vestment of grene sylke with albe and amys belonging to the same.	} d. xij
The Free Chappel of Norrege	<i>Item.</i>	A bell waying xxvi pounds.	
20.	<i>Imprimis.</i>	A masse boke of parchement wrytten.	} s. d. viij. ij.
The Chantre	<i>Item.</i>	A payre of vestments of redd sylke.	
of Trowbridge	”	Another payre, of grene sylke.	
	”	An other payre, of blacke chamlett unwatered, with an orphens* of redd velvett and braunches of golde.	
	”	Two aulter clothes, two corporas cases, a payre of brasyn candellstyks and a lyttle pyllowe covered with sylke.	
21.	<i>Imprimis.</i>	Two masse bokes, the one in prynte the other wryten.	} s. d. iiij. ij.
The Brotherhood	<i>Item.</i>	Two payre of vestments of partye coloures.	
of Trowbridge	”	Two corporas cases with two clothes.	
	”	Another clothe of dowlesse, and one old cope of sylke.	
	”	Two curteynes of red sylke, a lyttle payre of candelstyks of latten.	
	”	A clothe of sylke to hang before the altar.	

* Orfray: *aurifrigium*, fringe or border of gold. When embroidered with figures of saints worked on it, it was worn by priests of the highest order. When used for Church furniture, the arms or crests of founders were repeated (Nicolas)

<p>22. The Free Chappel of Escotte in the parish of Ursfont.</p>	<p>{</p>	<p><i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " " "</p>	<p>A chalyce of sylver waying vii ounces. A payre of vestments of Dornyx. Two altar-clothes with hangings and curteynes of stayned clothe. A pax of tre [<i>i.e.</i>, wood] a masse boke, A bell wayeing with the clapper xxij^h</p>	<p>s. v</p>
<p>23. The Chauntre of Mary Magdalen in the parishe Church of Calne</p>	<p>{</p>	<p><i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " "</p>	<p>A chalyce of sylver parcell gylt weying . . One vestment of grene dornyx. One other of white fustyan. Two cruetts of tynne, a masse-boke. An altar clothe, two candellstycks of latten, A sacryng bell.</p>	<p>s. ij.</p>
<p>24. The Chauntre of Our Lady the Virgin in the parishe Church of Calne</p>	<p>{</p>	<p><i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " "</p>	<p>A chalyce of sylver parcell gylt weying xij ounces and a half. An olde vestment of dornyx. A vestment of olde torne sylke. One corporas with a case. One aultar clothe of lynnyn. Two cruetts of tynne. One masse-boke printyd. Two candelstycks of latten. One sacryng bell.</p>	<p>s. d. ij. vj</p>
<p>25. Horton's Chauntry in Bradford</p>	<p>{</p>	<p><i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " " " " "</p>	<p>A chalyce of sylver parcell gylt, a pax of sylver gylt, a payre of cruetts of sylver parcell gilt waying in all xvij ounces. A fronter for the altar of satten a Bruges. A fore frunte for the aultar, of bodkyn. An over frunte for do. of do. A payre of curteynes, of sarsenett. A chesyble of redd sylke with all manner of thyngs thereunto belonging. A chesyble of redd saye with all the ap- purtenances. An olde chesyble, with do. A payre of cruetts of tynne. A corporas with the case of redd sattyn. An altar clothe.</p>	<p>s. d. xxij iij</p>
<p>26. The Fraterny- tie of Saynt Kateryn yn Chyppen- ham.</p>	<p>{</p>	<p><i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> "</p>	<p>Two vestments, one of blewe velvet and the other of Dornyss, with the albes and stoles thereunto belonging. Two corporas cases with cloths there- unto, and three altar clothes. One chalyce doble gilt remaying yn the hands of Nycholas Snell gentyman. Seven Pieces of Evydence. A chest, a cruet and a bell.</p>	<p>s. x.</p>

27. The Chantry or Free Chappell of Shalborne	<i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " " "	One chalyce of sylver parcell gilte, weying x ounces. One olde vestment of blewe Satten a brydges. One olde altar clothe, two candelstyks. One olde crosse of latten. Two bells weying one hundred and a half a peace, by estimation.	}
28. The Chantry of Saint John Baptist in Chippenham.	<i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i>	A vestment of whyte fustian with the albe. A white aultar clothe of lynnyn, a pax and a cruett of tynne.	} s. d. ii. iiij.
29. Our Lady Chaun- tre in Chippenham	<i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " " " "	A chalyce of sylver parcel gilt weying x ounces and iij quarternes. A payre of vestments of branched velvet, and amyse and albe. One olde ragged vestment of grene rag- ged sylk with an albe only. An olde ragged blewe vestment with th' appurtenances of little valewe. Two corporas cases with ij clothes. Two candelstyks. One altar-cloth of dyaper, two cruetts and a sacryng bell.	} s. d. xiiij. viij
30. The Chauntre of Saynt Leonarde in Saynt John's Church of the Devyses	<i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " " "	Three payre of vestments, wherof one of dun sattyn, one other of blewe Dor- nyse, and the other of redd sylke. Two candelstyks of latten. Two fronters, one of satten a bruges, and the other of canvas paynted. One paynted clothe for the over-front of the aultar. One little Pax of copper, two cruetts of pewter, a little sacryng bell, and two corporas cases.	} s. iiij
31. The Chantre of Our Lady the Virgin in St. John's Church of the Devyses	<i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i>	A payre of old vestments whereof one of redd damaske and one other of grene sylke One corporas case with a cloth—one can- delstyck of latten—2 cruetts of lead— one auter-cloth of dyaper—and an other of lynnyn.	} s. d. iiij. iiij.
32. The Free Chappel of Seynt John in the Devyses	<i>Imprimis.</i> <i>Item.</i> " " "	A chalyce of sylver weying xi ounces. Two candelstyks—one corporas with a case. An old printed Mass-boke in paper. An old ragged vestment of grene dor- nyse—Three altar clothes. A bell waying by estimacion X pounds remainyng there.	} s. viiij

33. Jesus Service in Marlborough	{	<i>Imprimis.</i>	A masse-boke and payre of vestments of grene satten a Bruges.	} s. d. iiiij. ij.
		<i>Item.</i>	One corporas case with cloth : 2 aulter clothes—a payre of candlestyks, 2 paxes and a bell.	
34. Our Lady's Service in in Seynt Peter's Church. (Marlbo- rough)	{	<i>Imprimis.</i>	A payre of vestments.	} s. v. iiiij
		<i>Item.</i>	A cloth to hang before the aulter, of yelowe and redd saye.	
		"	Two aulter cloths, the one dyaper, the other playne.	
		"	Two paxes, the one of tymber and glasse, the other of brasse.	
		"	Two cruettis of tynne ; one corporas case of old blacke velvet; Two candelstyks of brasse.	
		"	One old vestment of whyte fustian, and Two cloths of blewe satten.	
35. The Fraternalty in Albourne	{	<i>Imprimis.</i>	Two payre of vestments.	} s. d. iii. iiiij.
		<i>Item.</i>	One aulter cloth, 2 corporasses with one case.	
36. Westley's Chantrye in Endford	{	<i>Imprimis.</i>	A chalyce of sylver parcell gilt weying xii ounces.	} d. xviij.
		<i>Item.</i>	A payre of vestments of white satten a Bruges.	
37. Malmesbury	{	Thomas Wodshawe iiiij Kyne, xx pannes of lead and one panne of brasse, iii Fats, iiiij barrelles, a whytys,* i peyle iii kevers, and other vessells for brewing, praised at		} s. lx

Sum of all the premyses prayed by diverse persons. xxi. xvi. viij

Examined by Laurence Hyde Deputy Surveyor to Sir John Thynne Kt.

XV. June 2. Edw. VI } The premisses are sold { xxiiij. li.
Thomas Chaffyne } to him for the }
of Mere in Co } some of } To be paid
Wilts. } all in hand.

WA: MILDMAV
ROBT. KEILWAY

Enrolled by
Thomas Bonell.

* A "whytyes" is probably the same as a "whyche," a cask, as mentioned above, No. 16, note 1.

“Notes on some Wiltshire Superstitions.”

By the Rev. CANON EDDRUP, Vicar of Bremhill.

THE following notes of some Wiltshire superstitions which have come under my own notice may be of interest to some now, and perhaps, as years go by, useful to those who are writing on the manners and customs of this age.

Finger Rings made of “Sacrament Silver” to cure “fits.”—As far back as 1876 I received from the Vicar of Hilmarton (Canon Goddard), a letter, of which the following is an extract:—“A woman of this parish, wife of B. S., late of Bremhill, called on me to-day and offered thirty pence for a ‘sacrament half-crown,’ as she called it, meaning a half-crown that had been offered at the Holy Communion, for the purpose of curing her daughter of fits. As I understood her, Mr. Eddrup let a young man of Bremhill have such a half-crown, and he took it to a silversmith, who made thereof a ring, which, having been placed upon his finger, forthwith his fits departed, and have returned no more. What is the meaning of all this? Have you ever heard of any such superstition at Bremhill? It is new to me. Is this the way the Bremhill folk are cured of aches and convulsions, is this their Fetish.”

A few days afterwards this woman sent the thirty pence to me, through the hands of another woman working in this parish, hoping to get the half-crown sacrament money. The other part of the story, about the young man who was cured of fits at Bremhill is a good illustration of the way in which these “miraculous” cures come to be believed when they are in direct opposition to the facts of the case. The story may, for all I know to the contrary, be still believed in the neighbourhood. The young man, E. H., is still living, and has got over his fits; and many years ago, soon after I came to Bremhill, an old woman who cleaned out and dusted the Church came to me with the thirty pence in order to obtain the

sacrament half-crown, of which to make the ring. She begged very hard that I would let her have it, and was much hurt at my refusal, which she seemed to attribute partly to inhumanity and partly to want of faith.

Passing a child on the 1st of May at sunrise through a Maiden Ash Tree, to cure rupture.—An old woman in this parish, J. W., who works at the vicarage, told me that her son, now a guard on the Great Western Railway, and a little over thirty, was born ruptured. When the child was nearly a year old her husband went into the wood on the road between Calne and Chippenham, and split a “maiden ash” tree—a tree which had never been pruned—about as thick as a broom stick, and tied it up again with withy. The next day, May 1st, the child was passed at sunrise, with its head towards the sun, through the tree, which was tied up again. The tree grew well afterwards, and the child was cured of its rupture. She mentioned several other children with whom this had been done. It seems that if the tree does not thrive, the child is not cured.

A boy in our school, now between ten and eleven years of age, H. H., was, in like manner, on the 1st of May, carried out in a blanket, and at sunrise, with his face to the sun, passed through a “maiden ash,” which his father had split and tied up the night before. The parents had tried trusses, and sent the child to Bath more than once. The ash tree grew well, but was cut down by inadvertence when the wood was thinned three years ago. The boy’s mother says that the rupture does not get better, and this she attributes to the circumstance that the tree was cut down, “It was not giving us a fair chance.”

Many similar instances could, no doubt, be easily collected. Gilbert White speaks of the belief in this curative power of the ash as having been prevalent in the last century at Selborne, in Hampshire. In his “History of Selborne,” Letter lxx., dated 1776, he says:—“In a farm yard, near the middle of this village, stands at this day a row of pollard-ashes, which, by the seams and long cicatrices down their sides, manifestly show that in former times they have been cleft asunder. These trees when young and

flexible were severed and held open by wedges, while ruptured children, stripped naked, were pushed through the apertures, under the persuasion that by such a process the poor babes would be cured of their infirmity. As soon as the operation was over, the tree in the suffering part was plastered with loam and carefully swathed up. If the parts coalesced and soldered together, as usually fell out when the feat was performed with any adroitness at all, the party was cured; but where the cleft continued to gape, the operation, it was supposed, would prove ineffectual. . . . We have several persons now living in the village who in their childhood were supposed to be healed by this superstitious ceremony, derived down perhaps from our Saxon ancestors, who practised it before their conversion to Christianity."¹

Cure of the "Yaller Jarndice" at a distance without visiting the sick man, without medicine, by inspection and burning of urine. In 1876 an old man, lying ill with jaundice, sent up pretty regularly for a month, a bottle of his urine to a man named E. S. of Spirthill, about two miles off, who was, as this old man believed, able to cure him, without seeing him or prescribing anything for him, by merely looking at the urine, and doing "something" to it. The old man had several wonderful stories about persons, some of them medical men, whom he believed this E. S. had cured in a similar way. This poor old man was *not* cured, and died soon afterwards. E. S. is "out" when I call, but his wife bears testimony to her husband's possession of this miraculous power. He had cured a man at Calne with whom the doctors could do nothing. His father and mother before him could do it; she could do it, if her husband were agreeable.

¹ I recollect just such a case occurring here (Old Park, Devizes), some fifty years ago, when I was a boy; and I can still call to mind my father's face, partly of amusement and partly of indignation, when he came in and told us of the young ash tree in a plantation which he had just seen carefully tied up, not without a plastering of manure, and through which the naked child of one of the labourers on the estate had been passed through at sunrise on a remarkably cold spring morning. Whether the ash tree lived, and whether the child recovered, I know not, for I cannot identify either the one or the other. [ED.] See *Magazine*, vol. xiv., p. 323.

If the sick persons had anything else the matter with them as well as the "yaller jarndice" he could not do anything to cure them. If he were to tell what he said or did the power would be lost. In talking, however, to an elder brother of E. S., who had from time to time noticed the thing going on, though he did not take much notice, as he had himself apparently no great faith in the gift, it appeared that "something" was done over the fire, and the ashes of a maiden ash tree were used in some way.

Charm for the cure of Ulcers. A rather pretty charm was used by an old woman at Charlcote, M. F., now dead. She often got a shilling and more, for using it, but she repeated it in so low a voice that those who came to be cured could not hear her words; she told me she had used this charm for many years to cure sores and ulcers of all kinds. She used to ask, first, "Have you faith?" and then to repeat the four verses of the charm:—

"Our blessed Saviour Christ was of the Virgin Mary born,
And on His head was crowned with a crown of thorn,
Which never did canker, fester, or swell,
And God Almighty grant this may do as well."

The finger was passed round the diseased place twice, during the repetition of the first two lines; and a third time in the opposite direction during the repetition of the third line. While the fourth line was said, the sign of the cross was made over the place.

Cutting a small hole in Calves' Ears on Good Friday, to keep away the "Quarter-evil."—Those readers of the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* who live in country villages are probably so familiar with this custom that it seems needless to give instances: possibly, in some remote districts, it may be practised still.

"Overlooking." Many years ago, in my first curacy in Dorsetshire—on the borders of Wilts—I went with the vicar one day to see a sick man, and we noticed a broom, or "besom," lying across the door, so that it was necessary to remove it in order to enter. After conversation on other matters the vicar asked why that besom had been put there in such an unusual way across the door, and then it came out that the woman believed her husband had been

"overlooked," bewitched; that though she did not mind the doctor coming if he liked, yet that no good could be done to the sick man till she had found out the person who had overlooked him. This broom was placed there in the firm belief that if the person who had "overlooked" her husband came by, he or she would be obliged to take it up. "Why," said the vicar, "how absurd; it was the merest chance that I did not take it up, instead of kicking it away." "Ah! Sir," said the woman, "but you didn't take it up." So the woman had the best of the argument.

I need hardly say that this belief in the "evil eye" (St. Mark, vii., 22) is not confined to Wiltshire, but as this is a letter on Wiltshire superstitions I do not follow the matter further. Some of your readers will, no doubt, remember stories showing how widely-spread this belief is in Italy, in Egypt, and elsewhere, in the present day as it was in ancient times. Virgil, in a well-known passage (Ecl., iii., 103), refers to it; and St. Chrysostom (Hom. xii., in I. Cor, *ad fin*) ridicules the folly of nurses who used to smear mud on the foreheads of children in order to turn away the malignant power of the "evil eye." I have not lately come across instances of belief in this power of "overlooking," but in this, as in other cases of superstition, it is not always easy to get the peasantry to open their minds and say what they really think before a listener whom they suspect may be unsympathetic and unbelieving. They are very sensitive to ridicule, and their ways of thinking and reasoning are—as some of the above-mentioned instances may show—often somewhat peculiar. However, we must not speak disrespectfully of our future rulers.

Bremhill, Calne,
October 1st, 1885.

The Church Heraldry of North Wiltshire.

By A. SCHBOMERG, Esq.

THE following paper, it is hoped, will be the commencement of an interesting and useful register of the heraldry of the Wiltshire Churches.

The writer would be grateful to his readers if they would kindly send him any arms or crests which ought to be, or in former times have been, in the Churches, such as hatchments, many of which have now disappeared.

M.I. signifies that the coat no longer exists, or is almost illegible, and therefore an extract has been made from the rare printed "Monumental Inscriptions of Wiltshire" (1820).

The hatchments of Seend have recently been placed in the parvise over the north door, with the exception of XXI. and XXVII., still in the Church; XXV. has been removed to Mr. Locke's house.

HUNDRED OF MELKSHAM. A.S.

SEEND.

Mural Tablets in the Chancel.

I.—On a fesse between three talbot's heads erased as many quatrefoils (Houlton) impaling sable, on a fesse wavy argent between three plates a lion passant guardant.

For John Houlton, ob. 1704, and his wife, Mary, ob. 1730.

II.—Argent, on a bend cotised azure three cinquefoils of the field (Awdry).

For Ambrose Awdry, ob. 1789; Christiana, his wife, ob. 1841; their son, Ambrose, ob. 1842, and Hannah, his wife, ob. 1852.

III.—AWDRY. (Simple bend, cinquefoils or.) Crest. Out of a coronet or a lion's head erased sable.

For Peter Awdry, ob. 1826, and his two wives, Hester, ob. 1795, and Elizabeth, ob. 1852.

IV.—Argent, three greyhounds in pale courant sable (M.I. BISCOE) impaling; azure, between three estoiles in chief, and an anchor in base, a bend or. (M.I. SHIFFNER).

For John Vincent Biscoe, ob. 1770.

V.—BISCOE. Impaling gules, two wings conjoined and inverted or (M.I. SEYMOUR).

For Lady Mary, first wife of John Vincent Biscoe, ob. 1762.

VI.—Barry of six, argent and gules. Crest. A man erased at the waist drinking out of a pitcher (HUSEY).

For George Husey, B.D., ob. 1741.

Mural Tablets in North Aisle.

VII.—Argent, a cross moline gules, in dexter chief a torteaux (DUGDALE) impaling AWDRY as in III.

For Thomas Dugdale, ob. 1684; and Prosper, his wife, ob. 1676.

VIII.—Per fesse argent and or, on a pale counterchanged three falcon's wings addorsed of the second (LOCKE) impaling. Or, a chevron between three lion's jamps gules (POWELL, of Hurdcott).—On another shield, argent, on a bend cotised sable three mullets pierced of the field (ANDREWS). Crest. A falcon, wings elevated, in his beak a padlock or.

For Wadham Locke, ob. 1835; and Anna Maria Selina, his wife, ob. 1838.

IX.—Quarterly. 1. Argent, a chevron between three marten's heads sable (LUDLOW). 2. Gules, a tree eradicated, surmounted by a greyhound collared (RYMER). 3. Sable, a stag's head caboshed, an arrow in mouth, between the attires a cross fitchee BULSTRODE). 4. Azure, between nine birds two bars argent (MOORE). Crest. A marten's head erased.

For William Heald Ludlow-Bruges, ob. 1855; and his wife Augusta, ob. 1832.

X.—Gules, on two chevronels or between twelve escocheons, 6, 4, 2 and a lamb passant argent, seven mullets azure, in chief four escarbuncles pomety and fleurdelisy of the second with a crescent for difference. Crest. Out of a naval crown, sails argent and or, a demi-lion gorged with a wreath of laurel proper, supporting a flagstaff thereon a pennon gules (should be inscribed in gold "Tamatave") (SCHOMBERG).

For John Bathurst Schomberg, B.A., ob. 1837.

XI.—Gules, a lion rampant or, a crescent for difference (PRICE), impaling Argent a chevron gules between three boar's heads erased sable (WROUGHTON).

For Catherine, first wife of Robert Price, LL.D., Canon of Sarum, ob. 1793.

XII.—LOCKE, with crescent for difference, impaling. Argent, a canton sable (SUTTON). Crest. LOCKE, without the padlock.

For Wadham Locke, ob. 1799; and Anne, his wife, ob. 1839.

On South Chancel Arch.

XIII.—Vert, a fesse dancetty ermine (SOMNER).

For William Tipper, ob. 1651; his wife, Elizabeth, ob. 1660; John Somner, ob. 1670; his wife, Mary, ob. 1666; Edward Somner, ob. 1710.

On Floor of Nave.

XIV.—SOMNER.

For John Somner, ob. 1670; and Joan, his daughter, ob. 1665.

XV.—On a lozenge surmounted by ducal coronet, quarterly, 1 and 4. Or, on a pile gules between six fleur-de-lys azure three lions passant guardant of the first. 2 and 3. Gules, two wings conjoined in lure or (SEYMOUR). On a shield of pretence, SOMNER (M.I.).

For Mary, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, ob. 1768; and her mother, Elizabeth Webb, ob. 1725.

XVI.—DUGDALE (M.I.).

For Thomas Dugdale, Senior, ob. 1669; his wife, Elizabeth, ob. 1664; Anne, wife of Thomas Dugdale, of London, ob. 1682.

Hatchments.

XVII.¹—Per chevron gules and sable, on two chevronels or between twelve escocheons, 6, 4, 2 and a lamb passant argent seven mullets azure, in chief four (nondescript) suns proper, (SCHOMBERG), impaling Vert, on a chief argent two spear-heads of the field imbrued proper (BRODRICK).

XVIII.—AWDRY (VII.) impaling sable, on a chevron between three man's heads crowned or as many fleur-de-lys azure. Crest. AWDRY.

XIX.—On a lozenge, argent, on a bend cotised azure three cinquefoils or (AWDRY), impaling the same. Crest. AWDRY.

XX.—AWDRY (II., with crescent for difference) impaling sable, on a chevron between three leopard's heads crowned or as many quatrefoils sable. Crest. AWDRY.

XXI.—Argent, on a cross ermines a leopard's face or (BRUGES), impaling azure, on a fesse argent three saltires gules (GALE).

XXII.—The quarterly coat of SEYMOUR, as in XV., on a shield, and without coat of pretence. Crest. Out of a coronet a demi-phoenix rising from flames proper.

XXIII.—Quarterly of six. 1. Or, on a pile gules between six fleurs-de-lys azure three lions passant guardant of the first. 2. Gules, two wings conjoined in lure or with crescent for difference (SEYMOUR). 3. Vaire (BEAUCHAMP of HACHE). 4. Argent, three demi-lions rampant gules (ESTURMY). 5. Per bend gules and argent, in bend three roses counterchanged (MACWILLIAMS). 6. Argent, on a bend gules three leopard's heads or (COKER). On a shield of pretence, sable, a fret or (MALTRAVERS), Supporters an

¹ Altogether wrong; the proper blazon of the elder branch of SCHOMBERG is per chevron gules and sable on two chevronels between twelve escocheons, 6, 4, 2 argent and a lamb passant proper seven mullets of the first, in chief four es-carbuncles pometty and fleur-delisy or; that of X. belongs to the younger branch, granted in 1816.

unicorn argent, crined or, and a bull azure armed and unguled of the second, both gorged and chained of the second. Crest as in XXII.

XXIV.—The same as XXIII., without crest.

XXV.—Quarterly, LOCKE and ANDREWS impaling POWELL, of Hurdcott.

XXVI.—1. Argent, a chevron between three garbs sable, a crescent for difference (BLAKE). 2. Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three crosses pattee or (BATHURST). 3. Argent sun in full glory gules, a crescent for difference (HURST). On the left side of this shield is an escutcheon bearing on the sinister side the third quartering of the above impaling of the second; on the dexter side the first quartering impaling of the second (*sic.* M.I.).

XXVII.—1. ENGLAND. 2. SCOTLAND. 3. IRELAND. Impaling FRANCE and HANOVER.

Churchyard.

XXVIII.—On the right hand side of path to north door on a marble tomb, arms and crest of SEYMOUR as in XXII.

For Hon. and Rev. Edward Seymour, ob. 1820.

On the battlements of this Church are to be seen the following badges:—the sickles interlaced of HUNGERFORD; the knots of BOUCHIER; the rudder of WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE. On the N.W. side of north aisle, a horse's head erased of ROCHE (?). Scratched on the north arch of the chancel behind the pulpit the badge of EDWARD IV., viz., a rose with seven rays. On west window of north aisle a pair of shears.

*Seend, Melksham,
October, 1885.*

Barrows on Roundway Hill.

By MR. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S.

FOR the sake of recording all that is known of the history of British Barrows it is sometimes desirable to mention those cases (by no means infrequent) in which the antiquary is disappointed in his search for relics of the ancient burial. Two such instances are here given.

June 18th, 1883. Barrow "d." (Rev. A. C. Smith's Map). Though it had been previously opened it was thought desirable to make further search, as no record exists of its history.

It is a round barrow of 53ft. in diameter, within a slight vallum of about 9in. in height, and nearly 4ft. in width. Situated on rising ground it appears to be higher than it really is. The original height was probably not more than 3ft. On digging into it a large cavity was found of 10ft. in length, by 7½ft. wide. It contained neither human remains nor implements of any kind. Nor were there traces of ashes. It is probable that the large size of this hollow may be due to ill-judged excavations, made in seeking for treasure on the spot.

August 6th, 1884. Barrow "e." (Rev. A. C. Smith's Map), in the plantation on the N.W. of Roundway Hill. The site chosen for this barrow is remarkable, as it is situated on the most prominent point of the hill, which, before the trees were planted, commanded a very rich and extensive view. It is a round barrow with slight traces of a vallum; in diameter about 52ft., in height 3ft. It had been opened before, the middle part having been much disturbed, and this had been done before it was planted with trees. In the centre an oblong rectangular cist was found, about 4ft. in length, by 20in. in width, and 1ft. deep, in the natural chalk. Direction of the cist, N.E. and S.W. No remains of any kind were in it, nor were there any ashes or other traces of the original occupier in any part of the mound that was examined; with the exception of a small doubly-wrought flint flake, dug up in an undisturbed part of the barrow, at

a depth of 2ft. The fact that human bones were formerly supposed to be of much value for their medical properties, may account for the removal of the skeletons from this, as well as from others of the adjoining barrows.

Antiquities presented by Sir Henry Hoare, Bart.

By Mr. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S.

THE Society is indebted to Sir Henry Hoare for a chest, received in August last, containing stone, bronze, and other antiquities, which, having been stored away in a distant part of the house, were overlooked when the contents of the Stourhead Museum were removed to Devizes in 1883.

There are about seventy specimens, many of them of very early date, others ranging down to Roman, and even Saxon times. Among them are several of Danish origin, resembling forms which are figured in Montelius's "*Antiquités Suédoises*," and the general character of the remains leads us to think that they were obtained by Sir Richard Colt Hoare during a visit to Northern Europe, early in his antiquarian career. The following is a catalogue of the specimens, which are now arranged in a case in the County Museum, where they will prove of much interest for comparison with the general Wiltshire collection:—

ANCIENT POTTERY.

Small rude cup, height only $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., similar to those found in a barrow near Beckhampton, now in the County Museum. See engraving, *Archæologia*, Vol. XLIII., Pl. XXIX, 11.

Small cup with convex bottom, height 3in.

Cup of thin reddish ware, of good form, the bottom convex. It is skilfully made, though not on the lathe. Height 3in.

Small urn or drinking cup, of Roman period, of light grey ware, the surface coloured black by burning in a smother-kiln. The middle part has six well-defined vertical hollows, the foot and mouth are circular. Height 6in.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Whetstone of light brown stone, perforated at one end, for suspension, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., width 1in.

Whetstone, perforated at one end, length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Flint dagger, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length, the handle part squared. The whole weapon is delicately wrought, and of fine shape—evidently Danish. See Montelius; figs. 45, 57.

No. 1. Well-formed hammer-axe of diorite. It has distinct traces of having been re-ground on the cutting edge, which is quite sharp.

No. 2. Fragment of axe-head of dolerite with crystals of decomposed feldspar. In forming this implement no allowance was made for cutting out the hole for the handle, and as this occupies more than half of the entire thickness, it is not surprising that it has been broken.

No. 3. Fragment of axe-head similar to No. 2, but of finer grained stone. The fragment has been used for a rubber.

Celt of dense slate. This has been much worn down, having been used both as a hammer and as a rubber.

Flint celt of flat form, the sides square—ground on the front and back, but not on the sides. Length 5in., thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Of Danish type.

OBJECTS IN BRONZE.

Bronze diadem, or frontlet, of early date. Compare with figs. 122, 123, Montelius.

Triangular ornament of bronze, with stud to fasten to dress.

Two broad and flat pin-heads.

Two fine wrist-rings with double line of ornamentation.

Fragment of a fine tore of bronze with bold ornament.

Large bronze pin, length 6in., with flat head, having an opening with a cross, and three loops on the top edge.

Two large arm-rings or tores.

Three large and long bronze pins, rounded heads.

Three small bronze tores.

Three bronze rings with loops—use uncertain.

Two socketed spear or javelin-heads of different types. One of these resembles the form figured by Montelius, 101, and is ornamented with fine tracery round the handle end. The other has the socket distinct from the blade. Compare 172, &c., of same author.

Very handsome bridle chain of bronze, of seven links. Similar objects are figured by Montelius, and by him referred to the "iron-age."

Four bronze fibulæ, one of them 6in. in length.

Three long pins of similar design, with carefully-formed heads. One is of bronze, in remarkably good preservation, the others are of iron.

Fragments of five beads of rich purple glass with spiral ornaments and round spots of white enamel.

Six earrings, formed of bronze wire twisted spirally. Some are flat, others more or less conical.

Two earrings of bronze wire twisted spirally into a cone. Attached to them by another wire is a delicate ring, having on it four small enamels. These earrings were each found attached to a circular mass of iron, much corroded.

Fine bronze wrist-ring of very handsome design.

Spiral arm-ring of bronze wire of six volutions.

Three earrings. One has a small ring of light green glass suspended to it, and some traces of enamels. Another has a little ring with three enamels on it. The third is a bronze wire cone with enamels.

Six fragments of well-ornamented tores.

Fragment of large tore.

Seven portions of penannular brooches.

Leg broken from a bronze vase.

Handsome wrist-bracelet of bronze. The ornament consists of parallel bands.

Four large bronze fibulæ.

Pair of tweezers. Razor (?)

Curious double fork, cast in bronze, the middle part so moulded as to represent a wire twisted double.

Pin of a penannular brooch.

Two pins ornamented with bosses and inlaid enamel.

Very fine bronze dagger-head, with *two* rivets.

BONE IMPLEMENTS.

Necklace consisting of canine teeth (probably of wolf) and little round discs of shell. It is not possible to distinguish between the teeth of the dog and the wolf; but teeth of the latter were used in past ages, even by the Romans, as charms; and necklaces of these teeth are still used by the Indians of North America, as shown in an engraving mounted with this specimen.

A circular disc of bone.

OBJECTS MADE OF IRON.

Large iron spear-head of early form, the socket being wrought within the blade of the weapon.

Socketed iron spear-head of ordinary form.

Socketed javelin-head.

Plate of ribbed iron with a stud at the smaller end. Part of a helmet (?)

Three pins of iron with cranked stems.

Iron key (?) with a swivel of bronze attached to the middle of the shaft.

Two circular pieces of iron, having hollowed discs of the same metal fixed round them.

Three fragments of a chain made of alternate rings of bronze and iron.

Small cup-shaped stone (? natural).

November, 1885.

Barrow at Ogbourne St. Andrew's, Wilts.

By Mr. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S.

MANY of the barrows in this district are in the valleys, instead of on the high ground, as is usual in other parts of Wilts. The position of the one now under consideration cannot be more than a few feet above the adjoining stream.

It is a large round barrow, situated in the north-east corner of the churchyard; but, though within the fence, is not on consecrated ground, but is part of the estate of King's College, Cambridge, and by the kind permission of the college authorities it was opened.

Few instances are known of barrows adjoining churchyards, and some hopes had been raised that as this—like the noted instance at Taplow—was a large barrow in a churchyard, it would on examination yield similar remarkable results; but, though some curious facts have been brought to light, we found no "*Viking*" at Ogbourne.

The diameter from north to south is about 85ft., but it is difficult to obtain the dimensions, owing to the encroachments of the churchyard on the one side, and of the boundary hedges on the other. The height was at least 11ft., but the top had been much mutilated by late interments.

Towards the east side, about 2ft. from the surface, two skeletons were found; at a depth of about 3ft. six more; and many others were subsequently discovered scattered through the barrow at about this level; probably nearly twenty in all. They were of both sexes, and were interred without coffins—some of them very near each other—in one instance the skulls touching. The orientation was the same in all. The heads were directed, though not strictly, towards the west. The skeletons were fairly well preserved, and were evidently not Ancient British. They varied in the form of the skulls; one, more elongated than the others, has been measured and found to have a cephalic index of 72 (18.6×13.4). Some of the teeth were much decayed and hollow. It is probable that these interments were of

medieval date, reaching back, perhaps, six or seven hundred years, when it was common to bury the poorer classes without coffins. For a long time it was customary to carry the corpse to the grave in a coffin, when it was taken out and interred in the grave-clothes only; the coffin being reserved for future use.

Near the centre, at a depth of 5ft., we found the skeleton of a man, buried in a straight wooden chest, bound at the ends and at two equal distances on the sides, with iron clamps of about 1½in. in width. **Y** Those on the sides were split open at the top in this shape. The skeleton measured, as it lay before it was disturbed, 5ft. 9in. The direction of the head was towards south-west-by-west. There were no implements or ornaments of any kind found with it. Some of the bones were dissolved away, especially the ribs and vertebræ. The wood of the coffin had mostly disappeared, but some fragments were so far preserved by the iron as to lead to its being recognised at the British Museum as fir.

The coffin was surrounded by a considerable quantity of wood ashes, especially towards the head, to a depth of 3in. or 4in. They are of oak wood, but the object for which they were used is unknown.

It is probable that this interment is of Saxon date.

At a depth of 7ft. we found the burnt bones of an adult. These were very much calcined, white, and clean; had been very carefully picked out from the ashes, wrapped up in a woven cloth, and then placed on a plank of wood. This was apparently rounded on the under side, as the surface of the earth beneath was hollowed and covered with a layer of decayed wood distinctly thicker in the middle. The space thus occupied was 3ft. 9in. in length by 1ft. 6in. wide, thus differing from the usual mode of cremated interments, which are generally smaller, round, and most frequently excavated in the chalk. In the present case it would rather appear as if the bones had been placed on a mound raised for the purpose. The fibre of the cloth was, of course, decomposed, but the structure can be distinctly seen, the form being accurately preserved by the carbonate of lime with which it is covered. In the middle of the heap was a well-made knife of black flint, unburnt, and partially encrusted with

carbonate of lime. It is remarkable that the convex side of this implement is brightly polished in minute hollowed facets, similar to the polish that may occasionally be observed on flint implements and pebbles which have been exposed on the surface of the downs.

At a distance of about a yard from this deposit a small food vessel was discovered, with the mouth upward. Only part of it was saved from the spade. It was rudely formed of imperfectly-burnt clay, much resembling the surrounding earth. Enough, however, remains to show the shape and size.

The floor of the barrow was reached about 4ft. lower, and here were abundant traces of cremation in the wood ashes irregularly scattered about. There were remains also, of planks of wood, quite decayed and much impregnated with iron, and carbonate, and phosphate of lime. In one place we found what appeared to be the side of a trench, some 6ft. or 7ft. in length, which had been lined with wood; it may have formed part of a cremation pit. The changes wrought during past ages in the chemical condition of the wood and other substances in this barrow, by the infiltration of water, the action of the roots of adjoining trees, and other influences, are well worthy of notice, and we hope, ere long, to interest some good chemist in the subject.

Among the remains of wood, both decayed, and in the state of charcoal, there were numerous minute tubes produced by carbonate of lime deposited inside the hollows left by the decay of the rootlets of the trees which have penetrated the barrow. The cuticle of the rootlets is apparently replaced by the carbonate of lime, and the microscopic fibrils of these roots are thus beautifully and delicately preserved.¹ But with these there were also found other tubes of the same material, but very different in structure. In external form they somewhat resemble small caterpillars, divided by regular segments, but internally the structure is complicated; and of the six

¹ The deposit of carbonate of lime, on the exterior of plants, &c., is a well-known phenomenon, but we are not aware that attention has hitherto been drawn to the encrusting of the *interior* surfaces of such substances.

eminent naturalists, who have seen them, neither can say to what class they belong.¹

The arrangement of the layers of which the barrow was composed is as follows:—The surface soil was clayey, beneath this there were about 3ft. of clayey earth mixed with much river-drift from the adjoining meadows, then more flinty earth, and lastly, clay with flint, to the bottom of the barrow. The latter deposit was doubtless derived from the original soil, as it was first pared off from the surrounding surface in forming the barrow.

A fine leaf arrow-head of dark-coloured flint was found just below the turf, at the top of the barrow, and several interesting flint implements and rubbers of sarsen stone were turned up in the course of the excavations.

The work was carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Cunnington (on behalf of the Wiltshire Archæological Society), the Rev. H. Carwardine (Vicar of Ogbourne), Walter Money, Esq., F.S.A., Robert Tanner, Esq., The Rev. T. A. Preston, and Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S. Several of the authorities from Marlborough College, and other gentry of the neighbourhood, showed considerable interest in the operations, which extended over five days—June 8th to 12th, 1885.

¹ The calcareous tubes, mentioned above, were first noticed by our late friend and coadjutor, Mr. C. Moore, in the Journal of the Geological Society, February, 1881. He did not distinguish between the two kinds of tubes, and proposed the name *Tubutella ambigua* to include both. He was mistaken in supposing that they "belong to the freshwater deposits," as the fact of finding them in such abundance in this barrow fully proves.

Obituaries. Dr. Baron and Canon Rich-Jones.¹

IT is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we call attention to the heavy loss the Society has sustained in the deaths of Dr. Baron and Canon Rich-Jones; the latter of whom was one of our most indefatigable fellow-workers for a great number of years, a member of Committee, a Vice-President, and a very frequent contributor to the pages of the *Magazine*: the former also an accomplished archæologist, who has from time to time taken part in the proceedings of the Society, and has contributed some very valuable articles, some of which he has read at our Annual Meetings.

The REV. J. BARON, D.D., F.S.A., was a man of remarkable energy and versatility, turning his active mind towards the accomplishment of many objects, in most of which he was eminently successful: he was also a ripe scholar, of deep learning, and of painstaking research. He was educated at the Islington Proprietary School and at Queen's College, Oxford, in which society he gained an open scholarship, a rare event in those days. He took his B.A. degree in 1838, M.A. in 1841, B.D. and D.D. in 1878, and F.S.A. in 1879; ordained deacon 1840, and priest 1841, by the Archbishop of York. Formerly Michel Fellow of Queen's College, 1841-51, he was Curate of St. Mary, Sheffield, 1840-42; Curate of Sparsholt and Kingston Lisle, Berks, 1842; Vicar of Waterperry, Oxon, 1843-48; and was appointed Rector of Upton Scudamore in 1850. Here for thirty-five years he laboured amongst his people, the very estimable and beloved pastor of an agricultural parish. During his incumbency the Parish Church has been restored, and made the very model of what a village Church should be: then there was the re-casting and re-hanging of the bells, which to him was a real labour of love, inasmuch as he accomplished this very delicate work (too often consigned to ignorant and inexperienced hands) on sound

¹ For some portions of the notice of Canon Jones, the Editor acknowledges his obligations to the columns of the *Salisbury Journal*.

scientific principles: next was the erection of the valuable parish clock, followed by many other important improvements, which have been carried out either by his personal exertions or through his influence. Nor should we omit, amidst his material works at Upton Scudamore, the building of the rectory and its admirable library adjoining.

To pass from the substantial tokens of his energy to the intellect which originated them, Dr. Baron has always been a prominent figure amongst the clergy: his exhaustive reading and his great ability could not fail to make him especially valuable in clerical meetings, whilst his uniform courtesy and gentleness of manner won for him the respect and affection of all his brethren. Moreover, he has done good service to the Church by the various works he has published, amongst which may be mentioned "Johnson's English Canons," translated from the Anglo-Saxon, published in 1858, of which he was the editor. In 1858 he published his famous work on "Scudamore Organs, or Practical Hints respecting Organs for Village Churches," and which reached a second edition in 1862. To this work he devoted much time and attention, in the endeavour to supply a greatly-felt need in enabling poor parishes to procure for themselves at moderate cost a sufficiently good organ. And that in this he met with much success is well known. Specimens of these organs may be seen in some of the Churches in our neighbourhood. In 1869 Dr. Baron published "The Anglo-Saxon Witness on four alleged Requisites for Holy Communion, viz., Fasting, Water, Altar Lights, and Incense"; and within the last few months a work on the Greek origin of the Apostles' Creed, which had formed the subject of a paper read some time ago at a clerical meeting, and was afterwards enlarged and issued as stated above in book form. A perusal of this work, the preparation of which, for the press, occupied his attention even in his failing health, shews indirectly his sympathy with the Greek Church, with whose worship and language he had made himself intimately acquainted.

To our own *Magazine* he has contributed many valuable papers. In 1877, "On a leaden 'Bulla,' found at Warminster."¹ In 1878,

¹ Vol. xvii., pp. 44—46.

“On the Study of Anglo-Saxon, and its value to the Archæologist.”¹ In 1882, “On some Early Features of Stockton Church, Wilts”;² “On the Church of S. Peter, Manningford Bruce, Wilts”;³ “On a Sculptured Stone at Codford St. Peter, and Heraldic Stone at Warminster”;⁴ “On the Early Heraldry in Boyton Church, Wilts.”⁵ In 1883, “On a Hoard of Gold Nobles found at Bremeridge Farm, Westbury, Wilts”;⁶ with regard to the last of which the Editor will never forget the enthusiasm which led Dr. Baron to journey all the way from Upton Scudamore to Yatesbury in order to exhibit, for a short half-hour, the beautiful gold nobles, which he had then in charge.

The Rev. Canon WILLIAM HENRY RICH-JONES, M.A., F.S.A., was even better known to our Society as one of its most active members than Dr. Baron; having acted as our guide on so many of our Annual Meetings, as well as contributed so largely to the pages of our *Magazine* for so many years. Indeed, none can have attended the General Meetings of the Society in various parts of the county without kindly recollections of the good-humoured Vicar of Bradford, and his interesting account of the various Churches or other objects of antiquity to which he conducted the excursionists. But Canon Jones was essentially a man of letters, and of literary research, and he had made it a principal labour of his life to collect and compare and present to the world all the original records of the Church and diocese of Salisbury which have come down to us from the earliest times. Gifted with marvellous patience in research and singular sagacity of interpretation, he was indeed an expert in deciphering those most interesting, but often most obscure and perplexing, records of the remote past which are contained in the archives of Salisbury Cathedral, of the British Museum, and of the

¹ Vol. xvii., pp. 336—346.

² Vol. xx., pp. 107—122.

³ Vol. xx., pp. 122—137.

⁴ Vol. xx., pp. 138—144.

⁵ Vol. xx., pp. 145—154.

⁶ Vol. xxi., pp. 121—140.

University Libraries. To him the smallest details of the cathedral history were matters of the keenest interest, and the spirit of the thirteenth century was at least as familiar and natural to him as that of the nineteenth. His unbounded veneration for that spirit of piety in which the cathedral was founded made the working of its principles, the distribution of its offices, the manner of its worship, the points at which it touched and powerfully influenced the world around it, a more absorbing study than any other history presented to his mind. And to this concentration of his we owe those most valuable and in every way remarkable books, the *Fasti Sarisberiensis*, the *Osmund Register*, and the *Statutes of the Cathedral Church of Sarum*, this last work being edited by him in conjunction with Canon Dayman. At the time of his death there was almost ready for publication a work of much research, upon which the last months of his literary life had been bestowed, dealing with the ancient documents connected with the diocese and city of Sarum. This work was to have been published, as the Register of St. Osmund had been already published, in the series of Historical Documents issued by the Master of the Rolls. It is no slight tribute to the ability of Canon Jones that he had contrived to invest with a living interest those by-paths of ecclesiastical antiquity which, until illuminated by the flash of original genius, appear as uninviting as they are intricate and obscure. But that Canon Jones was by no means a man moving in only one groove, that of the ecclesiological antiquarian, is abundantly shown by his early proficiency in Sanscrit literature (he was Boden scholar in 1837), by the practical character of his work as a parish clergyman, by the active interest that he took in all matters relating to the welfare of the poor, and by his strong sympathy with all those forms of active work into which the energies of the Church are being thrown under the pressure of modern requirements. Though by far the greater part of his clerical life was spent in the incumbency of Bradford-on-Avon, of which parish he was vicar for thirty-four years, he was not without experience of London work, having served for ten years in that diocese previously to his appointment by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol to the Vicarage of Bradford. Of his literary works, in addition to those

already mentioned, we might mention the "Domesday Book for Wiltshire," which he translated, and edited, and illustrated with many valuable notes (1865); the "Early Annals of the Episcopate in Wilts and Dorset" (1871); and, in our own *Magazine*, amongst many other papers of less note, a "History of the Parish of Bradford-on-Avon";¹ on the "Wiltshire Possessions of the Abbess of Shaftesbury";² on "The Life and Times of Aldhelm, Bishop of Malmesbury";³ a "History of the Parish of All Cannings";⁴; "Names of Places in Wiltshire";⁵ "The Early Annals of Trowbridge";⁶ indeed, there are few volumes of the *Magazine* which do not contain contributions from his pen.

One other point we must mention, the indomitable energy with which he fought for the restoration of the offices of the Great Chapter, and the title of Canons, by which he maintained that its officers should be known, in lieu of Prebendaries, as they had been before designated: and indeed, there is a melancholy pleasure in noting the deep satisfaction with which he greeted the announcement of his new Bishop's intention to begin his episcopate by summoning the Great Chapter, for the first time in modern days, to take counsel concerning the affairs of the Church. In that assembly Canon Jones's absence will be deeply felt, for, among the chief desires of his life had been the wish to see the whole Chapter, not only dignified with the title of Canons, for this by his perseverance he had accomplished, but taking the part which he believed to be its ancient and just inheritance, as the true council of the Bishop, and the true centre of evangelization in the diocese. We may imagine him leaving the world with a sort of *Nunc Dimittis* in the very dawn of the day from which he hoped such great things.

To our Society his loss is irreparable, and will be long felt by all who take an active part in its proceedings. [A.C.S.]

¹ Vol. v., pp. 1—88.

² Vol. vii., pp. 278—301.

³ Vol. viii., pp. 62—81.

⁴ xi., pp. 1—40; 175—203.

⁵ Vol. xix., pp. 156—180; 253—279; xv., 71.

⁶ Vol. xv., pp. 208—234.

The Anniversary General Meeting of the Society Of 1885

was held at the Society's Museum, Devizes, on Wednesday, October 7th, at 3.30, p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee for the past year, electing the Committee and Officers for the year ensuing, and transacting all other necessary business.

The Rev. C. W. HONY occupied the chair, and called on the Rev. A. C. SMITH (one of the Honorary Secretaries) to read the

REPORT.

“The Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society desires to put before the Members a short report of the proceedings of the Society during the past twelvemonths, and of its present condition.

“The Committee has to deplore the loss of many Members; among whom should be specially mentioned Mr. Locke (of Rowdeford), who has not only been a Member from the formation of the Society in 1853, but also for many years past—and until the day of his death—held the office of Treasurer of the Society. We have lost another Original Member in Mr. Jacob Phillips, of Chippenham; and Members of old standing in Mr. Darby Griffith, the Rev. H. A. L. Grindle, the Rev. J. Baron, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Upton Scudamore, and the Rev. E. H. M. Sladen, the two latter accomplished archæologists, and occasional contributors to the pages of the *Magazine*. Amongst others we have also lost the late Bishop of Salisbury, and Mr. George Morrison; and, quite recently, Mr. George Alexander, of Westrop House, Highworth, a Local Secretary of the Society from its inauguration.

“In addition to these and other losses by death, we have to lament the resignation of several Members, but in this we are only sharing the lot of almost all kindred societies, which are generally suffering, more or less, from the depression of the times. The

number of names now on the books amounts to three hundred and forty-two, being a decrease of nineteen since last year.

“As regards the out-door work of the Society, a thorough examination has been made of the large mound abutting on the churchyard of Ogbourne St. Andrew, chiefly under the direction of the Messrs. Cunnington, from whom we are expecting a full report in the *Magazine*.¹ There has been, as the Members are aware, no General Meeting of the Society, for excursions, this year.

“In respect of publication, the Society has not only put forth the two numbers of the *Magazine*, which are now its general annual issue; but has also made a large venture, and expended nearly all of its available capital, in re-publishing the Rev. A. C. Smith’s “British and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts” (a large portion of the first edition having been unhappily destroyed by fire). To this the Committee was led by the liberal offer of the Rev. T. A. Preston of the presentation of three hundred sets of the sheets of the large map of ‘One Hundred Square Miles Round Abury.’

“Financially, but for the extraordinary expenditure above-mentioned, the balance in hand would have been increased by some £25, thanks in great measure to the handsome sum of £21 forwarded as the net proceeds of the very successful Meeting at Shaftesbury last year. The accumulated balance of the Society amounts to about £70.

“It remains to urge upon the Members of the Society generally continued exertions in bringing to light and recording the objects of interest which from time to time reveal themselves throughout the county; and we may, perhaps, at this time especially entreat the Local Secretaries to exert themselves in their respective localities, in inviting new Members to join the Society, and to fill up the measure of our former Members. This is the more to be desired, inasmuch as a diminution of Members means a diminution of income; and while, on the one hand, without sufficient funds the work of the Society is necessarily hampered and restricted, on the other hand, there is ample work for the Society to do for many a year to come, before the antiquities of Wiltshire are brought to

¹ See above, pp. 345—348.

light, and the natural history of the county, in all its branches, is developed.”

The adoption of the report having been moved, seconded and carried, it was proposed by Mr. GILLMAN, seconded by Mr. BELL, and unanimously agreed to, that all the Officers of the Society be re-elected.

The Rev A. C. SMITH then called attention to two vacancies in the list of Local Secretaries, that at Highworth, through the lamented death of Mr. Alexander, and that at Marlborough by the early departure from the county of the Rev. T. A. Preston. To both of those gentlemen the Society was much indebted: Mr. Alexander had been in the early years of the Society a most regular attendant at their Annual Meetings, at which his acquaintance with architecture was oftentimes of great service: and Mr. Preston had in many ways contributed to the work of the Society, and could be very ill spared by it. He was on the point of leaving Marlborough for an incumbency in a northern county, and he would carry with him the best wishes as well as the hearty thanks of the Wilthire Archæological Society. To fill up these two vacancies, Mr. Smith desired to propose two gentlemen who would, he was satisfied, do good work for the Society: these were, Mr. Robert Elwell, of Highworth, for that place; and Mr. Charles Ponting, of Lockeridge, for Marlborough. Both these gentlemen were prepared to work in their respective localities for the Society, and he cordially recommended them to the Society. Mr. Medlicott seconded this proposition, which was carried unanimously, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the business was brought to a close.

Donations to Museum and Library.

The Committee feel great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following articles, presented to the Society.

By DR. STEVENS:—A handsome collection of Palæolithic Flint Implements.

By SIR A. MALET, Bart:—“Notices of an English Branch of the Malet Family, by Arthur Malet.”

END OF VOL. XXII.

Just Published, by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, extra cloth.

SECOND EDITION OF

*The BRITISH and ROMAN
ANTIQUITIES of the NORTH
WILTSHIRE DOWNS,*

In a Hundred Square Miles round Abury :

BY THE

REV. ALFRED CHARLES SMITH, M.A.,

Rector of Yatesbury, Wilts, Hon. Sec. of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society; Author of "The Attractions of the Nile," "A Spring Tour in Portugal," "A Modern Pilgrimage through Palestine," &c., &c.

THIS work, the materials of which have been accumulating for twenty-five years, is the result of innumerable rambles and rides over the Downs of North Wiltshire, and deals with one of the most important Archæological Districts in Europe.

It consists of a large quarto volume, containing an account of all the Barrows, Camps, Roads, Dykes, Enclosures, Cromlechs, Circles, and other British and Roman Stone- and Earth-works of a most primitive district, with references to and extracts from the best authorities, as well as figures of many of the various urns and other objects found in Barrows, views of Cromlechs, plans of Camps, &c. Bound up with this volume, in sections, are maps, printed in six colours, on the scale of six linear inches, or thirty-six square inches, to a mile, comprising one hundred square miles round Abury, and including thirteen miles from east to west and eight miles from north to south, being the great plateau of the North Wiltshire Downs, on which all the antiquities are shown and may readily be found, and referred to by means of letters and figures. An Index Map, on the scale of one inch to the mile, coloured, numbered, lettered, and divided like the Large Map, accompanies the volume.

This is a reprint, undertaken by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in consequence of more than one-third of the first edition having been destroyed at the binders' in the great fire in Paternoster Row in 1833.

The work can be obtained from the Financial Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. NOTT, 15, High Street, Devizes; or from the following Booksellers: Mr. H. F. BULL, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes; Messrs BROWN, Canal, Salisbury; and Mr. BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, London;

Price £2 2s.

Members of the Wilts Archæological Society may obtain one copy each at £1 11s. 6d. per copy until 31st December, 1886, on application to Mr. NOTT.

A G E N T S

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