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CONTENTS OF VOL. XI.

No. XXXI.

The History of the Parish of All Cannings: By the Rev. W. H. JONES, M.A., F.S.A. (with pedigrees)	1- 40
On Leaf and Lozenge-shaped Flint Javelin Heads, from an Oval Barrow near Stonehenge: by JOHN THURNAM, M.D., F.S.A.	40- 49
Facts and Observations relating to the Ancient State of the Town of Wokingham, in the Counties of Berks and Wilts: By the late F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq.	50- 82
Diary of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Shaw House.....	82-105
Notes on some Worked Flints, found at St. Mary Bourne: By JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq.....	106-112
Queries relating to Stonehenge.....	112
A Report of Diggings made in Silbury Hill, and in the ground adjoining	113-118
Coins found at Crowood: By Mr. H. R. SEYMOUR	118-119
Ancient Timber House at Potterne	119-120
Donations	120

No. XXXII.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, and Report for 1867, and President's Address	121-138
Articles Exhibited at the Annual Meeting.....	138-139
History of Hungerford: By W. L. BARKER, Esq.	140-159
The Ornithology of Wilts (continued): By the Rev. A. C. SMITH....	160-174
History of the Parish of All Cannings (continued)—Etchilhampton ..	175-203
Diary of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Shaw (continued)	204-217
The Flora of Wilts: By T. B. FLOWER, Esq. (continued)	218-242
Reply to Query relating to Stonehenge: By W. C. KEMM, Esq.	243
Donations to the Library and Museum	244

No XXXIII.

On the Ancient Earthwork Enclosures on the Downs of North Wilts, supposed to be Cattle Pens: By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A.....	245-251
On Fish Culture: By W. L. BARKER, Esq.	252-258

Fittleton and Hackleston: Notes of Manorial Descent	259-261
The Downs: By the Rev. EDWARD PEACOCK, M.A.	262-267
A Geological Sketch of the Valley of the Kennet: By the Rev. JOHN ADAMS, M.A.	268-286
Another Guess at the Name of Tan Hill: By the Rev. H. T. KINGDON	287-289
Ancient Statutes of Heytesbury Almshouse: Communicated by the Rev. CANON JACKSON, F.S.A.	289-308
Diary of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Shaw House.....	308-315
Geology of Wiltshire.....	315-333
Inventory of Chantry Furniture, A.D. 1472, Hungerford Chapel, Salisbury Cathedral: From the Rev. CANON JACKSON, F.S.A.	334-339
Goddard Brass in Aldbourn Church.....	339-340
Extracts from a Common-place Book of Dr. Stukeley	341-344
Annual Meeting and Report, 1868	344-346
Bibliotheca Wiltonensis	346
Stonehenge Notes	347-349
The Ferns of Wiltshire	349
Donations to the Library	350

Illustrations.

- Ancient Houses at Potterne, Wilts, (Photograph) 1.** Ground plan of the Parish Church of All Cannings, Wilts, 20. Leaf and Lozenge-shaped Javelin-heads of Flint: from an Oval Barrow on Winterbourne Stoke Down, 43. Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of Flint, from Long Barrow at Fyfield, Wilts, 47. Town Seal of Wokingham, 60. Wokingham Tradesman's Token, 68. South Doorway of Wokingham Church, 71. Font in Wokingham Church, 74. Blade of an Iron Clasp Knife, and Whetstone, found in the Diggings at Silbury Hill, 115. Iron Stylus from ditto, 117.
- Plan of Church, and Figure of the Angel Gabriel, 183.** West Window, 184. Decorated Buttress, 184. Altar Tomb at Etchilhampton, 185. Figures on ditto, 186. Font, 185.—Pedigree of Ernle, 192. Ditto of Provender, 203.
- Goddard Brass, 339.** Fig. 1, Junction of London Clay and Woolwich and Reading Beds at Kintbury Brickyard, North of Pebble Hill, 272. Fig. 2, Gravel-pit on Inkpen Common, 277. Fig. 3, Layer of Gravel from Inkpen Common to Wickham, 278. Fig. 4, Section in the Alluvium of the Kennet, S.W. of Thatcham Station, 281. Fig. 5, Sections in the Alluvium of the Kennet, west of Newbury, 281. Fig. 6, Beaver's Jaw, 282. Fig. 7, Skull of Bos Primigenius, Newbury, 283. Fig. 8, Humerus of Bos Primigenius, 284. Fig. 9, Humerus of Modern Ox, 284. Section of Wall's Quarry, North of Minchinhampton, 317. Plan of Corsham Down and Box-hill Quarries, 322. Figs. 1 and 2, Section and Elevation of Workings of ditto, 324. Figs. 3 and 4, Ditto, 326. Quarry at Yatton Kennel, 328. Forest Marble near Cirencester, 331.

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Contents.

	PAGE
THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF ALL CANNINGS: By the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A., (with pedigrees)	1- 40
ON LEAF AND LOZENGE-SHAPED FLINT JAVELIN HEADS, FROM AN OVAL BARROW NEAR STONEHENGE: By John Thurnam, M.D., F.S.A.	40- 49
FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO THE ANCIENT STATE OF THE TOWN OF WOKINGHAM, IN THE COUNTIES OF BERKS AND WILTS: By the late F. A. Carrington, Esq.	50- 82
DIARY OF THOMAS SMITH, ESQ., OF SHAW HOUSE	82-105
NOTES ON SOME WORKED FLINTS, FOUND AT ST. MARY BOURNE: By Joseph Stevens, Esq.	106-112
QUERIES RELATING TO STONEHENGE	112
A REPORT OF DIGGINGS MADE IN SILBURY HILL, AND IN THE GROUND ADJOINING	113-118
COINS FOUND AT CROWOOD: By Mr. H. R. Seymour	118-119
ANCIENT TIMBER HOUSE AT POTTERNE	119-120
DONATIONS	120

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Ancient Houses at Potterne, Wilts, (Photograph)	1
Ground plan of the Parish Church of All Cannings, Wilts	20
Leaf and Lozenge-shaped Javelin-heads of Flint. From an Oval Barrow on Winterbourne Stoke Down	43
Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of Flint, from Long Barrow at Fyfield, Wilts.	47
Town Seal of Wokingham	60
Wokingham Tradesman's Token	68
South Doorway of Wokingham Church	71
Font in Wokingham Church	74
Blade of an Iron Clasp Knife, and Whetstone, found in the Diggings at Silbury Hill	115
Iron Stylus ditto ditto ditto	117

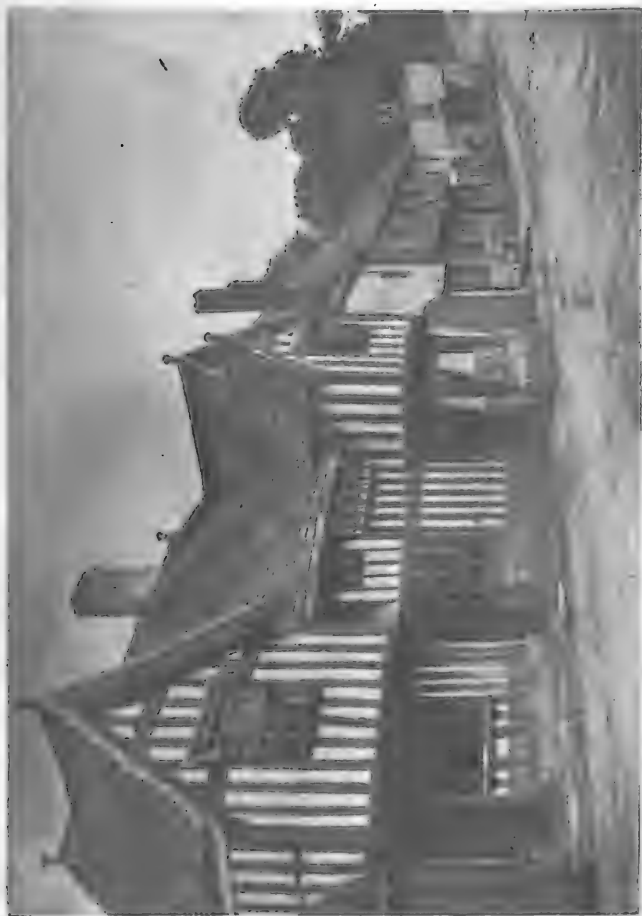
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ANCIENT HOUSES AT POTTERNE, WILIS.

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

1828

History of the Parish of All Cannings.

Compiled from materials furnished principally by the Rev. H. H. Methuen,
Curate of All Cannings.

By the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A.,

Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon.

The parish of ALL CANNINGS is situated in North Wilts, and lies upon the border-line that separates the two divisions of the county. It comprises not only ALL CANNINGS proper, but also the hamlet of ALLINGTON, and the chapelry of ETCHELHAMPTON. Each of these places is separately accounted for in Domesday Book; and, though component parts of one and the same ecclesiastical bench, they still continue to be distinct manors. In the following pages we will endeavour to keep the accounts of each of these parochial divisions separate the one from the other; but in some few respects their histories are so intermixed that we can hardly avoid in the first section which relates specially to ALL CANNINGS, anticipating one or two matters which would more strictly belong to the accounts of ALLINGTON, or ETCHELHAMPTON.

All the three portions of All Cannings are in the Hundred of

The materials from which this account of the parish of All Cannings has been prepared, were furnished some time ago by the Rev. H. H. Methuen, in reply to the questions circulated, under the sanction of the Bishop of Salisbury, with the view of encouraging the compilation of Parochial Histories for Wilts and Dorset. The Secretaries, with the consent of the Rev. H. H. Methuen, placed his manuscript in the hands of the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, and their thanks are due to that gentleman for the trouble he has taken in revising and arranging the materials, and preparing them, with considerable additions, for publication in this Magazine.



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

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SWANBOROUGH.¹ This Hundred comprises no less than *three* of the ancient hundreds of Wilts. Thus, in the Hundred of RUGE-
BERG were Tilshead, Potterne, and the two Lavingtons:—in that of STOD-
FALD were All Cannings, Erchfont, Etchilhampton, Allington,
Stert, and Chirton:—in that of SWANBOROUGH were Rushall,
Alton Barnes, Alton Priors, Stanton, North Newton, Marden,
and the Manningfords. All these, with the exception of Potterne,
which, as belonging to the Bishop of Sarum, was afterwards
joined to the Hundred of Cannings Episcopi, are now merged in
the large Hundred of SWANBOROUGH.

Originally, no doubt, the whole of what is now comprised in the
two parishes of All Cannings and Bishops Cannings formed but
one estate, belonging most probably to the King of Wessex.² An
early grant assigned the latter to the Bishops of Wiltshire, and by
one or other of them it was at some period previous to Domesday,
severed from its own hundred, (most likely that of Stodfald,) and
formed into an independent and “free hundred” belonging to their
see. At a later date probably, what we now call All Cannings was
bestowed by some royal benefactor on the Abbey of St. Mary, at
Winchester. Unfortunately there is no chartulary or register of
this abbey known at present, so that our information on this point is
defective. The Abbey, which was also called Nunna-Minster, was
founded by Alfred the Great and his Queen Ethelwitha, and com-
pleted by their son Edward the Elder. It was subsequently re-
founded and restored by Bishop Ethelwold in 932. The estate at

¹ These names of the Hundreds, pointing as they do to remote times when
there were no towns or even villages of note from which they might take their
appellations, show us incidentally the antiquity of their institution. RUGE-
BERG means the *rough*, (or hoar,) *barrow*; a modern form of the name exists in
RY-BURY, and in Andrews and Dury’s map of Wilts we have the form ROUGH-
BRIDGE, a nearer approach to the original. STODFALD (the Anglo-Saxon *Stód-
fald*), means the *fold* for horses (or *steeds*); we still have the expression a *stud*
of horses. SWAN-BOROUGH is possibly a corruption of *Sand-beorg*, that is
literally *Sand-hill*, from a large tumulus bearing that name, which is men-
tioned in an Anglo-Saxon charter relating to North Newton. Cod. Dipl. 1109.

² In the Hundred Rolls, II., 231, Cannings Episcopi, is described as “a free
hundred of the Bishop of Sarum, appertaining to the Church of Sarum, from
an ancient grant,” (de veteri feoffamento).

All Cannings belonged to the abbey in the days of Edward the Confessor, but for how long previously it is impossible to say.

Many and various have been the conjectures as to the meaning and derivation of the name of this parish. If our suggestion be true, and it certainly has the air of probability about it, that the portion granted to the Bishops of Wiltshire was the first severed from the extensive estate known by the name of Caninges, the remainder as part of the original manor might well have been described as *Eald-Caninges* (that is, *Old-Caninges*), and easily in the course of years corrupted into *All-Cannings*. In Sir Thomas Phillips' *Wiltshire Institutions*, under the year 1492, however, we meet with the entry "*Ecclesia Cannyngs Omnium Sanctorum*" (i.e. *Cannings All-Saints*); as though it derived its specific name from the dedication of the church,—*All Saints'-Cannings*, abbreviated at last to *All-Cannings*. Beyond this single entry, we have as yet no evidence that the church was so dedicated. It is said *now* to be dedicated to St. Anne, but this opinion is based simply on vague tradition, or on a theory which, as we shall endeavour to shew, has but little really to support it. And even if it be true that the church is now dedicated to St. Anne, it by no means proves that such was the case originally. Churches, in olden times, were not unfrequently re-dedicated, especially after any kind of desecration. Moreover the patron saint of a chantry chapel connected with a church, was without doubt sometimes substituted for that of the church itself.

Those who are curious in such matters, may read in the late Archdeacon Macdonald's *Memoir of Bishops Cannings*, the various conjectures that have been made as to the derivation of the name "*Cannings*."¹ Without doubt, the most probable derivation is the one indirectly suggested by the late J. M. Kemble in his *Saxons in England*.² He has collected together, in an appendix to his first volume, a large number of names of places similarly formed, which he clearly shews to be patronymics; the former portion of the word containing in an abbreviated, and often very corrupt, form,

¹ *Wilts Magazine*, vi., 121.

² *Saxons in England*, i., 456.

the name of some old settler or chief of a clan, and the latter portion or termination,—*ingas*, afterwards *ings*,—denoting his descendants, or those who formed part of the same settlement under him as their chief. Many instances may be adduced from the Codex Diplomaticus of places in Wiltshire, the names of which are clearly so formed. Thus (No. 336), we meet with the Col-*ingas*, from which comes the name Colling-bourn; in No. 379 the Teofunt-*ingas*, which we retain in the abbreviated form Teffont; in No. 778 Uggaford-*ingas*, from which we have Ugford. In like manner, from local names still remaining in England, he infers the existence of many other old clans in ancient times. Thus in the Manning-fords and Hornings-ham, he concludes that we still have in Wiltshire memorials of the clans which called themselves Man-*ingas* and Horn-*ingas*, or, as we should say in modern times the Mannings, and the Hornings. So we may fairly believe that Can-*ingas* (or Cannings), was originally a patronymic, denoting a clan, or tribe, who derived their name from some old chieftain, who settled with his dependents in this locality. From being the name of the tribe, the appellation, by an easy transition, became that of the place of their settlement. At no great distance from Cannings, is a name which seems to be a traditionary memorial of the same chieftain or principal land-owner, whatever his precise designation may have been, for the hill at the entrance to Devizes from Melksham is still called CANE HILL.¹

The portion of the parish which belongs to ALL CANNINGS proper, is bounded on the north-west by Allington and Beckhampton; on the east by Stanton Berners; on the south by Patney. Its length from north to south is between four and five miles, and its average breadth nearly two miles. The acreage is as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Arable Land	1504	1	21
Meadow Land	722	1	3

¹ We meet with the same name in composition in other counties. Thus we have CANNING-TON, in Somerset, and KENNING-TON, in Surrey. And in the name KEN, one well known and valued by all lovers of devotional hymnody, we seem to have the word in something like its primitive form.

Down Land.....	916	0	0
Glebe	35	3	5
	<hr/>		
Total	3178	1	29
	<hr/>		

The earliest notice in any document that we find of All Cannings is that contained in the Domesday Record. We give the extract together with the translation. It is registered under the lands belonging to the church of St. Mary, at Winchester. The extract¹ refers simply to All Cannings proper.

<p>Ipsa Ecclesia tenet CANINGE. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 18 hidis et una virgata terræ et dimidio. Terra est 15 carucata. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 5 carucata, et 8 servi. Ibi 27 villani, et 17 bordarii, et 6 cotarii, cum 10 carucatis. Ibi molinus, redens 13 solidos, et 108 acra prati. Pastura una leuca longa et 3 quarentenis lata. Silva 4 quarentenis longa et 2 quarentenis lata. Valuit 20 libras; modo 30 libras.</p>	<p>The Church itself holds CANINGE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 18 hides, 1 virgate and a half. The land is 15 carucates. Of this land there are in demesne 4 hides, and there are 5 carucates and 8 serfs. There are 27 villans, and 17 bordars, and 6 cottars, with 10 carucates. There is a mill paying 13 shillings, and 108 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. The wood is 4 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs broad. The estate was worth £20; it is now worth £30.</p>
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A few general inferences may be drawn from the above extract from the Domesday Record. It will be observed, first of all, that "the land" (*terra*) by which is meant "the arable," or that which was under the plough, was, in all, some 15 carucates.² This would probably represent *six to seven hundred* acres of land under tillage, exclusive of course of meadow and pasture. In those early days, when so much of the land was still uncleared, this indicates an advanced state of cultivation. Again, about *one third* of this land

¹ Domesday for Wiltshire, by Rev. W. H. Jones, p. 52.

² See on this point, Domesday for Wiltshire, introduction p. xxxviii.

thus under the plough, with of course a corresponding amount of meadow and pasture, belonged to the demesne, or *inland* as it was termed; that is, was in the hands of the Abbess, as Lady of the Manor or her representative; the other *two-thirds*, or the *outland*, was tilled by some 27 "villans,"—(by which name were designated the chief of the under tenants)—and their dependents. In estimating the extent of the pasture, (which included all the down land,) and of the wood, it must be remembered that the "*leuca*," by which it was measured, represented a mile and a half. It may be observed moreover, that the value of the estate, which in the time of King Edward was £20, had in the time of the Domesday Survey increased to £30, or at the rate of some 50 per cent. Meagre therefore as the notice in the record may appear, it would seem to indicate a state of quiet progress, and an immunity from many of those disturbing causes with which, at the Norman Conquest, other parts of the kingdom were agitated. The Conqueror professed to respect the rights of the Church, and as far as Wiltshire was concerned, he scrupulously adhered to his pledges.¹

But though the Domesday Record is the earliest notice that we now have of All Cannings, there are, within the limits of the parish, several memorials of a much greater antiquity. There are some ancient works which join it with the shadowy past, and proof that on its surface strange events have occurred, and that a race of men, differing widely in their habits from those now employed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, once roamed over its downs. Among the range of hills to the north of the Devizes road, whose rounded forms, deep hollows, and wavy outline, are of singular beauty, especially toward sunrise and sunset when the lights and shades are strongest, the eye is arrested by a well marked circular fosse which crowns the summit of Rybury Hill. Sir R. C. Hoare²

¹ See on this subject, Domesday for Wiltshire, introduction, p. xxiii.

² His words are, "A point of land projecting from St. Anne's hill affords another specimen of ancient fortification, in an earthenwork that bears the mark of great antiquity: it has a single vallum or ditch, with an out-work, which are much worn down. The area is evidently excavated for a species of white stone that is used for lining the inside walls of chimneys. This earthen-work is

speaks of it as an old British camp. Inside the vallum the ground is broken up into a great number of cavities, which some have imagined to indicate a mode of shelter resorted to by some of the ancient inhabitants of this spot. Sir R. C. Hoare, however, received information from some quarter, that a peculiar white stone used in the lining of chimneys was once dug here, and that these cavities were a succession of small quarries. Generally the chalk is far too soft in this spot to admit of its being used for any such purpose.

To the north of Rybury, rising to a greater altitude, is the conspicuous eminence, the loftiest of this range called commonly St. Anne's Hill, or by a natural corruption, Tan Hill.¹ Here an annual fair is held, chiefly for the sale of sheep and horses on August 6th, (26th July old style) the festival of St. Anne, mother to the Blessed Virgin. Many have been the theories respecting the first origin of this fair, and the real meaning of the name given to the hill. The late Mr. Bowles would fain tax our credulity, by assuming that the original name was Tan Hill, and St. Anne's hill a perversion of it, and that in this fair we must recognize the ancient holiday of some Celtic Jupiter whom he calls Tanaris, to whom he believed the hill had once been sacred. And the late Mr. Duke would fain lead us on a similar track, when he says "The fair of St. Anne, the successor nearly in name and nature (as I suppose) to the feriae of the goddess Diana, is well known by fame throughout the county of Wilts, whose rural population recognize as Tan Hill fair, that which is evidently the fair of St. Anne's Hill."²

It will not be deemed presumptuous, it is hoped, if we venture to pass over with a smile these lucubrations of very worthy men. We are in a position, it is believed, to give a far less romantic mention by Mr. Aubrey in his MSS. under the title of Rybury Camp." Hoare's Ancient Wilts, Vol. ii., p. 12.

¹ In like manner Tooley Street, Southwark, is so called from the church of St. Olave, which is situated in it; thus, *St. Olaf* contracted gradually into *Tolaf* and *Tooley*. The like change has taken place in a name at Bradford on Avon. A small chapel, dedicated to St. Olave, stood in what is now called Woolley Street: originally however it was called *Tooley* Street, and is described in Latin deeds as "*vicus Sancti Olavi*."

² Duke's Druidical Temples, p. 95.

reason for the name of the hill, and one which involves no belief in strange deities like the Celtic Tanaris. Fortunately we have three ancient Anglo-Saxon charters relating to the neighbouring parish of Stanton Berners, some expressions in which throw light on the subject. It is true that these charters are copies and not originals, and have come down to us in a corrupt form, still in the matter before us the evidence may be regarded as tolerably complete. Thus in the Codex Diplomaticus (No. 335) we have this description of a portion of the boundary,—“ðonne of gemérstáne on gemær beorgas; ðonne of langan dene neoðewearde tó *Anan* stane; ðonne ofer Wódnes dic; ðæt tó ðære eorðbyrig; ðonne ðonan to Oxnamére middewearde; ðonne ðonan on lytlan beorg tó *Anan* stáne; ðonne ðonan tó Eást-móre tó ðære bur-gilsan: ðonne ðonan tó Bromlace.”—[Thence from the mere-stone to the mere-barrows (boundary-barrows); thence from Long-dene downward to *Anne's* stone; thence over Wansdyke; then to the earth-barrow; thence to Ox-mere midward; thence by the little barrow to *Anne's* stone; thence to Eastmore to the burial-places; thence to Bromlace.]¹

Now these extracts shew clearly that in olden time (the dates of the charters respectively are A.D. 903, 957, 960,) there was an owner of land in the immediate neighbourhood of All Cannings,

¹ In the other two Charters, (Nos. 467, 483) the latter of which, with very slight variations of spelling in one or two lines, is clearly a copy of the former, we have the same portions of the boundary given with greater detail. Thus Charter No. 467, reads:—On ðane mærstán; of ðán stáne on ða foxhola; ðonon on ðone stánigan beurh on ðorndáne norðewearde; of ðan beorge on ða stánes andlang dene; neoðeward of ðám stane on *Anne*-stán; ðonon on *Anne*-þorn; ðonon on ða wearhróda on Wódnes-dic; ðonan on ða ealdan burgh midde-wearde; of ðáne ealdan (burgh?) on Oxnamére; ðonne on *Anne*-crundel on liðan stán; of ðám stáne on ðone midmestan hryeg on Eástcumbum; ðonon on Eástmóres heafod tó ðam hweðenan byrgelse on Brómlice.”—[At the mere-stone; from the stone to the fox-hole; thence to the stone-barrow on Thorn-down northward; from that barrow to the stones along the dene; downward from those stones to *Anne's*-stone; thence to *Anne's*-thorn; thence to the hoar-cross? on Wansdyke; thence to the old barrow midward; from the old barrow to Ox-mere; thence to *Anne's*-crundel by the sloping stone; from that stone to the midmost ridge by Eastcomb; thence by the head of Eastmore to the heathen burial places at Bromlace].

the boundary-points in whose property are in several cases designated as *Anne's-stone*,—*Anne's-thorn*,—*Anne's-crundel*. Further from the mention of the Wansdyke and also of "the stones along the dene," we are able with tolerable certainty to identify many of these points of boundary, and some of them were certainly at no great distance from the hill which is called *St. Anne's Hill*. Let it be observed however, that the charters give no warrant whatever for the assumption of the canonization of this ancient owner of lands. Nor, it may be added, is there any documentary evidence, as far as we have been able to ascertain, of the church of All Cannings being dedicated to *St. Anne*, the mother of the Blessed Virgin. The only indication we have on such a point is that already alluded to as contained in the Wiltshire Institutions, where under the date 1492, it is designated as the church of Cannings All Saints (*Cannyngs Omnium Sanctorum*). And then further it seems unreasonable to suppose that a dedication feast should be held, not in the village and near the church, but on a bleak eminence some three miles distant, and within the limits of what, though its lords owed feudal allegiance to the chief lord of All Cannings, was nevertheless itself a distinct manor.

Our belief is that the name of this ancient owner lingered in the neighbourhood long after even tradition could preserve any memorials of his race. The hill was still termed *Anne's-Hill*. The spirit of mediæval times would easily interpret this name as that of the mother of the Blessed Virgin.¹ It was not unnatural that

¹ We have similar instances of this tendency to see memorials of Saints in local names, in the designations of other parishes in Wilts. Stanton Berners (the neighbouring parish to All Cannings) which like Alton Berners (or Barnes) derives its distinctive name from some members of the Berners family (the lineal descendants of Edward of Salisbury, the Domesday owners of the latter) has been transformed into Stanton *St. Bernard*; whilst Stratford *Toney*, which is so called from Alice de *Toni*, Countess of Warwick, in whom the lordship vested in the 13th century, has been gravely interpreted as Stratford *St. Anthony*. In like manner Martin, near Bedwyn, which has been supposed to have derived its name from a chapel lately discovered, and presumed to be dedicated to *St. Martin*, was originally *mær-tún*, that is, *boundary village*, and formerly spelt *Marton*, or *Merton*. In one document indeed it occurs as *Mar-thorn*, as though it were called from some *boundary thorn* planted there. Anyhow the name has nothing to do with any mediæval Saint.

when the great fair on the downs was first established, the day dedicated in the calendar to the supposed saint to whom the hill was sacred should be chosen. In due time, the old dedication-feast of the village would be merged in this large annual gathering, and then the Sunday nearest to the great fair was chosen as the especial day for this annual rejoicing.¹ It was no difficult step then in course of time to assign to the Church the same patron saint as the hill, and to speak of All Cannings as dedicated to St. Anne. It may be so;—but, beyond mere tradition, there is no proof of such a fact. Our explanation disperses at once the halo of romance with which the old “hoar hill” and the “rugged down,” have been so repeatedly encircled by successive writers. How far we may have grounds for our opinion, we leave to the candid judgment of our readers.

Before we leave the consideration of “St. Anne’s hill,” it may be mentioned that in the autumn of 1844, a labouring man of Allington, digging for flints, found a gold torque of singular grace and beauty. It passed, first of all, into the hands of R. Falkner, Esq., of Devizes, but was afterwards claimed as treasure trove by Lord Ilchester, the Lord of the Manor of Allington, within the limits of which it was found. Mr. Falkner writes respecting it, “It may be said to be only a single coil of such a torque as was found entire in Cheshire, which weighed 4*lbs.* and was of the sort called Brachialis. The Allington torque was of fine gold, and weighed 2½*oz.* It appeared to have been severed from a larger portion, and afterwards bent into an irregular form. It had not suffered in the least from oxidation, but retained all its original beauty.” Mr. Falkner showed it to a goldsmith, who remarked “that the person who made such an ornament must have known how to produce the greatest effect possible, and by the most simple means. It may have been a torque for the neck or for the body,—it being only a

¹ In Bradford on Avon there is an exact parallel to the case we are supposing. About a century ago it was determined for public convenience to establish a cattle fair. Following the precedent of dedication feasts, it was determined to have it on or near some festival, and so the Monday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew was selected.

fragment. The mark of the instrument which severed it was distinctly seen.”¹

To the north of St. Anne's hill, intersecting the upper portion of the parish, is the well known territorial line of demarcation, at the first no doubt the border-line of a kingdom, Wansdyke, or—as it is in the original, Woden's-dyke—such great works being supposed to have been carried out in part by supernatural power, or perhaps designating the sacredness of boundaries by placing them under the protection of one of their chief deities. There the Wansdyke may be seen in almost its original perfection,—the deep vallum and agger extending east and west as far as the eye can reach over miles of velvety down. Probably there is no place where this ancient work can be viewed to greater advantage, or where, amid the surrounding solitude, and general absence of man's handywork, its effect is more impressive.

THE MANOR.

The Lordship of the Manor of All Cannings was vested in the Abbess of St. Mary, Winton. Its owner exercised the rights of chief lord over the subordinate manors of Allington and Etchilhampton; to this day indeed the lord of the manor of All Cannings receives £1 per annum, by way of quit-rent from the manor of Allington.² As in similar instances, the rights and privileges were leased out from time to time to sundry persons, who, as *firmarii*, or Lord Farmers, as they were termed, acting in the name and under the authority of the Abbess. Thus in one record, we find that Dame Jane Ligh (or Light), Abbess of St. Mary, it is conjectured, about 1497, granted a lease of the manor to John Burdon, who

¹ Archæologia, (1844). It may be mentioned, whilst on the subject of antiquities, that a series of about 80 coins, medals, and tokens some of which were found at All Cannings, is in the Museum of the Wiltshire Archæological Society having been presented to it in 1860, by the Rev. H. H. Methuen.

² In the following extract from the Chamberlain's accounts for Devizes, for the year 1637, we seem to have the same acknowledgment of the rights of the chief lord of All Cannings over the subordinate manor of Allington, within the limits of which the fair alluded to is held:—“The sum of £2 10s., was by Mr. Mayor's appointment paid to Captain Nicholas, as an indemnity for the not keeping Tan Hill Fair, which was interdicted this year in order to prevent the dispersing of the plague.” Waylen's Devizes, p. 192.

was also himself a free-holder having "Gift-lands, and Amor's lands, and Clerk's lands: and a wine-tavern in Barkcombe." With regard to another lease of the manor to Edward Shelley, by his kinswoman Dame Elizabeth Shelley, the last Abbess of St. Mary, Winton, there is some interest attaching to it as having been probably the means of connecting with the parish the family described in the Herald's Visitations, as "Shelley of All Cannings," of whom we shall hereafter-make mention. As one of the Religious Houses, the revenue of which was under £200 per annum, the Abbey of St. Mary, Winton, was ordered to be suppressed. Dame Elizabeth Shelley, its Abbess, by her own exertions managed to avert its complete fall for a time. She obtained letters patent, dated August 27th, 1536, by which her Abbey was new founded with all its possessions, *except the valuable manors of Alle-Canninges and Arche-fonte* (Erchfont), together with the Rectory of Arche-fonte and the advowson of both churches, which were alienated in favor of Lord Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp (afterwards the Protector Duke of Somerset), and Lady Ann his wife. Dame Elizabeth Shelley was appointed Abbess of the newly founded convent. After four years, however, it fell. She would seem to have made the best use of her opportunities and was not unmindful of the claims of kindred, for the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the revenues of the suppressed monasteries, report under date of May 15th, 28 Hen. VIII. :—

"Item, there bene no manner leases nor grauntes made to any person under the convent seale of the seid monastery sithen the iiiiith daye of Ffebruary, anno xxvi^{to} R. H. VIII., butt oonly oon indenture, made unto Edward Shelley, of the manner of All Canninges in com. Wiltes, and theyer mille and medowe belonginge to the same from the feast of Seint Michell tharchungell, which shal be in the yere of our Lord God 1555, unto thend and terme of 40 yeres, yeldinge and payinge yerely £xxxvi. vi^s. viii^d., bering date the xx daye of Octobre, in the xxvii yere of the said Kinge."

From the Protector Duke of Somerset's Register of estates at Longleat, Canon Jackson has supplied us with the following account of the profits of the manor, &c., of All Cannings.

Rents of assize	-	-	-	xxvi.	vi.	viii.
„ of capital messuage	-	-	-	iii.	vi.	viii.
„ of Cotsett-land with work-silver	-	-	-	vii.	v.	
Sheriff's Turn	-	-	-	-	vi.	viii.

Freeholders	-	-	-	-	iv.	ii.	ii.
Pension from Parsonage	-	-	-	-		xlv.	
Pension from Prebend	-	-	-	-		xx.	
Rent from the chapel of St. Anne *	-	-	-	-		vi.	viii.

It may be mentioned, in passing, that in 1550, Sir John Thynne of Longleat seems to have been the lessee of the Parsonage of All Cannings in his own hands and occupation, the same being worth, above the lord's rent, £28 6s. 8d. There were covenants in the lease to provide the cure with two ministers, one at Ashlington (Etchilhampton). In 1564, when John Fisher, the Incumbent deprived under Queen Mary, had been restored, the Baynton family seem to have been the lessees of the Parsonage.

The manor of All Cannings remained for a number of years in the possession of the descendants of the Protector Duke of Somerset. In 1676 it was included in the marriage settlement of Lady Elizabeth Seymour with Lord Bruce. At some later period it seems to have passed, by purchase, to the Nicholas family, and to have been held by them for many generations. It was devised by Elizabeth Nicholas, who had become possessed of it through the death of her brother John Nicholas, in 1737, without issue, to her great nephew Nicholas Heath, who was Rector of All Cannings, and died in 1808. Georgiana, daughter of Nicholas Heath, was married to Philip Gell, Esq., of Hopton Hall, co. Derby, and through her he became possessed of the manor. The father of the present Lord Ashburton purchased it subsequently from Mr. Philip Gell, and the manor and advowson now vest in his Lordship. The greater portion of the land is divided into two large farms, which are held under Lord Ashburton.

THE CHURCH.¹

It is in the Parish Church that archæological interest chiefly centres. It stands at the west end of the village, close to the

* Some difficulty is felt in determining to what chapel allusion is here made. Probably as the pension from the Parsonage would represent the ecclesiastical revenue received by the Lord of the Manor from *All Cannings*, and the pension from the Prebend, as we shall hereafter see, that from *Allington*, the chapel of St. Anne may be that of *Etchilhampton*. In a subsequent page, reasons will be given for believing that chapel to be dedicated to St. Anne.

¹ It is right that we should acknowledge our obligations to Mr. E. Kite, for some valuable notes on the church of All Cannings communicated to the Rev. H. H. Methuen a few years ago.

present manor farm, where an old manor house formerly stood, and close to the Rectory house.

The Church is commonly said to be dedicated in honor of St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, but for reasons already stated it is believed that the more probable dedication was that of All Saints. It is cruciform in plan, with a central tower rising at the intersection of chancel, nave, and transept. There is besides, a small chantry chapel in the south side of the chancel. There are two porches, one on the north and the other on the south side of the church.

The internal measurements of the building are as follows:—

	N. to S.	E. to W.
Chancel ¹ - - -	16. 10.	by 37. 9.
Chantry - - -	13. 0.	by 10. 8.
Tower - - -	12. 6.	by 11. 0.
N. Transept - - -	17. 8.	by 11. 0.
S. Transept - - -	21. 7.	by 13. 2.
Nave - - -	18. 9.	by 36. 4.
N. Aisle - - -	10. 2.	
S. Aisle - - -	11. 6.	



The NAVE is divided from the aisles on either side by three arches, springing from circular piers. A curious fragment of carving, about ten inches in length, on the north side of the arch, connecting the south aisle and transept, is represented in the annexed woodcut. It would seem to be the figure of a serpent coiling round the lower part of a man, and apparently biting his arm. The west window of the nave together with those in the aisles, possess but little architectural merit; and the roofs throughout the interior of the building have been modernised. Over the inner doorway of the north porch is a bracket, which seems to have supported a small figure.

The FONT stands in the centre of the nave between the two

¹ These were the dimensions of the chancel before the recent entire re-building of this part of the church, of which a more particular account will be found in a subsequent page.

porches. It is octagonal, the bowl being enriched with quatrefoil pannels, each alternate one enclosing a blank shield. It has a lining of lead and also a drain. The carved oak cover bears the initials "T. M.;" and the date "1633."

The TRANSEPTS vary, as will be seen from the measurements given above, both in length and width.¹ They were probably originally built of the same dimensions; and the one on the south side, enlarged at the time when the chantry chapel was added. There is a difference to be observed in the probable date of the two windows in the extreme wall of each transept; the one in the northern being some few years earlier than that in the southern transept. There are a few fragments of stained glass in the tracery of both these windows. On the north side we have an angel

¹ Under the floor of the north transept there was discovered a few years ago a Purbeck marble coffin. It was interred there no doubt before that portion of the church was enclosed, and whilst it still formed part of the churchyard. The following account of it was given in the *Devizes Gazette* of February 28th, 1861.—“During the past week, whilst making excavations for a flue in the north transept of All Cannings Church, the workmen accidentally came in contact with an ancient coffin of Purbeck marble, seven feet in length, gradually tapering from the head towards the feet, and constructed from a solid block hollowed out for the reception of the corpse, with a circular cavity at the upper end for the head. It lay across the middle of the transept, with the head to the west, and when discovered was only from six to nine inches beneath the ground, so that the slab with which it was originally covered, and which probably bore an incised cross or inscription, must have formed a portion of the pavement of the church. Of this slab unfortunately no trace could be found. The coffin, from long interment had become very much decayed, but the skeleton seemed to have been undisturbed. The skull was quite sound and well proportioned: the nose a fine aquiline; several of the vertebræ were grown together in consequence of disease, and the sides of some were carious, so that death may have been occasioned by spinal curvature and attendant abscess. The general appearance of the bones indicated that the deceased was a stout well proportioned man, nearly six feet in height, and perhaps not much above thirty years of age. Coffins of this description constructed from stone found in the immediate locality of the interment, were in general use amongst the higher classes during the 12th and 13th centuries; but Purbeck marble from the distance of the quarries and the difficulties which must necessarily have attended its transit at this early period, seems to have been rarely used in this neighbourhood. The interment may perhaps be referred to the commencement of the 13th century, at which date the Purbeck beds are known to have been extensively worked for architectural purposes. Near the coffin was found a silver penny, nearly illegible, but apparently of the reign of Edward I.”

swinging a censer, and underneath the monogram **M** (for the Blessed Virgin Mary), with the legend "**Abe plena gratia Dominus tecum,**" the figure or subject beneath it having been destroyed. On the south side we have the initials I. B., of which we shall say more hereafter. The date of the original transepts may have been about the middle of the fifteenth century. The roofs of both transepts were originally gabled; but that of the south transept, on the addition of this chantry chapel, when the ornamental parapet which distinguishes this part of the building was carried round it, was lowered in pitch.

The TOWER, of three stages, is a plain but substantial erection of the perpendicular period, and is, like the transepts, to be attributed to the middle of the fifteenth century. It possibly superseded an older tower which, having fallen into decay, was perhaps reconstructed at the same time that the transepts were added, for it seems difficult to believe that the turret stair-case, now enclosed within the north transept, was not at one time outside the church. It rests on four pointed arches, each of two chamfered orders, but without shaft or capital. In the upper stage are four openings, each with a pointed arch and central mullion. From the squinches or arches thrown across the angles, it would seem that the tower was originally intended to carry a spire. The parapet is quite plain, without either battlements or pinnacles. On the north side is the stair-case turret, square in form, rising to the same height as the tower, and also terminating with a plain parapet. The lower portion, which is enclosed within the north transept, anciently served as a communication between the church and roodloft, the doorway which opened into the latter being still visible in the wall.

The Bells, five in number, bear the following inscriptions:—

1. A. R. ✠ 6261 : IN : IM : OD : ON : NA ✠ *

2. Thomas Andrews, William Maslen, Churchwardens, 1771.

3. ✠ AN : NO : DO : MI : NI. 1626 ✠ ♣

4. James Wells, Aldbourne, Wilts, fecit 1806. Henery Hitchcock and William Hayward, Ch-wardens.

Tenor. Robert Mareslen, William Stevens, Churchwardens, 1658. ♣ W ♣ P ♣
(Diameter 3ft. 7in.)

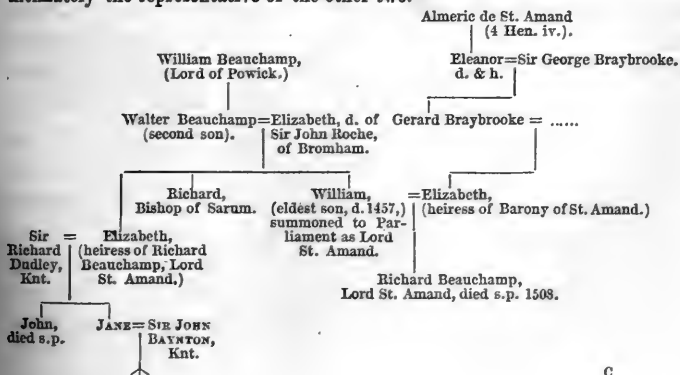
Above is a small bell 14 inches in diameter, with date 1629.

* These letters have become reversed in casting. The inscription is "ANNO DOMINI, 1626, A. R." The last two letters are most probably the initials of the caster, ABEL [OR ABRAHAM] RUDHALL.

The CHANTRY CHAPEL an erection of the Tudor period, has two windows in the east and south walls, each of four lights and divided by a transom. The parapet (the most striking feature in the exterior of the church) is embattled and ornamented with Tudor flowers and panels enclosing quatrefoils, amongst which, on the south side, are two shields; one bearing the arms of St. Amand, —“*Or fretty sable, on a chief of the second three bezants;*” and the other, those of Beauchamp,—“*Gules, a fesse between six martlets or.*” On the east side of the parapet is a shield, which appears to have a St. Andrew’s cross upon it. In the interior, on one side of the east window, is a bracket, which from its size evidently supported a large figure, perhaps that of the saint, (who, judging from the shield just referred to, may have been St. Andrew,) to whom the chapel, was dedicated. During some recent repairs, a piscina was discovered in the south wall of the transept.

The small fragment of stained glass with the initials I. B. in the tracery of the south transept window, together with the two shields just alluded to on the parapet on the same side, seem to point to Sir John Baynton, (who after the death of Sir Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, in the year 1508, and the failure of male issue, became by marriage the representative of the families of St. Amand and Beauchamp,) as the possible builder, or, at the least, an early restorer of the Chantry Chapel.¹

¹The following extracts from the pedigrees of the families of St. Amand, Beauchamp, and Baynton, will explain more clearly how the latter family became ultimately the representative of the other two.



The CHANCEL has quite recently been entirely re-built, and was re-dedicated by a solemn service on Tuesday July 16. Of the former chancel which it superseded, it may suffice to say that it had been itself rebuilt in the 17th century, when the whole of its ancient features, with the exception of the east window (an early English triplet), and two small triangular headed recesses, surmounted by a corbel-head in the south wall within the altar-rail, were destroyed. This restoration, such as it was, was carried out by Henry Kinninmond, who was Rector at the time, as would appear from a stone which till now was to be seen above the east window with the initials H. K., and the date 1678. He died in the same year, for on a stone slab in the chancel floor there was the same inscription "H. K., 1678."

Of the NEW CHANCEL we must give a somewhat more detailed description, both on account of its great beauty and the interesting circumstances under which it has been re-built. Its area is 39 feet long, by 14 feet 6 inches wide. In the former structure, the space on the north side of the chancel arch was wider by two feet than that on the south. It was decided in consequence to narrow the new wall by this measure, the arch being now central and the chancel symmetrical. The style adopted is that of the middle of the thirteenth century. The chancel is divided into three bays, roofed with quadripartite quoining in pitch pine, with moulded oak ribs, and carved bosses of the same at the intersections. The transverse and diagonal ribs spring from vaulting shafts of red marble, with moulded caps and bases, and resting on corbels, finely carved. The eastern window is of three lights, graduating to the centre, and externally all are included under one arch, which was the ancient arrangement. This has been improved by the addition of three circular panels, in which the sacred monograms I.H.S. and Alpha and Omega are carved. Above this window, also externally, is a small and rich quatrefoil, pierced with a foliated cross for ventilation, between the groining and the outer roof.

Each of the bays, except the western one, has a two-light lancet window on either side, with internal moulded arches and rear vaults, marble shafts, and caps and bases of freestone. Between

these windows, and forming with them an arcade of great beauty, are trefoil-headed recesses intended for the reception of memorial brasses, two of which will shortly be fixed.

Above the side windows are four quatrefoil panels, with bold mouldings of chalk and centres of Caen stone. On these are carved very deeply, beautifully, and elaborately, the "twelve manner of fruits" of the tree of life, each compartment containing three varieties.

Part of the pavement of the chancel is filled with lettered tombstones from the old chancel, and by a central gangway of diamond pattern in red pennant and white lias. Other portions are paved with encaustic tiles in geometrical patterns.

The Reredos has a central projection of veined alabaster, terminating in a crocketed gable and finial of Caen stone. In the centre of this again is a quatrefoil panel, with a fine sculpture of the Lord's Supper in white Derbyshire alabaster. On each side of the projection are trefoil-headed recesses of Caen stone, with the Ten Commandments incised, and in the spandrels are bosses of spar with alabaster cups. The angle shafts of the central projection are of green Irish marble, capped and based in carved alabaster. Two *sedilia* are formed on the south side of the enclosure, by lowering the window space and inserting a marble shaft.

Externally the work is chaste and simple, the only ornament being the carved terminations of the window labels, a bold corbel table under the eaves course, and a series of fleur-de-lis on the eastern side of the chancel gable. This is surmounted by a foliated cross.

The windows were executed by Lavers and Barraud, in stained glass. The eastern window, and those of the sacrarium, contain subjects from the life of our Lord. The two windows in the central bay are of floral character, containing the Rose of Sharon, the Lily of the Valley, the True Vine, and the Passion Flower. The glass is to be noted for the absence of glaring violent colours, and recalls the subdued harmonious tone of the best ancient glass. The drawing of the patterns is very excellent. The donors of the several windows were Lord Methuen, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, and different members of the family at the Rectory.

A handsome new pulpit of solid carved oak, has also been erected by friends of the Rector as a memorial of his ministry. It contains, in the cornice, the legend—"Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel."

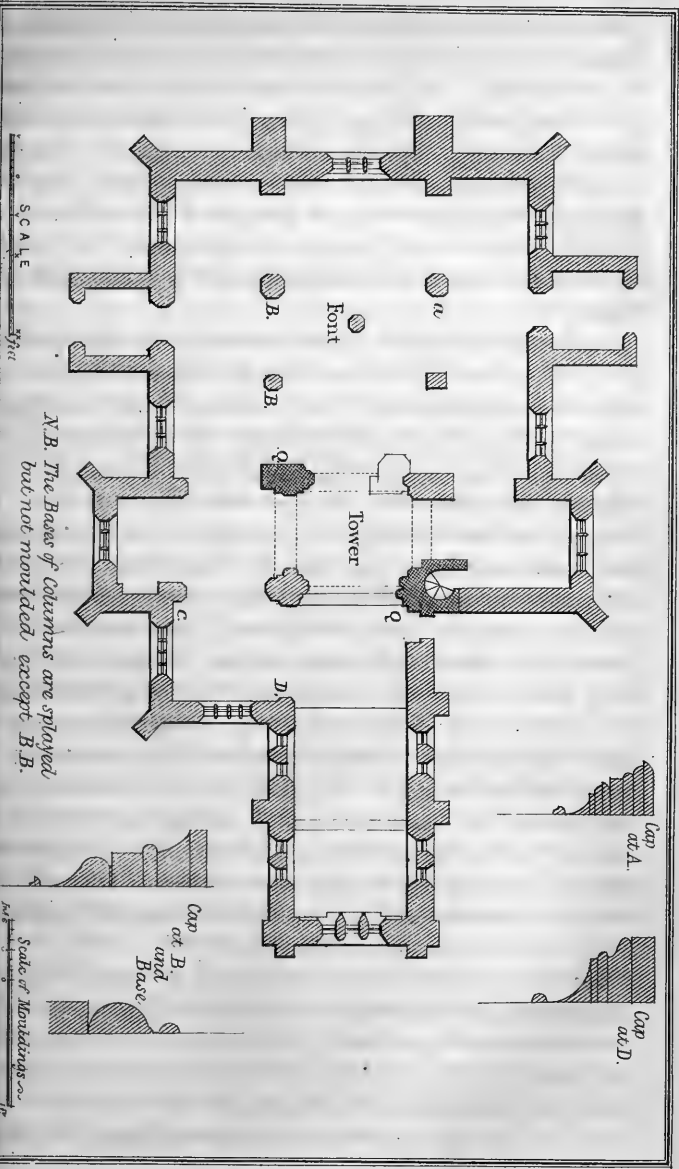
A brass plate beneath the window given by the Rt. Honourable Sotheron Estcourt bears the following inscription:—"This window is dedicated to the honor and glory of Almighty God, by Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, in memory of a friendship of more than 50 years between the houses of Methuen and Estcourt. 'We took sweet counsel together, and walked in the House of God as friends— Psalm 55., v. 14.'"

Another brass plate over the chancel door thus records, in illuminated characters, the general work of restoration:—

"TO THE HONOR AND GLORY OF ALMIGHTY GOD, AS A THANK-OFFERING FOR THE MERCIES OF HIS BOUNTIFUL HAND, AS A MEMORIAL OF A HAPPY HOME, AND IN REMEMBRANCE OF BELOVED ONES WHO SLEEP HERE TILL THE MORNING OF THE RESURRECTION, THIS CHANCEL WAS REBUILT BY THE RECTOR, THOS. ANTHONY METHUEN, AND HIS SONS. A.D. 1867."

Before we leave the subject of restoration, it may be mentioned that some extensive repairs and alterations were carried out in 1843, the expense being partly borne from church rates, though chiefly by donations and subscriptions. The handsome old oak roof of the Nave, which bore on one of its corbels, on the south east end, the date 1638, (which indeed still remains), was then pulled down in consequence of its decayed state, and the present roof erected in humble imitation of its predecessor. The fitting the entire church with open seats was carried out at the same time. The vestry also, which had previously occupied the east end of the Chantry Chapel, was removed to the extremity of the north transept. The window to the west of the north porch, which had been barbarously mutilated was restored, and a gallery blocking up the west window removed.

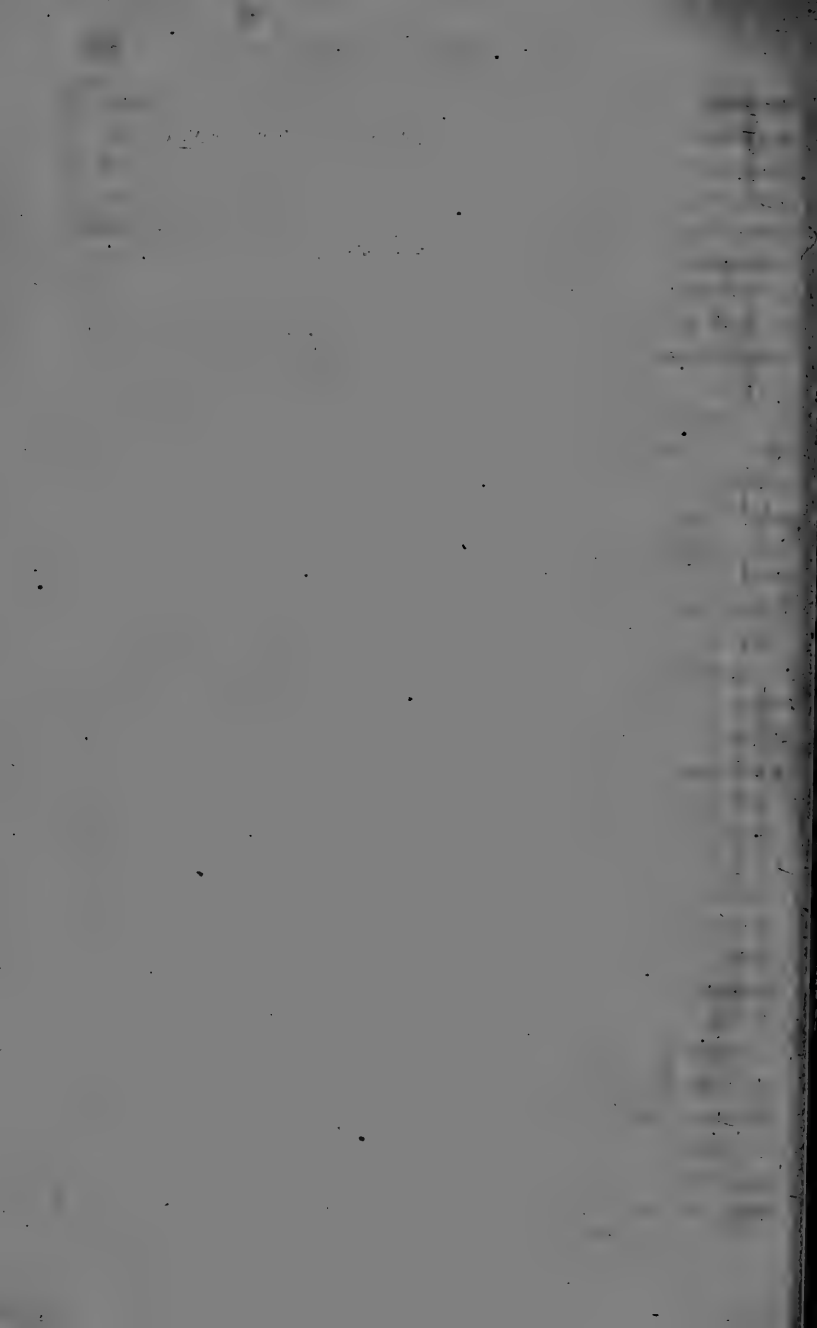
There are fragments of Norman work still remaining in the pier at the north-east angle of the tower, from which the original chancel arch probably sprung; and also in another pier built into the masonry of the arch dividing the south aisle and transept; which show that in very early times, certainly in the 12th century, All Cannings had a church of no mean pretensions. Possibly, the



A.B. The Bases of Columns are splayed but not mounted except B.B.

GROUND-PLAN OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL-CANNINGS MILLS.

The Norman portions remaining are shaded, Q.Q. (see p. 20.)



bases and lower portions of the present piers of the nave arcade may belong to the Norman structure. Of the early English fragments remaining till lately in the chancel mention has been already made. The greater portion of the present building however belongs, as has been intimated, to the sixteenth and following centuries.

MONUMENTS.

1. A mural monument of freestone, till lately on the north side of the chancel, now at the west end of the north aisle commemorates William Ernle, Esq. (a younger son of John Ernle of Cannings, by Lucy, daughter of Thomas Cooke of Salisbury), and his wife Joan. The monument, which was erected in 1587, bears the following quaint inscription:—

“ 1587.

Anno. Dñi.

Oneli : honore : and
preise : be : geven : to : God.

Where : so : ever : a : dead

carkas : is : even : thither

will : the : egles : resorte.

I : beleve : that : my : redemer : liveth : and : that : I : shall : rise : owt : of
the : earth : in : the : last : dai : and : shall : be : covered : againe : withe : mi
skinne : and : shall : se : God : in : my : fleshe : iea : and : I : mi : selfe : shall
beholde : him : not : withe : other : but : withe : these : same : eies.*

W. E.

W. E.

Deathe : in : Jesus : Christe : onli
is : eternall : salvacion.

William Ernele
and Jone his wif.”

On the upper part of the monument are sculptured three eagles, which, together with the passage from an early version of the Gospel of St. Luke (in the authorized version chap. xvii. 37.,) have evidently a reference to the armorial bearings of the Ernle family,—*Argent, on a bend sable, three eagles displayed or.*

These arms, quartering Malwyn,¹ and differenced by a crescent,

* These texts would seem to have been taken from “*The Byble after the translation of Thomas Mathew.* Imprynted at London by Robert Toye, fol. 1551.” Black-letter. The only difference is, that, in the commencement of the latter text, we have “I am sure” for “I believe.”

¹ It may be observed that the arms of Malwyn only are quartered here with Ernle, and that those of Best do not appear, though it was by the marriage of John Ernle to Joan, daughter and heiress of Simon Best, and granddaughter of John Malwyn, that the Ernle family came into property in this neighbour-

appear on a shield, above which is the crest of Ernle, *viz.*—"A man's head side-faced couped at the shoulders proper, and wearing a long cap barry of six or and sable, stringed and tasselled or."

2. A second monument of the same family bears the following names:—

"Sir John Ernle, Rector of All Cannings, (son of Walter Ernle, Esq., brother to Sir Walter, of Conock, and grandson to Sir Walter, of Etchilhampton, Bart.) who died 30 Mar. 1734, aged 53. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Alton Priors, who died 9 Mar. 1729, aged 39. Also two of their children—Walter, who died in 1733, aged 20; and Gertrude, who died in 1715, aged 9 months."

3. William Fowle, Esq., died July 8th 1796. Arms—"Gules, a lion passant between three cinquefoils or." This monument is at the west end of the Nave.

4. Rev. William Fowle, M.A., who succeeded his maternal uncle, Sir John Ernle, in the Rectory of All Cannings, (his mother being the elder daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Alton). He died May 21st, 1770, aged 62. This monument is on the north side of the Chancel.

5. John Nicholas, Esq., son of Edward Nicholas, Kt., principal Secretary of State to Charles I. and II. He died Feb. 25th, 1737, aged 64.

6. Richard Biggs, Esq., of Wichbury, Wilts, died 5th April, 1774. Penelope, his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Nicholas, Esq., died September 2nd, 1771.

These last two monuments are in the south transept.

THE RECTORY.

The earliest valuation of the Rectory is contained in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*.¹ It is there called the Church of Albecanyng. The annual value is estimated at £13 6s. 8d., (or 20 marks), and the tenths payable on the same came to £1 6s. 4d.

hood. Possibly Malwyn only was adopted because the estates came primarily from that family. In Preshute Church is a hatchment of Daniel, in which we have the Ernle quarterings and there the arms of Best *viz.*, "Gules, 3 sheafs of arrows, one in pale, two in saltire, banded or," are in their proper place as bringing in Malwyn. More on the subject of the Malwyn and Ernle families, will be found in a subsequent page in the account of Etchilhampton.

¹ *Taxat. Eccles.* p. 189.

In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*,¹ we have the following entry respecting it:—

“*Ecclesia de Allekanyng taxatur in xx marc. Nona pars garbarum, vellerum, et agnorum, anno preterito ix marc. et minus quam taxacio quia Rector habet in dote 1 virgatam terræ val. per ann. v. solid. . . . Rectoris valet per ann. iv. solid.; fenum in dote xx solid.; pastura in dote v. solid.; decimæ feni val. 100 solid.; oblationes et mortuaria 100 solid.; decimæ lyni, canabi, et aliæ minutæ xxxiii solid.; et sic valet Ecclesia ad verum valorem xx libr.; inde Regi ix marc.*”

In the *Liber Regis*² it was valued at £31 16s. 10½d., the yearly tenths payable therefrom being £3 3s. 8¼d.

The tithe commutation rent-charge for All Cannings, as settled a few years ago, was £887 10s.

RECTORS OF ALL CANNINGS.

The following list is extracted from Sir Thomas Phillips' *Wiltshire Institutions*. Up to the date of the Reformation, except where otherwise stated, the patronage was exercised by the Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester. After 1734, the institution was to the Rectory of All Cannings with the chapel of Etchilhampton.

- A.D.
1333. THOMAS DE BERKHAM.
 . . . ROBERT DE WYCHFORD.
1363. JOHN DE LYNE DEN. He was Rector of Foghelesten (Fuggleston), and exchanged with Robert de Wychford.
1382. JOHN HANNEWELL, a second institution of the same Rector took place in 1384, when the King claimed to exercise the patronage “on behalf of the Abbess.”
- . . . ADAM EDLYN. The name of “Adam Edelyne, Parson of the Church of All Cannings,” occurs in a document preserved among Mr. Heneage's deeds at Compton, bearing date, 10 Hen. IV. (1409).
1423. JOHN BALDING; he is said to have succeeded at the *decease* of Adam Edlyn in 1423; he resigned the living in 1429.
1429. WILLIAM HANKYN; he resigned the living in 1444.
1444. THOMAS SWYFT; he resigned the living in 1447.
1447. WILLIAM CROWTON; he resigned the living in 1472.
1472. RICHARD HENSTOKE.
1492. RICHARD WARWYN; it is in recording this institution that the church is called “Cannyngs Omnium Sanctorum.” See above p. 6.
1512. EDWARD LEE;* he is said to have succeeded on the *decease* of Richard Warwyn; he was promoted in 1531 to the Archbishopric of

¹ *Inquis. Non.* p. 157. ² *Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 873.

* Sir Thomas Phillips gives, between 1492 and 1512, three other names, but, for reasons which will be hereafter stated, they would appear to be those of *Prebendaries*, and not *Rectors*, of All Cannings.

York, which he held till 1537. Wood speaks of him as "a great Divine, and very well seen in all kinds of learning." Athen. Oxon, i., 139.

1531. EDWARD LEIGHTON; he resigned in 1545.
1545. THOMAS BRIDGES; presented by Edward, Earl of Hertford; he appears to have died the same year.
1545. JOHN FISHER; presented by Edward, Earl of Hertford. He was deprived in 1554.
1554. THOMAS THURLAND; presented by Queen Mary.
- [1564. JOHN FISHER restored.]
1571. JOHN POWELL; he is said to have succeeded on the *decease* of John Fisher: the patronage was exercised by Francis Newdigate, Esq., and the Lady Ann, Duchess of Somerset, his wife.
1593. HUGH GOUGH; presented by Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. He was previously Vicar of Bishops Cannings. [Wilts Mag. vi., 143.] He was father of Thomas Gough, who was consecrated Bishop of Limerick, Sept. 17th, 1626. Wood's Athen. Oxon, i., 736.
1625. ROBERT BYNG; presented by Henry Byng, Serjeant-at-Law, to whom the advowson, probably by purchase, belonged for that turn. [JEFFREY SIMPKINS; from entries in the Register from 1646 to 1651, he would seem to have superseded Robert Byng for a time, having been appointed by the Tryers.]
1660. HENRY KINNINMOND; the notice of his induction in 1660, is contained in the Registers, but we have not given to us the name of the patron at the time. He was the Rector during the alterations in the chancel. See above, p. 18,
1678. WILLIAM BALDWIN; presented by Philip D'Arcy, of Aston, co. York, by grant from Conyers D'Arcy, Esq., and Frances, Countess of Southampton, his wife; and from Charles, Lord Clifford, and Joan his wife. This Rector resigned in 1681.
1681. GEORGE STODLEY; presented by Edward Thornborough, Esq., of London.
1709. JOHN ERNLE; presented by Sir Walter Ernle, Bart. He succeeded to the Baronety in 1732.
1734. WILLIAM FOWLE; presented by William Fowle, of All Cannings, gentleman. He was nephew to the wife of Sir John Ernle, Bart., his immediate predecessor.
1770. JOHN FULLERTON; presented by John Fullerton, Esq., of Shaftesbury, co. Dorset.
1800. HENRY DAVIS; presented by John Davis, of Bapton, gentleman.
1807. NICHOLAS HEATH; presented by Nicholas Nicholas, Esq., of Bowbridge, co. Derby.
1809. THOMAS ANTHONY METHUEN; the patron was Philip Gell, Esq., of Hopton, co. Derby, who sold the next presentation to Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., of Corsham.

The present venerable Rector, as will be seen, has held the living of All Cannings, for well nigh three score years, a much longer

period than any of his predecessors for 500 years past. He is now the oldest, and amongst the most respected, of Wiltshire Incumbents. A few particulars may therefore be introduced concerning him.

Mr. Methuen is a younger son of Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., of Corsham, and brother to the first Baron Methuen. He was ordained Deacon in September, 1804, by Bishop Beadon, of Bath and Wells, and in due course was admitted into Priest's orders at Lambeth, by Archbishop Manners Sutton. The first curacy which he held was that of Ickham, in Kent, under the Archdeacon of Canterbury, the Rector in 1805. In 1806, he removed to the curacy of Newton, near Tetbury, and was afterwards for a short time curate of Henbury, near Bristol. He was inducted to the Rectory of All Cannings, in September, 1809, by Dr. Bridges, Rector of Willoughby, Warwickshire. The circumstances attending his appointment to the living were remarkable; and we are gratified at being allowed to state, in his own words, what they were. It would appear that Mr. Methuen's father had been much pressed in 1806, to purchase the next presentation to the living of All Cannings, but he declined so to do. In the autumn of 1809, when on a visit to Mr. Estcourt, of Estcourt House, Mr. Methuen writes:—"Mr. Estcourt's eldest son rode over to breakfast, and said to me, 'the All Cannings Rectory is likely soon to be vacant, and I much want your father to purchase it for you.' Thus meeting Mr. Thomas Estcourt, and my old Rector and friend the Rev. Edmund Estcourt, his brother, taking the matter in hand and corresponding at once, two posts were saved." Again, writes Mr. Methuen, "as my father was then at Buxton, about two miles from the residence of Mr. Philip Gell, the patron, much time was saved in the negotiations respecting the purchase of the next presentation." Mr. Methuen dwells on these details, because he reverently acknowledges the providential appointment of these circumstances in his case, inasmuch as the decease of the then Rector, Mr. Nicholas Heath, took place a day or two after the negotiations with the patron on his behalf were brought to a termination, and he was called at once to occupy the important post in the duties of which he has now been engaged for well nigh sixty years.

CURATES OF ALL CANNINGS.

The first Curate of whom there is any record, is Robert Mattheue, whose signature occurs in 1602, and who seems to have made the first entries in the earlier register. Henry Higgins was curate during the incumbency of Robert Byng, from 1627—1640. Of Jeffrey Simpkins, who appears to have been appointed by the Tryers, we have already made mention in the list of Incumbents. Other names of Curates, so far as they are known, are:—

HENRY JACQUES, 1759—1770.
 GEORGE JACQUES, 1771—1809.
 GEORGE NANKWELL, 1809—1810.
 JOSEPH MEDLICOTT, 1826—1831.
 THOMAS V. FOSBERY, 1831—1834.
 THOMAS BLUNDELL, 1834—1836.
 WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 1836—1839.
 THOMAS W. COCKELL, 1839—1856.
 HENRY H. METHUEN, 1856.

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

The earliest register now existing dates from the year A.D. 1579, but a note by the Rev. George Stodley, who was Rector in 1681, seems to imply the existence in his time of some other register now lost. He makes extracts of some memoranda about unimportant parish gifts, and adds.—“N.B., This memorandum was taken out of a register which was almost torn to pieces in the time of Mr. George Stodley.”—These memoranda do not commence before the time of his institution to the living, but are to be found in no register now existing. Some of the leaves of the oldest registers have suffered much from damp and neglect and are in some cases hardly legible, the central part being almost destroyed.

The entries for the most part are regular, and seem to have been contemporary with the event recorded. During the time of the civil wars they are continuous, but few and irregular. Throughout the time of the Commonwealth, 1654—1659, there are no baptismal entries, the birth alone being recorded. The first mention of a baptism during this period is in 1659;—“Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Holloway and Mary his wife was baptized the first of Novr.”—In the year 1658 we find this heading,—“A true and faith-

ful register of all *births*, marriages and burials within the parish of All Cannings since the 29th Sept., 1653." Jeffrey Simpkins who was appointed by the Tryers, and held the living from 1646 to 1651, has made a few baptismal entries. There have been some fraudulent excisions and erasures from the register. The burial entries from 1664—1680 are irregular. In a period of 18 years, from 1680 till 1698, there are no baptisms recorded. Possibly some leaves of the register, on which they are written, have been torn out.

In the oldest register book there are two references to Arch-episcopal visitations at Devizes. Thus in one place it is said, "All the names above written were delivered up at the Archbishop's visitation at the Devizes, the 31st May 1613." A similar entry is found in the year 1610, and both statements are signed by "Robert Matthewe, Curate." It would be interesting to ascertain whether other parochial registers refer to these metropolitanical visitations¹ which would seem to have taken place during the episcopate of Henry Cotton who held the see of Salisbury from 1598 till 1615. The Archbishop, in the earlier visitation, was Richard Bancroft,—in the later, George Abbot, whose elder brother, Robert Abbot, became two years afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. In the Church-wardens' accounts of another Wiltshire parish, we have notice of earlier metropolitanical visitations. Thus under the date 1577 is the following entry:—"Item, at the Bysshopp of Canterbury his visitacon, expenses xvid."—And in an accompanying inventory of the church books a like circumstance is thus alluded to:—"Articles to be enquired in the Metropolitanall visitacon of the reverende father in God, Matthewe, Archebyshopp of Canterbury." One of these must have taken place between 1559 and 1576, when Matthew Parker held the See of Canterbury; the other, under his immediate successor, Archbishop Grindal.

Under the date of 1625 we have the following entry:—

"~~M~~emorandum,—that upon the 21st day of August, 1625, the book of

¹ In 1634 and the following years, Archbishop Laud was engaged in a Metropolitanical visitation of the Province of Canterbury. His right to do so, as far as the Diocese of Lincoln was concerned, was disputed by Bishop Williams, but on an appeal to the Lords of the Council, the Archbishop's claim was established. See Le Bas' Life of Archbishop Laud, pp. 186, 203.

articles agreed upon in the convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord 1562, were read by Robert Byng, Master of Arts, and parson of All Cannings in the County of Wiltshire, in the parish Church of All Cannings aforesaid, in the time of Divine Service, and that the said Robert Byng having then and there publicly and distinctly read all and every of the articles in the book aforesaid, did openly declare his unfeigned assent and consent thereunto, in the audience of the whole congregation then assembled. In testimony whereof we whose names are underwritten have put to our hands the day and year first above written.

“HENRY HIGGINS, Curate.

“MICHAEL GOUGHE,
“JEFFEREY FRANCIS, his X mark, } Church
Wardens.”

In 1660 is a notice of the induction of Henry Kinninmond as Rector, and of his publicly reading the 39 articles. On May 4th, 1669, occurs this curious entry:—

“Bee it remembered that Henry Kininmond, Rector of All Cannings, did order his servant, Robert Bartlett, to put four coves into the pasture ground of the farm, and that the said Robert Bartlett did actually put to depasture his master’s coves in every pasture ground, where the farmer doth severally put his coves to depasture, except the ground called Awlands. This was done the day and year above written in the presence of us whose names are underwritten.

“DANIEL MASLIN,
“JEFFEREY POTTENGER, his X mark, } Church
“EDMUND FIFE, } Wardens.”

The object of this proceeding is clearly explained by the Terriers, to which allusion will presently be made, in which the right of the Rector to “depasture” his oxen with the farmers’ oxen is clearly admitted; though even as early as 1608 the privilege seems to have been commuted for a money payment. Possibly the Rector in 1669 had some difficulty in obtaining “the four marks in money by the year, which the farmer did usually to the Parson,” and therefore fell back on his original rights.

Ten years after this we find another mention made of the old Rector, so careful of the rights of himself and his successors. “Mr. Henry Kinninmond, who had been minister of this parish for eighteen years, was buried in woollen, according to the late act of Parliament, upon 30th Decr., 167^s.” His memorial, as we have already said, was contained on a stone slab in the chancel floor inscribed simply, “H. K., 1678.”

The memoranda from some lost register, in Mr. Stodley’s

writing, to which allusion has been already made, are these:—

- “An account of the gifts to the Parish Church of All Cannings.”
 “Anno Dom. 1680. Given by Wm. Blanch Lloyd grandmother to the present Rector of the parish a fine damask cloth, and a napkin of the same sort for the Communion Table.”
 “1681. Given by Mrs. Jane Smith a large fine purple cloth with a silk fringe for the Communion Table. Mrs. Jane Smith was the widow of Mr. Michael Smith, formerly Secretary to Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.

“WILLIAM BALDWIN, Rector.

“JN. DURNFORD,

“JN. BEAKE,

“EDWARD NANT,

} Churchwardens.

“N.B.—This memorandum was taken out of a register which was almost torn to pieces in the time of Mr. Geo. Stoodly, Rector.”

The above extract is on the fly leaf of the register from 1710—1773.

COMMUNION PLATE.

The Communion plate consists of a chalice, a flagon, and a paten. The two last have an inscription stating that they were the gift of W. Fowle, the Rector, A.D. 1757.

THE CHURCH-YARD.

There has always been a public footpath through the Church-yard, beginning opposite the north porch, and afterwards winding round the chancel, and so leading to the village school, and further on to some fields. The church-yard is surrounded by walls, chiefly of thatched mud, on every side excepting a small portion to the east, where there is a hedge. There is one private entrance at the west from the garden of Lord Ashburton's farm.

CHURCH TERRIERS.

There are, in the Diocesan Registry at Salisbury, *four* Terriers of “all the Tythes, Glebe lands, houses, orchards, gardens, with all the other profits and commodities belonging and appertaining to the Rectory or Parsonage of All Cannings”. They are dated respectively 1608,—1680,—1704,—and 1783. They are all signed by the *three* Churchwardens and *three* sidesmen, and, with one exception, by the Rector for the time being; the third being also authenticated by the attestation of William Fowle, Sen., who a few years afterwards was patron of the living, to which he presented his son. They are for the most part copies one of another, varied

only by the changes which the lapse of time naturally brought about in the designations of the various lands or tenements, and their respective occupants.

After enumerating the various lands belonging to the Rectory, amongst which were plots of ground called—Prebend Close,—Parson's Hamme,—Parson's Gore,—Nithes,—a little dole in Stanton Meade,—three halves (acres) in Whetton Ditch,—the same quantity upon Stibbe, and in the Panne,—one halve (acre) in crosse furlong shooting upon Harepath¹ way,—the Terrier for 1608, thus recites the privileges of the Rector :—

“ Item feeding for fourty and two sheep upon the East Down

Item feeding for three Rother beastes upon the East Downes.

Item feeding for thirty sheep in the common fields.

Item one beaste leaze and three sheep leaze in Farrell.

Item four kine leaze in the farme ground called Hill ground and the meado adjoining either into Great Oxmoore or into Ould-meade, to be kept from the feast of the Invention of the Crosse until St. Martin's day.

Item we present that we have heard that the Parson ought to have eight oxen to goe and to feed with the farmers' oxen but we did never know them to goe there, but only foure markes in money to have been paid”.*

CHURCH LAND AND HOUSE.

There is no evidence of any land having ever been left to the parish for church purposes. The east end of the Rectory House, was built during the Incumbency of Mr. Davis, 1800—1807, and some rooms to the west were added by the present Rector. The oldest portion of the building is the centre facing the church-yard, on which there is the date, A.D. 1642, which was formerly approached by a road running through the middle of the opposite garden. Nearly all the space now occupied by a walled kitchen-garden to the south-west was more than fifty years ago taken up by a pond. The fine beech tree on the lawn of the Rectory was planted by Mr. Methuen on his first entering on the Incumbency, and is therefore now some 57 years old.

¹ This is the old Anglo-Saxon word here-pæþ, literally *army-path*, a road wide enough for the passage of an army. The word is commonly used to designate what we now call a *high road*, and is of very frequent occurrence in ancient charters.

* In the Terrier for 1783, the matter is thus more fully explained :—“ The Parson ought to have eight oxen to go and feed with the farmers' oxen, but we did never know them to go there but only four marks in money by the year, which the Farmer did usually pay to the Parson.”

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The only bequest to the poor of this parish is one of £500 by Ann Lavington, left in trust of the Rector and Churchwardens, "to be invested in Government stocks, or funds, or freehold security," the interest to be given annually amongst "the necessitous and deserving poor." This Charity is recorded on a board at the west end of the Church. There exists a village club, but most of the people perceive the superior advantages and greater security of the County Friendly Society to which several belong. There is also a village Clothing Club in which a considerable number of the poorer inhabitants are depositors.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The school-room which stands on a piece of land to the north-east of the church-yard, given for the purpose by the late Lord Ashburton, was erected in 1833. It is under Government inspection and has received aid from the Committee of Council towards various alterations and improvements, but is unconnected with any society. It is supported by public grants, private subscriptions, and the pence of the children. The teachers are a certificated master and mistress, and the school a mixed one. The number of children on the books are about 120, the girls being about 5 per cent more than the boys, and the average attendance about 90. The school was placed on its present improved footing in 1856. There is a fair lending library under the care of the Schoolmaster.

POPULATION.

The following numbers are taken from the census of the respective years:—

	A.D. 1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861.
All Cannings	546	518	603	643	663	649	602
Allington	145	148	132	162	188	184	159
Etchilhampton	206	179	252	270	282	258	252
Fullaway	14	10	14	6	15	18	20
Total	911	855	1001	1081	1148	1109	1033
Males	452	417	508	542	590	574	534
Females	459	438	493	539	558	535	499

The following names, occurring in the earliest register, are still borne by families living in the place, an evidence of the fixed nature of the population. Alice Russ, 1579 : Henry Hiscox, 1579 : Jane Hibbard, 1581 : Thomas Birrott, (Berrett) 1581 : William Clement, 1581 : Camberlan (Chamberlain) 1597 : William Merrett, 1581 : Alice Pottinger, 1585 : Frankling, 1598 : Christopher Masling, 1580 : John Beak, 1583 : John Godman (Goodman) 1585 : John Dornford (Durnford), 1581 : Edward Tucker, 1608 : William Swanborough, 1608 : John Tasker, 1614 : William Simes (Sims), 1618 : Richard Baylie, 1620 : Mary Rabbet, 1622 : John Stevens, 1622 : Elizabeth Page, 1631 : Daniel Parry, 1633. Thus it appears that in a population under 650, more than twenty names may be traced back in the parish registers for 200 years and upwards. Several names now lost to the parish are met with in the earlier register, some of them belonging to respectable families, *e.g.*, Beasant, 1613 : Sloper, Shakerlie, Rumsey, Probander, Lankaster, Holloway, Knowlman, Dorchester, Goddard, Neate, and, in 1585, Cromwell. This last name is met with in the Devizes and Stanton registers, as well as those of some of the neighbouring parishes, as at Erlestoke, Potterne and Keevil. The name is also found in the Lacock register. Mr. Waylen, in his History of Devizes, (p. 295.) remarks—"One of the younger sons of Sir Henry Cromwell, grandfather to the Protector, was Sir Philip Cromwell, of Biggin, near Upham, knighted by James I., and it is from his branch that certain of the sons are supposed to have migrated into Wiltshire, a fact confirmed by the coat of arms which Edmondson gives to the Wiltshire family of Cromwell *alias* Williams. Another of the younger sons of Sir Henry Cromwell, aforesaid, was Henry Cromwell, Esq., of Upham, whose name, as Henry Cromwell, *alias* Williams, in connexion with that of his wife, who was the widow of (Francis ?) Jones, Esq., of Newton Tony, appears as the patron of that living in 1617." The names also of Nicholas, and Ernle, occur frequently in the parish register. Of the former family we shall speak presently at some length ; of the latter we shall give some particulars in an account of Etchilhampton, to which place they more properly belong.

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS.

The practise of "mumming" at Christmas is not yet extinct in All Cannings. A number of stout lads having their faces daubed with paint, and wearing high conical straw or paper caps, in which are stuck the feathers of cocks, and sometimes peacocks, go round to the different houses in the village. They then recite some doggrel lines, and the scene terminates in a supposed combat between St. George and a Turkish Knight. The ceremony commences with a challenge on the part of Saint (or, as the lads will have it, "King") George, to any one who will fight with him. The challenge is accepted by the Turkish Knight, who exclaims

"I'll fight King George, the man of courage bold
And if his blood be hot, I will soon make it cold."

The Knight presently falls, and the conqueror, turning to the spectators, says

"And be there all a doctor to be found
To cure this man lyin' bleedin' on the ground."

Then a new character, called upon under the familiar name of Jack Neat, steps forward, exclaiming

"My name is not 'Jack Neat,' my name is 'Mister Neat,'
A famous doctor lately come from Spain
I cures the sick, and makes 'em well again ;
I carr's a little bottle by my side,
'Noints the collar-bone of the neck, and the temple of the eye :
Rise up, Sir Knight, and fight King George again."

This terminates the performance, which is, it is believed, much the same in other surrounding parishes.

The fighting with cudgels, or back-swording, has been popular even within a few years, and always attracted admiring groups at the village green. Some persons still living, and comparatively hale men, were once doughty champions at this sort of rustic tournament. On this same spot, at the village green, by the farm of Mr. Simon Hitchcock, stood the May-pole. The last of its kind was erected in 1819, being the gift of Harry Hitchcock, Esq. It stood for ten years, and was then blown down. The heavy butt which was broken off into the ground was afterwards dug up, taken to Devizes, and sold to a carpenter, who made a coffin out of it



PEDIGREE OF GOUGH, OF ALL CANNINGS.

(Harl. MS., 1443.)

ARMS. *Gules, on a fesse or, between three bear's heads coupéd argent, a lion passant of the field.*

JOHN GOUGH,
of Stratford, co.
Wilts.

HUGH GOUGH, = Jane, dau. of Clifford, Robert, of Meriott, = Mary, dau. of
of All Cannings, of Clifford House, Devon. Somerset, 2nd son. Gould.
and Parson of that place. (See Som. Visit., fol. 76.)
(1623.)

WILLIAM,
2nd son, Steward
to the Earl of
Warwick.

MICHAEL GOUGH, =
of All Cannings. Robert, (eldest son) =
Chantor of Cathedral of Limerick, J.P., Elizabeth, =
living 1623. Elizabeth, =
et. 6. et. 9.
(only dau.)

Jeremy, = relict Cicely, = John Atkins,
of Beneger, of Flower. Rector of N.
co. Wilts. Perrot,
Somerset.

Francis, = Elizabeth
Chancellor, dau. of
and after Bp. ... Green.
of Limerick, ancestor of
Lord Gough.

Judith, = John
Bennet, of
Smallbrook,
co. Wilts.

Hugh,
(1623),
et. 4,
Elizabeth,
et. 6.

Jeremy,
et. 6
months.
John.

Hugh,
et. 23.
Alexander.
Jeremy.
Francis.
William.

(5 daurs.)

Catherine = Roger
Flower,
Rector of
Castle
Combe.

Elizabeth, = John
Willis, M.A.,
Fellow of
the College,
of
Winchester.

Jane,
et. 1,
(1623).



PEDIGREE OF SHELLEY, OF ALL CANNINGS.

(*Harl. MSS. 1443, fol. 244 b. :—1565, fol. 26 b. :—5184, fol. 53.*)

Arms. *Sable, a fesse engrailed between three wheels shells or.*

JOHN SHELLEY, M.P. for Rye (Hen. V. and VI.)

John Shelley, =
Elizabeth,
dau. and heir of
John Mychelgrove,
of Mychelgrove,
co. Sussex.

Sir William Shelley, =
Kt. of Mychelgrove, dau. of
Justice of the Com- Henry Belknap.
mon Pleas.

Sir John Shelley,
killed at the
taking of Rhodes.

EDWARD SHELLEY, =
of Worminghurst, Jane, dau.
co. Sussex, and heir of
Powell Edca,
Lessee of the manor
of ALL CANNINGS,
co. Kent.
(See above, p. 12.)

Richard Shelley.

(?) Elizabeth,
Abbess of St. Mary,
Winchester.

(The Baronets represented
by Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart.)

Henry, of =
Worminghurst, Ann, dau. of
(eldest son.) Richard Sackville,
Esq.

RICHARD, of ALL CANNINGS, =
second son. Katherine, dau. of
Thomas Devenish,
of Hillingley,
co. Sussex.

Edward.

Elizabeth = John Appesley,
of Pulborough,
co. Sussex.

Mary, = John Wintershill,
of Wintershill,
co. Surrey.

Henry, =
heir apparent, Mary.
1623.

Elizabeth. Edward Shelley,
heir apparent,
1623. Mary.

The Shelleys of
Leves and Patcham.

(The Baronets represented by Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., 1806, whose grandson was Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet.)

of Chirton, whose son Robert married a daughter of Richard Lavington, of Wilsford, and so was brother-in-law, (if not a nearer relation,) to the head of the All Cannings branch.

The first of the GOUGH family that was connected with All Cannings, was the Rector of 1593. His family belonged originally, it would seem, to Stratford, in South Wilts. He was presented to the Prebend of All Cannings also by Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, who claimed the right to that appointment as well as to the Rectory. A law-suit ensued, of which we shall say more in an account of the Prebend of All Cannings in a subsequent page, the result of which was the establishment of the right of the Dean and Canons of Windsor to the patronage of the Prebend. Hugh Gough had a large family, several of whom rose to positions of eminence, his eldest son becoming first of all Chancellor of the Cathedral in Limerick, and afterwards Bishop of that See; another being Chaplain to the Earl of Hertford; and a third Steward to the Earl of Warwick. One of his younger daughters was married to John Willis, a Fellow of the College at Winchester.

The SHELLEY family belonged originally to the county of Sussex. In the time of Henry VII. by the marriage of John Shelley with Elizabeth, heiress of John Michelgrove, of Michelgrove, in the above-named county, that place became the principal seat of their family. Their connexion with All Cannings, in which there is no trace of their ever having been residents, commenced with Edward Shelley, who in 1555 became the Lessee of the manor from Dame Elizabeth Shelley, (probably his sister,) the last Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester, as related in a preceding page (p. 12), and terminated most likely with the expiration of their lease in 1595. They were a distinguished family;—as early as the reign of Henry VI. one of them represented Rye in Parliament; another was Justice of the Common Pleas¹ in the time of Henry VIII., and

¹ Stow, in his Annals, tells us, that Judge Shelley, in the time of Henry VIII., was sent by that King to Cardinal Wolsey, then Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor, to demand the surrender of York Place (now Whitehall) belonging to his Sec, into the King's hands. The Judge told the Cardinal, "That the King had sent for all the Judges and all his learned Council to know their opinions thereon, whose opinions were that his Grace (the Archbishop) must make a recognisance before a Judge acknowledging the right thereof to belong to the King and his successors, and that therefore the King had appointed and

his son was the last Grand Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in the reign of Mary, an honor, conferred on him through the interest of Cardinal Pole, which entitled him to a seat in the upper House of Parliament, next to the Abbot of Westminster, and above all lay Barons. Another, as we have seen, was the last Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester. As the pedigree, from which we give extracts, will shew, no less than two Baronetcies, each of them existing at the present time, were in course of years granted to them. The Shelley family appear as owners of the manor of Easton, in the parish of Berwick St. John, in South Wilts, in 1643, and some further account of them may be seen in Sir R. C. Hoare's *History of the Hundred of Chalk*, from the pen of Mr. Bowles.¹

The family of NICHOLAS was seated at Roundway (or Ryndway) as early as the time of Edward III., and this continued for nearly five centuries to be the elder branch. The same family are afterwards found in other places in Wilts,—at Compton Chamberlain, Coate in Bishops Cannings, Brokenborough, Stert, All Cannings in 1553;—at Seend in 1669,—Manningford Braose (Bruce) in 1756,—and at Ashton Keynes. Some account of this elder branch of the family will be found in the *Wilts Magazine*, vi., 136, in Archdeacon Macdonald's "*Memoir of Bishops Cannings.*"

sent him (the Judge) to take the same recognisance, having in his Grace such affiance as that he would not refuse so to do."—The Cardinal answered, "Master Shelley, I know that the King is of his own nature of a royal stomach not willing more than justice shall lead him unto by the law of the land, and therefore I counsel you and all other judges and learned men of his council to put no more into his head than that law may stand with conscience; for when you tell him this is the law, ye shall tell him also that, though this be law, yet this is conscience, for law without conscience is not meet to be given to a King by his council, for every Counsellor to a King ought to have respect to conscience before the rigour of the law; the King ought for his dignity and prerogative to mitigate the rigour of the law, when conscience hath no more force." The Cardinal, nevertheless, entered into the said recognisance, returning by Judge Shelley this message to the King:—"That he was his Majesty's most faithful subject, obediencer, and beadsman, whose royal commandment and request he would in no way disobey, but fulfil his pleasure in all things wherein the fathers of the law say that he might lawfully do,"—adding however these words, "That he most humbly desired of his Majesty to call to his most gracious remembrance, that there is both a Heaven and Hell."

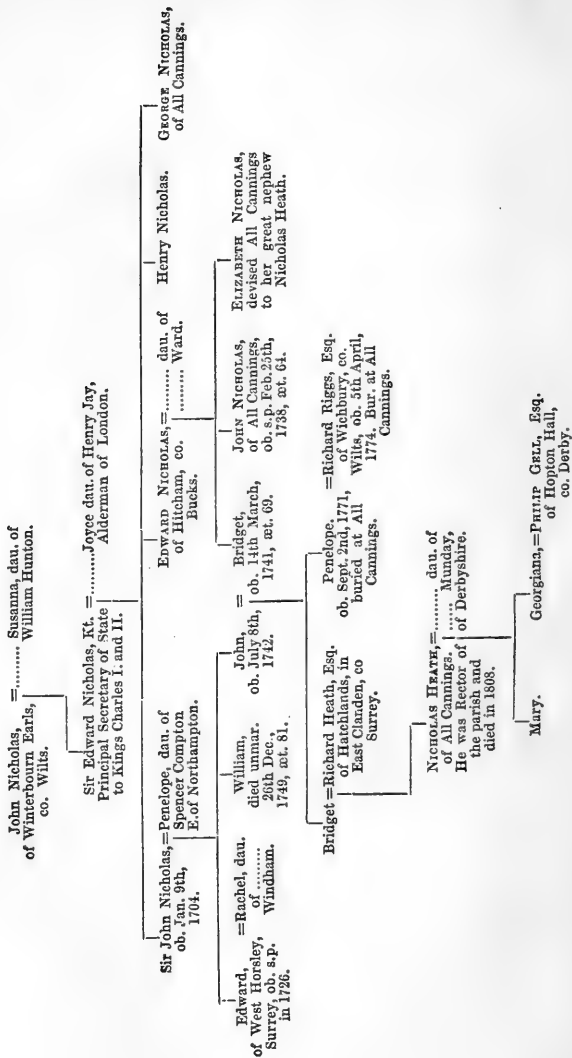
¹ *History of the Hundred of Chalk*, pp. 54, 55.





PEDIGREE OF NICHOLAS, OF ALL CANNINGS.

No. II.



The branch of the family that settled at All Cannings, with which alone we have any concern, seems to have been founded by Robert Nicholas, of Coate, who was the son of John Nicholas of Roundway, who died 1502. The estate descended from father to son for many generations, as will be seen from an inspection of the pedigree (No. I.), in which the names of those who appear to have possessed it are printed in capitals. Early in the 18th century it came into the possession, how it does not clearly appear, of a collateral branch of the family who were descended from John Nicholas, of Winterbourn Earls, for it was then in the possession of John Nicholas, who is described as of All Cannings, and who died without issue in 1737. (See pedigree No. II.) There was a close connexion between these two branches, for Anthony Wood says distinctly that Robert Nicholas, who was born at All Cannings in 1597, of whom we shall presently speak more at length, was of the same family as Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I., and Dr. Matthew Nicholas, Dean of St. Paul's, both of whom were born at Winterbourn Earls, and belonged to that branch of the family. As the said John Nicholas died without issue in 1737, the estate devolved on his sister Elizabeth who died unmarried, and devised it to her great nephew Nicholas Heath, who was Rector of the parish in 1807. His daughter Georgiana, who inherited the estate, married Philip Gell, Esq., of Hopton Hall, co. Derby. As we have already mentioned, the estate of the Nicholas family in All Cannings became afterwards, by purchase, the property of Lord Ashburton.

Of what was strictly speaking the All Cannings branch, one only, as far as we know, rose to distinction. This was ROBERT NICHOLAS, who was born at All Cannings in 1597. The entries in the parish register¹ at the time of his birth, seem to indicate that he was the younger of twins, the elder of whom, also named Robert, died shortly after his birth.

Robert Nicholas was educated for the law, and admitted to the Inner Temple, 25th July, 1614. In 1640, together with Colonel

¹ The entries are as follows:—"Robert Nicholas was baptized the 17th day of November, 1597."—"Idem Robt. Nicholas sepult. fuit eodem die et anno."—"Robt. Nicholas minor was baptized the 22nd of November eodem anno."

Edward Baynton, he was elected to serve in the Long Parliament, as one of the members for Devizes. Two years afterwards we find him as an active manager of the impeachment against Archbishop Laud. He is said to have treated the Archbishop "with unseemly virulence and insult," so much so that the "lords checked the member in his harangue." The only report of the trial, it is true, was drawn up by the prisoner, and therefore some more allowance may possibly be made for the zeal of an advocate than the Archbishop would be disposed to admit, but there can be no doubt that Robert Nicholas showed but little patience or consideration. "Truly, my lords," said the Archbishop, "I could easily return all his bitterness upon himself, would it befit my person, my present condition, or my calling."¹

In 1648, Robert Nicholas was made a Serjeant-at-Law, and he was then appointed one of the Assistant Judges in the approaching trial of the King, but he does not seem to have attended on that occasion. In 1649 he was appointed a Judge of the Upper Bench, and four years afterwards, when Oliver Cromwell assumed the Protectorate, he was removed into the Exchequer. He still held this office of Baron of the Exchequer on the succession of the Protector Richard, in 1658. The Parliament restored him to the Upper Bench in 1659. We hear nothing of him after the Restoration. As Mr. Waylen (to whom we are indebted for the preceding account) suggests, he was probably permitted quietly to take advantage of the Act of Indemnity.

We may not inappropriately close an account of Robert Nicholas by an anecdote, which has much of the interest of romance attaching to it, and which is thus related in the Spectator, (No. 313.) The account was written in the year 1711-12.

"Every one who is acquainted with Westminster School knows

¹ See Waylen's Devizes, pp. 186-191. It would appear, Mr. Waylen remarks, that whilst one Nicholas was thus the bitter persecutor of Archbishop Laud, another member of the same family had been his early patroness. Mrs. Burnegham, aunt on the mother's side to William Bailey of Etchilhampton, was at the expense of young Laud's education, a service which the prelate gratefully acknowledged when at the top of his preferment. Most probably William Bailey was the son of Richard Bailey, by Honor, the daughter of Edward Nicholas of All Cannings. If so, then his aunt who was so kind to Laud must have been a NICHOLAS.

that there is a curtain which used to be drawn across the room to separate the upper school from the lower. A youth happened, by some mischance, to tear the above mentioned curtain. The severity of the master (Dr. Busby) was too well known for the criminal to expect any pardon for such a fault; so that the boy, who was of a meek temper, was terrified to death at the thought of his appearance, when his friend who sat near him bade him be of good cheer, for that he would take the fault upon himself. He kept his word accordingly.

“As soon as they were grown up to be men, the civil war broke out, in which our two friends took the opposite sides; one of them following the Parliament, the other the Royal party. As their tempers were different, the youth who had torn the curtain endeavoured to raise himself on the civil list; and the other, who had borne the blame of it, on the military. The first succeeded so well, that he was in a short time, made a Judge under the Protector: the other was engaged in the unhappy enterprise of Penruddocke and Grove, in the West. Every one knows that the Royal party was routed, and all the heads of them, among whom was the curtain-champion, imprisoned at Exeter. It happened to be his friend’s lot at that time to go to the Western Circuit. The trial of the rebels, as they were then called, was very short, and nothing now remained but to pass sentence on them; when the Judge, hearing the name of his old friend, and observing his face more attentively, which he had not seen for many years, asked him whether he was not formerly a Westminster scholar. By the answer he was soon convinced that it was his former generous friend; and without saying anything more at the time, made the best of his way to London, where, employing all his power and interest with the Protector, he saved his friend from the fate of his unhappy associates. The gentleman whose life was thus preserved by the gratitude of his schoolfellow, was afterwards the father of a son whom he lived to see promoted in the church, and who still deservedly fills one of the highest stations in it.”

Of the two persons here alluded to, the prisoner was WILLIAM WAKE, whose son, bearing the same name, became afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; the Judge, who by this generosity to a

schoolfellow made some little amends for his bitterness to Archbishop Laud, was ROBERT NICHOLAS, of All Cannings.

(To be continued.)

ON FOUR

Leaf and Lozenge-shaped Flint Javelin-heads,

FROM AN OVAL BARROW NEAR STONEHENGE; AND

On the Leaf-shaped Type of Flint Arrow-head,

AND ITS CONNECTION WITH LONG BARROWS.

By JOHN THURNAM, M.D., F.S.A.

[Read at the Meeting at Salisbury, September, 1865; and reprinted from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 1864, 2nd series, vol. ii., p. 427; vol. iii., p. 168.]

THE importance of discoveries, even apparently trivial, which throw light on the relative age of our more primeval antiquities, or which serve to connect one with another objects of this description, will at once be admitted.

The barrow in which the flint objects now exhibited were discovered is situated on Winterbourne Stoke Down, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Stonehenge. It is within a few yards of the western end of the low earthwork known as the "*smaller cursus*," and is numbered 49 on the "Map of Stonehenge, and its Environs," in Sir Richard Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire* (vol. i. p. 170). It was passed over, when the barrows around it were generally excavated, in or about the year 1808; and all that Sir Richard says of it is, "No. 49 is a long barrow" (p. 165); a designation, however, which we shall find is not strictly appropriate, and is very liable to misconception. The form of the barrow is oval, it being about 140 feet in length by 70 in breadth, and in height less than 2 feet above the level of the down. Its long axis lies east and west, and it is surrounded by a slight ditch continued round both ends of the barrow. It is thus seen to differ in several particulars from the *Long Barrow* properly so-called; in which the interments, belonging apparently to the stone-age, and by simple inhumation, are confined to the broad east end of the barrow. The true long barrow is usually of much greater size, often reaching 250 or 300 feet and

upwards in length, and having an elevation of from 5 to 10 feet, or even more. One end, usually that directed to the east, is almost always broader and higher than the other; but the most remarkable distinction is in the trench, which is carried the whole length of the barrow on each side, without being continued around the ends. These peculiarities of the long barrow are well shown in the engraving in "Ancient Wilts," (vol. i. p. 21. "*I. Long Barrow.*") The *Oval Barrow* No. 49, like others of a similar form and description, belongs no doubt to a different and more recent period than the true long barrows, and to the same age as the circular barrows of the ordinary bowl and bell shapes. Its oval form appears to depend upon its having been designed for two or three distinct interments, placed at tolerably regular intervals.¹ This variety of tumulus was not altogether overlooked by Sir Richard Hoare, by whom two or three such were excavated. Of one he gives a representation, as the specimen of his twelfth form of barrow, which he terms "Long barrow No. 2." His words are as follows:—"XII. *Long Barrow No. 2.* This tumulus in shape resembles a small long barrow, but differs from the larger kind, by having a ditch all around it." (p. 22.)

In addition to the two or three *Oval Barrows* opened by Sir Richard Hoare,² I have examined two or three others. The result appears to be, that, like the bowl and bell shaped tumuli, they cover interments sometimes by simple inhumation, but more generally after cremation. Like the circular barrows, they belong chiefly, if not altogether, to *the age of bronze, and of burning the dead*; by which phrase I understand a period when this metal and this mode of burial were in common but not universal use; implements and weapons of stone being still employed for many purposes, and burial

¹ For all purposes of argument, oval barrows (as distinguished from long barrows) and round barrows may be regarded as identical. The two are clearly coeval, and the work of the same people. An oval barrow, in my view, is a *congeries* of two or more round barrows.

² Those referred to in "Ancient Wilts," vol. i., p. 169 (118), p. 241 (10), p. 242 (22), appear to be of this description. On the last Sir Richard Hoare observes:—"These diminutive long barrows differ very materially from those of the larger sort, in which we have almost invariably found the interments (of entire skeletons) deposited at the east and broadest end."

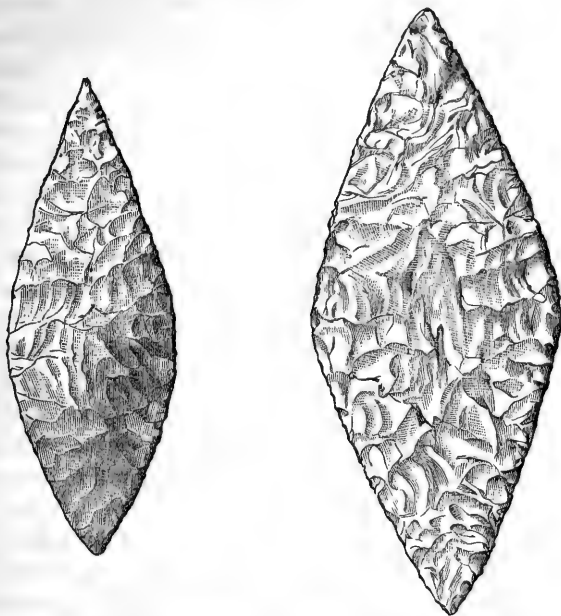
by simple inhumation being still often resorted to. The attribution of the oval barrow to the bronze period might thus be not ill-founded, even if objects of bronze had not as yet been discovered in them. But in a barrow of this description on Roundway Down, near Devizes, in the examination of which by Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S., I had the opportunity of assisting, two blades of bronze were found, one with a deposit of burnt bones at the east, another with a similar deposit at the west end of the burial mound.¹ In another oval tumulus, moreover, that called "Kill-barrow" near Tilshead, opened in 1865, I found many of the burnt bones strongly tinged with copper, clearly proving that objects of bronze had been burnt with the bodies.

A third oval barrow, on Draycot Hill, near Huish, is described by Sir Richard Hoare thus: "This long barrow is of low elevation, and has three depressions at equal distances, indicating as many places of interment." (Vol. ii. p. 11, pl. ii.) It was opened by me, August 20, 1863,² when two simple deposits of burnt bones were found in cists in the chalk rock, corresponding to the eastern and second depressions. There were no other objects of any description. If any interment corresponding to the western depression exist, it was not reached by our excavations.

The oval barrow on Winterbourne Stoke Down, in which the flint objects now to be described were discovered, was opened May 5, 1864. Near the east end, at the depth of about a foot and a half, was the skeleton of a person of middle stature, closely doubled up, and with the head to the north. Close to the back of the skull was a small "drinking cup" of richly decorated red pottery, such as is found with skeletons in the later round barrows. Like the brachycephalic (.80) skeleton with which it was found, it was much decayed and broken. The centre of the mound was searched for a second interment; if any exists in this situation it was not reached by us, though, to the west of the centre, a small cup of coarse thick pottery was dug up. A third opening was successfully made

¹ Wilts Arch. Mag. vol. vi., p. 162. Barrow No. 6, Cran. Brit. pl. xxxi., 43, p. (2).

² On the occasion of the Meeting of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, at Devizes, 1863.



Leaf-shaped and Lozenge-shaped Javelin-heads of Flint.—(Actual size.)
From an Oval Barrow on Winterbourne Stoke Down.

near the west end of the barrow, where, at a depth of from one to two feet, was the skeleton of a tall man of a stature of about six feet. This was likewise doubled up, but had the head directed to the west. Fragments only of the cranium, with the whole of the jaws and teeth, were found; the rest of the skeleton had not been before disturbed. Close to the remains of the skull were the four very beautiful javelin-heads of flint exhibited to the Society, two of which are figured above. They were found in close contact with each other, and had probably been deposited with their shafts entire. They have a beautiful milky porcelainous tint, due no doubt to the length of time they had been buried in the chalky earth.

Three of the javelin-heads are of a delicate leaf-shape, tapering to each extremity. They vary a little both in form and size; the length being $2\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{10}$, and $3\frac{1}{8}$, and the breadth 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches

respectively. The fourth is of a rhomboidal lozenge form, and is larger than any of the others, being more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. All, with great pains and skill, have been chipped into form, both at the edges and on the surfaces. The central part has been left moderately thick (quarter of an inch), apparently for strength. This is especially the case in those of leaf shape. That of lozenge form is thinner and more delicate. I suppose these objects to have been the heads of javelins and not of arrows, from their size; their average length being twice that of the barbed flint arrow-heads. There can at least be but little doubt that they formed part of the warlike equipment of some ancient Briton. Is there any sufficient reason why the missile weapons or javelins ("tela") with which Cæsar repeatedly tells us the Britons opposed the advance of the legionaries through the south of the island, (B.G. lib. iv. c. 24, 26, 32, 33), may not in many instances have been tipped with flints; so admirably fashioned for the purpose as these are?

Objects of this description have very rarely been found in barrows, and never before, so far as I know, in this part of England.¹ Out of the large number of more than four hundred barrows excavated by Sir Richard Hoare and his friends, and described in "*Ancient Wilts*," I do not find that a single specimen was obtained, and there is not one in the Museum at Stourhead. Examples, however, do exist in collections—apparently casual finds; and there are figures of such in Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue of Antiquities of Royal Irish Academy*, p. 22, fig. 22, 23, 25), and by Mr. Franks, in *Horæ Ferales*, (p. 135, pl. ii. fig. 39, 41, 42). These, however, are none of them quite similar in form to the specimens from the oval barrow of Winterbourne Stoke, to which also they are inferior in beauty.

¹ Since this was written, I have received "The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset," by Charles Warne, F.S.A. In this volume (*errata*, p. 15; comp. p. 16, 27,) is a woodcut of four leaf-shaped flat arrow or javelin heads, from an oblong barrow on Pistle Down, Dorset, opened by Dr. Wake Smart in 1828. The coincidence with my Winterbourn Stoke discovery is not a little curious. Dr. Smart informs me that the tumulus was of "no great height, and had nothing in common with the true Long Barrow, and only deviated from the ordinary type of Round-Barrow by presenting an oval or somewhat oblong shape." It was doubtless one of those I have distinguished as Oval Barrows.

They seem, from their size, to be the heads of arrows, and not those of javelins.

I have been somewhat particular in the description of the objects figured above, and of the barrow whence they were obtained, in order to distinguish them from some small and extremely delicate leaf-shaped arrow-heads of flint, which I have in several instances found in long barrows, properly so called, which seem to me to merit the name of the "*long-barrow type of arrow-head*," and as to which I will now offer some remarks.

In the summer of 1860 I made an excavation in a very large long barrow on Walker's Hill, Alton Down, North Wilts. The barrow appears to have been a chambered one, and had been surrounded by an enclosing wall, as described in the *Archæologia*.¹ Among the *débris* of the ruined chamber, near the east end, I picked up the flint arrow-head by which my attention was first directed to the subject before us. This relic in its present state, measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and $\frac{8}{10}$ of an inch in breadth. It is of a leaf-shape, delicately chipped at the edges and on both surfaces to a surprising tenuity, and weighs only thirty grains. Both points of this arrow-head were broken off when found, the fractures being evidently ancient. The total length when perfect must have been 1·8 inches, or 46 millimetres.

In the year 1863 the Rev. S. Lysons, F.S.A., excavated a remarkable chambered long barrow at Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, at the operations connected with which I was invited to be present. Here, in an undisturbed chamber, containing twelve or thirteen skeletons, two delicately chipped flint arrow-heads, of similar type with that last described, were found. Each, at both ends, was

¹ Vol. xxxviii., p. 410. Salisbury vol. of Arch. Institute, 1849, p. 98. By the peasantry of the neighbourhood this barrow is known as "Old Adam," (meaning Adam's grave), and one of the stones at its base as "Little Eve." It is a conspicuous object in plate 2 of Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., p. 8. The hill, corruptly named "Walker's Hill" on the Ordnance Map, is by the shepherds more properly called *Walcway Hill*. It is crossed by the ancient British ridge-way (continuation of the Icknield),—the *Weala-wege* or *Welsh-way* of an Anglo-Saxon charter in the *Codex Winton* (Alton Priors). See Jones's *Domesday for Wiltshire*, 1865, p. xxvii.

despoiled of its points; injuries which it was conjectured had been purposely inflicted. When complete, they must have measured, the one $2\frac{4}{10}$, the other, $1\frac{6}{10}$ inches in length; the breadth of each is $\frac{8}{10}$ of an inch.¹

Curiosity being thus excited, I was induced to inquire whether a connection could be established between this particular type of silicious arrow-head and the long barrow. Possibly, in consequence of the abundance of flint flakes and splinters on the surface of the chalk in Wiltshire, the presence of the simpler sorts of flint objects in the barrows was sometimes overlooked in the excavations made by Sir R. C. Hoare and Mr. Cunnington, early in this century. However this may be, it is certain that no flint implements or weapons are mentioned as having been found in the ten or twelve long barrows opened for the most part by the latter gentleman.²

Derbyshire is differently circumstanced as regards flint, which must have been imported from a distance, and the long and chambered barrows of that county and of Staffordshire differ in important respects from those of Wilts and Gloucestershire. On turning however to the descriptions by Mr. Bateman of his researches in these barrows, I find indications of the connection of the leaf-shaped flint arrow-head with the long barrows of that part of England. In that, from its form called Long Lowe, near Wetton, Staffordshire, in a cist containing thirteen skeletons, were discovered "three very finely chipped flint arrow-heads," which, from the notice on the next page, may be presumed to have been "leaf-shaped."³ In a cist in another long (?) barrow, called Ringham Lowe, Mr. Bateman "found three very beautiful leaf-shaped arrow-points of white flint, one of which, considering the material," is, he says, "of wonderful execution; it measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length, is an inch broad in the middle, and weighs less than 48 grains, although it is not made from a thin

¹ For this barrow see Proc. Soc. Antiq. 2nd series, vol. ii., p. 275. Crania Britannica, plate xxvii., 59, p. (3). Small and not very good woodcuts of the arrow-heads are given by Mr. Lysons in his recent work, entitled "Our British Ancestors," 1865, p. 150.

² Archaeologia, vol. xv., pp. 340, 345. Ancient Wilts, vol. i. *passim*.

³ Ten Years' Diggings, 1861, pp. 145, 146. Catalogue, p. 37, 208 C. See the "Reliquary," vol. v., p. 27, for a ground-plan of Long Lowe, and a further description.

flake, but is elaborately chipped all over both surfaces." From another cist in the same barrow, "two very beautiful leaf-shaped arrow-heads of white flint" were obtained.¹

Another instance, also recorded by Mr. Bateman, is from a mound described as a long barrow, in Yorkshire, near Heselton-on-the-Wolds, in the East Riding. Near the centre, was a pile of about fifteen skeletons, with the skull of one of which "was a small and neat flint arrow-head," which, from a sketch by Mr. Ll. Jewitt, I find is leaf-shaped. It is rather broader in proportion than those from the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire long-barrows, from which it likewise differs in retaining both its points. It measures $1\frac{2}{10}$ of an inch in length, by $\frac{8}{10}$ in breadth.²

During the summer of 1865, I had an opportunity of opening a long barrow of great extent on Fyfield Hill, near Pewsey, Wiltshire, locally known as "the Giant's Grave." It is not less than 315 feet in length, by 70 feet in width at the east, and 50 feet at the west, and is about 7 feet high at the east end. A moderately wide trench runs along each side, but is not continued round the ends of the barrow. On the natural level, near the east end, a heap of three or four skeletons was found, the only perfect skull from which is of a remarkably long and narrow form, the breadth being as .69 to the length taken as 1.00. One of the other skulls had been forcibly cleft before burial. The only object of antiquity with the skeletons was a finely-chipped arrow-head of flint, of a beautiful leaf-shape, and weighing forty-three grains: the point of its more tapering extremity was broken off when found, as represented in the woodcut. It has measured 2 inches in length, by $\frac{9}{10}$ inch in breadth; or 51 by 23 millimetres.



Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of Flint, from Long Barrow at Fyfield, Wilts. (Actual size.)

The repeated discovery of simple leaf-shaped flint arrow-heads in the long barrows, must, I think, be regarded as something more than a

¹ Ten Years' Diggings, pp. 95, 96.

² Ibid, pp. 230, 276. Comp. p. 227.

coincidence. It seems, indeed, to indicate the concurrence of the earliest type of finished flint weapon with probably the earliest form of sepulchral tumulus in this part of the world. The more advanced and complex barbed flint arrow-heads, which are not unfrequently found in the circular barrows of the age of bronze and of burning the dead, have never been found in the long barrows. It would be no objection to this view if leaf-shaped arrow-heads were frequently met with in the round barrows. Indeed, we know that the simpler and earlier varieties of all objects of utility frequently continue in use long after the invention of the more elaborate and costly forms. As regards the Wiltshire barrows, however, it may be observed that Sir R. C. Hoare nowhere records the discovery of a leaf-shaped flint arrow-head in any of the numerous round barrows which he explored. In the Museum at Stourhead there is only one such among many beautiful ones of the barbed form.¹ It is much thicker and clumsier than any of those I have described above; measures $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch in length, and bears the number "83." I have not been able to obtain access to the Catalogue to which, no doubt, this number refers; but possibly, this is one of the "two rude arrow-heads of flint found near the head" of a skeleton, in a circular barrow near Tytherington.² It may belong to a period when leaf-shaped arrow-heads were no longer used by the chiefs, and when less pains were bestowed on their fabrication.

The flint heads of missile weapons, when chipped into form at all, were no doubt of a shape for which, in the first instance, the foliage of some tree or plant supplied the ready type. This shape

¹ See the barbed arrow-heads found in round barrows, described by Sir R. C. Hoare, sometimes with the entire skeleton, "Ancient Wilts," i., p. 211, pl. xxx., p. 239, pl. xxxiv. (in the latter case with a fine bronze dagger blade); and sometimes with burnt bones, "Ancient Wilts," i., 183, pl. xxii. In two or three other instances, there is nothing to shew whether the arrow-heads were of the barbed or simple leaf-shape. [Ibid, i., 104, 209, 242.] The examination of the Museum at Stourhead, makes it probable that they were of the barbed form.

² Ancient Wilts, i., 104.

was never departed from as regards the blades of javelins and spears, it being the most suitable for the purposes of those weapons; but was, for the most part, replaced by the barbed form for the heads of arrows. When I speak of the leaf-shaped as the *long barrow type of arrow-head*, I desire not to be understood as restricting it to that form of tumulus, but as indicating it as that which is alone found there.¹

The long barrows are a remarkable class of tumuli, which stand apart from all others. The narrow and elongate (*steno- or dolichocephalic*) character of the skulls found in them contrasts strongly with the prevailing broad and short (*brachycephalic*) form of the skulls from the round barrows. Again, many of the long-barrow skulls are cleft in all directions; having been shivered, as would appear, by the stroke of a stone axe, wielded perhaps by a sacrificial priest or Druid, in honour of the obsequies of some primeval British chief. Another feature, derived from the form of the associated flint weapons, may now, I think, be added to the characteristics of a class of tumuli, which there are many reasons for regarding as the oldest sepulchral monuments of this part of Britain.²

¹ Such a discovery as that by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of leaf-shaped arrow and javelin heads in a circular barrow on Bishop Wilton Wold, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and which has been described by Dr. J. Barnard Davis in the "Reliquary." (vol. v., p. 185,) and since brought by him under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries, (May 17th, 1866, Proc. Soc. Antiq. 2nd series, iii., p. 323) is by no means inconsistent with the conclusions arrived at in this communication.

² Since this was written, I have ascertained that the fictile remains in the long barrows are of a quite distinct and peculiar type. Pottery of any kind, however, associated with the primary interments, is of very rare occurrence in them.

FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO THE

Ancient State of the Town of Wokingham,

IN THE COUNTIES OF BERKS AND WILTS;

By the late F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq.,

Recorder of Wokingham.*

THE Parish and Town of Wokingham, are both partly situate in the counties of Berks and Wilts. They are in extent 8131 acres, and at the census of 1851, their population was 3752. The Berkshire portion of the town and parish lies in the Hundred of Sonning,—the Wiltshire portion of both, including the church, being in the Hundred of Ambrosebury, now Amesbury, in the county of Wilts.¹ The name of the place is sometimes spelled Wokingham, sometimes Okingham; though probably till of late years it was pronounced without the initial W;² being sounded as in the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, Worcester, and Salop, and perhaps others; where W. is not sounded before o, or oo. Thus we hear of 'ooster, and 'oolverhampton, and at Gloucester, we should be told that "Jemmy 'ood" (the celebrated Gloucester miser) "once ad a present of an 'oodcock;" and in the ancient cuckoo song, in the British Museum [Harl. MS. No. 978] written in the reign of Henry the Third, the word "Wood" is spelled "Wde."³

* This Article was not completed at the time of Mr. Carrington's death: but the MS. having been kindly sent to me by his relative Mrs. Marklove, I have arranged it and added a note or two. With these exceptions it is printed just as the author left it. J. E. Jackson, Leigh Delamere.

¹ In the year 1845, under the statute 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 66, detached parts of counties were annexed to the counties by which they were surrounded.

² *Oaksey* in North Wilts is constantly written in very old documents *Wokkesey*. J. E. J.

³ A coloured fac-simile of this song with music and words forms the frontispiece of Vol. 1. of Mr. Chappel's admirable work on the "Popular Music of the olden time." Any young Lady could play and sing it from the original MS., or the fac-simile, without the smallest difficulty. The music is in the key of F, and written in the fourth line tenor clef, the same in which music of the Handel period is printed for the tenors in our Cathedrals.

The name of the place, (as I am informed by my friend Mr. Akerman, F.S.A. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries,) is derived from two Anglo-Saxon words *Uuoccing* and *Ham*: the *Woccing*s being an Anglo-Saxon tribe, and *Ham* a meadow water-bound, of which the Ham at Gloucester and the Ham at Tewkesbury, are instances. *Ham* is also a town. These however, should not be confounded with the Anglo-Saxon word *Ham*, with a long accent over the *a* (pronounced *Hame*), which means a home.

THE PLACE BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

That the place existed before the Norman Conquest, there seems every reason to believe. "Uuoccingas," in a charter of Offa, King of Mercia (A.D. 796),¹ no doubt meant the territory of the Wokings.

By this charter, Offa grants to his prefect Brorda, some liberties of his church, "sita est in loco ubi dicitur Uuoccingas" (situate in the place where it is called Uuoccingas).

The late Mr. J. M. Kemble, another very high authority in Anglo-Saxon antiquities, in his "Saxons in England," [App. A.] treats the name "Uuoccingas" as meaning both Wokingham and Woking; and Mr. Akerman suggests that probably the lands of the Uuoccing tribe extended from Wokingham to Woking, in the same way that the lands of the Hastings' tribe extended from the present town of Hastings to a very considerable distance around. Mr. Kemble also suggests that Uuoccingas formed what was termed a "Mark," that is, a place where the landowners held the land in common. It is highly improbable that a town if it were founded in the Royal Forest of one of our Norman Kings, should have had a name compounded of two Anglo-Saxon words; after the Conquest everything was Norman, the proceedings in our Courts of Justice were Norman, and children in our schools were taught in the Norman language, till about the reign of Richard the Second.

Ralph Higden, in his Polychronicon, translated about the year 1385,² says that Englishmen had from the beginning "thre

¹ Codex Diplomaticus, vol. i. p. 168.

² Cited in the History of the English Language, prefixed to the Rev. H. J. Todd's edition of Doctor Johnson's Dictionary.

maner speche, southren, northren, and myddell speche in the myddell of the lond, as thei come of the thre maner peple of Germania; notheles by commixtion, and medlyng, first with Danes and afterward with Normans, in many the contray langage is appaired. For some usith strang wlaffyng, chitering, harryng and garryng, grisbyting. This apairyng of the birthe tonge is bicause of twey thinges: oon is, for children in scole agens the usage and maner of alle other natiouns beth compellid for to leve ther owne langage and for to constrewe ther lessons and ther things a Frensche, and haveth siththe that the Normans came first into Englund. Also gentil men's children beth ytaught for to speke Frensche from the time that thei beth rokked in ther cradel and kunneth speke and play with a childes brooche."

John de Trevisa, one of my father's predecessors at the Vicarage of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, who translated Higden's work before the year 1387, and who died in 1412, adds to his translation as follows:—"This maner was miche yused tofore the first moreyn, and is siththe somdel ychaungide. For Johan Cornwail, a maister of gramer, chaungide the lore of gramer scole and construction of Frensche into Engliche: and Richard Pencriche lerned that maner teching of hym; and othir men of Pencrich; so that *now in the yere of our Lord M.CCC.LXXXV. of the secund King Richard after the Conquest nyne*, in alle the gramer scoles of Englund, children leveth Frensche, and construeth and lerneth an Englisch, and haveth thereby avantage in oon side, and desavantage in another. Ther avauntage is that thei lerneth ther gramer in lasse time than children were wont to do: desavantage is that now children of gramer scole kunneth no more Frensche, than can ther lifte heele. And it is harm for them, and thei schul passe the see, and travaile in straunge londes and in many other places also. Also gentel men haveth now myche ylefts for to teche ther children Frensche."

The chief Magistrate of Wokingham having been from time immemorial an Alderman,¹ also favors the idea that the town is Anglo-Saxon, as *Ealdormen* were officers of Anglo-Saxon origin.

¹ See the abstract of Queen Elizabeth's charter, *infra*, p. 57.

FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST, TO THE GRANTING OF QUEEN
ELIZABETH'S CHARTER.

Wokingham is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but (vol. i., fol. 58 a.) Sonning, of which manor Wokingham was, as it seems, always a member, is so. Sonning at that time was a part of the possessions of Osmund, Bishop of Sarum: and contained (*inter alia*) two mills and five fisheries.¹

The first mention I find made of Wokingham after the Norman Conquest, is in the Testa de Nevill, also called Liber Feodorum, which was compiled at the end of the reign of Edw. II., and contains the Nomina Villarum, Serjeanties and Knights fees taken by Inquisition, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. So far as it relates to Wokingham, it is as follows:—

“Epus Sar. in d'nico suo, Sunninge et Wokingham.” [“The Bishop of Salisbury (has) in his demesne Sunning and Wokingham.” T. de N. p. 124.]

The Roll of the 20th.

In 1327, the Parliament granted to King Edward the Third, the *twentieth* of the value of all the moveable goods of every person except the clergy. The assessments for the Berkshire portion of Wokingham and the Wiltshire portion, assessed separately, still remain in perfect preservation in the General Record Office. That for the Berkshire portion of the place is as follows:—

“Hundr. de Sonning. Villa de Wokyng ^h m.							
D. Galfr atte Beche	-	-	-	-	vij ^s .	iiij ^d .	q.
— Johne de Ynemdon	-	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	vij ^d .
— Johe de Welder	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .	ij ^d . ob.
— Willo de Saltt	-	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .	
— Stepho atte Twychen	-	-	-	-	-	vij ^s .	iiij ^d . ob.
— Andro Willi	-	-	-	-	-		xiiij ^d . ob.
— Johe de Okham	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^s .	xj ^d . q.
— Johe atte Bech	-	-	-	-	-		xxj ^d . ob. q.
— Johe Mathew	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^s .	j ^d . ob. q.
— Walto Poydras	-	-	-	-	-		xij ^d .

¹ John Leland in his Itinerary begun about 1538, 30, Hen. VIII., says, (vol. ii., p. 30,) “The Bishop of Saresbyri hath had at Sunning afore the Conquest an auncient Maner Place and be lordes there: And yet remainith a fair olde House there of stone even by the *Tamise* Ripe, longging to the Bishop of Saresbyri, and therby is a fair Parke.”

— Bartho atte Lane	-	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	ob.
— Johne Passelew	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Henr. atte Msshe	-	-	-	-	-	xij ^d .	
— Jhne le Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	ij ^d . ob.
— Edwardo le Couk	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Willo le Hert	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Johne Bolling	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Thoma Symod (Symonds)	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Johne Archewode	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Gonild Stepnes	-	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
— Johne atte Fforde	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	ob. q.
— Bartho atte Folde	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^s .	vij ^d . q.
— Thoma le Mestr	-	-	-	-	-	vjd.	
— Agn. atte Moure	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Willo Milit	-	-	-	-	-	xij ^d .	
— Johne le Bedel	-	-	-	-	-	xxvj ^d .	
— Gilbto Gerad	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Rico Mannyg	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Johne de Sucheys (Southheys q.)	-	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .	iiij ^d . ob. q.
— Alica Syward	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Willo Adam	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	
— Johe atte Hurne	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d .	ob. q.
— Johe atte Stonhull	-	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	vj ^d . ob. q.
— Willo Ffrende	-	-	-	-	-	vij ^d .	ob. q.
— Alex. atte Leghe	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .	iiij ^d . ob.
— Willo atte Brout	-	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	ij ^d .
— Willo Wolnrich	-	-	-	-	-	xviiij ^d .	
— Stepho le Kinch	-	-	-	-	-	xvij ^d .	
— R.g. Frendwyne	-	-	-	-	-	xij ^d .	
— Willo de Standryche	-	-	-	-	-	xij ^d .	
— Johne Seger	-	-	-	-	-	xij ^d .	
— Johne de Sucheys	-	-	-	-	-	xviiij ^d .	
— Johne Howelles	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^s .	

Ss. Sm^a. xx^e. istius ville * - cij^s. j^d.

“PB. [PROBATUR].”

[Endorsed] 1 Edw. III. “Taxatio xx^e. Domino Regi a laicis concessa in com. Berk. facta coram Henrico de Pentelawe et Willielmo de Sparsholte A^o. r. r. Edwardi tertii primo.”

[1 Edw. I. “Taxation of the 20th, granted to our Lord the King from the laity in the County of Berks, made before Henry de Pentelawe and William de Sparsholte, in the first year of the reign of King Edward the Third.”]

The taxation for the Wiltshire portion of Wokingham, is as follows:—

* As there is no other assessment on the Berks Subsidy Roll of this date, it is probable that this relates to all except the Wiltshire portion of the place which is assessed on the Wiltshire roll. This is the more probable, as the first name is Galf. atte Beche, the Beeches being miles from the town of Wokingham.

“ Hundred de Ambrosbur. Wokyngham, and Mechene lyghe.

D. Joha Stevene	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	iiij ^d .	o.	q.
— Willo de Stockes	-	-	-	-	viiij ^s .	vj ^d .	ob.	
— Willo de Pendelinge	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .			
— Johne de Asscherygge	-	-	-	-		vij ^d .		
— Willo de reuendone (Theuendone q.)	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .		ob.	
— Rico de Bochhurste	-	-	-	-		xij ^d .		
— Johe le Ffaconer	-	-	-	-		xix ^d .		
— Johne Machen	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s .	vj ^d .		
— Willo in the Herne	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .			
— Rico Magtild	-	-	-	-		xij ^d .		
— Johne Sener	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .	ix ^d .		
— Ad. Elys	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .	vj ^d .		
— Ad. Leonte	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .			
— Willo le Ffrensche	-	-	-	-	ij ^s .			
				Sma.	- xxxvj ^s .	iiij ^d .	ob.	

“ PB. [PROBATUR.]”

[Endorsed] 1 Edw. III. “ Taxatio xx^{me}. partis Regi concessa in com. Wiltes fact per Walterum Gacelyn et Johem de Bradenstoke.”

[1 Edw. III. “ Taxation of the 20th part, granted to the King in the County of Wilts, made by Walter Gacelyn and John de Bradenstoke.”]

The first observation that arises on these assessments is on the value of money. The assessment professes to be a twentieth of the value of each person's goods. Each assessment must be multiplied by 20 to give the then nominal value of each person's goods. Thus the first person assessed is “ Galfr. atte Beche, 7s. 4d.” The value of his goods was therefore £7 6s. 8d.¹

Another observation arises, on what afterwards became surnames. These appear chiefly to be of three classes. 1st, “ *de*” which means “ of,” is generally “ owner of” the place or Lord of it. 2nd, “ *atte*” which means “ at the,” as “ atte Beche,” “ atte land,” “ atte Marshe,” “ atte Fforde,” “ atte folde,” and the like. 3rd. “ *le*” meaning “ the;” from the occupations of the persons, as “ John le Clerk,” “ Edward le Couk,” and “ John le Bedel.”

The Nonæ Roll.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the 14th Edw. III. (1340), the Parliament granted the King the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf; and assessors and venditors were appointed

¹ In the original MS. there is a blank for some further remarks. [J. E. J.]

for each county to assess and sell them, by the oaths of certain of the inhabitants.

Their finding as to Wokingham is as follows:—

“Inquisitiones Nonarum, com Berk. WOKYNGH'M de P'och. de Sonnyng.

Respons. p'ochianor de Wokyng'h'm p. Will. Romny, Will. de M'lake, Hug. atte Mor et Thom. Cryek, dat' p'ori de Waly'gford et sociis suis collector' et venditor' IX. garbar' lanar' et agn' in com. Berk. qui dent. q. vendicio fit p'dictar. reru' in p'och. p'dict. ad verum valorem silic IX. marc. In cuius rei testi' om huic responso predict. p'och. sigilla sua apposuerit. Dat. apd Radyng die Lune px. post fm. Sce. Scolastice vi'gis anno regni Reg. E. t'ti. a conquest. quinto d'co.”

John Norreys, Esq., and Sir William Norreys, Knight.

It appears from the Inquisitions still remaining in the Public Record Office, that an Inquisition post mortem was taken at Maidenhythe (Maidenhead) in the county of Berks, on Tuesday, the next after the Feast of All Saints, 6 Edw. IV. (1466), before Edward Cheyney, Escheator, and a Jury, that John Norreys died possessed of many messuages, mills, lands, tenements, pastures, woods, meadows, &c., at Wokingham, and the Jury find that William Norreys, Knight, is son and heir of the said John, and is aged twenty and five years and more, and that the said John died on the first of September, 6 Edw. IV. (1466).

John Norreis, Esq., no doubt a member of the Earl of Abingdon's family, was a great benefactor to Wokingham, as in the reign of Henry the Sixth, he with two others, founded the chantry of St. Mary, in the church of Wokingham, and in all probability contributed to the beautiful west window of the church tower, which is of that date.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CHARTER.

By this charter, which is in English, and is on the Patent Roll of 25 Eliz. p. 2, and is dated the 9th day of February, it is recited—

“That where within our town of Woking alias Wokingham, in the County of Berks, parcel of our manor or lordship of Sonnyng by all the time whereof no memory of men is to the contrary, there have been certain liberties, privileges, &c., enjoyed by the inhabitants, viz., one Leet to be holden yearly about the

Feast of Easter, and a Court Baron from three weeks to three weeks, to be holden by the Steward of the said Baron in the presence of the Alderman of the said town, at which Leet there had been yearly chosen to execute their offices for the following year, one Alderman, two Constables, two Bailiffs, and two Ale-tasters, by the Steward, with the assent of the Alderman from certain persons named by the Jury. That the Alderman had the Government of the town, and that the Bailiffs were to see to all manner of vyttalinge and measures within the town, except the ' assisting of drink, which is the Ale-taster's duty to perform.'

"That the courts had holden plea of debt and damages under forty shillings. That there was a weekly market on Tuesdays, and two fairs yearly, one upon St. Barnaby's day and the other on All Souls' day.

"And that there had been appointed by the Alderman, 'one sufficient person for the gathering of the toll, clean keeping of the market and other necessary matters there, which most commonly is some one as hath deserved well of the commonwealth and is fallen into decay, which person hath always had the keeping of one house in the market place of the said town, called the Clock-house, the benefit of which toll and clock-house have been always employed by the Alderman in reparation of the said clock-house and other necessary uses of the said town, and that the freeholders of the said town are and have been suters always to the said three weeks' court, there to assist the said Alderman and Steward in matters appertaining to the town, and also according to the law to judge in matter of plea depending there in the said court.'

"That the Bailiffs had always gathered the profits of the said court and were accountable for them to the Crown, and the Alderman had always been reputed to be Clerk of the Market.

"The Queen then by this charter confirmed 'unto the Alderman, Men, Inhabitants, and her Tenants, of the said town of Wokingham,' all the before mentioned liberties, privileges, &c."

Grant of Arms and Crest unto Thomas Albery, of Wokingham, in Com. Berks, by Robert Clarenceux, dat. 10 Nov. A.D. 1590. 13b.

Harl. M.S. No. 1532.

"To all and singuler as well nobles and gentils as others, to whome these presents shall come, to be seen, heard, read, or understood. Robert Cooke, Esq., alias Clarencieux, Kinge of Armes and principall herald of the east, west, and southe portes of this realme of England, sendethe greetinge in our Lord God: everlastinge; whereas aunciently from the beginninge the vertuous acts of worthey persons have bene comended to the world with sondrey monumentes and remembrances of their good deseartes, amongst the which the chieftest and most vsuall hathe bene the berings of signes and tokens in shieldes called armes, being evident demonstrations and testimonies of prowes and vallior diversly distributed according to the qualities and deseartes of the persons meritinge the same, which order as it was prudently devised to stirre up and enflame the hartes of men to the imitation of vertue, even soe hathe the same bene continued from tyme to tyme and yet is continually observed to the entent

that such as have don commendable service to their Prince or countrye, either in ware or peace, may therefore receive due honour in their lyves, and also derive the same successively to their posterity for ever, that whereas Thomas Albery of Wokinghome, in the county of Barkeshier, gentelman, is lineally and lawfully descended by the surname of Albery of an auncient howse, who of long continuance hath borne armes as appeereth by divers ancient evidences sealed with this shield of armes, to wit, a crosse ingrayled betwene foure byrds, and he not knowing certainly of the trew collers of the said shields of armes, hath required me the said Clarencieux King of Armes, to sett forth vnder my hand and seales of office the said auncient armes as he may lawfully beare them without offence of any other person or persons, whereupon I have made searche in the registers and records of my said office and do finde that he may lawfully beare the saide auncient armes in these collers hereafter folowing; that is to saye, the field silver a cross ingrayled betwene foure stokedoves azure, and for that I finde noe crest to the same armes, as comonly to the most auncient armes there is none, I have thought good to asigne vnto these his auncient arms, this crest as cognoysance hereafter folowing, to wyt, upon the healme on a wreath silver and azure a stokedove azure, houlding in his beake a branche of hawes vert, the beryes gules, mantled gules doubled silver as more plainly appereth depicted in this margent: which armes and crest or cognoysance, I the said Clarencieux King of Armes, by power and authoritye to me comytted by Letters Patentes vnder the great seale of England, doe ratifie, confirme, give, graunt, and allowe vnto the said Thomas Albery, gentelman, and to his posterity for ever: and he and they the same to vse, beare, and shew forth at all tymes and in all places hereafter accordinge to the auncient lawes of armes, without impediment, lett or interruption of any person or persons, in witnes whereof I the said Clarencieux Kinge of Armes, have heerevnto subscribed my name, and lykewise put the seale of my office, tenth day of Novembere, in the yeare of oure Lorde God 1590, and in the 32th yeare of the reigne off our most Gracious Sovvereigne Lady Queene Elizabeth.

“ROBERT COOKE ALIAS CLARENCEIULX,
“ROY DARMES.”

KING JAMES THE FIRST'S CHARTER.

By this charter, which is dated the 28th November, in the 10th year of his reign in England, and of Scotland the 46th, and which is on the Patent Roll 10 Jac. part 5, No. 9, his Majesty grants

“That the town of Wokingham in counties of Wilts and Berks shall be a free town and one body Corporate and Politic by the name of the Alderman and Burgesses of the town of Wokingham within the counties of Berks and Wilts (‘p. nomen Aldri et Burgens ville de Wokingham in com. Bark. & Wiltes’) and that they have a common seal, and at their pleasure break, change, or renew it.

“That there shall be ‘one of the more honest and discreet Burgesses, chosen Alderman,’ and ‘seven honest and discreet men,’ inhabitants, shall be called

Capital Burgesses, and twelve other 'honest and discreet men,' inhabitants, to be called Secondary Burgesses, and the Alderman, Capital and Secondary Burgesses to be the Common Council, to assist the Alderman, and with the Alderman to have power to make Bye Laws; Anthony Bartlett, Esq. to be the first Alderman.

"William Martin, John Whitlock, John Dawson, James Andrews, Thomas Pearson, William Irish, William Barrett, all gentlemen, inhabitants, to be first Capital Burgesses; and Nicholas Ayliffe, Gyles Green, John Planner, the younger, Richard Taylor, Richard Planner, Richard Ayliffe, John Cock otherwise Finge,* Thomas Planner, Hugh Butler, Thomas Mills, John Eldridge, and Richard Mylom, inhabitants, were named to be first Secondary Burgesses, and were to continue First and Secondary Burgesses for their lives unless removed from office.

"That on the Wednesday in Easter week, the Aldermen and Common Council choose one of the head Burgesses to be Alderman for one whole year, and the Alderman be sworn on the day of his election or within one month afterwards before the Steward of the Court Leet in full court.

"That there shall be one very eminent man who shall be and shall be called High Steward of the town of Wokingham ('Vnus preclarus vir qui erit et vocabitur capitalis seneschallus ville de Wokingham in com. Bark. et Wiltes'), and that Sir Henry Neville, Knight, shall be the first High Steward.

"That the Alderman and Burgesses and their successors shall elect one honest and discreet man skilled in the laws of England, to be Recorder. ('Vnum probum et discretum virum in legibus Anglie peritum.')

"The Alderman, High Steward, Recorder, and the predecessor of every Alderman, to be Justices of the Peace.

"That there shall be one honest and discreet man to be Common Clerk of the said town, and that George Willington, gentleman, be the first Common Clerk.

"That two officers shall be chosen by the Alderman and Capital Burgesses, or the greater part of them, who are to be called Serjeants at the Mace, who are to execute processes and empannel Juries.

"That there shall be a Court of Record the Friday in every week before the Alderman or Recorder, and the Capital Burgesses or any three of them, of all pleas arising out of whatever causes within the town not exceeding the sum of Ten Pounds.

"That the Alderman, Burgesses of the aforesaid town, and their successors may have a Guildhall in the town aforesaid, and may and shall have within the aforesaid town a Prison or Gaol, to imprison, retain, and keep safe Felons and Trespassers and other malefactors and prisoners.

"That there be a market on every Tuesday, and three fairs; viz. on the Feast of St. Barnaby, on the 2nd November, and on the Thursday before Shrove Sunday, with a Court Pedis Pulverizati ('of Pie Poulder'), with all liberties, free customs, tolls, stallages, pittance, &c.: and the King also grants to the Alderman and Burgesses all lands, tenements, wastes, void grounds, commons and hereditaments, which they had held before."

* As to the alias not being a mark of illegitimacy but of the person's ancestors having married an heiress, see Mr. Kite's Wilts Brasses, p. 104.

THE TOWN SEAL.

This is a silver seal fixed on an ivory handle, the end of which nearly fills the palm of the hand. The ivory is much discoloured by age, and it seems highly probable that the seal was made very soon after the granting of the charter of King James the First. The illustration is of the actual size.

*Bye Laws of June 4th, 1625.*

Ordinances, orders and contributions made by the Alderman and Burgesses of Wokingham, on the 4th day of June, 1 Car. I., according to the power given by King James the First, by his Letters Patent:—

1.—“Every Capital Burgess chosen Alderman who shall not assent thereto, shall forfeit £5, and if offered to every one and declined, then if it come about to another refusal all to forfeit £10 a piece, and so double till some one take the place.

2.—“Every Secondary Burgess or Inhabitant refusing to be Bailiff or Constable to forfeit 40s.

3.—“All the Burgesses to attend the Alderman when summoned.

4.—“No Artificer to take an apprentice for less than seven years.

5.—“No person to receive any Inmate in his house, or shall remove him within six months after notice.

6.—“No Stranger or unfree man shall use any trade, mistery or maulting, occupation or handieraft, but this is not to extend to the making of mault for any mans own house, or to any who have their own Barley, or corn growing, or tythe or rent corn, nor to any person ‘bringing or selling any kind of victual,’ or to Carpenters, Masons, or Bricklayers. Foreigners to be hired for wages by the day or otherwise for work in gross.

7.—“Receivers of stolen wood to forfeit 12d. for every burden or stick.

8.—“Accustomed Tolls to be paid.

9.—“Every person refusing to pay Poor Rate or any sum for breach of the ordinances to be distrained on.

10.—“Officers misbehaving or neglecting their duty, to be dismissed by the Alderman and Burgesses.

11.—“If any citizen of London or other place, not being an inhabitant, shall desire to commerce with any Tradesman of this Town by way of partnership, he shall for obtaining such liberty and privilege pay 50s. to the corporation, and for every month that he shall do so without Licence, he shall forfeit 40s.

12.—“If any Inhabitant or Resident within the said Town, do abuse or misuse

the Alderman in words or deeds, or any other officer or Minister in the said Town in or about the due execution, or exercising of their office, or function, or any of them in derogation of the authority of the said Town: that any such offender shall be committed to the House of Correction by the space of twenty four hours; and further according to the quality and quantity of his offence, and not to be enlarged until he or they pay 10s. for his fine to the use of the corporation.

13.—“Persons not to lay pieces of Timber, Loggs, Blocks, Fish Barrells, Dry Flatts, Dung, Soil, or other Filth in the Streets or Lanes, under Penalties.

14.—“Recites that ‘Whereas many persons inhabiting within this Town, do seem careless to avoid the danger of Fire and do house and lay up their Turf, Peat and Heath, within their Kitchens and other places where they make fire daily;’ and orders that they shall be warned to remove the same, and if they do not they shall be fined.

15.—“Item, for the better preventing of the great hurt and danger arising by the great casualty of fire, they do order that the Alderman and Burgesses at the Common Charge of the said Town, shall provide and always have in readiness in their Town Hall or some other convenient place in the said Town, 24 good leather Buckets, three long ladders, two or more sufficient great iron Hooks* to be used when, and so often as occasion shall be by any sudden fire within the said Town. And that every Capital Burgess within this Town shall have in reddiness in his house, two good leather buckets and one ladder of 18 rounds, and every Secondary Burgess, one leather Bucket in his house, and that every common Baker or Brewer and every Maltmaker and every inhabitant within this Town now or at any time hereafter being rated to pay a penny by the week or more, shall likewise provide and have at his own charges in his house in reddiness, one or more Leather Buckets to be used as aforesaid; and that it shall be lawful for the Alderman for the time being by himself or his deputy to that purpose twice at least to take view and see if the said Ladders and Buckets be provided accordingly; and if any party be found that is not furnished or provided with the said Buckets and Ladder, according to this Order, that then every such person so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the Alderman and Capital Burgesses of this Town to the use of the Corporation for every Bucket or Ladder which shall be wanting, three shillings and four pence.

16.—“Every Chimney and conveyance for smoke, to be of brick or stone, or if not a forfeiture of twenty shillings, and five shillings a month.

17.—“Every person whose chimney is on fire through neglect of cleansing or sweeping, shall forfeit three and fourpence.

18.—“Every person suffering swine to run pass or wander in any street of this Town, upon any market or fair days, to forfeit twelvecpence for every hog every time.

19.—“Any inhabitant who shall receive, to lodge, dwell or work, being travellers or strangers, and keep the same person for one month, without security to the Alderman and Capital Burgesses, to forfeit for that month, twenty shillings and afterwards five shillings a week.

20.—“No person to let any house or room to any stranger or foreigner ‘who

* Fire hooks are still hung up in a passage adjoining St. Lawrence's Church at Reading; they are very strong large iron hooks, like those used to reap beans but bigger and fixed on long handles. They are used for tearing down burning thatch.

may not in all likelihood be able to relieve themselves,' unless the lessor before the letting be bound by himself or by two sufficient sureties in forty pounds, with condition not only to relieve such person and his family, 'if so be that such person shall fall into poverty' but also to discharge the Town of his or his wife's family, upon pain of ten shillings.

21.—"Recites 'that there is a trade of knitting silk stockings in the said Town, for setting poor people on work to maintain their living thereby, notwithstanding divers of the said poor people very obstinately refuse either to work themselves, or suffer their children to be put to work in the said trade, or any other, but rather use their idle and naughty form of life.' It is ordered that if any person child or others not having other trade or maintenance of living, do refuse to work in the said trade, or any other that shall be appointed; the Alderman may commit such as do refuse, to the house of correction till they put in sufficient sureties to avoid the town, or work in the trade appointed, they having for their work and labor sufficient allowance to be appointed by the Alderman and Capital Burgesses.

22.—"No person to set up the trade of a silk knitter in the said town, unless he has served seven years' apprenticeship, under forfeiture of twenty shillings.

23.—"None under the age of twenty-five and unmarried, who has served an apprenticeship of seven years, shall take any servant or apprentice in the said trade, on pain of twenty shillings per month.

24.—"No person to take above three apprentices in the said trade, unless they retain and keep journeymen and journeywomen in the said trade for every apprentice above the number, under pain of five pounds.

25.—"No person to take any servant born out of the town, and which is and shall be a foreigner, so long as they may have convenient servants or apprentices born and abiding within the said town, and that to be tried by the Alderman.

26.—"Every person unmarried in the said town exercising the trade of silk knitting, shall be compelled to serve at the said trade at such wages as shall be allowed or rated according to the statute, upon pain of forfeiture of forty shillings for every default.

27.—"Every apprentice to be enrolled before the Alderman within three months after he is bound.

28.—"All penalties incurred under these Bye Laws are to be collected by the Bailiffs, and on refusal are to be levied by distress under a warrant to be issued by the Alderman.

29.—"For the sanctifying and keeping holy of the Sabbath day, it is ordered that no Butcher, Tradesman, or Artificer shall at any time upon the Sabbath day, open or suffer to be opened his or their shop or the windows thereof, with intent to sell or offer to sell his or their flesh, works, wares, commodities, or merchandises, upon pain of forfeiting twelve pence, 'to be distributed among such poor people near the place where such offender dwells, as by the Alderman of the said town shall be thought fit,' and that every Tunkeeper, Taverner, Hostler, or Victualler, inhabiting within this town upon Sundays keep their gates and doors shut in time of Divine Service, and suffer no wine, ale or beer to be sold or spent in their houses, saving only for the receiving of travellers, upon pain of 3s. 6d.

"There is a proviso that if the Judges of Assize for Berks shall denounce

any of these orders or ordinances as not meet to be continued, that from thenceforth it shall be utterly void.

“Item, that these our proceedings may succeed in the fear of God, wee do therefore ordain and determine that at what time the Alderman and other officers of the said town are yearly to be chosen, that they may the better discharge their duties and conferences whilst they are in authority; that the said Alderman, Capital Burgesses, and other Burgesses of the said town shall repair unto the church in their gownes devoutly there to hear the Divine Service, and after Divine Service to repair to the Town Hall for the election of officers and other business therto belonging, ‘and that every Burgess on summons by the Alderman appear at the Town Hall touching the affairs and business of the town, and come in their gownes devoutly,’ upon pain of every Capital Burgess to forfeit 3s. 4d., and every Secondary Burgess 2s., without some lawful excuse to be allowed by the Alderman and Capital Burgesses, or the most part of them.

Lastly, these Orders and Constitutions shall be openly, solemnly, and distinctly read over in the Common Hall, four times in the year (that is to say) once in every quarter and notice thereof to be given in the Parish Church there, on the next Sabbath Day, before such time as the said orders shall be appointed to be read.

“In witness whereof wee Sir William Jones and Sir James Whitlocke, two of His Majesty’s Justices of the Pleas before himself to be holden, and Justices of Assize for the said County of Berks, have hereunto according to the form of the statute in this case made and provided * sett our hands and seals at Reading, the 18th day of July, in the first year of the reign of King Charles [the first] Anno q., Dni., 1625.

“Will. [L.S.] Jones. James [L.S.] Whitlocke.†

Thomas Godwyn, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a native of Wokingham.

“51. Thomas Godwyn was consecrated Sept. 13, 1584. He was a native of Oakingham in Berkshire, and had his education in the free school of that town. Removing thence to Oxford he was entered at Magdalen College in 1538. In 1543 he took the degree of B.A., then became Fellow of the College, and M.A. in 1547. But being of the reformed persuasion he incurred the odium of the society, relinquished his Fellowship, and took the Mastership of Brackley School in the county of Northampton. In this station he married and continued till the death of Edw. VI., when Queen

* Vide stat. 19. Hen. VII., what Bye Laws ought to be observed, and confirmed, and by whom.

† Sir James Whitlocke was a judge of the Court of Queen’s Bench, in the reigns of James I., and Charles I. My friend Mr. John Bruce. V.P.S.A., says in his introduction to the Liber Famelicus that “A marriage with an heiress of the De La Beches near the end of the reign of Henry VI., first brought the Whitlockes into consideration; by this marriage a John Whitlocke became possessed of the Manor of Beeches near Okingham, co. Berks.”

Mary's accession brought on him fresh difficulties; and being obliged to quit his school he applied himself to physic, which he practised till Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the crown. Turning then his thoughts to Divinity, he was introduced to Bullingham, Bishop of Lincoln, who ordained him and made him his Chaplain, and also conducted him to the Queen, who, being pleased with his learning and smart conversation, appointed him one of her Lent preachers. In 1565 by means of his patron Bishop Bullingham, he was made Dean and Prebendary of Christ Church, and in the same year he took his D.D. degree. In 1566 he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he continued eighteen years, and being then nominated by the Queen, was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sept. 13, 1584. Soon after this he, however, unluckily fell under that Queen's displeasure, by marrying in his old age a London widow, and having given up a manor or two to one of her favourites in order to ensure a little tranquillity, he retired in despondency to his palace at Wells, where he was taken with a quartan ague, which ended his days, Nov. 19, 1590. Some time before his death he was removed to his native air of Oakingham, and was buried in the south side of the chancel of the parish church there, with the following inscription (written by Francis Godwyn, his son, the learned author of the book *De Præsulibus*), to his memory:—

‘M. S. Parentis charissimi, patris vere reverendi Thomæ Godwyni, sacræ theologiæ doctoris, ædis Christi Oxon, primum, ac deinde Cantuariens decani, Bathon. demum ac Wellen. Episcopi, qui hoc in oppido natus, hic etiam (dum valetudinis recuperandæ gratiâ consulentibus medicis, huc succedit) quartanâ febre confectus, mortalitatem exiit Novemb: 19, 1590, consecr. suæ anno septimo; et hic jacet expectans adventum magni Dei. Pos. Fil. Franciscus Godwyn, Exon. subdecanus.’* *

After Bishop Godwyn's death the Bishopric was vacant two years; when January 3rd, 1592, John Still was elected. [From Collinson's *History of Somerset*, vol. iii., p. 388., 1791.]

Sir Henry Neville: First High Steward of Wokingham.

Sir Henry Neville was a distinguished statesman of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First. He was the first

* The ornamental part of Bishop Godwyn's monument appears to have been defaced.

High Steward of Wokingham, and there is every probability that he procured the charter for the town from King James the First. The duties of the High Steward are not defined by the charter, but there is no doubt that he was the medium of communication between the town and the Government. In addition to this the charter gave a very excellent staff of officers for local authority—a Recorder to hold Sessions, a Civil Court for causes up to what would be now near £100 in value, and local Magistrates for all kinds of Police business, with a market, three fairs, a Guildhall, and a prison.

In the reign of King James the First, Sir James Whitlocke, a Judge of the King's Bench, wrote a MS. which he calls *Liber Famelicus*, a sort of autobiography evidently intended only for the perusal of his own family, in which he mentions Sir Henry Neville in the following very high terms:—"On Munday the tenthe of July, 1615, at Pillingbeer in the countye of Barkes, departed out of this life Sir Henry Nevill, my true and worthy friend. He was lineally descended from Edward Lord Abergavenny, fourthe son of Ralphe Nevill, first Erl of Westmerland. He was a most faytheful frend unto me, *tam in adversis quam secundis*, and I dealt as well withe him, for at the time I was committed to the Fleet, he was hunted after by the Erl of Northampton, as the author of the opposition against that irregular commission spoken of before in the declaration of that businesse; but althoughe he was an actor in it withe far greater men, yet his good lordship could never find it out, notwithstanding he cawsed me to be kept close prisoner and examined by the Lords of the Counsell; the truthe is, he durst not name him plainly, althoughe he ayemed at him, and I had reason enough to conceal him. He was the most sufficient man for understanding of state businesse that was in this kingdom, and a verye good scholer and a stout man, but was as ignobly and unworthely handled as ever gentleman was. Two of his enemyes he saw dye ignominiously before him. The tresorer Salisburye, that rotted above ground, and Northampton, that dyed of a gangren in his thighe, a verye rot, and left the world suspected of ill dealing towards the state. He was 52 yeares of age when he dyed." [Liber

Fameliacus of Mr. Justice Whitlocke, temp. Jac. I. Camden Society Pub. p. 46. Edited by Mr. John Bruce, V.P.S.A.]

The Old Town Hall.

This must have been built after the year 1612, and before the year 1625, as in the former year King James the First by his charter gave authority to build it, and in the latter year the Corporation by their bye-laws directed their meetings to be held in it. The old Town Hall was taken down in the year 1858.¹

¹ Note by J. E. Jackson.

The New Town Hall of Wokingham was opened by Lord Braybrooke, the Lord High Steward, 9th June, 1860, upon which occasion the following speech (taken from the newspaper report of the proceedings of the day,) was made by Mr. Carrington. "F. A. Carrington, Esq., said—My Lord, Mr. Alderman, members of the Corporation, and ladies and gentlemen, it is with pleasure and pride that I appear in this hall for the first time as Recorder, and also that I should be the first Recorder who has entered it. My connection with this town does not go back to the period of the old hall, although I was acquainted with that building. Certainly it was a very useful building in its time to the Corporation and the town for very many years, but like many other good things it had worn out with age, as well as the steps which led to the Council Chamber, for the first time I descended them I was nearly falling head foremost, but luckily I was caught in time, and the accident did not fully happen. This town of Wokingham has been inhabited for a great many centuries. The first mention made of it is in the time of Offa the King of Mercia, in the year 726, who granted to his prefect (whether that was an Alderman of Wokingham could not now be ascertained, because it was derived from a Latin term, but probably it meant an Alderman), some rights appertaining to the church, which was situated in the territory of the 'Wocings'; this appears to be a district inhabited by the Saxon tribe, which extended from Wokingham on the one side, to Woking on the other. In the time of Elizabeth this town appears to have been called Woking, and during her reign there was an Alderman with that title. This Queen confirmed various privileges which had existed from time immemorial, one of which was that her high Steward of the then manor of Sonning, should administer the affairs of the town conjointly with your Alderman. So the town remained in this state till the time of James the First, when it took a start very much in the right direction. Through the influence at the court of King James, of the ancestor of your Lord High Steward, a charter was obtained, and that certainly was a good and safe measure for the administration of the affairs of the town. It was not easy to define in a charter what the duties of the Lord High Steward were. He was the medium of communication between the court at Windsor Castle and the government of the town. The duties, though not definitely set down, were well understood by all persons who had to do with politics, either then or now. The next officer given by King James the First, was a Recorder, who I hope has been of some use in the

administration both of civil and criminal business here. In addition to that gift James gave a local magistracy rendering it unnecessary for you to go to distant places for the transaction of local business. King James also gave you places and a suit of offices for markets and three fairs in the year, which at one time were a great source of business in this town, but the railway and other causes have done away with this to a great extent. For these you are indebted to Sir Henry Neville and his influence with the Government of James the First. I find that the Corporation of those days were jolly fellows. Within the last twelve months I looked at the lists of healths then drunk at the public dinners, and I found that most of them were much the same as would be drunk at a Corporation dinner now; but there was one very peculiar feature. In the list, there were eight toasts to be drunk in succession similar to those of modern days, and the ninth and tenth were the 'healths of the Royal Family and the Prince of Wales,' and above these was put the health of the 'Recorder.' Now, although I have read or heard of 'a live dog being better than a dead lion,' I had not heard of a present nobody or Recorder being better than absent royalty. (Laughter and applause.) But this does not turn out to be so, because it will be seen that the two great loyal toasts are put at a considerable distance from the others, making a sort of supplement or addendum, and the suggestion is, that supposing the Alderman to be extremely liberal with his wine, then these toasts would be taken and drunk in their proper places; but if he was 'near' or sparing, they would be omitted. However, assuming, as I do, that there was a great deal of strong beer drunk at the Corporation dinners, when a gentleman had ten glasses of wine put under his belt, the chance is that he would feel very comfortable. That is a specimen of those days, and I am happy to say that they have not degenerated, because I know from my own experience that your dinners are extremely good, and your hospitality excellent.* Before leaving James's reign, I would refer to the old Hall. I have been enabled to discover the date of its erection within twelve years. In 1612, King James gave the Corporation liberty and authority to build a Hall, and in 1625 the Corporation made a code of laws to the effect that Corporation meetings were to be held in the Town Hall, and every member of that Corporation who did not come in his black gown was to be fined 3s. 4d. for his neglect, but this fine has never been imposed, as they all come in their gowns and look very well. Later still you have a benefactor in the shape of a donor of some very beautiful paintings which hang around the hall. There is some difficulty to ascertain the subjects of some of them, and a still greater difficulty to know by whom they were given. I should have ascribed them to Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, who took the title of Baron from your town; but there is no picture known here as the picture of Prince George. and there are two, one of King George the First, and another of George the Second, and this would lead to the supposition that the gift was that of some monarch, and the probability is that they were presented by King George the Second. However, here they are in excellent order and a great ornament to your Town Hall. I

* [Among Mr. Carrington's memoranda, out of which this paper has been put together, is "The List of the Corporation Toasts drunk at the dinner on Easter Tuesday, 1613, in the handwriting of George Willington, first Town-Clerk:" but the list itself has not been found among Mr. C.'s documents sent to me. J. E. Jackson.]

Ashmole in his *Antiquities of Berkshire*, published 1723, had omitted Wokingham, because, as his editor suspects [vol. i., p. xxx.], the church was in Wiltshire: but (says his editor) "the town itself being in this county, I shall not judge it improper to give the following account of it:—

OCKINGHAM.

"Called also *Wokingham*, is pleasantly situate on an eminence, a large and handsome market Town; the parish is in circumference twelve, and in length, five miles; in breadth, three, and distant from *London*, thirty miles. It is bounded on the east by *Easthamstead*, on the west by *Finchamstead*, on the north by *Barkham*, and southward by *Hurst*. Most of the land in this parish is common, little arable land, the soil generally sandy, some parts clayey and swampy, the profits arising to the Farmers, chiefly from pasturage. Here are three Fairs kept annually, 1., on *All-Saints* day. 2., the *Thursday* after *Shrove Tuesday*. 3., on June 11th, *St. Barnabas*. Market day is weekly, on Tuesday. Lord of the manor is *Sir Robert Rich*, of Sunning, Kt., and Bart., impropiator *Scory Barker*, of *Chiswick*, in *Middlesex*, Esq.; the present Vicar is the *Rev. Mr. Benjamin Moody*.

It is also said in Gough's edition of *Camden*, I. 238, "Oakingham is a large frequented Market Town, and corporation, and has a Free School and Hospital, and a Silk Manufacture."

It gave birth 1517, to Dr. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, father of the Bishop of Hereford; and title of Baron to Prince George of Denmark, 1689. Oakingham Church is in Wiltshire. At Luckley Green in this parish is an Hospital, founded by Henry Lucas, Esq., temp. Charles II.

The Chapel of this Hospital is supposed to be dedicated to St. Luke.

A great portion of Wokingham parish was heretofore common.

believe I have in a brief manner referred to the principal facts in the history of your town, except one, and that is that you had a mint and a coinage here in the reign of Charles II.; when a great many tradesmen in various towns



struck copper tokens; and here is one, which Mr. Prince of Reading gave me. I showed it to parties in Wokingham, but nobody knew anything of its being struck here. However, a clergyman discovered the name in a grave yard, and found that this Mr. William Anderson had been

buried in 1691; also that he was a person of great consideration, by the register of death. I have given you credit for having a mint, beyond mentioning other particulars. The old hall stood for 250 years, and I hope the career of this hall will not be so brief, because I have been in many halls of double the antiquity, that are in as good a condition as when erected. I congratulate you on having now a very handsome building, not only for municipal, but for a great many other good purposes. (Applause.)"

The Berks part was in Windsor Forest, and enclosed under the Act, 53 Geo. III., cap. 158. The Wilts part under an Act for enclosing lands in the Manor of Ashridge, a year or two previously."

Muster Roll 41 Eliz. A.D. 1598.

"An indenture tripartite containing 'the names and dwelling places of one hundred able and sufficient footemen levied and prest by vertue of her Mats. warrant and her Highnes most honorable Privie Councells letters, out of the county of Berks, delivered the 15th daye of December, 41 Elizth. by St. Frauncys Knollis, St. Humfrie Fforster and St. Thomas Parris, Knights, three of her Mat. Deputie Lieftenants of the said county, vnto Captayne Lyonell Gueste, to be by him conducted to the Cytye of Bristoll and thence to be transported for her Mat. service in Ireland,' according to her Highnes Warrant and the letters of her most Hon. Privy Council, dated the 29th of November, 1598."

The names of the hundred men then follow:—

"In the 'Foreste Divisions,' are

<p>" JOSIAS WHITE, " HENRIE HAYBORNE, " ROBERT ASTBEYE, " RICHARD GROVE,</p>	}	of Okingham."
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After the names the document concludes as follows:—

"The saide hundred men were delivered unto the Captaine above named, the daye and yeare above saide furnished in manner and forme followinge, viz:— wth. coats lyned, decentlye and thoroughlie apparelled, armed and weaponed as followeth, viz., 30 pikes, with Curats * [Cuirasses], Murrions [morions], and sword and dagger, 30 Musketeeres wth. Murrions, swordes and daggers, bandalers, rests, scrues [screws], and bullet-bags, 30 Calivs. [calivers], wth. flasks and tuch [touch] boxes, Murrions, Swords and Daggers, scrues and bullet baggs, Tenn holberts wth. Curates,† Murrions, and sword and daggers, and likewise delivred for covenant-money for sixe dayes after the rate of eight pence a daie a peece, the some of Twentie pounds. In witness whereof the said Lieftenants, and the Captaine above named have herevnto enterchaungablye put their hands and seales the daye and yeare first above written.

(Signed),

" FRA. KNOLLYS,
" HUF. FORSTEE,
" J. PARRIS,
" LIONELL GHEST."

There were four pendant seals, Captain Ghest's is lost, and the others much defaced, and the devices gone.

Muster Roll, 1602.

In the Muster of 1602, only the name of "Hugh Ayleworth of

* T and C were frequently convertible letters.

† If T were here read as O it would be read as "Curaces," which here would evidently mean Cuirasses.

Ockingham" occurs as of that place; but in the Forest division only ten men were mustered on this occasion instead of forty-one who mustered in that division in 1598.

Humphry Broughton of Bearwood, 1658.¹

An information against Humphry Broughton of the parish of Wokingham, in the co. of Berks: "that the said Humphry hath for many yeares past lyved in a lodge called Bearewood Lodge, and hath for divers yeares had the keeping of goates in the wood for one Mr. Young, who was a keeper in the forest of Windsor under the late Earle of Holland. That the said Humphry lyveth a very wicked and disorderly course of life, for that it is generally knowen he lyveth more like an Infidel than a Christian, a greate drinker and a blasphemer of God's holy name, a common night-walker to prey like the fox upon his neighbour's hens and geese, and hath been dyvers times suspected for being a mutton-monger to borrow a fatt wether of his neighbour, and that the constable of Ockingham received a Justice of Peace his warrant in May last for the searching for stolen mutton in the said house or lodge where the said Humphry now lyveth. That the said lodge standeth about the middle of Bearwood, parte of the Forest of Windsor, but the said lodge is very ruinous by reason it hath not been repaired since the late warres, and that the howse is in danger to fall to the grounde if it be not tymely repaired, for that the raine doth breake through most of the roomes from the top to the bottom. And that the outside of the howse is so much decayed that the said Humphry hath stopped the same with Bushes to keep cattle out of the howse. That the said Humphry did of late declare his purpose to pull downe the howse between this and Michaelmas next, and that he would make a fire with part of it, and carry away the rest of the tymber to use in some other place where he hath a freehold of his own worth about 50l. yearly, in the parish of Binfield in Berkshire. 7th July, 1658."

¹This document relating to Wokingham, was accidently discovered by me at Longleat, whilst Mr, Carrington's paper was passing through the press. J. E. Jackson.

THE CHURCH.

The church which is dedicated to All Saints is very large, the oldest part of it is the south doorway, which is Norman. There is also a very fine west window in the tower of the reign of Henry VI., which was probably placed there by Adam Moleyns, Dean of Salisbury,¹ John Norris, Esq., and John Westwoode, who then founded a chantry which was dedicated to St. Mary.



South doorway of Wokingham Church.

THE CHANTRY.

This was founded in the reign of Henry VI., by Adam Moleyns, Dean of Salisbury, John Norris, Esq., and John Westwoode, to have a priest daily to say "Masse, Mattens, and Evensonge with other suffrages in the foundation mentioned within the parishe church of Okyngham, which is done, observed and kept accordingly." This chantry was dissolved in the second year of Edw. VI. (1548). The following entries in the certificates of the Commissioners of Chantries relate to this chantry. There was also a lamp which was kept burning in the church, which is mentioned in one of them.

Certificate 3, No. 5.

"Oakyngham.

Oure Lady Chantrie erected and ffounded w^hin the pishe church there by Adam Mollen, late Deane of Sar. and ther to mainteyne a prest for ever. Is woorthe by yere as appereth by the Survey xxvj^{li}. vj^d. ob., wharof in Rents Resolut by yere viiiij^{li}. ob.; Tenths res. inde xxvij^{li}. lxxvij^s. and so rem. to Robrt. Avys Clerk, Mr. of Arte, Incumbent, there and teaching a grammer scole w^hin the said chauntry being of thage of xxvj yeres, able to keep cuer not having aney other lyving.

¹ Adam Moleyns, Archdeacon of Salisbury, became Dean of that church in October, 1441: and was made Bishop of Chichester in 1445.

“Goods geven and solde sythe the xxiiijth daye of Novembr. an^o. r. r. Henr. viijth xxvij^{mo}—none saving certiane wood solde by the saide Incumbent to the value of vij^{li}. towards his payment of his first fruits. Remyning the viijth daye of December last paste, and in the custody of the said Incumbent—none—besides a chalice poiz. x onz. [weighing 10 oz.]”

The lamp in the Church.

“Rent of lande geven of certayne lands ther in the tenure of — wydowe late wyf of Edward Millar, to the mayntenance of a lampe in the churche ther p. ann. xvij^d.”

Certificate 7, No. 5.

“Okingham.

Our Lady Chauntry. Adam Mollens xvij^{li}. vj^s. ob. lxxvij. vj. Robte. Avys xxvj. xij^{li}. ij^s. vj^d.

[In another hand] “Pens. vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiiij^d.”

“Ex^d. p. me Ro. Amice.”*

“Certificate of Chantries 51, No. 25.

The pshe. of Okynghm. One Chantetre of our Lady founded by Adam Mollens, late Deane of the Cathedrall churche of Salisbury, John Nores, Esquyer, and John Westwoode, by the lycense of Kynge Henry the 6th to thentent to have a prest dayly to saye masse, mattens, and eviensonge wth other suffrages in the ffoundacon mencioned wthin the Pshe. churche of Okyngh^m, whyche ys done, obsrved, and kepte accordingly.

“The said Chauntrye ys seituat and erected wthin the pyshe. of Okyngh^m.”

“The value of the said chauntre by the yere xiiij^{li} vj^s. ix^d.”

Wherof

ffor Rents Resolut	lij ^s . vij ^d .	} xiiij ^{li} . xiiij ^s . ij ^d .
ffor tenths	xx ^s . vij ^d .	
For the prest	x ^{li} .	

And so rem'th ij^s. vij^d. ob., which ys towards the rypayrynge the house. Ornaments, plate, juells, goods and cattels, merely appteynynge unto the saide chaple theyr ar. none ffree, for yt ys s'ved wth thornaments of the said churche.”

Seizure of Church Goods, 1553.

“Wiltes. The certificat of Anthonye Hungerford, Willm. Sharington, and Willm. Wroughton, Knights, by verteu of the King's his Highnes Commission to them directed baring date the thirde of Marche, Anno Dni. 1553, concinge the order of all and singuler the churche goodes wthin the sayd counteye of Wiltes as plate, juells, bellis and ornaments; as well receaved to the Kinges his Maistis vse, as also remaining in churchis and chappels wthin the sayd conty for conveniaunte and comlye ministracion of the Holy Communion, as also the salis of all siche ornaments and metall w^{ch} weare appoynted to be solde by the said Commission as here after dothe ensue.

*£6 13s. 4d. is evidently the amount of the pension to the chantry Priest. I am unacquainted with the meanings of the other amounts.

p. 54, b. { Delivered to William Elliott and to }
 Okingame. { Willm. Greattam j cupp or chalis by } xiiij ounz. { bells iiij and }
 { Indentures of xij ounz. iiij bellis. } { a saunts bell. }

"In plate to the Kings vse clij ounz."*

The church is stated in Bacon's Liber Regis to be dedicated to All Saints. A chaplain of St. Mary is mentioned in some document whereby H. Westend settled the almshouses in the street then called "Le Peche," 1st September, 1451 (30 Hen. VI.). At the spoliation of the church plate in 1553, one hundred and fifty two ounces of plate were seized by the Royal Commissioners for the King's use. One chalice of thirteen ounces and four bells were left.

The parish Registers begin only in 1670.

The tower is ascended by ninety-two steps, which are now much dilapidated.

There are six bells. The treble and 4th bells are inscribed

"T. Mears of London, fecit 1814,"

when the old ones were split or otherwise injured.

The others are only inscribed in old English characters, with the names of the makers, thus

Tenor. "Robart Hunt and Samuel Knight (or Haighe) made this bell, 1704."

The others—

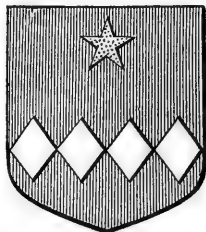
"Robert Hunt made this bell, 1704."

One I think 1703.

In south aisle: a coat of arms and foot legend, both gone.

On wall of south aisle: a James I. arch of a flat twisted pattern, from one column to another. Civilian and lady in the costume of the Chiselden brass, kneeling at a fald stool.

At the top one coat only, gules four lozenges fess wise argent, with a mullet or for difference. A back ground of a diamond pattern of the floor, and all gilt except the arch and columns.



At the back of the Corporation pew: in a carved oak frame the arms of Queen Elizabeth, having at the top 1582, and below

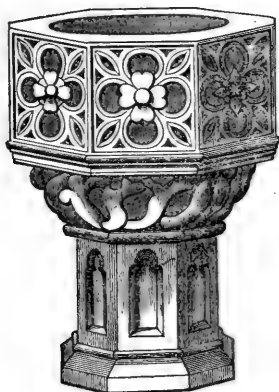
* This is 152 ounces, as it is cast up as 152 ounces: there being three other parishes on the same

the date E. R., the arms having the lion and dragon as supporters.

Front of the Corporation pew: a civilian and first wife, like the Goddard brass at Ogbourne, co. Wilts.

Second wife gone.

Inscription scrolls from the mouths of both ladies there: foot legend gone; and one little brass of a daughter under the second wife also gone.



Font in Wokingham Church.

Inscriptions in Church.

In Ashmole's Antiquities of Berks, his editor has supplied such of the inscriptions as were in the church at that time. Besides Bishop Godwyn's (printed above, p. 64), the following are printed in that work:—

On the north side, against the same wall, is an oval black marble tablet, enchased, and ornamented with white leaves and flowers, and supported by two black marble *Corinthian* pillars, and on it this inscription:—

“ *In Memory of*
EDWARD COTTON, Esq.,
(*Late of this Parish*), *This*
Monument was erected by

ELIZABETH his wife, and sole Executrix, obiit 28 Dec., 1682.

page which with these are cast up for the use of the King at 170½ oz.; one being 14 oz., another 2 oz., and the third 2½ oz. The book is signed at the end, “Antony Hungerford, Wyllyam Wroughton.”

This worthy name of Squire * COTTON
 Can never dye, although his Bones ly rotten ;
 Eased from all Paines, removed far from Strife,
 A tender Husband to his loveing Wife,
 Sleeps nigh this Place, he past through Life to Death,
 And won the Race, although he lost his Breath :
 Hee'th pay'd the Debt, which once we must pay all
 His Vertues live, though after's Funerall.
 His surviveing Relict, for a good Intent,
 Hath caused to be raised this Monument.
Vivit post funera Virtus."

Against the south wall, on a black marble tablet enchased in white, on the top an urn, underneath a pelican sable feeding her young, crest, a castle, both supported by two Cupids, and adorned with festoons of fruit and flowers, this inscription :—

"Near this place lieth interred the Body of HUMPHREY CANTRELL, senior, Gen. of this Parish, deceased: and also the Body of HUMPHREY CANTRELL, junior, Gen. deceased." (Erected by his mother.)

On a white freestone gravestone, in capitals:—

"HUMPHREY CANTRELL, Gent.: 1 March, 1689, at. 65 years. HUMPHREY CANTRELL, his son, 9 Nov., 1695: in his 23rd year."

On a black marble gravestone, in capitals, this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of GERVASS (sic) BERKELEY ESQ., who departed this life the 8th September, 1699."

Against the east wall of the north Ile, on a wooden tablet in a frame, in black capitals, is this inscription:—

"WILLIAM IRISH, who having first
 served in the Warres of the NETHERLANDS,
 was afterwards a Captain at Sea,
 and lastly, a
 Magistrate of this Towne
 whereof he was Alderman twice,
 who departed this Life
 the Tenth Day of OCTOBER, 1623."

On a white freestone gravestone, underneath, in capitals, is this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of
 Captaine WILLIAM IRISH,
 Gent. Alderman, which deceased
 the Tenth Day of October, Anno Domini, 1623."

In the middle Ile, on a brass plate, under the figures of a man

* Sic in original.

and his two wives, all three in a devotional posture, was an inscription, now lost; out of the mouth of the woman on the right hand proceeds a lemma, thus inscribed:—

“*Adjuba nos Deus salutaris noster,
Et propter gloriam nominis tui Domine.*”

Out of the woman's mouth on the left hand:—

“*Libera nos et propitius esto peccatis nostris
Propter nomen tuum ne in eternum irascaris nobis.*”

On a brass plate, fixed within the south wall, under the figures of a man and woman kneeling opposite to each other, between them a faldstool containing two books, and on it this inscription:—

“*Witt, Wealth, Shape, Birth, lye buried here,
Things, while we live, we value all too dear;
But such as leave us when we leave our Breath,
Unfaithfull Freindes, forsaking us in Death;
No Covenant with the Grave, we must resign,
Some of us now, and some another Time.
He liveth not long, that many Yeares can tell,
But he liveth evermore, that liveth well.*”

On this is neither name nor date to give any intelligence to whom it belonged.

On a black gravestone, in capitals, this:—

“*Under this stone lyeth buried MICHAELL TOWNSEND, and SARAH TOWNSEND, the children of NATHANIELL AND MARY TOWNSEND, of London, 1656.*”

On another gravestone:—

“*JUDETH BROOKSBANKE, daughter of JOSEPH AND MARY: who departed Aug. 10, 1689, in 8th year of her age.*”

In the middle Ile, on a large black marble gravestone:—

“*Mr. SIMON WEAVER, citizen and cutler of London, born in this Parish: departed this life 25 Nov., 1699, in the 76th year of his age.*”

[The above are all that are given in Ashmole's Berks, as within the church.]

Inscriptions on the Beaver monument, at Wokingham:—

“*Beneath this stone doth rest the mortal part
Of her who once delighted every heart.
How good she was, and what her virtues were,
Her Guardian Angel can alone declare.
The friend that now this little tribute pays,
Too exquisitely feels to speak her praise;*

The sweet remembrance of a wife so just
Affords him comfort though she sleeps in dust.

ELIZABETH, wife of BENJAMIN BEAVER,
in the 61st year of her age.*”

“ In Memory of

And of Thomas Beaver, late of Binfield, Esquire, and of Rachel his wife, daughter of Richard Deane of this Town, Gent: and of their second son Thomas, aged 34: and of Mary his wife, sister of —— Staverton, of this Parish, Esq., aged 39: and of their first son Richard, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Harrison of Whistley and Hinton in the Parish of Hurst, and sister of the then Sir Richard Harrison, of Hurst. She died æt. 77. The said Richard, her husband, died aged 79, and was here buried in peace, after having jointly with their brother, raised three Troops of Horse for King Charles the First, and maintained them years at their own expense: viz. two Troops at the expense of Sir Richard, and one at that of the said Richard Beaver. They served with Algernon Simes (who was slain at the first battle of Newbury, 20 Sep. 1643, as were Lord Spencer, and Sir Robert Dormer, Bart.) of the Little Park, Windsor, Esq.: and with Alexander Taughton, of the Great Park, Windsor, (under the Earl of Crawford, till he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower, where he remained nine years.) And afterwards they served under their brother Lord Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkshire, son of the Duke of Norfolk, by His Majesty's appointment. The said Earl, as well as the said Richard Beaver, married a sister of the said Sir Richard Harrison, by whom he left two daughters: the eldest married Sir Henry Winchcombe of Bucklebury, in this County, Bart. The other daughter married a son of Sir Thomas Parker. Sir Richard Harrison married the daughter and heiress of William Deane of Nethercot, in Oxfordshire, Esquire, niece to Sir James Deane of Basingstoke, and to Richard Deane of this Town, Gent. (The two middle fingers of her left hand grew together.) They served together in the Civil Wars, suffered the persecution, sequestration, composition, &c. And of Richard Beaver, son of the aforesaid Richard and Mary Beaver, aged 49. And of Mary his wife, aged 80, who before her marriage was Mary Taylor, late of Binfield, but then of this Town. And of William their son aged 81. And of Mary his wife aged 46. She was daughter and heir to the said Alexander Taughton, Esq., by Mary his wife, who was sole daughter and heir of the said Algernon Simes, by Louisa his wife, daughter of Sir William Kippax, of Bewcot, Berks, Bart. And of William son of the said William and Mary, aged 66. He was heir to the said Alexander's widow, and to the widow Bowlen, the other daughter to the said Alexander. Her husband Thomas Bowlen was a coal merchant, and greatly reduced by serving the Court, for he lost his debt of thousands by the unfortunate King being destroyed. The estates of the said Algernon, Alexander and Richard, were spent and seized and so lost. [Part now is a part of the Great Park, Stone's Farm, and —— Warren, and —— Hill near Virginia Water.] Of the son of the last named William Beaver and Elizabeth his wife, aged 69. She was the eldest daughter of Henry Deane (who was son of the aforesaid Richard Deane of this

* There seem to be no dates of years: but the epitaph was probably written about 1740.

Town) by his wife Margaret, who was sister to — Gennaway of St. Dunstan's, London, silk mercer. And of John, William, and Henry, and three daughters. And of the aforesaid Margaret Deane aged 36. And of the aforesaid Henry Deane. In the 85th year of his age he changed this life for a better. He was greatly reduced by lending his substance to John Hawes of this parish, Brewer, which he lost, so that he kept a Public House for his living, four or five years. And afterwards by King James's Civil Wars more reduced, having nothing whatever left but a tenement of £3 per annum. He was obliged to earn his living from the age of Fifty years, (not being used to work), for above 30 years more till near his end by Gardening. He was patient, healthy, of a cheerful and honest heart. And of Ann his second wife. She was sister to the William Beaver that married Mary Taughton. And of Thomas their brother, aged 87. And of Rachel his wife aged 85. And of Mary their daughter aged 87. And also of Mr. Simon Beaver aged 76. He was nephew of the first mentioned Thomas and Rachel Beaver.

Let this deter others, lest they ruin themselves and their families, as Algenon, Alexander, and the said Richard did theirs.

Here you see a pattern worthy of imitation."

(In the Churchyard.)

"Gulielmus Segory of Christchurch, Oxon, skilled in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew Tongues, and who kept a private school in this Town,

Died Dec. 12th, 1697. No age.

Mrs. Sarah Hawes, wife of Mr. Richard Hawes, of Richmond, Surrey,

Died Jan. 1st, 1715. 50th year

Henry Mountague, Gent. and Mary his wife, she died

July 20th, 1696. 74.

He died

Nov. 3rd, 1696. 90.

Also one daughter, four grandchildren."

Despoiled Slab. In the churchyard to the north west of the west door, is a despoiled slab which has contained the brasses of a civilian and lady, eighteen inches high. There has been a foot legend, which as well as the figures of four sons below the civilian, and two daughters below the lady, are all gone. There is cut on the stone which is of a gray marble, the date 1525 near the bottom, and at the top is the following inscription:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THOS. GOODWIN, WHO DIED JANY^E. YE 8TH 1748⁹."

Sun Dial.

On an octangular sun-dial, fixed to a post on the south side of the churchyard, in capitals, is this inscription:—

"John Martine, GROCER of LONDON, gave this Dial in Anno 1582. Christo, Pickard, 1618."

Rectory of Wokingham.

In 1534 it was worth £26 13s. 4d., and Edward Lose was lessee. [Valor Eccles.]

The following document is from the Parliamentary Survey, 1650, 7th May.

Wokingham,
Berks.

“A SURVEY OF THE RECTORIE AND PARSONAGE OF WOKINGHAM with the Rights, Members, and appurtenances thereof situate, lyeing and being in com. Berks, late parcel of the Possessions or late belonging to the late Deane of the Cathedrall Church of the Virgin Mary of Sarum in com. Wilts, made and Taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Month of April, 1650, by virtue of a Comission to us grainted, grounded upon an Act of the Comons of England, assembled in Parliament, &c.

All which Premisses amongst other things, that is to say, all that the Rectory or Parsonage of Woakingham with all Houses, Barnes, Edifices and Buildings, and all demesne Lands, Tenements, Rents, Closes and Gleabe Lands, together with all manner of Tythes, Oblacons, Obvencons, Fruits, Commodities, Emouements, advantages and profits to the sayde parsonage or to the sayde Deane and his successors by reason of the sayde parsonage in anywise appertayneing or belonging, were per Indenture dated the seaventeenth of December 5^o Caroli demised by John Bowle Deane of the Cathedrall Church of the Virgin Mary of Sarum unto Thomas Barker of Chiswicke in the County of Middx, Esq., Habend the Premisses to the sayde Thomas Barker his heires and assignes for and during the naturall lives of William Barker, Thomas Barker and Henry Barker, Sonnes of the said Thomas Barker, and the life of every of them longest iveing under the yearly Rent of Twenty-six pounds, Thirtene shillings and foure pence at the Feasts of the Annunciacion of the Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangell by even porcons But ar worth upon improvement over and above the sayde Rent per Ann..... 173., 06., 08.

Redd. 26. 13. 04
Aporconed.
viz.—
Lands 03. 00. 00
Tythes 23. 13. 04
In toto 26. 13. 04
Dec 9
Wm. Webb 1650

If the sayde Rent be unpayde by the space of two months being lawfully required then a Re-entry and the grant to be voyde.

The Lessee doth Covenant at his proper Costs and Charges to finde and ordeyne one able priest to serve in the sayde Parish and to repair the chauncell of the sayde Church and all other the premisses, etc.

The Lessor doth covenant that for the repaireing of the sayde Chauncell and premisses it shall and may be lawfull for the Lessee from tyme to tyme to cutt and take sufficient Tymber and stufte in and upon the premisses. And that the sayde Lessor shall beare and pay all desmes, subsidies, and other charges as

well ordinary as extraordinary whatsoever, due or to be due out of or for the Premisses.

Exr. P. Will
supvisor genl.
1653
Exr. Ra. Hall
Regist. Dept:

Henry Barker, aged two and twenty only living.

“CH. WEARE,
WALT. FOY,
JO. SQUIBB,
GEOR. FAULEY, } Surveyors.”

CHARITIES.

Lucas's Hospital, [from Ashmole's Berks, i., p. 44.]

“In this Parish is Luckley Green, wherein is a fair Hospital, being a front and two sides, founded by Henry Lucas, Esq., Secretary to the Earl of Holland, Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, during some part of the reign of King Charles I. of blessed memory, the endowment is for 16 Pensioners, who have each Ten Pounds per annum, and for Divine Offices a Chaplain, (not subject to the Bishop's Visitation) who preaches once on every Sunday, and reads the morning and evening prayers of the church of England daily for which he is allowed Fifty pounds per annum and is termed Master. The estate with which this Hospital is endowed, lyes at Harlington and thereabouts, near Ampthill in Bedfordshire. The Trustees of this Charity are the Company of Drapers in London, who elect and confirm the Chaplain or Master and Pensioners, the last of which are presented to them by the following parishes of Berks and Surrey alternately as they became vacant.

BERKSHIRE, *Ockingham Parish, Ockingham Town, Arborfield, Finchamstead, New Windsor, East Hamstead, Cluer, Old Windsor, Barkham, Binfield, Hurst, Ruscomb, Bray, Sandhurst, Wingfield, Swallowfield, Sunning Hill.*
SURREY, *Cobham, Chertsey, Bisley, Purford, Waineborough, Egham, Newdigate, Frimley, Bageshot, Windlesham, Stoke, Thorp, Purbright, Worplestone, Byfleet, Woking, Horshill.*

Over the inward door, in gold capitals, on a black marble stone, is this inscription:—

“Henry Lucas, Esq.; among other Monuments of Piety and Charity, did devote this Hospitall to the Glory of God, and Comfort of the Poore, for the Benefitt and Example of Posterity.

1663.

*Has Ædes Structor divino vovit honori:
Vestro Posteritas vovit amica bono;
Litibus exemplum præbens, solamen egenis,
Utere qui pauper, qui locuples sequere.”*

In the west window of the Hall is this inscription:—

“ Henry Lucas, Esq; Founder of this
Hospital built by his Executors,
ROBERT RAWORTH, and
THOMAS BUCKS, Esqs;
1665.”

Masters names since the foundation:—

“ Hurdman.

Thomas Hodges.

Charles Cleve, M.A. è Coll. Sidn. Suss. Cantab.

Nathaniel Johnston, M.A. è Coll. Regin. Cantab.

George Hemsworth, M.A. è Coll. Christi, Cantab.

[The account in Ashmole's Berks ends here.]

Charles Cawley, M.A. Coll. Trin. Cantab.

. Burton, M.A. Coll. Regin. Cantab.”

An account of the other charities in the parish, is given in Ashmole's Antiq. of Berks: and more fully with chronological arrangement in a separate publication, printed at Wokingham, 1845.

Barony of Wokingham. Prince George of Denmark.

It appears from the Patent Rolls (1 Will. & M. part ii., No. 15), that the King and Queen, on his marriage with the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne), granted on the 6th day of April, 1689, to Prince George of Denmark and Norway, the Barony of Ockingham, in the county of Berks, Earldom of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland, and the Dukedom of Cumberland. Prince George died 1708, when all these titles became extinct.

Wokingham Token.

In the reign of King Charles the Second, the principal tradesmen of a great number of towns issued tokens.

There was one issued by Mr. William Anderson, of Wokingham; one of these was given to me by Mr. G. T. Prince of Reading. The device on one side is the inscription “WILL. ANDARSON,” surrounding the Grocer's arms; and on the other IN. OCKINGHAM, surrounding the initials W. A. within a circle. This token was not known in Wokingham till I brought it there, and is supposed to be unique. [See woodcut, p. 68.]

Corporation Books.

The Corporation Books and Records begin with the year 1631.

Corporation Mace.

This is a very large silver mace having on it the date 1758, and having on the top under the bows of the crown, the Royal Arms, as they were before the union with Ireland.

Diary of Thomas Smith, Esq.,

OF SHAW HOUSE.

WITH the kind permission of Peter Audley Lovell, Esq., of Cole Park, Malmesbury, the Editors of the Wiltshire Magazine have much pleasure in presenting to their members, extracts from the Diary of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Shaw House, Melksham, extending over the space of nearly two years.

It commences February 28th, 1721, and concludes with the end of the year 1722. The writer died 21st July, 1723.

Where the entries are merely records of his daily occupations about home, or a repetition of the notes of the day preceding, it has not been deemed necessary to repeat such very ordinary circumstances, but whenever and as often as the name of a *person* or *place* occurs, the Editors believing that some degree of interest may be felt, even in apparent trifles, have then scrupulously printed the exact words of the original document. After the lapse of nearly a century and a half, there can be no objection to the publication itself, as setting forth the incidents of a private country gentleman's every day life in association with the ancestors of some whose names are still found in the immediate locality. Whether it be curiosity, or a praiseworthy inclination to learn the state of society once existing in one's own immediate neighbourhood, certain it is, that these autobiographic notes, not written for the purpose of publication, must ever be regarded as faithful records; and consequently the history collected from them valuable, as well as inter-

esting. Some few illustrative remarks have been appended, but had they been extended to a verification of the pedigrees involved, or an explanation of matters slightly touched upon, the labor of such investigations would have far exceeded any satisfaction obtained; and indeed, on many points, would have been labor altogether fruitless; from the years which have elapsed; the obliterations of monumental inscriptions; the transfers of property; and the difficulty of tracing descents where not only the same Christian names in one family are perpetually recurring, but distinct families of the same surname, and that surname Smith, are found at the same date, in the same places, as is the case with the ancestors of the diary writer.

Every endeavour has been made, but without that success which would justify any degree of confidence, to prove the descent of Thomas Smith from Robert Smith of Corsham, to whose pedigree in the Visitation of 1623 this entry is appended, as explaining why no arms are assigned to the family under the herald's hand. "The coat produced, is an old seal, as it is said, 200 years old." In the third descent from that Robert Smith, we find in 1623 an elder son Robert, then married to Hester, daughter of . . . Gastrell, of East Garston, co. Berks, but no issue named. He may have been the Robert Smith, clothier, who bought Norwood Park, Glastonbury, in 1654, a property which is named in the diary as belonging to the writer, and which we know passed through him in his descendants to the Neale family, Sir Harry Burrard Neale (husband of Grace Elizabeth Neale, heiress of the Smiths and Neales) having sold Norwood Park to Lord Ashburton in 1836. When the Smith family first settled at Melksham is uncertain; Robert Smith, clothier, the purchaser of Norwood Park, had a son Thomas of Frome Selwood, presumed to have been the diarist's father. In Melksham Church is a blue slab, with cyphers T. S. 1698, T. S. 1699, over them the arms of Smith; on the same stone A. S. 1714, with the arms of Smith on a lozenge, and in 1685 we find in the Register, Isaac Selfe married to Ann Smith. No doubt this is the "Brother Selfe" mentioned so often in the diary. Thomas Smith himself was born 1673; married at Melksham June 4th, 1694,

Elizabeth, only child of Daniel Webb of Melksham and Margaret his wife, daughter of Jacob Selve by his first wife Ruth, sole heiress of John Romin of Hilmerton, Wilts. (See inscription on the back of one of the portraits still at Shaw House.)

His monumental inscription which follows, notices the death of children in his lifetime; and at his death in 1723, there appear to have been living, John the eldest son, Walter then about 17; the "Peggy" of the diary, afterwards the first wife of William Hunt of West Lavington, died 1731, and Elizabeth, mentioned frequently by her father, who married Robert Neale (baptized 1706 at Corsham). Elizabeth Neale died 1771; her husband 1776.

John the eldest son probably died s. p. There is a stone in Melksham Church, south aisle, where the only words legible are "John Smith — Shaw — Augt." Above are the arms of Smith, impaling perhaps a *chevron* between three leopard's heads, but the upper portions of the shield are under the pew floor; this shews that he was married, but does not give further information; the inscription was a long one. A burial entry in 1732 gives Elizabeth, wife, and John, son of John Smith; but nothing which proves that John Smith of Shaw was the person referred to.

The monument in Melksham Church, which Thomas Smith mentions in his diary, has the following inscription:—

"To the memory of Elizabeth Smith who lies buried near this place, in the same grave with her father Daniel Webb of this Parish, Gent. She was wife of Thomas Smith of Shaw, Esq., and died January 12th, 1719, in the 42nd year of her age."

"Also near the same place lie buried two sons and a daughter of the above-named Thomas and Elizabeth Smith. Thomas their eldest son, who died July 3rd, 1698, being but 10 weeks and 3 days old. Thomas their next born, who died March 14, 1699, at the age of 16 weeks 4 days. Ann who died Dec. 24, 1714, aged 9 years, 6 months and 24 days."

"Also the body of the above-named Thomas Smith, Esq., by whose death the Church of England has lost a son, truly exemplary and conformable; the State, a member always ready to appear for her support: his neighbours and friends a gentleman of strict justice and fidelity: his family a pattern of true goodness joined with a sound judgment and discretion. As long then as a harty zeale (sic) for the best religion and form of Government, an unblemished uprightness and integrity—a pious and prudent economy, shall continue to be esteemed and admired, so long must remain precious the memory of Mr. Smith.

Ob. 21 July, 1723, æt. 50."

The shield above the inscription is, *Smith*; gules, on a chevron between 3 cinquefoils argent, three lion's heads erased, sable; (the usual charge on the chevron is 3 *leopard's faces* sable;) probably the lion's heads were used, on the authority of the old seal, before mentioned, but it is certain that other branches of this family, used the more correct coat, viz., three *leopard's faces* on the chevron. With *Smith* is impaled for *Webb*, argent, a cross gules, between 4 falcons close, proper.

The above particulars, will it is hoped, make the diary more intelligible, as far as Thomas Smith's immediate family is enquired after. It would be no difficult task, were it necessary, to connect families still living, with the names mentioned by him day after day. But how large a number of his associates are forgotten; in some cases, their dwellings are swept away; in most the fact of their residence in particular houses is hardly accepted as a tradition; and the places where they exercised hospitality, and dispensed justice, and kept up the distinctions, then more systematically conjoined with wealth and landed estate, than in our day of progress, shall know them no more. Their memorials have, not unusually, perished with them: at Shaw House however, about a dozen family portraits remain in the Hall and stair-case, connected with the Arnold, Neale, Ireland, and Smith families. The water-spouts of the house bear the cyphers $\begin{matrix} T & S \\ & E \\ 1703 \end{matrix}$; and on the vane of the stable, the date 1738 without initials.

We conclude therefore, that the newest portion of the mansion, was built by Thomas Smith after his marriage with Elizabeth Webb; whether he were settled there by such marriage is a question not yet investigated.

In a narrative such as this, we seem to see before us the "fine old country gentlemen of the olden time;" we picture their dress; their equipages; their pastimes; their habits of life; and their bonds of association, religious and political; we are naturally struck with the improvements which have arisen, in various particulars, as time has passed on. We cannot read Mr. Smith's graphic description of things as they were in his day, without exclaiming, what changes! For the most part we shall admit, that they have

been changes for the better; and shall accept the advice of the wisest of men as peculiarly applicable to our times; "Say not thou what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this."

DIARY OF THOMAS SMITH, OF SHAW HOUSE.¹

Wednesday, 28th Feb. 1721:—We again visited Mr. Brooke and drunk Tea in the Morning, and from thence went to see several Colleges, Gardens, &c: worthy indeed to be noted as to their Neatness, Magnificence, and the Pleasure I think they must necessarily afford to the Scholars. Mr. Harvey din'd with us and was at our Quarters till near ten.

Thursday, March 1st. As yesterday was spent so likewise this Morning, and in providing Necessarys for our new Housekeeper, but much of that was saved to us by the good fortune we had to get one of the Chambers belonging to a Fellow at a certain Rent ready furnished. The Provost of the House invited Mr. Selve, Mr. Brooke, and one Hodges who is a Partner with him in Tutorship; and Audley Harvey with myself and son to dine with him: and leaving the old Gent: soon after dinner, we finished our views of what was remarkable and likewise all our Business and spent the Evening at Mr. Hodges's Chamber. One Bowles* who is Librarian to the University and an Antiquarian being with us, the Time past very pleasantly and we tarri'd till Eleven or after.

Friday, 2nd. Mr. Brooke came to take his Leave this Morning, and one Tindal a Gent: Comoner and his Pupil, who is the Son of Mr. Tindal of Bathford, being with him, they both drank Tea with us, and we presently took horse for Purton; only tarry'd an Hour or more at Faringdon where Mr. Selve's Horse was left and came to our journey's End between 6 and 7.

Saturday 3rd. We spent all the Morning and took a dinner wth our friend Mr. Goddard; so 'twas two before we set forwards on our journey Homewards, and by the badness of the roads and going somew^t. out of the Way, darknes had overtaken us before we came to Bromham; Yet after giving Mr. Selve † my best thanks as they are justly due for his Company in this long journey I came homewards in the dark, and at Eight or a little after found my two Girles in

¹The writer of the Journal was Thomas Smith, Esq., of Shaw House, near Melksham, (son of Thomas Smith, of Frome Selwood). His sister Ann, had been first wife of Issac Selve of Beanacre, who is called Brother Selve, throughout. Mr. T. Smith's own wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Webb of Melksham, died, 1719, 12th July. The Journal begins 28th February, 1721. Mr. S. is at Oxford, entering his eldest son John at Oriol College. Dr. Carter was Provost, and Mr. Walter Hodges, the Tutor, was afterwards Provost. [Note by Canon Jackson.]

* "Bowles," Rev. Joseph Bowles, Fellow of Oriol, Bodleian Librarian, from 1719—1729. He was a native of Shaftesbury, a man of parts and learning. In the latter part of his time he became addicted to drink, grew careless, lost his character, ruined his health, and died at Shaftesbury in an obscure manner. Hutchins' Dorset, ii., 29.

† Rev. Thomas Selve, Rector of Bromham, had gone up with Mr. Smith to Oxon. Mr. Selve had been presented to the Rectory of Bromham by Henry Smith, of Melksham, Gent. the Patron for that turn. Mr. Selve married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Smith for his first wife. He was Rector of Bromham from 1717 to 1741.

good Health. The Success of this journey will in my apprehension, much point out the Life of my Son; the foundation now being to be laid either of Industry and Virtue or Vice and Sloth; nothing being surer, then as the Principles so will the Practice be; which has given me the great Circumspection in my choice of his Tutor who, I have Confidence will be more then ordinary careful over him; and so under the Protection of the Almighty Providence leave him to proceed.

Sunday 4th. Mr. Fox * preach'd this afternoon, on these Words, viz: Search the Scriptures. After Sermon I was at Mr. Fox's; with him Mr. Pierce the Clergyman, Capt. Jacob Selfe, and Mr. Manks an Hour or more. Mr. Fox designing for Bath tomorrow where he has found much Benefit towards Recovery of his Health.

Munday 5th. Afternoon I made a visit to Bro: Selfe, who since my Absence has been overturn'd in his Chariot and much bruised in his Way from Nonsuch.

Wednesday 7th. I went to Rhoteridge † in the Afternoon to see Workmen and speak wth my Tenant, else not from home.

Thursday 8th. I went this Morning to Bath to see my Mother, who when I came seem'd to be discontented wth me for some Matters, y^t. I thought I had deserv'd her utmost approbation in, w^{ch}. indeed gave me uneasiness during my Stay there and some melancholy thoughts, w^{ch}. were somewhat reliev'd by Mr. Fox, who came and tarried an Hour or more: I returnd in y^e Even.

Friday 9th. This day I spent at Home, the latter part of it mostly wth my Serv^{ts}., who were taking into the Barn a small Wheat Rick in w^{ch}. the Mice had made sad Havock altho the same was but of last Y^rs. growth. My Tenant Little assisting us was wth me an Hour afterward.

Sunday 11th. One Mr. Thomsson that is Curate at Poulshot preached this Morning on the Last Verse of the 28 of Job, where all my family attended.

Munday 12th. Afternoon Bro. Selfe, his Son Jacob and Mr. Rob^t. Smith of the Forest were with me some Hours—The Latter in Business and his Stay was not long. Our Talk concerning the publick was of the dissolution of the Parliam^t., and the prodigious Bribery now made use of for new Elections, which vile Corruptions I fear are permitted by the Divine Power as a Scourge for our Wickedness, for what greater Punishment can befall a Nation yⁿ to have the Legislature it selfe have its being from open Bribery and Baseness.

Tuesday 13th. After dinner I went to Devizes to have spoken wth Mr. Sadlier † who was not at Home, so had only the Company of my Tenant Hillman and return'd.

Wednesday 14th. Bro: Selfe sent to me this Afternoon to meet Mr. Jacob Selfe at his house to consult of some Matters relating to the Parish, and I tarri'd there talking of the Parish Business and other Matters till near ten.

Thursday 15th. All the day I was about my own Home, and in the Evening at the Request of my Neighbour Poulson § was at his House where I bargain'd with his Son Jacob to serve me from our Lady-day next, in Place of J^{no}. Acreman at the Wages of £3 and Livery every year.

Friday 16th. After dinner I went to Rhoteridge to see Workmen there

* Rev. Bohun Fox, Vicar of Melksham, 1697—1750.

† Near Melksham. ‡ Francis Sadlier, an Attorney at Devizes.

? The name Poulson is still found at or near Shaw.

and return'd to Melkesham to John Glasse's where were Bro. Selfe and the two Jacob Selfes, * and in some little time after Mr. Jerom Awdry came in who is willing to serve the Office of Church Warden on our Request the next Year, to w^{ch}. Purpose we met and so consequently had much talk of Parish Business.

Saturday 17th. I was at Home all the day and Watty † came from Marlborough in y^e Evening.

Sunday 18th. Mr. Pierce preach'd this afternoon on the 3 Verse of the 15th of Proverbs, all my family being present.

Tuesday 20th. My Tenant Gibbs was all y^e Company I had wth. me this day who came in a little after my Return from a Walk to Daniels Wood. ‡

Wednesday 21st. Early this Morning I went to Beanaere and from thence wth. Bro: Selfe to Laycock, from whence we went with Mr. Talbot in his Coach to Marlborough to the 3 Tunns, where was appointed a meeting of the Gent. of the County to name a Person they thought proper to succeed Mr. Hyde in Case of his Death or otherwise declining to stand Candidate for this County, he being both antient and infirm. There was a considerable Number met at the Place appointed and being inform'd Mr. Hyde was indifferently well in Health at this time, came to y^e Resolution that in either Case above mentioned Mr. Goddard of Swindon should be the Person to stand in his Place, after which we came back to Lacock and supp'd there, afterwards to Beanaere where also I stay'd some little time so y^t twas near two before I came home.

Thursday 22nd. My Tenant Brookman and his Son in Law Fussell came hither last night, so y^t. I could not speak with them 'till this Morning, and having discours'd our Business they went hence ab'. 11. The rest of y^e Day I was very private wth. my own family.

Friday 23rd. This day, saving attending the Church Service, was spent privately at Home.

Saturday 24th. I had but little or no extraordinary Business this day; only in the afternoon I discharg'd my Serv^t. J^{no}. Acreman, he being to leave my Service to-morrow.

Sunday 25th. I and my two Girles attended all the Divine Service both Morning and Afternoon. Mr. Fry preach'd in y^e Morning on the 6 Verse of 24th of St. Luke's Gospel.

Munday 26th. Jacob Poulson came yesterday to my Service, his Wages £3 per an. This Morning having Watty with me I call'd on my Mother at Bath who is now down in the Gout, and leaving him there went forward on my journey to Glaston; but the weather proving very bad, as much Rain and Hail with Thunder and Lightning, I took up my Quarters at Wells, and had with me (who I met by accident) one Stonage a Tyler, who does my work for me at Norwood, an Hour or Two.

Tuesday 27th. As soon as I could move from my Quarters I went to Glaston but first to Norwood, § where my Ten^t. Brookman came to me and went with me to Glaston where I reckon'd with him and Seald Leases for the Estate for 7 Yrs. from Lady-day last, and having sever^l. other Persons in Business, after

* Jacob Selfe lived at Place House, once the Residence of the Brounckers. He died 1730. The house has lately been pulled down.

† "Watty," Walter Smith, second son of the writer, born 1706.

‡ The Daniels family removed from Melksham parish to Preshute, near Marlborough.

§ Norwood Park, near Glastonbury, belonged to Mr. Smith; afterwards came to the Neales.

dinner I went to the passing the parish Ac^{ts}., and after some Wrangling there where there is a great Cause for Complaint, I took Horse again and quartered at Somerton this Night.

Wednesday 28th. I took my journey as soon as I could in the Morning towards Catsly, and my Letter of Notice miscarrying was partly disappointed and I lay at Beamister this Night.

Thursday 29th. At eight I left my Quarters and came to Doc^{tr}. Pollard's at Croscomb, and from thence went to several of my Tenants Houses but return'd to dine with the Doc^{tr}. where I tarryd all Night expecting Mr. Symes, who by a Messenger desired my stay and that he would be wth. me in the Evening.

Friday 30th. After drinking a dish of Tea I took my leave of the family and lodg'd this Night at Shepton Mallett.

Saturday 31st. Having some Business wth. my Mother I call'd. at Bath abo^t. noon and after little stay came Home at four, found my two Girles well and Watty and that in my Absence Martha Pitman had left our Service, and Mary — was come in her place at the Wages of £4 per an.

Sunday, April 1st. Mr. Pierce preached this afternoon on y^e 36 and 37 Verses of the 10th of St. Luke's Gospel, and Sermon ended I was at Mr. Guppy's* wth. Bro. Selfe his son Jacob and Mr. Jacob Selfe of Melksham an Hour or more.

Monday, 2nd. I was about my own House all the day looking over my Affairs and had two of my neighbours wth. me to collect the Land and Window Tax, besides my tenant Little in the evening. Watty went to School.

Tuesday, 3rd. By Invitation I din'd wth. Bro: Selfe, where were S^r. W^m. Hanham, † Mr. Norris, Mr. Jacob Selfe and Mr. Methuen on whose Ac^t. this feast was made. All that were married had also their Consorts wth. them. Doc^{tr}. Bave (of Bath) who was passing through the Village was with us some little time: Our chief discourse was of the Returns made for y^e Parliam^t. now choosing, and the vast and open Bribery made use of in all parts of y^e Kingdom to y^t. Purpose: and likewise of some of our parochial Business, Brewer the Lawer being wth. us in the Evening who is to manage a Tryal for this parish tomorrow at y^e Session: my stay was till about Nine leaving all behind me. Betsy went to Bath this day to see her Grandmother and stay some time there.

Wednesday, 4th. I went to Rhoteridge in y^e afternoon and returned to Mr. Long's my tenant wth. whom I had Business and at my coming Home found Ed. Ferryman and another Person from or near Salisbury who held me in discourse good part of the Evening: y^e other Man being a Butcher.

Thursday, 5th. I went to our Tenants at Littlecot ‡ and also called at Mr. Tuck's at Goatacre, and in my Way Home at Sandy Lane to have met a person y^t. did not come: So came Home in the Evening.

Friday 6th. About 3 afternoon I walk'd. to Melksham where at Mr. Selfe's I met Bro. Selfe, his son Jacob and Mr. Methuen; we y^t. were concern'd went to the Vestry and after some stay there return'd to our Company and had Mr. Fox wth. us for an Hour, and so to our Homes.

Saturday 7th. I was about my own Home all the day, in the afternoon Mr.

*The Guppy's were Melksham Clothiers; lived also at Sandridge, near Melksham. Richard Guppy married Margaret Selfe, They used the Arms of Cope, of co, Northamptonshire.

† Sir William Hanham, of Neston, married 1717, Maud Norris, of Nonsuch, whose mother was Elizabeth Selfe. Mr. Methuen, of Bradford, (not yet of Corsham).

‡ Littlecote, a farm at Hilmarton; (was sold 1856, at the death of Lady Neale).

Brooke's Son of Heddington was with me some little time in Business.

Sunday 8th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on 24th Verse of 16th Chap^r. of Matthew's Gospel, where we all attended.

Munday 9th. I went to Rhoteridge in the Morning after Mr. Horton * of Broughton had taken a dish of Tea with us, who came to talk with me of the Election of the County which is to be tomorrow for Kn^{ts}. to serve in Parliam^t., and being return'd Mr. Jacob Selfe of Melkesham and he of the same Name of Beanacre, were wth. me in the afternoon on y^e same affair.

Tuesday 10th. Early this Morning I took Horse for Wilton, call'd on Mr. Seymour at Seend and went wth. several of our Neighbourns to y^e place of Election, when appear'd no Opposition against S^r. R. Howe and Mr. Hyde, so they were declar'd accordingly; afterwards went to Sarum where dining only with our own friends and Relations at the Blue Boar, we when dinner was ended went to the Angel where y^e great Company din'd, and there Mr. Goddard of Swindon was again agreed to be set up as Candidate in Case Mr. Hyde should faile, who was not able to appear at Wilton, and then spent the Evening wth. many Gent^s. at the Tavern.

Tuesday 25th. After dinner I went to Keevil to my old Serv^{ts}. Rich^d. Dalmer, who had me to see a horse at a Neighbour's House; w^{ch}. having done I return'd to my own Home.

Wednesday 26th. This Morning I went to Bath to see my Mother in Law, who I find not to be at all well in Health. I pass'd away the whole Time with her and those in the same House, viz., Mr. Norris, &c., and did not so much as stir from thence 'till I came Home.

Thursday 27th. This day indeed I was at Bath as is mention'd in the preceding Article by Mistake: and on Wednesday was at dinner at Bro. Selfe's wth. Mr. Methuen and Mr. Jacob Selfe besides his own family, and one Shorthose an Apothecary was wth. us some time in the Evening.

Friday 28th. I was at the Vestry this afternoon to receive the Overseers Ac^{ts}. w^{ch}. are found to be very faulty and so not pass'd: afterwards wth. Bro. Selfe at Mr. Jacob Selfes about half an Hour.

Sunday 30th. Mr. Pierce preach'd this Afternoon on the 13th and 14th Verses of the 13 Chapt^r. of St. Jn^{os}. Gospel. My Tenant Gibbs was wth. me at Shaw some little time after Sermon.

Munday, May 1st. This Morning early I set out for London, call'd at Non-such; and from thence to Sandy Lane where I took Place in the two days Coach and came to Newbury at Night.

Tuesday, 2nd. After a short time being in Bed we set forward on our journey and come to the Inn about nine where I could not get a Bed; so lodg^d. at the Angel Inn behind St. Clements.

Wednesday, 3rd. About nine I set out about my affaires, was at Mrs Tuck's, and Mr. Selfe Norris's; call'd also at Mrs. Millner's Lodging who was gone out of Town, I din'd privately by myself and in the Evening entertain'd myself wth. a play.

Thursday, 4th. I was again wth. Selfe Norris, in Change Alley about my own Affair and at the S. Sea House and din'd with him. In the Evening I was wth. Mr. J^{no}. Thresher and Mr. Topps at the Tavern 3 or 4 Hours.

* See History of Broughton Gifford and the Horton Pedigree there given, Wilts Mag., No. xv.

Friday 5th. I travel'd much about the Town in my Business, and in the Evening was at a Tavern wth. Mr. Josiah Diston,* Mr. William Lewis, Mr. Sadlier of Devizes, and Mr. Boucher to a late Hour.

Saturday 6th. I finish'd my Business in the Evening, took a Glass of Wine wth. two of y^e Gent. last mention'd and Mr. John Thresher.

Sunday 7th. I was at Church twice, din'd wth. my Landlord, and in the Evening again at the Tavern wth. Mr. Hicks, Minister of Broughton, † the three Gent. last mention'd, and Mr. Henry Horton. There has been of late several irreligious Clubbs discover'd of which there is much talk, and indeed every one that I hear speaks of them wth. the utmost detestation as they duly deserve, such blasphemous Impieties having never been heard of and are not fit to be committed to paper. Several Persons of high Rank and of both Sexes are reported to be concern'd in them, the Governmt. has thought fit to issue a Proclamation for their Suppression which I heartily wish may have its Effect.

Munday 8th. After the same Manner as I came up I now set out again for my own Home, and fortun'd to have pretty agreeable Company in both journeys. A Tradesman of Newbury, as he was riding between Maidenhead and Slough, either by an Apoplectick fit or disjoynting his Neck by the fall from his Horse, expir'd just as we pass'd by the Place. An Instance of the Uncertainty of Life and Monitor for our Behaviour in it.

Tuesday 9th. I took leave of my Company at Sandy Lane and call'd at Nonsuch, ‡ where were besides the family, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Lucas Selfe and Mr. Tho^s. Harnham, the 2 first mention'd came wth. me to Melkesham.

Wednesday 10th. I din'd at Beanacre wth. the 2 Gent. last mention'd and old Mr. Norris besides the family, also Mr. Jacob Selfe and his Bro. were wth. us, and all except the Clergy-Man who went away early, drank plentifully of Punch in the Evening, our discourse being of comon Matters and the Journy Mr. Wallis and Mr. Selfe are just now about to take to Rome, &c.

Thursday 11th. All the Gent. last mention'd din'd wth. me and also S^r. William Hanham, and our Living was much after the same Manner as Yesterday, I pray God forgive the Excesses.

Friday 12th. After Dinner I walked to Melkesham by Mistake, thinking a Meeting of the Parish to grant Rates for the Poor had been appointed as on this Day: So was wth. Mr. Jacob Selfe about an Hour and return'd.

Saturday 13th. All the Day I was privately at Home, Edw. Dick indeed was wth. me in y^e Morning about an Horse, and after Dinner came Home, he having been wth. his Mast^r. Hele at Oxford.

Sunday 14th. Mr. Pierce preach'd this afternoon on the 8th Verse of the 5th Chap^r. of y^e Gospel of St. Matthew.

Munday, 15th. Mr. Long my Tenant was wth. me this afternoon.

Tuesday, 16th. Mr. Warne of Chippenham was here in Business just after Dinner; but I stay'd but a little wth. him, being just a going to Monkton Farley from whence I return'd in the Evening.

Wednesday, 17th. I was at Bath to see my Mother who yet is far from being

* Josiah Diston, M.P., Devizes, 1706, 1708, 1715.

† There is reason for supposing that the Rector of Broughton, was nearly related to the learned Non Juror, Dr. George Hickes.

‡ Norris of Nonsuch married a Selfe.

in Health and after dining wth. her alone, Mr. Norris not being at Home and his Spouse not appearing, I went to Doct^r. Cheyne wth. whom I found several that were Strangers to me as one Mr. Tennison, Mr. Gordon, &c.; So after hearing some Songs from the last mentioned Gent: and one Mrs. Lindsay that keeps the Gaming House in Bath, and being there about an Hour and half, I came back to my Mother, Mr. Norris being return'd I tarri'd wth. them till almost eight so twas late before my Return to my family.

Friday, 19th. This morning I went to Urchfont to buy a horse of a farmer there w^{ch}. done I din'd at Conock wth. my Coz. Warrinner and made it pretty late before I arriv'd at my own Home again: called also at my Coz. Nicholas's as I passed by Devizes.

Sunday, 21st. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on the last Verse of y^e 3rd Chapt^r. of the first Epistle of St. Peter and after dinner I was at the Vestry to order Matters for the Poor.

Munday, 22nd. Two Sons of Mr. Charles Baily of Segery were to see my Boys and din'd wth. us. Afterwards I went to Beanacre, and tarried till Evening.

Tuesday, 23rd. I had no Company; only the Boys as mentioned yesterday din'd wth. us and Ben. Scot's Son of Chippenham; and also Harris the Apothecary of Bradford was with me an Hour or two afternoon in Business

Wednesday, 24th. The whole day was spent wthout Company, and the Lads before mentioned went hence this Morning.

Thursday, 25th. Edward Gibbs was wth. me an Hour in the Evening w^{ch}. was the only Companion I had all the day.

Saturday, 27th. All the day privately at Home, only Mr. Child of Devizes call'd at the Door to see me as he past by.

Whitsunday, 28th. My family were wth. me at the publick Service of the Church where Mr. Fox preached on these Words of the 12th of the Romans viz:—Overcome Evil wth. Good.

Munday, 29th. After attending the publick Church Service and dining at Home I was at the Vicaridge wth. Mr. Fox in the Evening two or three Hours or more, some part of w^{ch}. time Mr. Selve of Bromham was with us.

Tuesday, 30th. I went to Whetham to have seen Mr. Earnly who went yesterday to London, So missing my Design there, came to Nonsuch and tarry'd wth. Sr. William Hanham till late in the Evening having also Mr. Selve of Bromham wth. us some part of the time, Mr. Norris was from Home.

Wednesday 31st. I was sent for in the Morning to drink a Dish of Tea wth. Mr. Diston at Bro. Selve's and at my Return to Dinner found my Coz. Nicholas's Son at my House who tarri'd but little after Dinner and we took Horse together, He for Home and I for Monkton Farley, in some Business.

Thursday, June 1st. As early as I could I went in y^e Coach with my whole family to Bath, to see my Mother, who yet is not well in Health: I did not move out of the House untill my Return in the Evening to my Home, leaving my family behind me.

Friday 2nd. Just as I was sitting down to Dinner Mr. Kington of Jaggard's and his Wife came and took such Comons as I had; also before we had din'd Mr. Warne of Chippenham came in some Business; the latter tarri'd but little Time but Mr. Kington till the Evening; we having Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob wth. us after Dinner.

Saturday 3rd. Mr. Webb of Farley was wth. me in Business 3 or 4 Hours this afternoon, and besides I had no Company.

Sunday 4th. Mr. Sadlington of Laycock perform'd our Divine Service this afternoon and preach'd on the 9th Verse of the 4th Chap^{tr}. of y^e Epistle of St. John, afterwards I was at Coz. Guppy's with Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob some time, it raining very hard.

Munday 5th. I sent again to Bath to fetch my family, 3 of w^{ch}. came in the Evening and Betty stay'd behind.

Wednesday 7th. It being now gossiping time I din'd at Mr. Methuen's of Bradford with one Mr. Brickham, Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob, besides Women; after Dinner Mr. Thresher was wth. us. There was Discourse of the Parliam^{ts}. Enquiries into the S. Sea Directors affaires, &c., and of Mist the journalist being order'd to Newgate by the House of Comons for a Letter in one of his Papers w^{ch}. tis said is treasonable. I came Home wth. my Son John about Nine.

Friday 9th. After Dinner Mr. Fox calling on me to y^t purpose I went to Bro. Selve's: and in the Evening to see a Performance of the Strollers at Melkesham wth. continu'd till near twelve, I cannot say to any satisfaction of Mine. My Daug^r. Peggy has a great Cold and swell'd face.

Sunday 10th. Mr. Fox preach'd this morning on 6th Verse of the 139 Psalm old Transl. In the Evening Harris the Apothecary was wth. Peggy whose face is very much swell'd and one Eye clos'd up and She in much Pain after having fainting fitts or pretty near it.

Munday 12th. Peggy continuing in great Paine in her Head especially the Backward Part of it and Neck, notwthstanding the Blister apply'd last Night. I sent for my Mother and Betsy to Bath who came to us about 8 this Evening, Peggy being much in the same Condition as before is mention'd. My Mother brought with her a Cook maid for us, viz., Mary at y^e Wages of £4.

Tuesday 13th. My Coz. Smith of Littleton* was with me two or three Hours in the afternoon as a Visit., and Harris the Apothecary was also here to see Peggy.

Wednesday 14th. Afternoon Bro. Selve was here to see us and his family: and also Clare of Bradford in some Business. Watty went this day to Marlborough.

Thursday 15th. I had very little Company or Business all the day. Peggy is much recover'd and like to be soon well.

Friday 16th. In the Evening I was at Melkesham where was a Meeting of the Parish concerning the High-Ways, my stay there was but little more than an Hour, and the other part of the Day I was quietly at Home.

Sunday 18th. Mr. Selve of Broomham preach'd to us this afternoon in the absence of Mr. Fox who is in London, on the first part of the 21st Verse of the 37th Psalm.

Munday 19th. After Dinner Jacky † went to Sarum; and I some part of the Day attended Mowers and Haymakers in my Orchard, where I am now busie; but not so as wholly to leave this Room.

Tuesday, 20th. I was attending Mowers and Haymakers good part of the day, the sun shining briskly.

Wednesday, 21st. My Tenant Palmer was with me this afternoon and besides him had no other Company but Haymakers, &c.

* Stoney Littleton, beyond Bath. † Jacky, his son John.

Sunday, 25th. Mr. Sadlington of Lacock preach'd to us this afternoon on the 13 Verse of 3^d. Chap^{tr}. of 1st Epistle of St. Peter. Sermon ended, I went with Bro. Selve, Captⁿ. Jacob and Mr. John Guppy to Mr. Jacob Selve's; where we stay'd till near Sunset it being Hot weather.

Munday, 26th. I had no Company all the day and finished my Hay-making.

Tuesday, 27. At four this Afternoon I went to Bro. Selve's where besides himself and Son were Mr. Jacob Selve and Mr. John Guppy. I was there till near ten.

Wednesday, 28th. Mr. Harris the Apothecary of Bradford was wth. me an Hour or two in the Evening in Business.

Thursday, 29th. I went to Mr. Awdry's of Seend who not being at Home I visited Mr. Biss of Seend where I stay'd till evening: being after 3 when I went hence.

Friday, 30th. I went to see Rhoteridge this afternoon and was absent 3 or 4 Hours; the rest of the day was in much privacy.

Saturday, July 1st. I was altogether privately at Home all Day.

Sunday, 2nd. Mr. Selve of Bromham preach'd this Afternoon on the 30 & 31st Verses of the 10th Chap^{tr}. to the Hebrews. My Mother who has not been well for two or 3 Days did not attend the Church Service.

Munday 3. I with Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob made a Visit to Mr. Horton of Broughton this afternoon, where we tarri'd till Evening talking of several Matters, viz., the Proceedings of the now Parliament relating to the S. Sea Company, the Lottery now on foot, &c.

Tuesday 4th. Mr. Sadlier of Devizes who came in some Business din'd with me, and in the afternoon I was with him and Mr. Thresher of Bradford at Bro. Selve's two or three Hours.

Wednesday 5th. Mr. Wallis's Coz. Moon this afternoon brought me a setting Dog as comitted to my Care by the Owner Mr. Lucas Selve during his Travels, who has now been abroad a Month or 6 Weeks, and besides the Person above mention'd enjoy'd Privacy to my own Content.

Thursday 6th. Mr. Seymour * and Mr. Awdry of Seend were wth. me in a Visit 3 or 4 Hours this Evening.

Friday 7th. Bro. Selve and his family were wth. us this afternoon.

Saturday 8th. After dinner I went to Mr. Webb's of Farley, and was with him Mr. Seymour, and Harris y^e Apothecary 2 or 3 Hours.

Sunday 9th. Mr. Hicks of Broughton perform'd the Church Service to us afternoon and preach'd on the 22nd Verse of the 16th Chap^{tr}. of the first Epistle to y^e Corinthians.

Munday 10th. My Coz. Nicholas's eldest Son by this Wife came to see us this Morning, and just before Dinner Mr. Norris and Mrs. Norris, Sir W^m. Hanham and his Lady came in, so that we had a full Table; and in the afternoon Bro. Selve, Captain Jacob and Mr. Sadlier of Devizes were wth. us, Sir W^m. Hanham and Lady tary'd all Night, the rest went off, some earlier, some later.

Tuesday 11th. After Dinner I went wth. Sr. W^m. Hanham to Bro. Selve's and tarry'd with him till ten, drinking very plentifully of Punch, Capt. Jacob Selve was also wth. us.

Wednesday 12th. This whole Day I was at Home wth. the Gentⁿ. above mention'd wthout other Company.

* Mr. Seymour, afterwards 8th Duke of Somerset.

Thursday 13. About 6 this Evening Mr. Norris and his Spouse return'd from Bath-Easton (whither they went on Munday last) and took Sr. W^m. Hanham and Lady to their own Home.

Friday 14th. After Dinner Mr. Fox being return'd from London sent to me to meet him at Bro. Selve's, where also came to us Mr. Jacob Selve of Melkesham and his Brother. The Tryal Mr. Fox has now coming on at next Assizes wth. Mr. Long concerning Ily, was the chief Topick, and interspers'd with some comon News of the Town, viz., as the Prorogation of the Parlim^t. the S. Sea affair, &c. held us till near Eight.

Saturday 15th. In very much privacy I was all the Day at Home.

Sunday 16th. Mr. Selve of Broomham preach'd this afternoon at Melkesham where I and my family except my Mother were present. Bro. Selve and his family came with us from Church to see my Mother who has for some Days been ill in the Gout as we suppose, but is now better.

Munday, 17th. After Dinner I went to Melkesham faire to have bought an Horse for my own riding and having travell'd the faire over and over to no purpose retir'd to Mr. Jacob Selves where was his Brother and several others for an Hour or two.

Tuesday, 18th. By Invitation I Din'd at Bro. Selves with Sr. W^m. Hanham Mr. Norris and Mr. Methuen besides the Family of the House and several other Ladies, Harris of Bradford was also with us in the Evening and I tarr'd till ten our Discourse all the Evening being of nothing but common Matters.

Wednesday, 19th. After Dinner I made a Visit at Whetham and was wth. him the Master of y^e house his Nephew Mr. Washbourn, one Gourdon a Scotch Gent. y^t. sings very finely, and some others about two Hours, being entertain'd by Mr. Gourdon some part of the Time with Italian Songs and wth. whom joyn'd Mr. Earnley's Gent. Mr. Farwell, as to some part.

Thursday, 20. Sr. W^m. Hanham, Mr. Methuen, Mr. Norris, Bro. Selve and Capt. Jacob din'd wth. me, and more in Number of the female Sex after Dinner Mr. Jacob Selve and his Nephew Tho. came to us. We sat merrily together till about ten excepting one small Squabble between Mr. Norris and Captⁿ. Selve.

Saturday, 22nd. In the Evening I was at Mr. Long's my Tenant about some Business 2 or 3 Hours.

Sunday 23rd. Mr. Fox preach'd to us this afternoon on the 9th verse of the 16 Chap^{tr}. of St. Jn^{es}. Gospel.

Munday 24th. I had no Company wth. me all the Day, only in the Morning I walk'd to my Tenant Mr. Long's in some Business, and at his Door by accident had some word of Difference wth. Far. Hooper y^e Surveyor of the High-Ways concerning their amendment.

Tuesday 25th. My Tenant Little was the only person that was wth. me all the Day.

Wednesday 26th. After Dinner I was wth. Mr. Talbot of Laycock about two Hours.

Thursday 27th. After noon I went out wth. a setting Dog Mr. Lucas Selve has left with me during his absence, had some sport and very pleasant riding.

Friday 28th. By an Invitation I din'd at Nonsuch wth. the Mast^r. of y^e House and his family, and Bro. Selve, Capt. Jacob, and Mr. Jacob Selve of Melkesham, Mr. Selve of Broomham was also wth. us. Our chief Discourse was

of common Matters: and by a violent Shoure and Thunder we were detain'd till near Nine.

Saturday 29th. I was altogether at Home the whole Day.

Sunday 30th. Mr. Fox preach'd this afternoon on 4 and 5 Verses of the 25th Psalm, where I and my family (except my mother who is lame yet) attended.

Munday, July 31st. After Dinner I was at the Vicaridge with Mr. Fox, Bro. Selve, his Son Jacob, and Mr. Jacob Selve of Melkesham. This was indeed a Visit to Mr. Fox after his Return from the Assizes at Sarum where he has had a Tryal wth. Mr. Calthrop Long, concerning the Tythes of Ily, in which Tryal Mr. Fox had the Verdict: so that almost all our Time was taken up in Discourses on that Subject, with very little else mention'd. My mother and Bet. went to Bath this Morning.

Tuesday, Aug^t. 1st. I din'd with Mr. Talbot at Lacock where was no other Company then the Minister of the Parish Mr. Sadlington, 'till just as we had din'd Doct^r. Bave of Bath came in and tarri'd till we parted in the Evening: My Serv^t. Jn^o. Acreman was most beastly drunk, and after a shameful Manner behav'd himself when he came Home.

Wednesday 2nd. I was out with my setting (Dog) this afternoon, and coming Home by Mr. Jacob Selve's House I heard that Bro. Selve and his Son were there, so I alighted and tarri'd with them two Hours or more. Rob^t. Drink-water being also with us.

Thursday 3rd. By Agreement Mr. Jacob Selve went in the Coach with my Self and Peggy to dine with his Nephew Goddard * at Rudly, I never before having been there to see them since his Marriage; we had at Dinner with us Mr. Miller the Minister of the Parish, at our coming Home Mrs. Jenny Awdry came with us.

Friday 4th. All the Day was spent at Home. In the afternoon Mr. Biss of Seend was wth. me 2 or 3 Hours, and Mrs. Long of farm to visit Peggy.

Saturday 5th. I was in the afternoon in the fields with my setting Dog. The other part of the Day in privacy at Home.

Sunday 6th. Mr. Pierce preach'd this afternoon on the 2nd Verse of the 3rd Chap^r. of St. Matthew's Gospel. After Sermon I was some little Time wth. Bro. Selve and Mr. Jacob Selve at Mr. J^{no}. Guppy's.

Munday 7th. Mr. Talbot din'd wth. me: and afterwards we went together according to his Request to visit Mr. Seymour of Seend, it being the first Time he ever was there. Mr. Wroughton of Eastcot was at Mr. Seymour's the same time where we stay'd about two Hours.

Tuesday 8th. In the afternoon I endeavour'd to have had some Sport wth. my Dog: but the Wind being low left the field, and took y^e Opportunity to call on Bro. Selve, to enquire after Miss Cissy, who has been much disorder'd by a fever and Paines in the Head for some days past, by Intermissions: my Stay was about an Hour.

Wednesday 9th. Early this Morning I call'd on Mr. Webb at Farley in Business, from thence I went to my Coz. Smithe's of Littleton having Business wth. him likewise, and took my Dinner there, afterwards call'd on my Mother at Bath and stay'd 2 Hours or more, so 'twas near ten when I return'd.

* Goddard of Rudlow in Box.

Thursday 10th. About ten I went to the Devizes to speak wth. Mr. Sadler and some others, and at two set out from thence in order to have had some Sport wth. my Dog: but a sudden Rain prevented.

Friday 11th. Having been privately at Home all the Day, in the Evening I went to be with Bro. Selve some little Time, he having I think at this time a very melancholy Scene before him relating to his Daugh^r. Miss Ciss., who now plainly shews her Illness to proceed from some Disorder of the Mind.

Saturday, 12th. I was at Home in my own Business Mr. Sadler the Attorney being wth. me in the morning and afterwards attending my little Harvest.

Sunday, 13th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on 21st Verse of the 2nd Epistle of St. Peter. [? Chapter.]

Munday, 14th. About 3 I went out a setting and tarried till Evening when hearing Bro. Selve had sent for me I went to Beanacre where I tarried till Eleven or after, The Business to me was chiefly to speak with me of the miserable Condition of Miss Cissy and how to dispose of her, &c.

Tuesday, 15th. After Dinner I again took my Horse and after being out with my Dog two or three Hours I went to Bro. Selve's and tarri'd there with them till near ten: some part of the time Mr. J^{no}. Norris was wth. us.

Wednesday, 16th. Hearing last night that my Mother was taken ill at Bath I went to that Place this Morning after I had called at Mr. Webb's and found my Mother indeed very ill but not so bad as I expected and I hope y^t. by due means she will get over it for as we suppose tis the Gouty Humour in the Stomach w^{ch}. Yesterday began to remove; I tarri'd some little time at Farley at my Return in Business, and had some Disturbance afterwards in my Road Home.

Thursday, 17th. Being under an Engagement I went to Bro. Selve's this Morning and tarried there an Hour or two: afterwards was at Home wthout Company. In the Afternoon we had a Cook Maid came to our Service in the place of—

Friday, 18th. In the Afternoon I attempted to go out a Setting but was beaten off by the Rain, and in the Evening Mr. Webb of Farley* was with me in Business.

Saturday, 19th. In the Morning I was about an Hour and Half at Beanacre partly in Business. Afternoon I was two or three Hours a setting.

Sunday, 20th. A young Man a Stranger whose Name I have forgotten preach'd on the 13th Verse of 3rd Chap^r. of Epistle general of St. James. After Sermon I was some little Time with the Preacher, Mr. Newborough, Mr. Foxe's Uncle and Bro. Selve at Mr. Foxe's. Sermon being in the Afternoon.

Munday, 21st. About 8 this Morning Mr. Webb call'd on me to go with him to Reading to have the Mortgage of Munckton Farley Estate assign'd to me from one Mr. Whistler a Gent. in y^t. neighbourhood: we called at Marlborough where I saw Watty in good Health and proceeded on our journey to Newbury thro' y^e Rain and lodg'd there.

Tuesday, 22nd. It being a wet Morning 'twas Nine before we left this place and we came to Reading very wet between 12 and 1. So it was late before we could do our Business w^{ch}. was transacted with one Mr. Whistler y^t. lives near that Place and Mr. Blagrove of Reading his Attorney, we return'd no further than Theal and lodg'd there.

* Of Monkton Farley.

Wednesday, Aug. 23rd. At 7 this Morning we left our Quarters and called at Woolhampton to see a Nursery Garden, where Mr. Webb bought many trees and Plants to a great Value, which detained us till near three, so we could come no further to lodge than Ramsbury.

Thursday, 24th. Not very early we took Horse for Home and came to Shaw by two or there about, Mr. Webb tarried with me an Hour or two and took his leave.

Friday, 25th. After Dinner I had a Message from Bro. Selve that Mr. Norris and his Spouse were wth. him, So desir'd I would come to them with Peggy, whither we went and tarried till Evening, and this Day my Servant Robert Gale perfectly left me on the Account of the death of his Brother, so that we are in much disorder, having our New Servant Maid Jane Calway that came to us but yesterday was To night gone Home in my Absence very Sick.

Saturday, 26th. In the Afternoon I was out with my Dog two or three Hours and besides only attended my Business.

Sunday, 27th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on the 15th Verse of the 17th Psalm: After Dinner my Serv^t. went to Bath to enquire how my Mother was the last Night, and brings me Word She took some Rest, and was a little amended. Jane Caloway came again to us y^e Day.

Munday, 28th. Weston of Chippenham was wth. us at Dinner and afterwards I rode out a Setting an Hour or two and in the Evening had wth. me Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob.

Tuesday, 29th. I with Peggy, went to Bath to see my Mother and at the same time made Tryal of a new Coach Man that offers his Service: My Mother being better then She has been we return'd in the Evening.

Wednesday 30th. This Morning I parted with the Person that drove us to Bath yesterday, we not agreeing on Termes, and he not being as I think very fit for our Service: Edmond Lewis of Broughton was with me in the Morning wth. whom I walk'd in the Ground half an Hour or an Hour to try if we could find a Hare and the Rest of the Day was within Doors.

Thursday, 31st. After Dinner I was out with my Setting Dog, the rest of the Day privately at Home.

Friday, Sept. 1st. Mr. Tuck the Younger was wth. us at Dinner and in the Evening I was a Setting.

Saturday, 2nd. Having some Business I din'd with Mr. Webb at Farley and in the Evening made use of my Setter in my Way Home.

Sunday, 3rd. Mr. Selve of Broomham preach'd this Afternoon on the 4 Verse of 26th Chaptr. of Isaiah, after which I was with him Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob, about an Hour, at Mr. Jacob Selve's.

Munday, 4th. In the Evening I was out with my Dog again, and before Dinner was wth. me one Thomas Bridgeman, from Clack, with whom I bargain'd to serve me between this Time and our Lady-day next, as Coachman, &c., at the price of £3, and if we like at that Time, and we go on farther, he is to have £6, per an., and a Livery as usual.

Tuesday, 5th. I was this afternoon at Mr. Jacob Selve's, with Mr. Seymour, Mr. Awdry of Seend, his two Nephews of the same Name, his two Sons in Law, and Mr. Selve of Broomham, some little Time. Our stay was till near ten, and our Talk was only of comon Affaires, and I was at the Vestry Room some time

where was to have been a Meeting concerning the High Ways, but there were not more than 3 or 4 Persons.

Wednesday 6th. Mr. Warne of Chippenham was, I think, the only person that was with me in Business this Day; so in the Evening I was at Bro. Selfe's about two Hours, where was also Mr. Brewer the Lawyer.

Thursday 7th. I was again this Afternoon in the fields with my setting Dog, and had no Company all y^e Day.

Friday 8th. I was privately at Home all the former part^of the Day, and in the Evening out again with my Dog.

Sunday 10th. In the Morning very early my new Servant Tho^s. Bridgeman came, but how long he will continue with me I am uncertain, his Behaviour being but very indifferent this very day. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on 13 V. of y^e 1st Chap^r. of the Epistle of St. James.

Munday 11th. I was at Mr. Horton's of Broughton this Afternoon, in Company with the Minister of Holt Mr. Lewis, and one Cap^t. Dennet that is now at Holt Wells: but most of the Time with the Mas^r. of the House alone, for I tarri'd till near Seven. And this Day I began to try for some Marl by digging under Ground, as they do at the Cole Pitts.

Tuesday 12th. Peggy went to Bath this Morning, and had with her in the Coach Mrs. Horton of Broughton and Mrs. Long my Tenant. Bet came back in the Evening with the two last mention'd. She has been at Bath these Six Weeks, and brings me Word that her Grand-Mother is but little amended.

Wednesday 13th. In the Afternoon I attempted to have had some Sport with my Dog, but being driven Home by the Rain I went in y^e Evening to Beanacre to Bro. Selfe's, where Betsy was visitting.

Thursday 14th. I was very privately at Home all the Day, and in the Evening my Workmen for Marl brought me Word they had found a very fluent Spring, so could proceed no further in that place.

Saturday 16th. Early this Morning I went to Bath to see my Mother, who yet continues in a Weak Condition and does not come down Staires. I found there Mr. Selfe of Broomham in very much Trouble on Account of his eldest Son * (who has been very idle and undutiful for some years past, altho' not now above 22 or 23 y^{rs}. old), he having been at the Bear in that place several Weekes past, and now declares he has marri'd one Collins the Sister of the Person that keeps that House, a Person of little or no Fortune, and bred up always in a publick House, not at all reputable as to her Character, tho' I do not hear of any particular Lewdness she ever has been guilty of, only the Method of Living not favour'd in the World. About Eleven I left Bath and came to Dine wth. Mr. J^{no}. Norris who is now settled in Mrs. Pantons House at Bath-easton, where after Dinner Mr. Selfe call'd on me and we left that place about Five.

Sunday 17th. One Mr. Fry, a Curate at Devizes, preach'd this Afternoon on the 10th Verse of 84 Psalm. Sermon being ended I went with Bro. Selfe to y^e Vicarige, where was the Preacher, Mr. Foxe's Uncle and him Self, and Mr. Mawkes; our Stay was about an Hour.

Munday 18th. Just in the Evening I went to Mr. Tho. Long's in Business,

* The eldest son of Thomas Selfe, Rector of Bromham, by Elizabeth his first wife was Thomas Selfe, who died 10th January, 1726, aged 27 years, s. p.; he lies buried in St. Mildred's Church, London.

where by Accident I met wth. Bro. Selfe and tarri'd about 2 Hours.

Tuesday, 19th. I was all the Day at Home in much Business, setting things in Order, for our to Morrow day's journey, and some other Matters. Mr. Sadlier of Devizes, call'd here this Morning: and Edmond Lewis was with me some little Time, in the Evening, being sent in a Message by his Neighbour, Mr. Horton, of Broughton.

Wednesday, 20th. By Appointment about eight this Morn., I and my daugh^r. Betsy, took our journey towards Coz. Smith's, of Littleton,* and in our Way call'd on my Mother, at Bath, (who yet continues ill), and took Peggy with us; we arriv'd at our journey's End, about two, and found there (besides the Mas^r. and Mrs. of the House, and my Coz. Robert Smith, the Nephew, which make the Family), Mr. Horton of Broughton, his Wife and Daug^r., Mr. Merewether, the Parson of Foscot, and Miss Bennet, Sister to my Coz. Smith: After Dinner the Young People play'd Cards, and so twas pretty late before we could go to Bed, Yet without any Excess.

Thursday, 21st. My Coz. Smith invited several of his Relations from Froom, that din'd with us, and also his Bro. Law, Bennet, and one Mr. Salmon, with the Company as mention'd Yesterday, and the Younger part of the Family, past the Evening away with Dancing, which made it late before we went to Bed, and as many as could be entertain'd, tarri'd in the House all Night. My Daugh^r. Betsy, by eating a peach was taken ill and forc'd to leave y^e Company.

Friday, 22nd. All the Company that lodg'd in y^e House din'd there this Day, and we went after Dinner to see the new Church there w^{ch}. is not yet finish'd, and we were entertain'd at my Coz. Smith's and the Parson's: some of the Company left us and only those mention'd the first Day with Mr. Bennet return'd to Littleton, and he left us soon after.

Saturday 23rd. About 11 we set forward towards Home, having Mrs. Horton in the Coach with us; we call'd again at Bath and left Peggy, and at Broughton with Mrs. Horton and came Home both well (Betsy being recover'd) at 5 or there about.

Sunday 24th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on the 13 Verse of the general Epistle of St. James as before on this Day fortnight is mention'd, and Mr. Selfe of Broomham call'd here about 4 Afternoon in his Way to Bath, being once more in pursuit of his ungodly Son.

Munday 25th, In the Evening I was an Hour or two at Bro. Selfe's with my Coz. Nicholas's eldest Son by his present Wife, the rest of the Day was spent in my own Affaires at Home.

Thursday 28th. Mr. Fox was with me some little time this Afternoon, and Mr. Jacob Selfe favour'd me with his Company till near Nine, Mr. Tuck of Goatacre being also with us.

Friday 29th. Mr. Tuck continu'd wth. me all the Day, and I was very Busie

* Collinson, in his History of Somerset, states that Stoney Littleton Estate in Wellow parish, near Comb Hay was sold about 1690 to Robert Smith of Frome Selwood, Esq., great grandfather of the present (1791) John Smith of Comb Hay: who sold it in 1736 to Sir John Hugh Smith of Ashton Court, Somerset. "Cousin John Smith" of Stoney Littleton, died June 26th 1748, in the 68th year of his age. Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Bennet, Esq., of Steeple Ashton, died January 24th, 1724, in the 38th year of her age. Mary Bennet, another daughter of Thomas Bennet and ultimately heiress of the Family, married Robert Smith, L.L.D., who after the death of her brother, Thomas Bennet, Jun., became owner of Comb Hay, and settled there. The estate has lately been sold by the Representatives of the Smith family.

in attending my Marle Workmen, this being the first Day of Carrying out, Saturday 30th. Afternoon I went to Farley to have spoke with Mr. Webb in Business, but he was not at Home, so return'd immediately to my own Home and Affaires.

Sunday, Oct. 1st. The Text at our Church this Afternoon was 17 V. of y^e 3^d. of Proverbs. The Preacher was a Stranger, so know not his Name.

Munday 2nd. I was this Afternoon at Mr. Jacob Selfe's, wth. Mr. Griffen the Proprietor of Woolmore Field, Mr. Awdry of Seend, and his two Nephews of the same Name, and Ambrose Goddard. Our Stay was till after 11, and altho' so late yet without any the least Disorder: and our whole Discourse of comon Matters.

Tuesday 3rd. Early this Morning I went to Heddington to see an Estate belonging to Joseph Marshman that is to be sold, 'twas not for my own use that I made the Enquiry but for my Friend Mrs. Miller, and I think 'twill be to no Purpose, the Estate being not commodious in any Sort: however I could not return before two, and after eating and visitting my Workmen went to Beanaere to Bro. Selfe's, he in my Absence having sent his Serv^t. to that purpose; there were in Company Mr. Norris, Mr. Methuen, Mr. Griffin, mention'd yesterday, Mr. Jacob Selfe, and Brewer of Bradford the Lawyer. Our Stay was till after Nine.

Wednesday 4th. Having some Business with Mr. Webb I went to Farley, who not being at Home I went to Ford where he was wth. some Workmen, and from thence to Clarken Down where was a Purse of £40 to be run for: and having seen the Race w^{ch}. was perform'd at 2 Heats, the same Horse gaining both. I return'd to Monkton Farley with Mr. Webb, and from thence Home about 9 or 10.

Thursday 5th. After Dinner I was out with my Dog an Hour or two, and in the Evening was at my Neighbour Poulson's till eight or Nine.

Friday 6th. After Dinner I call'd on Mr. Webb at Farley to go with me to Ford-Farm to see an Horse, and we were there entertain'd by Mr. Godding (who was very pressing with us to tarry longer) till Seven, so came Home by Night. Mr. Earnly of Whetham was here in my Absence.

Saturday 7th. All the Day I was very privately at Home without any Company. Miss Houlton that has been here some time going with Betsy to Broughton and Holt Wells, at the former of w^{ch}. places they made out the Day.

Sunday 8th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on the former part of the 10th Verse of the 9 Psalm, where I and mine attended as we usually do.

Munday 9th. Early in the Morning I took my journey towards Glaston and call'd on my Mother at Bath, where were at Breakfast Mrs. Harvey of Cole Park, her Daughter, and Miss Bennett of Ashton, so after two or 3 Hours Stay, I pass'd on and call'd at Mr. Martin's of Pennard, who not being at Home I went forward for Glaston, and there met my Tenant Palmer.

Tuesday, 10th. At ten I left my Inn, (viz: the Rose and Crown) and went to Norwood, where I well view'd the Premises, and came to Mr. Martin's in the Evening, where I lodg'd, the Lawyer Martin, and Mr. Johnston were with us in y^e Evening.

Wednesday, 11th. After Breakfast, and seeing Mr. Martin's long Bill of

Law Charges, I mean the Lawyer's, I left the Place and came to my own Home, about Sunset, and found all well.

Thursday, 12th. I was all the Day wth. my Marl-Men and about my other affaires.

Friday, 13th. The former part of y^e Day was privately at Home, and in the Afternoon went to visit Mrs Panton, at Jaggards, who has been ill, and was an Hour wth. the Mas^r. of y^e House, and Mr. Shorthose the Apothecary.

Saturday, 14th. Mr. Fox, who designs for London, Munday next, was here to rec.^{ve} his half Years Tithe, and take his Leave, just after we had din'd, but did not tarry above half an Hour. My Tenant Little was also with me in y^e Evening in Business.

Sunday, 15th. One Mr. Thomson preach'd the Sermon this Afternoon, on the latter Part of the 41 V. of the 26th Chap^r. of St. Matthew's Gospel. My Daughter Betsy was grieved wth. the Head-Ach and Cold, so could not attend the Service at Church.

Munday, 16th. In the Afternoon, Bro. Selfe and Mr. Long, my Tenant, were with me some Hours, when our chief Discourse was of the sad Apprehensions (as our News Papers give us an Account) the People in London are in that the violent Contagion that rages now in France, will reach them, and the Precautions our Governm^t. is taking to prevent the same.*

Tuesday, 17th. At half an Hour after twelve Mr. Seymour, his Lady, and Bro. came to dine wth. us, and they tarry'd till near five, and immediately after they went hence, Mr. Guppy, of Pickwick, and Mrs. Houlton's youngest Bro. call'd here in their Way from Seend, to have had Miss Houlton wth. them, but the Weather being bad, they tarry'd till ten, and then went without her.

Wednesday 18th. After Dinner I made a Visit to my Neighbour Mr. King-ton who has lately been ill, and tarr'd with him about two Hours.

Thursday 19. I call'd at Mr. Seymour's door at Seend in my Way to the Devizes, where I din'd with my Coz. Nicholas and his Family, and after Dinner Mr. Child, Mr. Sadlier, and Mr. Brookes of Heddington came to us. So having done my Business with the two last mention'd Gent. I came Home in the Evening very gravely by my Self, not daring to have a Serv^t. wth. me neither of mine having ever had the Small Pox. Neighbour Poulson was with me in the Evening.

Friday 25th. I had no Company and was out with the setting Dog about an Hour after Dinner.

Sunday 22nd. About 9 this Morning Mr. Paradice of the Devizes Green call'd at my Door, and told me my Tenant Palmer's Stock was seiz'd at Badminton, and that all my Arrears at Norwood were likely to be lost unless immediate care was taken. So I thought my Selfe oblig'd to be as quick as possible altho' on Sunday, and immediately took Horse for Badminton where I spoke wth. my Tenant and found to be true what was related, only that his Stock was not remov'd from my Estate. So proceeded that Night to Bath and lodg'd at my Mother's.

Munday 23rd. Early in the Morning I again went forward for Norwood,

* Oct. 2nd, 1721. A Proclamation was issued requiring all persons coming from any port or place on the Coast of France, northward of the Bay of Biscay, to bring with them Bills or Certificates of health. *British Chronologist*, vol. ii., p. 68.

and arriv'd about one, and seeing all things quiet there, went to the Rose & Crown in Glaston to Bed.

Tuesday 24th. Mr. Martin the Lawyer was with me betimes in the Morning, and after breaking fast we went together to Norwood, and after a long Stay in Expectation of my Tenant (according to Promise), we in the Evening made Seizure of twenty Oxen, and after having finish'd, the Lawyer left me, and I return'd to my Lodging at Glaston.

Wednesday 25th. I had with me several Persons to take my Estate but did not agree with either, and again went to Norwood where was my Tenant's Son and others, and after an Hour or two set out for Home, and came well (to the Highest be my Praises) about Six.

Friday 27th. After Dinner I went to Bro. Selve's and stay'd there 'till after ten, it raining so very much that I could not come away well before. Mr. Jacob Selve was the only Companion besides the Family.

Sunday 29th. Mr. Rogers of Bradford preach'd this Afternoon on —

Munday 30th. Early again this Morning I took Horse for Norwood and got thither about One, where I stay'd till Night; and then walk'd to Glaston to my Quarters. I had with me Mr. Martin y^e Lawyer, Mr. Walter, Bro. in Law to my Tenant Palmer, his Son, and Palmer's son and some others 'till about Nine talking with me of redeeming the Oxen I have seiz'd for Rent.

Tuesday 31st. After I had discours'd with some Persons about letting my Estate, I went to Norwood and had the Oxen apprais'd, but upon Mr. Walter's Intreatys, and Palmer's Sons, did not sell them; but put them into the Hands of the former, he giving me a Note to deliver them on Demand: in y^e Evening I was with some of the Town at my Quarters, the Rose & Crown: and also had a Tenant offer.

Wednesday, Nov. 1st. About Eight I set out from Glaston and call'd at Norwood, but did not alight and tarried some little Time with one King that offers to be my Tenant at his House, and also went to Mr. Walters where I stay'd near an Hour, and from thence directly Home, at which Place I came very much tired at Six, and found my Tenant Gibbs there in some Business.

Friday 3rd. I had no Company, only Glass the Maltster was with me some little Time, and in the Evening Peggy return'd being sent for from Bath.

Sunday 5th. In the Morning my late Tenant Palmer and his Son were with (me), he not daring to appear on any other Day; after Dinner they left me and repair'd wth. my Family to Church, where Mr. Thomson,* Curate at Steeple Ashton, preach'd on y^e 26 V. of 6 Chap^r. of St. Matthew's Gospel.

Munday 6th. I again early this Morning took my journey towards Norwood, and call'd at Mr. Walters of West Pennard's, he being Bro. in Law to Palmer, but my Stay was not long there, but I proceeded to Norwood and after some Stay there also, went to Glaston to Bed.

Tuesday, 7th. About ten I went to Norwood to have sold the Oxen, but my Dealers not coming, I did nothing in that Matter, but had Discourse wth. some of letting the Estate.

Wednesday, 8th. Mr. Martin the Lawyer came to me this Morning to Glaston, and one Brookman and his Son in Law Fussel, to buy the Oxen, and take the

* Avery Thompson, who married a daughter of Bartholomew Martyn, Vicar of Steeple Ashton, succeeded him in the Vicarage, which he held from 1738—1747.

Estate, both w^{ch}. they did before we parted from Norwood, and having finished my Business, I came again to my Quarters at Glaston in the Evening.

Thursday, 9th. Just as Day appear'd I took Horse for Home, where at my coming, I found Bro. Selfe and his Family to visit us, who stay'd till the Evening, and pretty early I repair'd to Bed, much tir'd with my journey, but well pleas'd that I have, I hope, well finish'd this troublesome Business.

Friday, 10th. In the Morning I was seeing my Affaires, and Afternoon for about 2 Hours, I walk'd wth. my Gun.

Saturday, 11th. All the Day I was about my Home without Company, saving a Tax gatherer.

Sunday, 12th. Mr. Fox, who returned from London, Saturday last was Se'night, preach'd to us this Morning on these words, viz;—Be content wth. such Things as ye have: in the last Chap^r. to the Hebrews.

Munday 13th. In the Morning early, I took Horse to have met wth. Mr. Seymour a hunting, but going the wrong Way fail'd in my design, but in my Absence, a Messenger came from him, so at my Return, I went into Atford Field to him and several others, there being by Accident several Packs of Dogs met together. We had but little Sport, and I soon repair'd Home.

Tuesday, 14th. After Dinner I went to my Tenant, Mr. Long, to have the Lease sign'd y^t. I've granted him for 3 Yrs. fro. Lady-day last.

Wednesday, 15th. In the Evening I was with Bro. Selfe three or four Hours, having only Thos. Gale with us some part of the Time, besides the Family.

Thursday, 16th. In the Afternoon I went to Daniel's Wood, and was made wet in my Walk, and so return'd, my two Girles went to Jaggards this Morn. and return'd in y^e Evening.

Friday, 17th. All the Day I was at Home, and diligently attended my Men, carrying Marle.

Sunday 19th. Only my Self and Servants were at Church, it raining much and the Waters being high. Mr. Fox preach'd on the same Text as last mentioned.

Munday 20th. I was all the Day about my own Home, and in the afternoon had Mr. Fox with me an Hour or two.

Tuesday 21st. After Dinner I walked to Daniel's Wood now the Weather being fine. The former part of the Day was spent at Home.

Wednesday 22nd. I went to dine wth. Mr. Seymour at Seend, where was also by Accident Mr. Smith of Alton,* and Mr. Seymour's Bro. Francis. So by many Persuasions and vast Intreaties we stay'd till 'twas too late to come away or at least we not in a Condition, for the other Smith pretended he would not Stay but be at Melkesham in some Business that he must of necessity attend this Evening: but in Truth I was so overcome with Liquor and in so bad a State that I knew not what I did and too bad to be mention'd; only I make my sincere Acknowledgement to my Creator and Preserver, and stedfastly promise never to commit the like beastly Wickedness.

Thursday 23rd. I got from my bed this Morning by eight, to the Almighty be the Praises that I ever came from thence, but not in scarce a sensible Condition; however I rode out into the Field with the Beagles, the Mast^r. of the

* The Smiths of Alton Priors were Lessees of the house and estate formerly held by the Button family. There are monuments to their memory in the church of Alton Priors: quite a distinct family from the Smiths of Frome.

House and his Bro. being with us, and we stay'd till One; the Air I believe doing me much Service, and so came to my Home about two but not capable to eat or drink but very little all this Day.

Friday 24th. I all the day was at Home in a very Melancholy Condition.

Saturday 25th. Also this whole day I was at Home in privacy.

Sunday 26th. Mr. Fox this Morning continu'd his Text as last is mention'd; and had but a very small Congregation on Act. of the wet Weather.

Munday 27th. Just in the Evening I went to Bro. Selfe's and tarry'd there 'till Nine, his Son Captⁿ. Jacob being just come from London and so we had much Talk of his Affaires and what publick News was stirring.

Wednesday 29th. My two Daughters went to Nonsuch this Morning, and having no Company I walk'd with my Gun after Dinner till Night: and had for an Hour the Company of my Tenant Little and another Person in the Evening: the rest of the Time alone.

Thursday 30th. Early this Morning I went to Bath to see my Mother, and in y^e Evening was at Doc^r. Cheyne's, where was some little time after I came in, one Gourdon, the writer as 'tis s^d. of the Independent Whig, and London Journ^l., both bad Papers.*

Friday, Dec. 1st. Between 7 and 8 I came from Bath, (leaving my Mother in as good Condition or better than expected, tho' I think but bad in the Main) tarry'd at home only half an Hour and went to Nonsuch where I tarry'd all Night. There were none others then their own Family.

Saturday 2nd. At two or after I and my two Girles left Nonsuch and found very bad Roads by Reason of a very hard frost; however we came safely to our Habitation by Night.

Sunday 3rd. The same Text was yet continu'd by Mr. Fox this Morning, as is before mentioned.

Munday, 4th. I was all the Day at Home with my Workmen very busie in carrying out Marle now, being Frosty Weather.

Tuesday, 5th. By Agreem^t. with Bro. Selfe, I went to Beanaere, and from thence with him and his Son Jacob, to Mr. Methuen's, of Bradford, where we din'd, and also took our Night's Quarters, having wth. us in the Evening, Harris the Apothecary, besides y^e Family.

Wednesday, 6th. There din'd with us at Bradford, Mr. Rogers the Minister of the Parish, and Mr. Thresher, but immediately after Dinner, I left them and came home to my own Family in the Evening, through very bad Frosty Ways.

Thursday, 7th I was wthout any Company (saving my Neighbour Poulson, whom I sent to in Business) all the Day.

Friday, 8th. This being, by the Government, appointed a Day for a General Fast and Humiliation throughout Great Britain, to implore God's Mercy towards us, in preserving us from the Plague now violently raging in y^e S. part of France, I attended the Church Service, and Mr. Fox preach'd on 3rd Verse of the 13th of St. Luke.

(To be continued.)

* John Trenchard, Esq., of Cutteridge, parish of North Bradley, Wilts, was the writer of the Independent Whig; he died 1723, and his widow married Mr. Gordon, probably the person named in the diary.

NOTES ON SOME

Worked Flint^s found at St. Mary Bourne.

By JOSEPH STEVENS, ESQ.

AS the recent discoveries of flint implements in various parts of England are, at the present time, attracting considerable attention among scientific men, perhaps a few notes respecting some wrought flints lately found in a new locality, in the neighbouring county of Hampshire, might not merely be found interesting but of some importance as furnishing an additional link to the topography of the rude tribes who formerly inhabited Britain.

The implements to which I would advert are known as surface implements, from the fact that they occur scattered over the surface of the fields, and not met with in "drift-beds." Humanly-shaped flints are, however, found in the drift, and are consequently known as drift-implements. These differ in some essential particulars from those of the surface, and are of greater antiquity. Our leading archæologists have thought that the Stone Age, or period when the earlier inhabitants of Europe used stone implements principally, naturally falls into two great divisions. To the earlier Stone Period, the period of the drift, the term *Archæolithic* has been assigned; while *Neolithic*, signifying Newer Stone Period, has been given to the time of the surface implements. To this latter period the whole of the worked flints hitherto found at St. Mary Bourne may be attributed. There are minor differences between the implements of the two periods; the axes from the drift are perhaps more pointed, and their surface colour is commonly yellowish-brown, probably from long contact with ferruginous gravels. These distinctions are, however, by no means constant, the chief one being that, while the drift implements are *all* formed by flaking, those from the surface are often polished; man having learned to grind his stone implements, although chipped ones were in use at the same time. Implements of the surface type are, besides, better formed, and more diversified in character.

There would appear to be considerable difference in the relative proportion of rubbed to chipped specimens found at different places. Sir J. Lubbock writes¹ that "those found in Denmark are sometimes polished, but almost, if not quite as often left rough. On the contrary, in other parts of North-Western Europe, the axes are usually ground to a more or less smooth surface." Now, in Hampshire, so far as an opportunity has been afforded of forming an opinion, the chipped implements largely predominate, two rubbed axes only having been found during the course of two years, while the flaked ones have been picked up in considerable quantity. In one of these polished specimens, the rubbing has not obliterated the chip-marks. This is not uncommon, for there is no doubt that the rubbed tools were first flaked into rude outline and subsequently polished, the rubbers employed in the process being sometimes met with alongside the rubbed implements. Pieces of broken polished flint occasionally occur which have the appearance of having been subsequently wrought, and are evidently fragments of axes which had fractured in use and had afterwards been converted into some other tool by flaking.

As a rule the implements met with in this neighbourhood do not occur diffused about the fields indiscriminately, although occasional cores and flakes turn up here and there in a great number of the fields, but are found to occupy particular places. I have sometimes walked several miles without meeting with more than an occasional rude flake, and then have lighted on a spot where over perhaps fifty square yards of surface implements lay scattered in abundance. In an area of 18,000 acres, the greater part of which has been pretty well investigated, three or four such places of resort may be enumerated, and these chiefly occur on the brows overlooking the watercourses. From this it might be conjectured that the rude workmen who frequented these places, and who had not advanced beyond the use of flint, with perhaps a scanty supply of metal, and very rude pottery, must have found it difficult to pioneer for water.

It has occurred to me as not unlikely that the occasional spots, where only a few scattered implements are found, represent places

¹ Pre-historic Times, p. 69,

where, during hunting excursions, a temporary halt was made under emergency in order to replenish the bag; while the sites where worked flints are abundantly diffused throughout the soil were visited for the express purpose of manufacture.

Of these latter places the most important one occupies a considerable area in an open field, known as Breach-field, situated on a hill about a quarter of a mile north-east of the Upper Test Valley, and immediately overlooking the village of St. Mary Bourne; the field having formed part of Eggbury Down till 1772, when it became arable.

Implements have been found here in considerable abundance, and represent most of the commonly received types of the so-named celts or axes, arrow-head and spear-head flakes, scrapers, sling-stones, awls, drills, hammers, crushers and pot-boilers; and they are evidently diffused throughout the soil as fresh specimens appear after heavy rain. They are with few exceptions rude, and bear a family likeness, as if the work of some particular sub-tribe or family. Many of the specimens have the appearance of porcelain, showing that they must have been long in contact with the soil, and exposed to the action of the rain and air. The cores or refuse from which flakes of various kinds have been removed, are proportionately more abundant than the flakes themselves, evidencing perhaps that a large number of the latter had been used, or at all events taken from the place of manufacture. A good deal of the material is merely such waste as one would expect to find resulting from long past labour in the shaping of useful tools. It is remarkable that among so large a number of flaked flints no rubbed specimen should have been met with.

On a hill situated on the north of Breach-field, and separated from it by the Warwick Vale, a tributary to the Test Valley, flint implements again occur. They are here sparingly scattered for some distance along the crest of the range, and are coarser in character than those from Breach-field; the scrapers being much larger and not so carefully edged. Here a heavy quern-stone or grain-rubber was ploughed up a short time ago. It is of fine-grained sandstone, convex and rudely chipped on its under surface,

concave on its upper, and showing evident marks of polishing by friction. Near it several rudely wrought discoid flints were found, resembling slingstones, but much larger; and as the angles of one or two of them are rounded off by attrition, it is not unlikely that they had been used for mullers.

A third site occupies the crest of a hill on the west of the Test Valley, and immediately overlooking the hamlet of Stoke. The implements are here better wrought, the axes being smaller, and neatly chipped. The scrapers are nearly all circular or oval, and the flakes longer and more shapable, and were evidently struck with greater care and dexterity. The site extends for about 100 yards by the side of a copse, a part of which was not long since grubbed; and it is singular that not a single specimen of any kind occurs on the newly grubbed ground. This would appear to testify that the wood must have been in existence at the time when the implements were manufactured.

It has been previously stated that the implements consist of celts or axes, scrapers, awls, drills, slingstones, &c.; these being the names by which they are commonly known. But we should be careful in assigning any particular uses to such implements, as very little is really known about them; and as Mr. Evans stated in his excellent address, at the late opening of the Blackmore Museum; at Salisbury, the form of any implement should not always be received as indicating the use to which it was applied. We may, however, glean some knowledge of the purposes for which they were shaped by a comparison of them with implements of similar form and material, used by savages at the present day. Such an exemplification is furnished by the Salisbury collection, where tools and weapons, in various kinds of stone, from different parts of the world, are arranged so that the modern implement may be the exponent of the ancient one.

Of the scraper, a small flint tool commonly met with wherever implements abound, I have found six or seven types. They vary in length from one to six inches, and in shape are more or less oval or round. A few are adze-shaped and considerably curved, and appear to have been used after the manner of the carpenters

bentshave. Some again are long and straight-sided, others are semilunar in outline, while in another type they are wrought at both ends as if with the intention of forming a double implement. They have received their name from their resemblance to similar stone implements used by the Esquimaux in preparing the skins of animals which they use for clothing.

Respecting the celts or hatchets the types are also various; some being shaped alike at both ends, the body being bi-convex. Others have the ends of similar form, but the implement is flat on one surface, convex on the other. Again, they occur pointed at both ends, or one end is pointed and the other hatchet-shaped. This type may be likened to the iron pick of the present day, and might have been fixed to a rude handle at the centre. Then there are forms truncate at one end, and hatchet-shaped at the other; and truncate implements from tabular-flint. These last are long, clumsy and square-sided; one end being quite blunt, the other terminating in a flattish point. The savage appears to have taken a hint from nature, and used a flint somewhat shaped to hand, little more having been done than to give the flint a more uniform outline, and chip the point to the requisite shape. Such ungainly implements could hardly have required mounting, and must have been used as hand implements.

Then there are cores, which are merely refuse flints from which flakes have been struck; and the flakes which have evidently been struck from such cores. Flint-knives also, and arrow-heads, and stemmed javelin flakes, which bear a strong resemblance to the obsidian flakes used in preparing darts by the natives of New Caledonia. Among the tools may be enumerated awls and drills, the former probably used for punching eyelets in leather, the latter for drilling holes in wood, bone and horn, or even in boring stone. The slingstones are interesting and fine specimens are found in Hampshire; they are mostly circular and roughly cut, as if with the object of rendering them more capable of inflicting punishment. To "pot-boilers" it is difficult to assign any use; but as they are found with other ancient implements, and are evidently not natural formations, they must have been formed for some object. Possibly

they were used for building ovens in the earth, for the purpose of cooking food, after the manner of the natives of the Sandwich Islands. It is difficult to conceive that the Celtic people were ignorant of fire-proof utensils, and that they resorted to heated stones in order to raise the temperature of their water. With Celtic remains rude pottery is commonly found, so that, granting that the "heating-stone" was an appendage to the Celtic kitchen, it must one would think have been employed for some other purpose than as a pot-boiler.

The most notable particular in this short flint history is the paucity of rubbed specimens. They occur so seldom in fact, proportionately to the flaked ones, as to lead to the inference that rubbing could have been but rarely practised. The art of polishing was probably quite unknown early in the Neolithic period. Partial rubbing it is likely preceded entire polishing. That which in the beginning was the exception became in later times the rule. Besides, it is certain that equal expertness could not have been manifested by different tribes at the same period, the inhabitants of one district polishing their tools, while the occupants of some other remote corner of the country had not advanced beyond the art of flaking. Further, the polished axes differ somewhat in form and face in different districts; and those appertaining to the bronze period have a type and finish we look in vain for among the prehistoric specimens of earlier date. The early polished hatchet was probably the work of leisure, and formed more particularly for the chief, and to share his burial mound, and not for the mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. In short, as far as usefulness is concerned, it is difficult to see the advantage the rubbed implement possesses over the chipped one. In comparative excellence the worked flints of Hampshire are somewhat in advance of those found in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, and are equal to the Yorkshire implements judging from those in the Blackmore collection.

Although it is easy to trace the topography of these interesting relics, it is not so in assigning to them a chronology. To whatever people they may be attributed they are valuable as facts; and

when placed side by side with similarly recorded facts, they may perhaps in the end help to lead up to some great historical generalization in the hands of a future master mind. Besides these primitive weapons and tools, we have evidences of early tribes, in the stone circles and tumuli on many of our hills, as well as the outlines of pit-dwellings in some of the neighbouring woods. It might, I think, be assumed that the implements were manufactured long prior to Roman times; although instruments wrought in flint might have been in use among a certain class of the people after the Romans became dominant in England. Be this as it may, there is little doubt that they represent a period when the busy valley of the Upper Test was an untenanted and reedy swamp; when painted and half-clad savages wandered among the forest glades of Hampshire in search of food by hunting. The sites for flint making on the hills, were probably exposed places, favourable for yielding material, where these aborigines, as in the case of the Australian natives at the present day, made their working holes and fires, around which they wrought their flint cutlery of various kinds, with which they prepared their skins for clothing, cut up their food, formed rods for the purpose of building their temporary dwellings, made shafts for spears and darts, and shaped the weapons with which they attacked their enemies, and killed wild animals in the chase.

QUERIES RELATING TO STONEHENGE.

Some of the church towers in the southern districts of the county of Wilts, have for their foundations large blocks of sarsen-stone. Can any information be given as to whether any of these were brought from Stonehenge?

It is a subject of universal regret, that so many of the stones have been taken from this remarkable structure. When, and for what purpose were they removed?

Is there any confirmation of the report that a large "Altar stone" was taken to St. James's, in the time of James the First, in or about 1620? The Secretaries will be glad to receive any information on these points.

A Report of Diggings made in Silbury Hill, and in the Ground adjoining.

By the Rev. PREBENDARY WILKINSON.

ON December 13th, 1865, Mr. James Fergusson addressed a letter to the Editor of the Athenæum, for the purpose of repeating and enforcing the general argument of his article on Stonehenge and Avebury, in the Quarterly Review of July, 1860, but particularly with the view of showing that "Silbury Hill, a part of the Avebury arrangement, being situated on the Roman Road, proved that the whole belonged to a period subsequent to the departure of the Romans." The event which these works were intended to commemorate, Mr. Fergusson felt convinced was Arthur's twelfth and last great battle of Badon Hill, fought in 516 or 520; the parallel lines of stones were nothing more or less than full sized plans of the battle, lithographed on the field where it was fought: the strategical position was one of the finest in this country. Avebury was the head quarters of the northern army, which on the morning of the battle was extended along the Kennet and Beckhampton Avenues; the position of Badon Hill was, however, outflanked, and there was nothing for it but to retire to the second line of defence on the Roman Road, where the final struggle took place and probably the General was slain, while Silbury was raised to commemorate the event. This Mr. Fergusson called "the recovery of a lost chapter in British History." To others it seemed a romance, particularly the attempt to assign an exact date to our Wiltshire monuments which was disputed by Sir John Lubbock and Professor Tyndall, the discussion turning greatly on the position of the Roman Road; Mr. Fergusson maintaining that the hill was on it, and therefore more modern than it; while Sir John Lubbock and Professor Tyndall agreed with Sir Richard Colt Hoare and others, that the road swerved to the south of, and did not pass under the hill. The correspondence ended with the expression of a hope by

Mr. Fergusson that the members of the Wilts Archæological Society would perceive that a distinct issue had been raised, which might be wholly, or at least in part settled by diggings and a careful survey; Mr. Fergusson having at the same time the most perfect confidence as to what the result of these explorations would be. [Mr. Fergusson's letter to the Athenæum, 22 Jan., 1866.]

The Council of the Society have willingly joined issue with Mr. Fergusson on the point which he raised, on the *quæstio facti*, whether there are any traces of the Roman Road under Silbury Hill, and have taken the subject up in the practical manner he suggested, by diggings in the hill itself.

It is the object of this report to lay the evidence before our readers, as the Jury, with such remarks as may be necessary, and then to leave them to consider their verdict. If the road were found under the hill, that direct evidence would be decisive as to the Post Roman date to be assigned to the hill. If on the other hand, the road were not found there, and yet more if it were found elsewhere, at least the direct evidence would be negatived, and the whole of the plaintiff's case would be materially weakened from the failure of that witness on whom he with such "perfect confidence" relied. He might afterwards indeed bring forward other evidence of a circumstantial and inferential character, on which the Counsel for the defence might comment, and the Jury might have to express their opinion.

On Tuesday, Oct. 22nd, 1867, Mr. Fergusson met the Secretaries of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, at Silbury Hill, and they agreed to commence their explorations at the foot of the hill, on the eastern side. Two openings were made at the supposed level of the original soil, one a little to the north, and the other a little to the south of the spot, where it was expected that the road might be found. The intention was to dig down till the old turf was found, then following that, to connect the two openings, and see if any traces of the road lay between them. Just below the existing turf in the more northerly of these openings, many blocks of chalk were found about one foot in diameter. Here also in a space of about four square feet, and about two feet below the surface, lay

six portions of antlers of red deer; three of these were shed horns, two of the others may have been used for implements—the bases having been rounded as if by use. Nothing else was found at this spot.

The selection of the spot for the more southerly opening was suggested by a depression which reaches nearly one third way up the hill, and would seem to have been caused by some disturbance at the foot. A digging here showed that a distinct semicircular space about ten feet in radius, had, at some period since the formation of the hill, been hollowed out. The surface was irregular, and on a ledge about eighteen inches higher than the rest, three feet square, and four feet within the hill, there was a deposit of wood ashes, in the middle of which, and lying side by side, were the blade of an iron clasp knife much



Blade of an Iron Clasp Knife. (Actual Size.)



Whetstone. (Actual Size.)

corroded, but still retaining the rivet, and a small whetstone of a fine micaceous grit, having a hole, countersunk on both sides at the smaller end.

Neither of these openings revealed the original surface, which would appear to have been pared and carried away in the construction of the hill. This conjecture is supported by the circumstance that when the Archæological Institute penetrated by means of a tunnel to the centre of the hill, in 1849, it was seen that the nucleus of the mound consisted of regular layers of turf and rubble taken from the surrounding ground. The curve of the strata there plainly showed the commencement of the accumulation.

One can hardly, however, suppose that materials would have been taken from any spot originally intended to form part of the mound, as there would have been the double labour first of removing and then of replacing material; but it is no improbable supposition that the existing hill covers a larger area than it was originally intended to cover, and so that it extended over ground from which materials had already been taken.

However this may be, the original turf was not reached, and no traces of the Roman Road discovered by the first day's excavations in the hill itself.

The search under Silbury being a failure, it was suggested that it might be well to look for the road to the south, on the brow of the adjoining ground, where Stukeley, Sir Richard Hoare, and the Ordnance Survey had marked it, and constant tradition had fixed it. The field here is arable, and had been recently harrowed. The rain which fell on the night of the 21st, had washed the chalk and flints so clean, that the track of the road was faintly shown by the greater accumulation of chalk on the surface of the ancient road, as compared with the ground right and left. (The chalk rubble had doubtless been thrown up from the trenches, dug in constructing the road.) Viewed from the top of Silbury, it had the appearance of a "milky way," similar to that observable in the Beckhampton fields, and on the eastern side of West Down, where the Roman Road has undeniably been ploughed up. To the westward of this field, and within 200 yards of it, the outline of the Road might be traced in slight relief above the general level of the ground, by the eye of one retiring a short distance from it, particularly in favourable conditions of light and shade. Further west, its course was shown in a field of Turnips, by the more vigorous growth of the plants, which occupied the deeper soil on each side of the road. But the main object was to ascertain the exact position of the Roman Road in the immediate neighbourhood of the hill. The indications on the surface being insufficient, it occurred to Mr. Cunnington that satisfactory evidence might be obtained by digging. Accordingly, on the morning of the 23rd, he directed that a trench should be dug across the spot,

where, from the indications observed on the previous day, coinciding as they did with the *constans opinio* on the point, it was reasonable to suppose the road ran. The first section made, just south of the hill, proved the correctness of the inferences which led to it. A very few strokes of the spade revealed the original ditch which bounded the road on the north, while the corresponding ditch on the south was found at a distance—the width of the road here—of 18 feet. At this spot it is proved that the road passed the hill at a distance of 30 yards south from its foot. Eight other sections, two further east, the others more to the west, all in the curve of the road, served to connect it with the straight and unquestioned portion to the west. In some of these sections, where the inclination of the surface was greater, only one ditch or pit was found, all the material having been taken from one side. In some of the sections there seemed to be double ditches, side by side, one or two feet apart. In another to the westward, where the ground is level, no ditch was found, but the material appeared to have been scooped up from the adjoining surface. The length traced by means of the sections, is 477 yards.

On the whole there can now remain no reasonable doubt but that the Society have settled the question as to the course of the Roman Road, near Silbury. In its progress eastwards it must be crossed by the existing Turnpike Road, within a few yards. As it passes over the infant Kennet, and up the next hill, it is not to be traced; though coins are found in great numbers at a spot, where a certain irregularity in the surface marks what may be the site of a dwelling of some kind.

The excavations were continued under the direction of the Rev. A. C. Smith, on the 24th, and in digging near the section farthest to the east, the workmen found a large hole some twelve feet in length, by eight or nine in width. It contained a variety of what may be considered little better than rubbish, in fact a Roman "Kitchen-midden;" but taken together, the objects are not uninteresting, and prove that some Roman dwelling place must have for some time existed in the immediate neighbourhood. The following remains were found:—three small bronze coins; one of

Valentinian I., struck at Lyons, with the inscription [DN VA] LENTINIANUS P. F. AVG GLORIA ROMANORUM, in field O F I. I. In exergue LVG P. S. (A.D. 364—375); one of Constans I.,¹ the other was illegible; an iron Stylus, (of which an engraving is given); part of a pair of shears; several large headed nails, and other pieces of iron; two or three fragments of fine Samian ware, and several of the softer, imitation Samian; part of the rim of a fine black drinking cup of Castor ware; portions of three mortaria, for grinding or triturating, one of red, the others of pale yellow ware; pieces of at least eighty vessels of ordinary types and of coarse ware, all Roman, including dishes, amphoræ, vases, cooking vessels, &c., &c.; pieces of thick earthen tile, and of stone tile from the Coal-measures, or Old red-sandstone, two of which had been used as whetstones; the broken handle of a large amphora, worn down by having been used as a muller; some bits of common bituminous coal, of inferior quality. With these were an abundance of the bones of Ox, Deer, Sheep, Horse, Boar; and shells of the common oyster.

There was also a portion of a human palatal bone, with one molar tooth attached to it. The occurrence of this bone must have been accidental, as there were no traces of a burial on the spot.

It is probable that further excavations may discover the exact position of the road to the eastward. The Society report their progress thus far, and hope to be able to continue the work early in the coming spring.



Iron Stylus.
(Actual size.)

¹ The Rev. D. M. Clerk has favoured us with the following account of this coin:—"It is a *third* brass coin of Constans I., the youngest son of Constantine (the Great) and Fausta. If, as I suspect, the LO on the reverse means *London*, it must have been struck after the death of his brother Constantine, (A.D. 340) and between that date and 350, the year of his own death. I believe (from the reverse) that it was struck to commemorate his victory over his brother, and therefore in (about) the year 340 or 341. The description might be as follows;

Coins found at Crowood.

THE following note has been received from Mr. H. R. Seymour of Crowood.

“A number of Coins were found last month on my estate, and thinking the matter may be of sufficient interest for a place in the *Archæological Magazine*, I shall give an account of them.

The coins, were found by a boy under the stem of an oak tree, which had been cut a short time previously, and apparently the coins had been disturbed by the men in cutting the tree, as three were found by a woodman one morning as he was going to his work, and his boy the next morning found one or two more above ground, and on a further search he came on the lot 280 in number, consisting of half-crowns, shillings and sixpences, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., viz:—of Elizabeth, 100, of James I., 33, of Charles I., 147., total 280, and weighing 35 ounces. They are much worn, and I am informed are of no value, beyond their weight in silver. They were found in a wood called Lovers' Coppice, in a hole a few yards to the left of an old foot path, which used to lead from Ramsbury to Aldbourne, and on a bank dividing the two parishes of Ramsbury and Aldbourne.”

Ancient Timber House at Potterne.

THE ancient house, of which a photograph is given in this number, is one of those interesting examples of domestic architecture, yearly becoming more and more rare. The uniform appearance of the frontage has been destroyed by the division of the entire

O. Laurelled head of Constans, inscription FL. IVLCONSTNS NOB. R. Two soldiers standing with shield and spears, between them the *labarum*, with the sacred monogram of Christ. Inscription GLORIA EXERCITVS, beneath, M (? *Moneta*) P (*Percussa*) LO (*Londinio*). The ‘*Nobilis*’ on the obverse presents some slight difficulty, as this would have been his title before his fathers death.”

building into separate cottages, but enough remains to give us a very complete notion of an ancient Hostelry, built no doubt for the convenience of the several persons visiting the place on various accounts, at the time when Potterne could boast of being the occasional residence of its prebendary, the Bishop of Sarum. The decorated barge boards of the gables would mark it as of a little later date than the tower of the parish church; which is itself manifestly later than the rest of the church; and there seems originally to have been a lofty hall in the old house, with timber roof on corbels, and open to the top of the building, but now, divided into separate floors.

Many years since it was used as an Inn; and persons now living recollect its ancient sign "The White Horse," having been discovered in one of the garrets. There was also at the front door "an upping-stock," cut out of a single block of oak, a very usual appendage to country Inns, and perhaps also specially useful in those days when travellers carried their apparel and goods in ponderous saddle-bags; or their unreasonable tarrying at Potterne White Horse, may have presented obstacles to their comfortable mounting, but for the convenient help the upping-stock supplied.

E. W.

Donations to the Museum and Library.

The Society have to acknowledge with thanks the following Donations.

From H. N. GODDARD, Esq.:—Coins and a fibula, found on Allington Down.

From Rev. H. HARRIS, *Winterbourne Bassett*:—A lance head and coins, found on Winterbourne Down.

From Capt. PICKWICK, *Frankleigh*:—A Roman bill, very similar to that found at the Romano-British Station at Baydon, Wilts.

From Mr. J. ELLEN:—A collection of the Roman Coins found at Easterton.

From Mr. O'CONNOR:—A Photograph of Shaw House, Wilts.

From Mr. T. FOX:—Silver Coin.

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WILTSHIRE
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Contents.

	PAGE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, AND REPORT FOR 1867, AND PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS	121-138
ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING	138-139
HISTORY OF HUNGERFORD: By W. L. Barker, Esq.	140-159
THE ORNITHOLOGY OF WILTS (continued): By the Rev. A. C. Smith	160-174
HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF ALL CANNINGS (continued)—ETCHIL- HAMPTON	175-203
DIARY OF THOMAS SMITH, ESQ., OF SHAW (continued).....	204-217
THE FLORA OF WILTS: By T. B. Flower, Esq. (continued)	218-242
REPLY TO QUERY RELATING TO STONEHENGE: By W. C. Kemm, Esq.	243
DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.....	244

ILLUSTRATIONS.

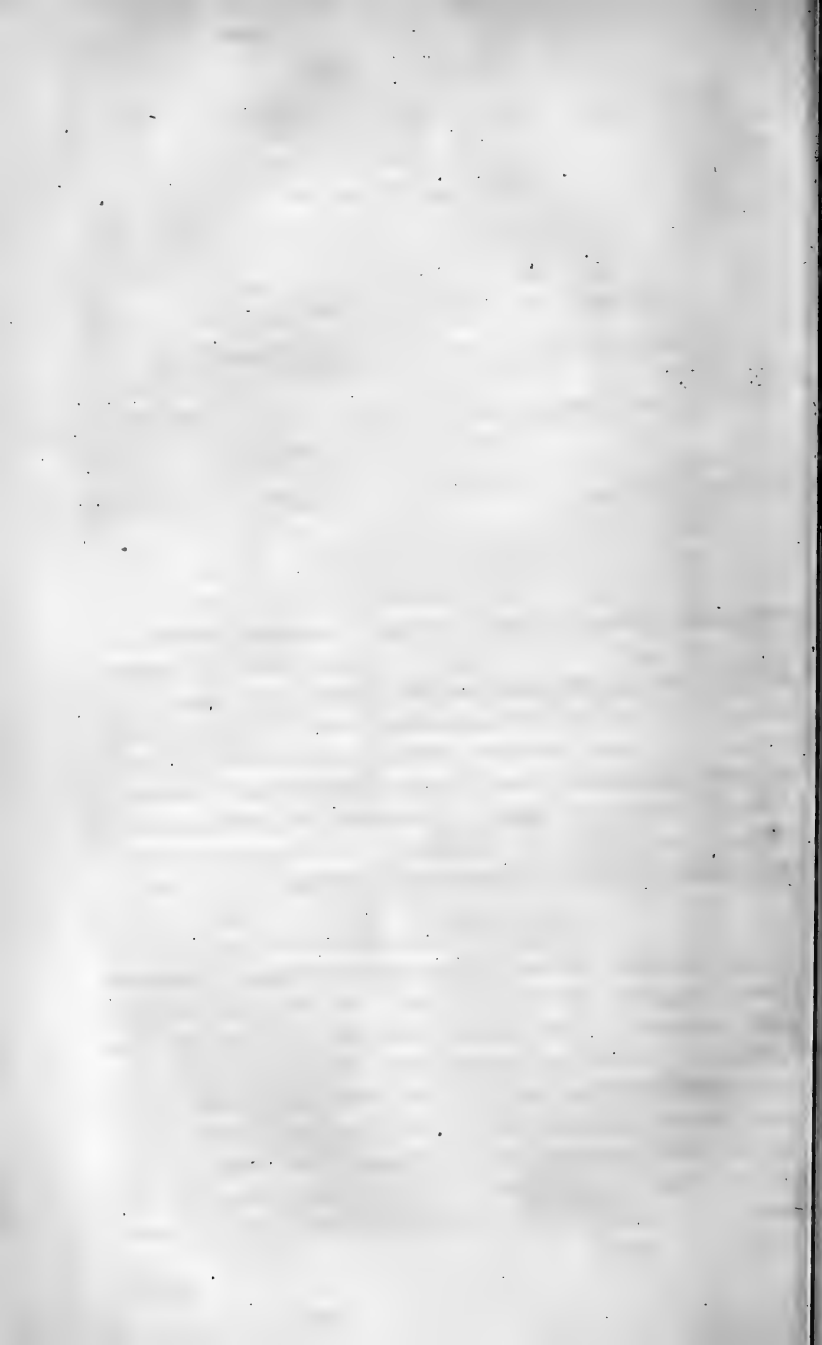
Plan of Church, and Figure of the Angel Gabriel	183
West Window	184
Decorated Buttress	184
Altar Tomb at Etchilhampton	185
Figures on ditto	186
Font	185
—————	
Pedigree of Ernle.....	192
Pedigree of Provender.....	203

DEVIZES:

HENRY BULL, 4, SAINT JOHN STREET.

LONDON:

BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.



THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, HUNGERFORD,

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 16th, 17th, and 18th September,
1867.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING,

SIR JOHN AWDRY.

THE Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Hungerford. The number of those present was smaller than on many previous occasions; but the meeting was universally acknowledged to be a thoroughly successful one. The proceedings commenced at the Town Hall; the lower portion of which was devoted to the General Meeting, and the upper part to the Museum.

At two o'clock the PRESIDENT took the chair, and opened the proceedings by calling upon the Rev. A. C. SMITH, one of the Honorary Secretaries, to read the Annual Report.

REPORT FOR 1867.

“The Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has again the satisfaction of reporting favourably of the present condition and future prospects of the Society. The number of our members has considerably increased during the last year—indeed, since this Society was formed we have never lost so few of our body in any twelvemonths, by death, or withdrawal, or removal from the county. Amongst the former of these, however, we cannot pass over in silence the name of our second patron, the late Marquis of Lansdowne, who, for the short period that inter-

vened from the death of his father, most graciously acceded to our wishes to make him our patron; nor can we omit the name of Mr. Merriman, whose exertions and good-will towards us during our meeting at Marlborough will not be readily forgotten by those who were present on that occasion.

“We have however added many new names to our list; the total number of members now on our books amounting to 331; while the son of our late patron, the present Marquis of Lansdowne, has most cordially accepted the office of Patron, held by his father and grandfather since the day when the latter gifted nobleman presided at the inauguration of this Society in 1853.

“With regard to finance but little need be said, inasmuch as the balance-sheet but lately placed in the hands of members speaks for itself, showing as it does a balance in hand of upwards of £200.

“During the past twelvemonths two more numbers of the Magazine concluding the tenth volume have been published, which the Committee trusts has not been found inferior in interest to the preceding volumes.

“The Museum and Library have also been increased by many donations, the particulars of which have already appeared in the later numbers of the Magazine.

“But in speaking of the work which has been done during the last twelvemonths, we may say that archæology at all events has not been at a stand-still in Wiltshire. Within the present month a Museum has (through the unbounded liberality of an individual) been opened at Salisbury, which, in regard to the collections of the period to which it is strictly confined, is believed to be quite unrivalled. Limited for the most part as it is to the stone age, as it is called, or the relics which bear the impress of man's workmanship of the very earliest periods of the human race; and gathered as the various specimens which compose it have been from the United States of America, from Canada, from Peru, from France, from Denmark, from Ireland, and from various parts of this kingdom: that collection now remains within our county, through the munificence of the founder, a monument not only of the generosity of Mr. Blackmore, but of the success which has

attended the labours of a diligent archæologist in collecting the finest specimens, very many of which are unique, from every available source. The Committee of this Society will doubtless have occasion another day to publish much of exceeding interest with regard to this magnificent Museum, and must content itself at present with this brief notice. And now turning again to the work more immediately before it, it desires in concluding this Report to assure its members that so far from exhausting the objects which it is its province to discover, examine, and elucidate, as has been surmised, research only seems to develope new fields of enquiry; and the Committee earnestly trusts that the members of this Society will not relax in their efforts while so much of interest remains to be examined, and while this county, pre-eminently remarkable for its antiquities, and with several branches of its fauna yet undescribed, offers such ample opportunities for years to come both to the antiquarian and the naturalist."

At the conclusion of the Report, Mr. CUNNINGTON endorsed the encomiums passed upon the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, and expatiated on the value of that unrivalled collection.

The Report was then unanimously adopted; the General Secretaries, Treasurer, Local Secretaries, (with the additions of Dr. Meeres for Melksham, and Mr. Astley for Hungerford); and Committee (with the addition of Mr. Robert Clark, Devizes), were re-appointed.

The PRESIDENT then proceeded to deliver the following address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In opening the Meeting of our local Archæological and Natural History Society, I will make no pretence of deep research. I have neither studied Stukeley, nor Bowles and Duke. I cannot tell you who constructed Wansdyke, nor what were the relations to each other of Avebury and Stonehenge, nor whether Eddington, Heddington, or Yatton Down, is the scene of Alfred's victory. I cannot trace the races of men whose bones or ashes we are disturbing in our barrows, nor the Fauna and Flora vanishing under our extended cultivation. I cannot discriminate those ferruginous

sands in the centre of our county which connect themselves with the Oolitic series below them, and those which belong to the Greensand and cretaceous deposits above—yet as an outline map is the right thing to be filled up by the accurate topographer, so may a very superficial but comprehensive survey rudely lay out the field within which are enclosed the minute and accurate observations which are the main office of these local associations.

We have indeed in our number those who are entitled to generalize, because they unite actual experience with systematized science. I need not scruple to name Mr. Cunnington and Dr. Thurnam as men who form links between the two branches of our operations; who connect the palæontology of the geologist with faithful research into the earliest vestiges of our race inhumed among us, and trace its progress from the pre-historic, through the traditionary to the truly historic.

In both branches our county affords a field of considerable extent and interest. To begin chronologically. We have not indeed those igneous rocks which were a molten and consequently became a globular mass, when "the earth was without form and void," when "darkness" must have been "on the face of the deep," as the whole contents of the ocean must, from the heat, have been suspended in the atmosphere; transparent indeed where the heat was most intense, but gradually condensing outwards into a depth of cloud of which we can have no idea. We have not, I say, these igneous rocks by whose partial cooling and elevation the dry land emerged, and a basin was made for the sea. We have not the great coal beds, where "a tree having the fruit of a tree," i.e. arborescent vegetation with its appropriate reproductive system, flourished in the stovelike heat, which, produced from beneath and protected from radiation by the constant cloud, made it independent of latitude. Light indeed there was, for the waters which were above the firmament had been to some extent separated from the tepid waters which, having already been able to settle in the hollows left by the elevation of rocks, were below it, so that day and night could be discriminated. Yet was the cloud still so continuous that the Heavenly bodies had not yet appeared,

These old and chaotic periods are not represented in Wiltshire. But we have just what to our perceptions would be the main span from a chaos to a world. From the Lias, in or near to which, I believe, (though not in Wilts but in a neighbouring part of Somerset) the Mammalian system begins, we rise to the lower Tertiary where dawn the conditions of terrestrial life approaching our own. Our Oolitic, Greensand, and Chalk formations are well developed ; and, though extensively denuded, are much less obscured by the obliteration caused by extensive aqueous action than in the nearest and in some respects the most interesting corresponding formations on the Continent. The tertiary deposits, though existing in the south-east of the county, and probably in this valley, are not, as far as I am aware, of primary importance. The later drift, here and elsewhere, demands peculiar attention, from the search for early works of man connected with it.

But before we pass on to Man, the highest, and by the accordant voice of geology and Scripture, the latest type of animal life, let me digress for a moment to notice a misconception, which, placing science and Religion at apparent variance, has been, I am convinced needlessly, detrimental to both. All my physiological prepossessions, (whether justly or not I have not science enough to know) are against the Darwinian hypothesis that species is derived from species, until at last we come to the highest. How, if this were the case, hybrids should not be almost the rule in Nature, instead of the rare exception, I cannot imagine. But neither can I feel the slightest anxiety for my faith, if it were proved to me that God's method in the creation of the species had been analagous to His undoubted method in the production of each individual of it ; by gradual development until it became ripe to have breathed into its nostrils the breath of spiritual life.

Let us not be scared by the fear of so-called dangerous enquiries. Every enquiry indeed is dangerous which is not pursued in humility, and with a single eye to the truth. Every man who in the conceit of being above popular prejudices, and with the conventional cry of the day against what are called conventionalities, is prejudiced against what other men believe, is disabled from the right pursuit

of truth, at least as much as those whose prejudices set in the contrary direction. But "if thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light," fearlessly pursue truth. It can never be inconsistent with itself, and the parts of it which may for a time seem to conflict, will assuredly ultimately be reconciled. Whether we may live to see this is far less important.

To return. We have in a great part of our county those formations, somewhat indeed different in feature, in which the earliest traces of men are believed to be found. It is the proper function of the local investigator to learn whether researches (for instance) in the gravel and peat of the Kennet may not be as fruitful as in those of the Somme.

I entirely agree with Sir J. Lubbock¹ on the claims of pre-historic archæology to the rank of a science. These primæval antiquities too, the transition from geology to human history, are the bond between the two objects of our society. With him, "I care less about the facts than about the method. For an infant science, as for a child, it is of small importance to make rapid strides at first, and I care little how far you accept our facts or adopt our results, if only you are convinced that our method is one which will eventually lead us to sure conclusions," &c.

I am not deeply read in these things. But while many matters in this and in all science must be disputable, some may be taken as certain even by one whose knowledge is as superficial as my own.

1. The fact that investigators and reasoners, some of whom would be under no prejudice from any desire to adjust their facts to our understanding of the Mosaic Record, have greatly confirmed, by failing to find anything conflicting with it, the opinion that man is the final work of creation. The progressive character of creation, a progress from the inorganic to the organic, and a progress not indeed uniform, but very general, from the lower to the higher types of organism, is attested by the first chapter of Genesis, the testimony of the rocks, and (if we accept it) the Darwinian theory.

2. That man was co-existent with some of the large extinct pachyderms is proved. In this I see no difficulty whatever. The

¹ Archæological Journal, 1866, p. 190.

conditions under which races which have long existed die out are obscure. But the fact is undoubted, and in the case particularly of large animals it may well be rapid. Their numbers in a given area are small. Their breeding places in a temperate and not very mountainous region must be discoverable and accessible. The more man in the hunting stage of society feels himself unequal to cope with the adult animal, the more surely will he, either for food or fear, direct his attacks upon the young.

The *method* of reasoning from instruments successively of stone, bronze and iron, and from the discoveries in kitchen rubbish heaps in Denmark, and lake villages in Switzerland, is certainly sound. But there is great danger of rash generalization leading to conclusions in which other ingredients than those of time are overlooked. We have distinct historical evidence in the sacred writings and in Homer, belonging to the transition from the bronze to the iron age, in the part of the world most advanced, and, from the Phœnician communications extending from Greece to Egypt, likely to be the most advancing. I say distinct *historical* evidence. For whoever Homer may have been, and whether there be any truth in his narrative or not, no man can doubt that he was a painter of actual contemporary manners, whether more or less idealized; and in the arts of common life certainly an accurate painter. But though the civilized world has long discarded cutting instruments except of iron, we know not how long the earlier instruments may have continued in use among rude tribes, even at no great distance from those more advanced. The Bheels and Goonds (the latter retaining the very peculiar form of cannibalism, described by Herodotus as practised by wood tribes beyond the Indus) exist in our Indian empire. Lake dwellings like those of Switzerland are described by Herodotus as existing at no great distance, whether in actual space or in physical geography, from civilized Greece. The accumulations of deltas, gravel-beds, and the like are most important evidences of date. But here again caution is requisite. A single flood from the bursting of an ice-dam in the mountains not fifty years ago, produced changes near Martigny which might well be supposed to be the work of centuries.

In Sir John Lubbock's very interesting paper,¹ he tells us that "the antiquities referable to the Palæolithic age are found in gravel or loam, or as it is technically called loess, extending along our valleys, and reaching sometimes to a height of 200 feet above the present water level. These beds were deposited by the existing rivers when they ran in the same directions as at present, and drained the same areas."

Assuming this to be true as to direction and area, and proved by the material of the gravel and loam, yet something more than mere lapse of time, a much greater body of water than these rivers now contain, must have often been required to give the gravel its extent, both vertical and superficial. This last ingredient, however to be accounted for, is too much overlooked by some modern geologists.

Let us now turn to the undoubted works of man so abundant on our downs. They afford a most interesting field for speculation; and the facts are to a great extent known, though not universally nor accurately. It is disputed whether Silbury Hill is not on the line of Roman Road,² and therefore posterior to the Roman occupation. It has been examined whether, where the Roman Road coincides with Wansdyke, the excavators of the dyke used the road or the roadmakers used the dyke. A theory that does not rest on an accurate investigation of this fact must be unsatisfactory. A theory which does not allow time for progress from the rude masses of Avebury to the squared and fitted stones of Stonehenge is unsatisfactory. A theory which deals with our Wiltshire monuments alone without embracing the many smaller kindred works widely dispersed, and the greater kindred works of Carnac, is unsatisfactory. A theory which attributes Stonehenge to Romanized Britons without accounting for the entire absence of moulding, so near the finished Roman work at Bath, is unsatisfactory. I would not deprive the local observer either of the mental pleasure or of the aid to memory derivable from stringing his facts on a speculation. His guesses also may be of farther value. But he must

¹ *Archæological Journal*, 1866, p. 190.

² This has been disproved by excavations made since the meeting.

remember, first to record his facts with judicial fidelity and impartiality; and secondly to hold his speculations as merely tentative and provisional, subject to be displaced by a wider induction.

We proceed now to something nearer to what we usually understand by history. Our downs have been the battle-fields and our forests the fastnesses of various races. Dr. Guest gave, when the Archæological Institute met at Bath, a most interesting account of the acquisition of the Cotswold District by the West Saxons, and its subsequent loss by their own dissensions. This explains how that part of Gloucestershire, though comprised in Mercia, speaks our dialect. He told us that the intermediate vale country, from the Thames to Trowbridge, continued Welsh. I do not know that Welsh names, except that of the river Avon, which is common to many others, survive there. Lydiard has rather a Celtic sound, but I am not etymologist enough to know anything more about it. But the Roman Road across this district from the downs westward ceases to be a highway, just where, if it were to be traversed within the limits of the same society, an artificial road would be most valuable. Much of the district also is, or was, for much has been disafforested, a string of forests—Bradon, Pewsham, Woolmore. Now forest has nothing to do with wood, except that woodlands will usually be the last to be settled. But it means *Out Land*. To compare small things to great, nearly what the Americans would call a territory. Land not yet, at the time when the law assumed its consistency, absorbed into the social system, and therefore, when it came to be settled, governed by prerogative.

In architecture our county is rich. Much of it was early settled and we have good building stone. The result has been that we have a multitude of small churches in which parts of very pure and graceful early structure still remain. Perhaps the oldest and most curious edifice is a small building at Bradford on Avon, which it seems impossible to assign to any period subsequent to the Conquest, though with all its rudeness there is a feeling in it almost classical, which it is difficult to assign to the Anglo-Saxons, and yet we can hardly think of a still higher antiquity.

The earthworks of Old Sarum and Ludgershall, though by their

Parliamentary representation down to our own day, the tradition of their being the habitations of men has been kept up, can hardly be called architectural. Yet the regular frame of Old Sarum has much interest as an early fortress adapted by art, on a site suggested by nature.

Later we have two instances of the foundation of mediæval towns, both interesting, and affording examples of contrary currents of progress—the fortified town of Devizes, and the open town of Salisbury.

At Devizes the escarpment of the green-sand is very steep and deeply cut into, by ravines, two of which so nearly meet at their heads, as to leave a peninsular eminence, with steep sides, and only a very narrow attachment to the high ground behind. This was an admirable site for a Castle: and on that high ground, grew up a town, in the form of a semi-circle, the diameter of which abutted on the steep descent on each side of the approach to the castle, and the curve was, and is clearly marked by the line of New Park Street, and Bridewell Street. The castle was held in the reign of Stephen, by Bishop Roger, and the town, both from the regularity of its form, and from the Norman Architecture of St. John's Church, would seem to be of the same date, or nearly so, and a part of the same plan. St. John's Church, of which the chancel, transept, and intersection with its tower, remain entire, with unimportant additions and insertions, is a very characteristic specimen of somewhat advanced Norman architecture. The nave, to meet increased population, has been re-built with aisles added in the 15th century. Outside the walls is another church, St. Mary's, which for the most part, dates from that age; but shows some Norman work, though later than St. John's.

We have no very great Norman work in this county except the remains of the Abbey at Malmsbury. But several churches show Norman proportions though the existing structures are in various degrees modernized. Of these Westbury is perhaps the most remarkable.

Of the next style we have much, There are many fragmentary parts of Early English work, particularly in the chancels of small

churches amongst the downs—Potterne, and Bishops Cannings are both fine examples on a considerable scale. But the glory of our county is Salisbury. There a Cathedral with all its complicated yet harmonious parts has been designed and executed (except the steeple), whilst the style was in its purity. That is to say when Gothic architecture had attained, and before it began to lose, its utmost grace and delicacy. It has been said (by Mr Beresford Hope, I believe) that Early English is rather prim: and there has been a disposition lately shewn to adulterate it with Early French. I regret it. In the very primness there is a restrained and maidenly grace, and the Early French has, particularly in the capitals, never attained to a pure Gothic development which entirely ceases to suggest that idea of debased Corinthian, which results from the real history of its Romanesque origin. Of Salisbury, I may quote the words of Rickman:—"In this style we have the great advantage of one building remaining, worked in its best manner, of great size, and in excellent preservation; this is Salisbury Cathedral, and it gives a very high idea of the great improvement of this style on the Norman, magnificent without rudeness, and rich though simple, it is one uniform whole. The west front is ornamented, but by no means loaded, and the appearance of the north side is perhaps equal to the side of any Cathedral in England." The west front, however, with all its beauty, has the fault of being in part a false front. But the glory of this Cathedral, its spire, belongs to a later date. A little carving in the form of battlement, just above the ridge of the roof appears to mark the original height of the tower. Whether it was intended to end abruptly, as Westminster and Beverley now do, or to have been completed in lighter material, like old St. Pauls and some foreign buildings, e.g. Rouen before the fire, I know not. But the proportion of the whole is in such admirable harmony, that it is difficult not to imagine with Rickman, that though of later execution, it belongs to the original design; yet I can hardly believe it. The general lightness of proportion, in this style, whilst it suggests height to the eye, makes it scarcely practicable to place a very high tower on the legs, at the intersection. The various flying buttresses by which the steeple at Salisbury is

supported, are highly interesting, but are clearly afterthoughts. The much less graceful expedients by which the decorated towers of Hereford and Wells are placed on their Early English supports, show, as well as Westminster and Beverley, that the omission was by no means singular among the great churches of the age. Early English work is chiefly to be looked for in chancels, except in the down parishes, where there has been less increase of population;¹ in the towns, and generally in the vale country, the increase of population is usually marked by the re-building of naves in the perpendicular style; and the increase of wealth, particularly from the clothing trade, by the annexed aisles and chapels, usually late in that style, often rich in execution, but inferior in design.

Of the decorated style I am not prepared to name a building on a great scale in the county. There are everywhere numerous insertions, and other fragmentary parts, of which the windows, buttresses, and parapets, at Malmsbury Abbey furnish fine specimens.

The very interesting Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, just restored, shews some fine building transitional from the Early English. Such transition also appears in the early part of Lacock Abbey. The choir of Edington is transitional to perpendicular. In this neighbourhood I passed to-day Great Bedwyn Church, which appears to be chiefly a good decorated building.

It has sometimes occurred to me (though I only throw it out as a crude speculation) that there must have been a time in the 14th century when some of our artists were impressed with a feeling probably derived from the antique in Italy. In great buildings, not in this county, we have the low proportions of Exeter; the members which we can hardly distinguish from Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice, on the Chapter House and Choir at Wells. There was a great reaction from the undercut mouldings of the former style, to a moulding in form something resembling, and in position identical with, the classical Ovolo. I am unable to name conspicuous churches exhibiting this. It has happened to strike me in the

¹ The Excursion to Aldbourne shewed the meeting a very pure and chaste specimen of the emergence of this style out of the Norman.

little church of Hilperton before its restoration, and in the aisle arches at Christian Malford.

At Bradenstoke are the remains of a magnificent decorated timber roof of the Refectory, not visible as a whole by reason of floors introduced, but by the same reason readily accessible to those who may desire to make minute examination.

But I must be more concise. The perpendicular ecclesiastical buildings of our county are not to me of first-rate interest, except as proving by the rebuilding of naves, and perhaps by chapels in the great vale parishes, the increased population and wealth in the 15th century. Of the alterations of earlier buildings, I will only mention the large church at Westbury, originally Norman but perpendicularized, something in the spirit of Wykeham's great work at Winchester. I will add the bold and stately church of Steeple Ashton, the fine but late tower of St. Peter's, Marlborough, and the very fine but late tower of St. Sampson, Cricklade.

But our domestic buildings of the Tudor period are of endless interest. I do not now speak of large and rich edifices only, but of the tradition of a tolerably pure manipulation of their materials surviving in some instances even to our own day, in the freestone districts of the west of the county. In the great parish of Corsham particularly (where it is said that the tenure in ancient demesne kept up a wealthy class of yeoman), but also in the neighbouring country, they have, not only in the farm houses, but in the cottages good models before their eyes.

Of great Tudor mansions, I will only mention the old house at Wraxall, with its gatehouse, its fine hall, and its other members, both earlier and later, and the grand repose characteristic of the noble house at Littlecot. Whilst we sympathise with the reasons which preclude our access to that without which our meeting here is the Tragedy of Hamlet, the part of Hamlet being unavoidably omitted, we see here the condemnation of the bristling elevations and great proportions of height to length, now called Elizabethan. It is indeed difficult to get sufficient height of rooms in that style in a building of little length of front. But that is surely not so much a reason for disfiguring the style, as for not attempting it in buildings where you will have to disfigure it.

After a cordial vote of thanks to Sir JOHN AWDRY for his very able address, moved by Rev. A. C. Smith, and carried by acclamation, the President called upon Mr. W. L. BARKER to read a paper on "Hungerford," which that gentleman did to the entire satisfaction of the meeting: and for which at its conclusion Sir John Awdry thanked him in the name of the Society. The paper will be found in another part of the Magazine.

The members then proceeded to inspect the Museum, and afterwards the church, and various objects of interest in the town.

THE DINNER.

The Society's dinner took place in a large tent erected at the back of the Bear Hotel. The chair was occupied by the President.

After the customary loyal toasts, the healths of the Bishop and Clergy of the two Dioceses of Oxford and Salisbury, in the confines of which they were then assembled, were given by the President, and acknowledged by the Vicar of Hungerford, Rev. T. B. Anstice, who took the opportunity of welcoming the Society very heartily to Hungerford.

To the toast of the Army, Navy, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, Major Seymour was called upon to respond for the first portion, as connected with several branches of the service; and Capt. Cherry for the Volunteers. The latter gentleman concluded by giving the health of the President, wherein he warmly eulogized the working of the Society, and called special attention to the admirable address delivered that morning from the chair.

Sir John Awdry in returning thanks for the compliment paid him, proposed the healths of the Honorary Secretaries, Rev. A. C. Smith and Mr. Cunnington, both of whom replied.

The Local Committee and the Secretary of the Meeting, Mr. H. E. Astley, was the next toast, whose name was received with especial favour, as upon his exertions so much of the successful arrangements for the meeting had depended: and who had also consented to act for the Society as permanent Local Secretary at Hungerford.

Mr. Barker, as Honorary Curator to the Museum; and Mr.

Walker, as the High Constable of Hungerford, were also duly remembered and severally returned thanks.

CONVERSAZIONE.

At half-past seven, the company re-assembled at the Town-Hall, under the presidency of Sir John Awdry, when Mr. Henry Godwin, of Newbury, read an extremely interesting paper, on "a recent visit to Wroxeter, the ancient city of Uriconium;" exemplifying his subject with some admirable ground plans and other views. Rev. A. C. Smith read a paper on the "earthwork enclosures on the downs supposed to be British cattle pens," which he also illustrated with diagrams; and which gave rise to an interesting discussion; Rev. Prebendary Morrice suggesting that such an earthwork in his own neighbourhood, perched on lofty ground near the Deverill valley, above a British village, and at no great distance from two camps, might be a telegraph station, where a careful observation of the neighbourhood was kept up, and information given to those inhabiting the village and camp. Mr. W. H. Black, F. S. A., then addressed the meeting upon "certain marked stones in Wiltshire," pointing out what he considered hollows or cups artificially cut in certain stones, near Marden, in the Pewsey vale.

SECOND DAY. TUESDAY, SEP. 28TH.

The archæologists left Hungerford this morning for an excursion in the Ramsbury and Aldbourne valleys. Halting at Chilton to visit the interesting church; and opposite the old house at Littlecote, to examine the outline of that fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, the excursionists drove through Ramsbury to the Manor House, where this substantial dwelling, the work of Inigo Jones, and the surrounding grounds and water were extolled amidst regrets that it should be uninhabited. On arriving at the Parish Church of Ramsbury, the party was joined by Mr. Roberts, the Secretary to the Archæological Association in London, who very kindly gave a masterly description of the church, derived entirely from its architecture; and pointed out many features of interest in the building. The Darell Chapel also was closely examined,

though the neglect and ruin therein, and the general aspect of the church could not but excite the regret of the visitors, and an earnest hope that the restorer might speedily appear.

Under the guidance of Mr. Seymour, who had ridden down to meet the archæologists at Ramsbury, the whole party now proceeded to his most hospitable home at Crowood, where a considerable time was spent in enjoying the natural beauties and gardens of that lovely spot, in examining the very fine and highly valuable collection of old china and other antiquities, and in partaking of the refreshments most liberally provided by Mr. Seymour and his sister. Thence the excursionists drove to Aldbourne, where they were received by the esteemed Vicar the Rev. G. P. Cleather, who conducted the visitors over his really handsome and well restored church; and where again Mr. Roberts delighted and instructed his audience by a concise but clear history of the building of the church, literally reading his story in the stones and mouldings before him.

On leaving the church the party proceeded to the village inn, where an excellent dinner had been provided; after which the President proposed the health of the Vicar who had so kindly received them and conducted them over his church. The Rev. G. P. Cleather returned thanks, and expressed the satisfaction he had derived from finding his efforts in restoring the church had elicited the approbation of so learned and critical a body. Mr. Cunnington then proposed the health of Mr. Seymour, for his hospitable reception of the Society: and Sir John Awdry proposed a vote of thanks to those gentlemen of the parent Archæological Societies of London who had given so much assistance at this meeting, mentioning the names of Mr. Roberts, Mr. Godwin, and Mr. Black.

The excursionists now proceeded over the bleak open downs to Upper Upham, where all were much delighted with the fine old Jacobean architecture which that old dwelling presented, and where they were conducted over every portion of the building by the present occupier, Mr. Frampton. Then having visited the site of the old house, said to have belonged to John of Gaunt, and the

adjacent excavation in the field, traditionally and with reason believed to have been a cock-pit, the visitors returned to Hungerford, where Mr. Barker entertained the whole party at a collation which he generously provided for them.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The President took the chair at the Town-Hall, at eight o'clock, and at his request the Rev. JOHN ADAMS, of Stock Cross, read a short account of the opening of a barrow near Great Shefford, and displayed many of the objects found therein. Mr. CUNNINGTON then read a paper written by Dr. PALMER, on the "Peat Deposit of the Kennet Valley;" which was profusely illustrated by specimens dug out of the peat, and handed round for inspection. At its conclusion, and after some interesting remarks on the paper from Mr. Cunnington, Mr. ADAMS was again called upon for some observations on the same subject, which that gentleman proceeded to give in a most able address: and which will be found in another part of this Magazine. Mr. W. L. BARKER was then invited to read a paper on "Fish Culture:" and the VICAR of Hungerford to read a paper on "Avington Church," written by the Incumbent, the Rev. JOHN JAMES.

This brought the proceedings to an end; when the Rev. A. C. SMITH said as this was the last occasion on which they should assemble at that meeting, he thought that they ought not to separate, without a hearty vote of thanks to their President, whose presence and cordiality had contributed so much to the success of that meeting. Sir JOHN AWDRY disclaimed for himself the merit attributed to him, and eulogized the Secretaries for their exertions.

THIRD DAY. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18TH.

A small but enthusiastic band of archæologists again met at the Town Hall, and drove to the little church of Avington, a Norman building of exceeding interest, the details of which they had heard described the previous evening. After a thorough examination of the remarkable font, the arches, mouldings, and incised stones of this unique building, the excursionists were invited by the kind

hearted occupier of the large farm adjoining (Mr. Lanfear), to a cold collation, which had been most hospitably provided for the whole party. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear, proposed by the President, the party separated, and the very successful meeting of 1867 was concluded.

A List of Articles Exhibited

IN THE

TEMPORARY MUSEUM AT THE TOWN-HALL, HUNGERFORD,

September 16th, 1867.

By DR. PALMER, *Newbury* :—

Rubbings of Brasses of Aldbourne Church. Engravings of the tessellated pavement, discovered at Littlecote House. Roman unguentaria, vases, &c., from the Newbury Museum. A case with objects found in the turbarry deposit of the Kennet, near Newbury. Also ancient keys, bridles, covers, &c. Bronze dagger found in a Cairn near Yattendon.

By the CORPORATION OF HUNGERFORD :—

The letters patent of King Edward III., and King Henry IV., to the town of Hungerford, and the hock-tide court book, showing the entries made at the several courts since the year 1571.

By C. EYRE, Esq. :—

Roman pottery, &c., discovered at Welford.

By DR. THURNAM, F.S.A., *Devizes* :—

Two ancient British drinking cups

By CAPTAIN PICKWICK :—

Roman iron bill, (presented to the Society).

By MRS. JOHN BROWN, *Aldbourne* :—

An interesting collection of British remains, spear head, urns, &c.

By MR. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S., *Devizes* :—

Fossil fish from the Oxford clay at Christian Malford, Wilts. Large British urn and drinking cup from barrow on Roundway Hill. Piece of ancient needlework. Specimens of lower green sand of Berks and Wilts, from Faringdon and Seend, showing the identity of the strata of the two localities. An interesting collection of minute fossils from the chalk of Wiltshire.

By the REV. E. WILTON :—

The seal of the Vicar of Corsham, temp. Charles II., with Hebrew inscription

running thus:—"Jehovah is my confidence and my shield, and He shall overshadow me with the staff of knowledge."

By MR. WOOLDRIDGE:—

Three photographs of an ancient British urn dug up in "Freeman's Marsh."

By MR. HENRY SELFE, *Marten*:—

Specimen's of pottery, stained glass, keys, &c., from the Chapel of St. Martin, Marten, Wilts.

By MR. THOMAS MUNDAY:—

A specimen of Inkpen ware of 1758.

By G. S. WILLS, Esq., *Hungerford Park*:—

A very handsome ebony and ivory chess-board, table, and men, bearing the Royal Arms and initials "C.R." on silver plates, presented by King Charles II., to an ancestor of the exhibitor.

By MISS ATHERTON:—

A capital model of Stonehenge.

By MR. W. H. BARKEE, *Hungerford*:—

Cornice stones and a plate of the ancient Chapel at Shalbourne, Wilts.

By MR. R. H. BARKEE, *Hungerford*:—

A black letter Bible of 1578, with preface by Archbishop Cranmer.

By MR. W. TITE, M.P.:—

Dr. Stukeley's common place book, the autograph M.S. of this celebrated Antiquary, with original drawings, date. 1721.

A series of flint implements, showing the varieties of stone weapons, from the earliest periods down to *very* modern times, lent by the Society, Mr. W. Cunnington, Dr. Thurnam, Mr. S. B. Dixon, James Stevens, Esq., and the Rev. John Adams.

Cases of butterflies, moths and beetles, collected by Messrs H. Killick, F. Low, and H. Woodman.

Hungerford.

By W. L. BARKER, Esq.

THE task of compiling an historical account of the town of Hungerford, is one which I cannot approach without considerable diffidence. To dive into the records of the past for the words and deeds of men, whose names once of great celebrity are now either unknown or forgotten, to invest the dry bones of history with a living reality, to liberate the truth from the obscurity in which the lapse of time has enshrined it, requires an effort on the part of him who is so bold as to make the attempt, to which I have hitherto been a stranger. Let me then crave your indulgence, if in the course of my remarks I fail to exhibit that spirit of scientific research, which should pervade the performances of those who venture on a flight so far beyond the scope of man's immediate vision.

I shall endeavour to relate the chief events connected with the History of Hungerford in chronological order, but I shall venture to sacrifice symmetrical arrangement, whenever it seems opposed to the lucid narration of facts.

Prior to the year 878, no authentic record of Hungerford has been discovered. Its history is lost in the depth of ages. At the date I have mentioned, in the month of May, Alfred the Great marched with his army from Brixton in Wiltshire to Aglea, a Hundred lying north of Edington, then called Ethandune, in this parish. At that spot he encamped for the night. (The two ancient Hundreds of Aglea and Cheneteberie, are now united under the name of Kintbury Eagle, in which Hungerford is included.) On the following morning Alfred attacked the Danish army which lay at Edington and totally defeated them. The names of Daneford, now Denford, Ingleford, now Hungerford, and Inglewood on the opposite side of the Kennet, are said to form corroborative evidence of a battle in this locality.

Ethandune or Edington, was bequeathed with other estates in

Berkshire by Alfred to his Queen, and subsequently the manors of Hidden and Edington were given to the priory of S. Frideswide in Oxford, by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster; and as they thus became the property of a religious community, they remain tithe-free to this day. After the Reformation they were granted with New Town and Denford to the family of James, who forfeited them in the reign of Queen Mary for their attachment to the Protestant religion. They were re-granted by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards came into the possession of Sir Walter James, Bart., from whom they descended to the Gaisfords.

Hungerford was known in the time of the Saxons as Ingleford Charnham Street, supposed to be a corruption from the ford of the Angles on Herman Street, which signifies the road for the army, an appellation of frequent use in ancient times. The name is still preserved in Charnham Street, which lies on the north side of the town, on the main road from London to Bath. From a very early period Hungerford has been divided into four tithings; viz: the Borough, Sandon Fee, Charnham Street, and Edington. Tithings are mentioned in the reign of Canute. "From the first," says Kemble "we find inhabitants classed in tens and hundreds, each probably comprising a corresponding number of members together with the necessary officers; viz: a Tithing-man for each tithing, and a 100-man for each hundred." Tithings subsequently denote local not numerical divisions.

In Domesday Book, which was compiled in 1085, the following brief notice of Hungerford is inserted. "Robert the Son of Girold holds Inglesol (another name for Hungerford), in the Hundred of Kintbury. Two free men held it of King Edward as two manors. Then and now for three hides. The land is. In the domain there is one caruka; and seven bordars with one team. There is one serf, and four acres of meadow, and a little wood. It used to be worth 30s., now 20s."

This statement, as it stands, is scarcely intelligible to modern ears. Let us consider the meaning of some of these words. "Two free men held it of King Edward as two manors." The manors in ancient times comprised not only landed estates, but lordships

extending over several manors. They were small empires within which the lord was the superior over subjects of different ranks; his power over them not being absolute, but limited by law and custom. The manor was at one time more extensive than the parish; at another, the parish contained more than one manor. Ancient manors often corresponded with tithe-districts. The manor was usually the *residence* of the owner. "Then and now for three hides." The hide is first mentioned in the 8th century. It stands for family, man and wife, and so comes to mean the estate of one household, an amount of land sufficient for the support of one family. It varied in size from 50 to 150 acres. The next sentence is incomplete. "In the domain there is one caruka." The caruka consisted of as much land as the plough-share could furrow in the course of the season. "And seven bordars with one team." A bordar received what land he held only as a loan from his lord, who as he had stocked the land and furnished the cottage, and even supplied tools for his poor dependant, took possession of all at the tenant's decease. The bordar paid his rent in kind; in provisions for his lord's table. His usual tenement amounted to five acres. The "team" refers to a team of oxen. "There is one serf, and four acres of meadow and a little wood." The serf was the absolute property of his lord. His interest had to be guarded by others, for he himself had no standing in any public courts. He did no work from sun-set on Sunday-eve till sun-set on Monday-eve. If a tyrannical master compelled him to work during that time, he obtained his freedom, and his lord was to be fined 30s.

In the year 1204, Hungerford is called by the name it now bears, and at an uncertain date formed part of what is now called the Duchy of Lancaster, but originally the *Honor* of Lancaster, a title of most remote antiquity. A market has been held here from time immemorial, and it is first mentioned as an established market in a record of the year 1297. Before I proceed further, I may state that there is apparently a separate history attaching to the manors and Borough of Hungerford, that although now blended and held under the same title, they were once subjects of distinct

grants, and are now properly divisible. The manor demands our primary consideration. At a very early period it was the property of Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, and Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. In 1297 it was granted by King Edward I. to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, from whom it descended to John O. Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and his son Henry, before his accession to the throne, being then Duke of Lancaster, granted it to Sir Walter Hungerford, who died possessed of it in 1448.

During the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the manor was seized by the Yorkists, and became the property of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who when he ascended the throne gave it to John, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth Field. Reverting again to the Crown, it was given by Edward VI. to the Duke of Somerset, after whose attainder it again lapsed to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth owned the manor, and in the 11th year of her reign (1569) instituted a suit in her Duchy Court of Lancaster, for the recovery of part of the corporate rights, viz., of the Free Fishery, as *Part of the Manor*. The suit was resisted in a most spirited manner; many witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case ultimately ended in favor of the town. It may not be uninteresting to note a few of the chief points proved on the occasion. The witnesses proved that "Hungerford is an ancient Town, and time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, there hath been a Corporation of a Constable and Burgesses of the Town." It should here be observed that in legal parlance, the phrase "Time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary," refers to the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1189. The witnesses also proved that the fishery belonging to the Corporation was a "Royal Fishery" and a "Free Fishery," i.e. (an exclusive right of fishing in water running over the soil of other men's land) from a spot called Elder Stump near Littlecote, to a spot called Irish Hill beyond Kintbury; "excepting the seven several mill-pounds" within the distance, which mill-pounds were the right of the owners of the adjoining mills. That the Commoners of Hungerford had a right of free fishing in the river three days a week, viz. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, of custom and by right of a Charter

“which they had seen and heard read.” That they had at all times of the year “free ingress, egress, and regress upon the banks of the river,” and in the exercise of that right had met with only one interruption which was resisted, and they were never afterwards troubled nor stoned for the same. That there were bye-laws relating to the fishery, and that persons had been punished by amercement, and by having their nets burnt for offending against these laws, and “that the poor Inhabitants would be starved” if the fishery were taken from them.

But an end has at length come to the vicissitudes of the manor of Hungerford. In the year 1613, a covenant was entered into between the Crown and the inhabitants of Hungerford by which the manor “was for ever granted, sold, bargained, and confirmed to the heirs and assigns of the latter.”¹ The deed conveying this settlement lies on the table. And here I will mention one circumstance illustrative of the perfect nature of this transfer. In the year 1675, one John Boon, an inhabitant of Hungerford, was convicted of felony, and his lands were in consequence forfeited to the town. Is not this a fact of special significance with respect to the mode in which the Manorial Rights are held? From the perusal of this chequered history of the manor, we learn that although the inhabitants of Hungerford have from early times possessed certain privileges, they have not been allowed uninterruptedly to enjoy them. Their cup of rejoicing has been mingled with occasional drops of bitterness. Their “great heaven of blue” has from time to time been obscured by clouds, which big with the wrath of powerful noblemen, threatened to overwhelm them with a deluge, fatal to all their rights and liberties. Although they uniformly basked in the sunshine of the King’s favor, his glory was sometimes suddenly extinguished, and the people of Hungerford who had shared his popularity, shared also his defeat and his shame. The manorial rights include the privileges of the Hocktide, &c., the privileges of the common, and the appointment of manorial officers, such as bailiffs, hayward, &c., and are held by virtue

¹ The nominees of the Crown were Eldred and Whitmore. Those of the Town, Lucas, Field, Carpenter, and Mackerell.

of this horn which has long been and is still erroneously supposed to have been the identical horn of John O. Gaunt, by which the Charter was granted and by which the corporate rights are held. That this was the horn of that Duke is exceedingly doubtful. It was probably a Royal Horn, and a symbol of the tenure by which the tenants of the manor originally held their lands of the Crown. It was customary in the days of chivalry to hold land by the bow, the lance, the spear, the spur, the horn, and such warlike emblems, and it was more than probable that this was a relic of that custom, and that when the manor was granted by the Crown, the horn passed with it. On one side of this horn is the mutilated termination of an inscription in black letter a-c-t-e-l; and on the other the word Hungerford. Having reviewed the history of the manor from a remote period to the present time, I shall retrace my steps, and ask you to consider with me the veracity of the tradition which imputes to John O. Gaunt the honor of having given by a Charter to the inhabitants of Hungerford those corporate rights which they now enjoy, and which include the free fishery and the appointment of corporate officers. In so doing I shall follow the line of argument adopted by a gentleman, who some years ago investigated the subject, and communicated the result of his enquiries to a commoner of the town. The fallacy of the before-named tradition will, I think, be clearly proved by an enquiry, 1st into the prerogative of John O. Gaunt; and 2ndly into the nature and extent of the grant to him.

As to his prerogative. John O. Gaunt, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, was the fourth son of Edward III., and the uncle of Richard II., and was born in 1340. He married Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry II., Duke of Lancaster, by whom he had three children, only one of whom need be noticed, viz: Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Duke of Lancaster, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his cousin Richard II. Upon the death of his grandfather in 1377, Richard II. ascended the throne, and reigned until the year 1399, when both he and his uncle John O. Gaunt died. It does not satisfactorily appear whether the Duke or his nephew Richard II. was the survivor; but it is certain that

both died in the same year, and that immediately upon the death of Richard II., the son of John O. Gaunt ascended the throne by the title of Henry IV. It is therefore indisputable, that although John O. Gaunt was the son of Edward III., the uncle of Richard II., and the father of Henry IV. he himself never ascended the throne. How then, I ask, could he perform regal acts? How could he alienate the possessions of the Crown without a kingly prerogative, or the authority of Parliament? And how therefore could he make the grant of the rights, liberties and privileges in question? No Act of Parliament appears to have been ever passed or is stated to have been passed making or authorising such a grant; and although tradition attributes it to a Charter, yet we have seen that the Duke had no right or power to grant one. If therefore tradition be just in the attribute of the person, it is erroneous in the nature of the instrument; but if on the other hand it be correct with respect to the instrument, it follows that it is wrong as regards the person. It is moreover extremely probable that the Charter was granted about the time the Duke was first possessed of the Duchy of Lancaster (which was presented to him by his father), and that he assuming that kingly jurisdiction with which he was invested therein—a power greater than that of any other subject, might in later times be not perhaps unreasonably—supposed to have been the only person who could grant the bounty in question. The only way therefore to reconcile this inconsistency appears to me to be this; to assume that the father who had the power, and not the son who lacked the power, was the real donor; and this conclusion will perfectly agree with what will be hereafter stated. Secondly, with respect to the nature of the grant to the Duke himself, attention to which will enable us to see more clearly that the conclusion last suggested is the true one. John O. Gaunt who was early trained to arms, and as Froissart informs us “acted valiantly in many hard-fought battles,” became the favorite of his spirited and war-like father, who in reward for his son’s services in the French war, conferred upon him the county of Lancaster with *jura regalia*; i.e. the privilege of having a chancery and writs issuing therefrom, and the appointment of Justices both civil

and criminal, with officers for the due execution of justice therein. He, as we are told by Lord Coke, "did upon this occasion gird his son John with a sword, and set on his head a cap of fur, and upon the same a circle of gold and pearls, and named him Duke of Lancaster, and thereof gave to him and his *heirs male of his body*, and delivered to him a Charter,"—a Charter similar to that which had been granted to Henry II., Duke of England, which by the way shows that by the very grant itself, the Duke is treated as a *subject*. And this grant his father in the 36th year of his reign, caused to be confirmed in full Parliament, and again in the 50th year of the same reign, in another full Parliament, the county of Lancaster was erected into a county Palatine, and granted to the said Duke *for his natural life*. The Palatinate honors and privileges which were so granted were afterwards confirmed to him for his "whole life," by his nephew Richard II., and made perpetual by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the first year of the reign of the Duke's son, Henry IV., by which the Dutchy of Lancaster was settled upon that King (who was the lineal and right heir-male of the Duke) and his heirs collateral as well as lineal; by virtue of which settlement they were united with the Dutchy, and are now vested in the person of her present Majesty. Now, you will observe that all these grants expressly refer to the *county of Lancaster* and Palatinate honors and privileges only, so that the lands which form part of the Dutchy and not the county—take those of the Borough of Hungerford for example—are not of course affected by them. How then could the Duke of Lancaster grant that which he never possessed? But admitting for one moment that the Duke had the same title to the whole Dutchy as to the county Palatine, yet it is manifest that he took nothing more than an estate for his life in it, and that he could not therefore alienate it for a longer time. And even admitting that his title was absolutely free, yet it did not invest him with the power of incorporation—a power which has never been vested in any subject. It appears too, by an entry in the oldest Hock-tide Court Book extant, which commences in 24 Eliz., 1571, which you see before you, that Edw. III., the father of John O. Gaunt was the true donor. The entry

which is undoubtedly loose, is as follows:—

“ Edward the iijrd
 “ Father of J. O. Gaunt whome the
 “ Towne had his Franchises and Liberties from by a
 “ Charter w^{ch}. is missinge.”

Indeed when we call to mind the munificence of Edward, and the popularity he acquired by means of the numerous Charters granted by him, the inference is I think greatly supported. And if this entry be allowed as evidence, a similar entry will serve to confirm it; for in the same book the following is also found, which appears to have been written by the same person, and at the very same time as the last. It runs thus:—

“ Henry the iiiijth.
 “ Duke called Henry Bullingbroke
 “ Duke of Lancaster gave a confirmacon
 “ to the Charter from Edward the iijrd.”

Now if Henry IV. *confirmed* the Charter, it is reasonable to suppose that he did not *grant* it; and that it must have been granted by some *prior* King; and if it emanated from some prior King, may we not fairly presume that Edw. III. was that King? Another fact in connection with this branch of the subject deserves to be noted; and with that I will conclude an argument which I fear has been somewhat tedious. The impression of the Hungerford Corporation silver seal, though apparently from the character of the letters of more modern date, is precisely similar to that belonging to the Corporation of Portsmouth, whose Charter was granted by Edw. III. From the preceding statement then, I think we may reasonably infer that Edward III. and not his son John O. Gaunt, was the true donor of the right, liberties and privileges in question, more particularly as no grant, no authentic record, or even mention of a grant by the latter is to be found throughout the whole evidence applicable to the subject.

The subsequent history of the Borough of Hungerford is exceedingly imperfect. Early in the 15th century it was granted by the Duke of Lancaster to Sir Walter Hungerford, who died possessed of it in 1448. It afterwards lapsed to the Crown, and was given by Edward the Sixth to the Duke of Somerset, after whose attain-

der it was presented to the townsmen of Hungerford, in whose hands it has since remained. I have enumerated the respective rights of the Borough and Manor of Hungerford. Conjointly they include a fishery in the Kennet, grievously curtailed in its proportions, since it was first granted, but even now 3 miles in extent, $226\frac{3}{4}$ acres of pasturage on Hungerford port downs and Freeman's Marsh, 39 acres of arable land, a public house, called the Duke of Lancaster's Arms, and the right of electing a Constable, Portreeve, Bailiff, Hayward and Overseers of Common once a year.

Perhaps there are some in this assemblage whose mirth may be excited by the exertions which have been made to discover the true donor of a gift of such moderate dimensions. To such I would say, that the inhabitants of Hungerford prize the lands and waters they have so long inherited, not so much for their intrinsic value, as for the evidence they afford of the generosity of our early Kings, the enviable exception they form to the privileges of neighbouring towns, and the tie which thus connects them with the traditions of a venerable past.

The common rights pertain to 95 houses in the town; the head of the household can alone enjoy them. The number of animals that a commoner is allowed to pasture at one time is limited to four horses or eight cows. Commoners residing in the Borough, may graze cattle on the downs or marsh; those living in the tithing of Sandon Fee, fifteen in number, are confined to the marsh. The greatest number of animals permitted to feed on the downs is 219 horses or 438 cows; on the marsh 21 horses or 42 cows. It is the duty of the hayward to tend the animals that graze on the common. This instrument, his wand of office, is left in rotation at the houses of those whose cattle feed on the down pasturage, for as many days as each house-holder possesses heads of cattle, at the rate of 14d. a day. The money thus raised forms the stipend of the hayward. The privileges belonging to the common being under consideration, I may mention that prior to the year 1812, the northern portion of the Hungerford downs was divided into lynchets, the remains of which are still visible, rising one above the other in regular gradation. Each lynchet was

cultivated for two years in succession, and on the third was thrown open to pasture cattle. In 1812 the common was enclosed, and this long standing custom was abolished. Traversing the downs from west to east, is a bank surmounted by a hedge, and flanked on each side by a ditch, which originally marked the boundary of the Hungerford property, and is therefore of considerable antiquity.

Let me now draw your attention to the annual ceremonies connected with Hock-tide. The election of the various officers of the Borough for the year ensuing, is held on Hock-Tuesday, (which is the second Tuesday after Easter), when the commoners are assembled at 8 o'clock in the morning at the sound of this horn, which is a substitute for the older one, and bears this inscription,

“John O. Gaunt did give and grant the Riall Fishing to Hungerford Towne, from Eldred Stub to Irish Stil, excepting som several mil-pound.” Jehoshaphat Lucas was Constable.

If the summons is neglected, or the sum of 1d. is not paid to acknowledge it, the offender is deprived of his right of common and fishing for that year. In ancient times Hock-Tuesday was a day of general rejoicing, in commemoration of the victories gained by the Saxons over the Danes, and in the account of Magdalene College, Oxford, it is related that on that day, the females who reside in the College Manors in Hampshire used in merriment to stop the way with ropes, and pull passengers towards them, desiring something to be laid out in pious uses. A custom akin to this is retained in Hungerford. In the good old times before the days of policemen, two tithingmen were appointed annually to keep a watch over the inhabitants and property of Hungerford; and on Hock-Tuesday were entitled to demand a penny a-head from the towns-people for services rendered during the past year. Their duties have long ceased, but their emolument still exists. Perhaps its vitality is nourished by a popular tradition that if the penny is refused, all the females of the house must submit to be kissed by the tithingmen. The origin of this tradition opens a wide field for speculation to archæologists. But I would caution any gentleman against trying to dispute

its authenticity. The wrath of the tithingmen (to say nothing of the ladies of Hungerford) would be quickly visited on the presumptuous antiquarian who should dare to assert that the tradition is a fable. He would be handed down to posterity as a modern specimen of a magnified flint implement, and the ladies might begin to dispute his sagacity, if he were found to prefer science to sense. Great excitement accompanies the progress of the tithingmen through the town. Each officer carries a staff tastefully ornamented with flowers, surmounted by an orange, and bedecked with blue ribbon, and his steps are attended by a crowd of youthful admirers whose enthusiasm beggars description. On the following Friday a court called Court Baron is held, at which the officers elect are sworn in; every resident in the Borough above fourteen years of age must attend or be fined one penny, and the constable and hayward for the tithing of Sandon Fee are elected and sworn in. A banquet is served in the evening in honor of the new constable. The "immortal memory of John O. Gaunt" is drunk in solemn silence, and a breakfast on the following morning terminates the Hock-tide revelry. Such is a general outline of the proceedings of Hock-tide. Bear with me while I enter more fully than I have hitherto done into the peculiarities attaching to the various Borough offices. The tithingmen are assistant constables, four of whom are nominated by the Hock-tide jury, the constable electing whichever two he pleases. If one objects to serve, he is fined £2. Each tithingman on taking office pays 10s. 6d. to the constable.

The bailiff collects the Tolls of Fair, and summonses the juries. A bailiff at his election pays £1 1s. to the constable. On retiring from this post he becomes portreeve, and his share of duty is limited to the collection of Quit-rents.

The Government of the Borough of Hungerford is conducted by the constable and a body of commoners called feoffees. If a difference of opinion arises between these gentlemen, and on a vote being taken, six feoffees side with the constable, the point is carried in favor of the latter. The feoffees must not number less than six. When they have dwindled to that figure, a fresh feoffment

is called for, fresh names are enrolled, and fresh vigour is thereby infused into the ebbing vitality of the old feoffees. A commoner once raised to the dignity of a feoffee, only forfeits his privilege by removal or death. A word concerning the constable. This distinguished functionary is the chief Magistrate of the Borough, and Lord of the Manor for the time being. He is the custodian of the Borough purse, he is empowered to preserve the public peace, and in order that he may not exceed the bounds of a rigid economy, he must not spend more than £2 without consulting the Corporation. A commoner refusing to serve the office of constable is fined £5. The constable of Hungerford is by virtue of his office Coroner for the Borough, a circumstance without a parallel in the county of Berks. No person can be constable until he has filled the office of bailiff and portreeve. The overseers of the common have been mentioned. Their title explains their office. A fine of £2 for a horse and £1 for a cow is inflicted on a commoner found guilty of infringing on the custom of the manor. In days gone by, no stranger was allowed to start in business in the borough of Hungerford, unless he was bound over to keep the peace, in a sum of £5. This custom has become obsolete, but at the present time such a person must pay 5s. to the constable for his privilege, and a journeyman is mulcted at 2s. 6d. Any purchaser of property in the Borough of Hungerford renders himself liable to pay the price of a gallon of beer to the next Hock-tide jury. But I hasten to take up another branch of the subject. When Edward VI. gave the Manor of Hungerford to the Duke of Somerset he retained Hungerford Park, which in the year 1595, was granted with all manorial rights within its limit, to the trustees of Robert, Earl of Essex, who built a mansion therein, at the east end of which were placed the arms of Queen Elizabeth. A large room over the servant's hall was called Queen Elizabeth's room. In the following century Hungerford Park belonged to the family of Boyland. It subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Stenhouse, who also owned Standen, and by him it was sold in 1707 to Mr. Renou. It afterwards fell into the hands of Mr. Waters, and Sir Charles Dalbiac, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Willes, in 1796.

Intimately connected with the History of Hungerford in bygone years, was an ancient and noble family, who derived their name and origin from the town where they resided and possessed property. Everard de Hungerford who flourished in 1160, is the first of the name. A long interval separates him from his descendant, Walter de Hungerford, Baron of Hopgrass, who died in 1308. Hopgrass is an estate about a mile distant, and is known at the present day by the name it bore 500 years ago. The earliest intelligence we have of Sir Robert de Hungerford is that he died in the year 1354, and a monument is erected to his memory in Hungerford Church bearing an inscription in Norman French, now illegible, which promises "on the word of 14 Bishops, that whoever shall pray for Robert de Hungerford, shall have whilst he lives and for his soul after death 550 days of pardon." These words are surrounded by some Latin sentences, which run thus; "I believe that I shall rise again from the dead, that in my flesh I shall see the Lord my Saviour, that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are one Holy God, that the same God will judge every-one according to his works, that through the power of God the Father, through the wisdom of the Son, and the mercy of the Holy Spirit, I shall obtain a blessed eternity." A stone figure of an armed warrior now lying in Hungerford church-yard, probably belonged to his tomb. A Sir Giles Hungerford fought at Cressy in 1347.

Sir Robert Hungerford, described as Lord of Farley, Wellow and Heytesbury, in Somersetshire, a nephew of Sir Robert's, was Steward and Confident to John O. Gaunt, and through his influence became the first speaker of the House of Commons. He was a citizen and merchant of Salisbury, and filled the office of Mayor for that city. He was also Sheriff for the County of Wilts. He amassed an ample fortune in trade, and purchased large estates in Wiltshire and Somersetshire. Having fortified his castle of Hungerford without the Royal License, he had to pay a fine of 1000 marcs to obtain pardon. He was buried in a chapel annexed to Farley Castle in 1398. The chapel contains in its vault six bodies of the Hungerfords, encased in lead like mummies, and several monuments of the family were placed in the chapel.

Sir Walter Hungerford, the first of the name who was raised to the dignity of a Baron, was Steward of the Household to King Henry V., and had by that Prince conferred on him for his valour, the Castle and Barony of Homet in Normandy; "to hold to him and his heirs male, by the homage and service of furnishing to the King and his heirs at his castle of Rouen, one lance with a fox's brush hanging to it."

In the reign of King Henry VI., the same man was made High Treasurer of England. Sir Walter appropriated the manor and advowson of Cricklade to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, "to keep the tall spire of that church in repair." It is a question whether he built a church at Chippenham, but he certainly founded a chantry there. Sir Walter died in 1499; and a chapel was erected to his memory in Salisbury Cathedral at a cost of £497. In his character were mingled the hero, the courtier, and the devotee; being equally celebrated for his prowess in war, for the magnificence of his mansions and entertainments, and for the splendour and number of his works of piety and religious institutions. He seems to have been a finished example of a Knight of the olden times.

A son of Sir Walter's was taken prisoner in France on one occasion; his family sent 3000 marcs to obtain his ransom, which, having been received by the French, the dead body of the young nobleman was despatched to his relations in England.

When a generation or two later, another Hungerford was captured, his friends, remembering the former deception, inserted a proviso in the letter which accompanied his ransom, to the effect "that he should be brought home alive." One or two of the Hungerford family suffered death on the scaffold, from having taken part in the Civil Wars of the period. Another was condemned to death for attempting to practise sorcery against the life of King Henry VIII.

A Mr. John Hungerford possessed the manor of Hungerford Ingleford; was M.P. for Scarborough, and standing counsel to the East India Company. The Hungerfords were not slow to perform deeds of charity. Thus, Sir Robert founded two chantries in

Hungerford Church. The Chantry Roll in Augmentation Office, mentions the chapel of S. John the Baptist, at Hungerford, and the chapels of N. and S. Standen. It is probable that the chapel of S. John the Baptist belonged to a hospital of that name, which existed at Hungerford in 1281. It was endowed with lands, and the oblations on the feast of S. John the Baptist. The prior or warden was to celebrate Divine Service three times a week, and to relieve the poor inhabitants in times of scarcity. The Duke of Lancaster was patron. At Cosham in Wiltshire, an almshouse was erected; and at Heytesbury a hospital for thirteen inmates by their liberality.

Sir Edward Hungerford gave £10 to be distributed yearly amongst the poor of Hungerford, from his estates at Eiford. The money was paid for one year, when from some inexplicable cause, it was discontinued.

From numerous entries in the Parish Register, I find that in the years 1603 and 1604, Hungerford was visited by the Plague which carried off several of the inhabitants.

In 1620, Hungerford became possessed of a clock made by a blacksmith residing at Newbury, which for 246 years was known as the Town Clock, until it was replaced last year by one of far greater elegance and cost, the munificent gift of an old inhabitant. In 1636, a free Grammar School, for four boys and four girls which still exists, was founded by a Dr. Sheaf. It was subsequently endowed, and provision was made for a master.

In 1643, the Earl of Essex quartered his army at Hungerford, prior to the first battle of Newbury.

In 1644, after the second battle of Newbury, Charles I. visited the town and slept one night at the Bear Hotel, where the rooms occupied by himself and his suite are still exhibited to the public.

In 1688, the Commissioners appointed by James II. to negotiate with the Prince of Orange, met the latter at Hungerford. Every event connected with the bloodless Revolution of 1688, is of such extreme historical interest, that I cannot forbear quoting Lord Macaulay's account of the memorable circumstance, though I fear the tax upon your patience will be well-nigh insupportable. "Late

on Thursday, December 6th, 1688, the Prince of Orange reached Hungerford. The little town was soon crowded with men of rank and note who came thither from opposite quarters. The Prince was escorted by a strong body of troops. The northern Lords brought with them hundreds of irregular cavalry, whose accoutrements and horsemanship, moved the mirth of men accustomed to the splendid aspect and exact movements of regular armies. On the morning of Saturday, December 8th, the King's Commissioners consisting of Lord Halifax, Lord Nottingham, and Lord Godolphin, reached Hungerford. The Prince's body-guard was drawn up to receive them with military respect. Bentinck welcomed them and proposed to conduct them immediately to his master. They expressed a hope that the Prince would favor them with a private audience: but they were informed that he had resolved to hear them and answer them in public. They were ushered into his bedchamber, where they found him surrounded by a crowd of noblemen and gentlemen.

Halifax, whose rank, age, and abilities entitled him to precedence, was spokesman. The proposition which the Commissioners had been instructed to make, was that the points in dispute should be referred to the Parliament, for which the writs were already sealing; and that in the mean time the Prince's army would not come within 30 or 40 miles of London. Halifax having explained that this was the basis on which he and his colleagues were prepared to treat, put into William's hand a letter from the King and retired. William opened the letter and seemed unusually moved. He requested the Lords and Gentlemen, whom he had convoked on this occasion to consult together, unrestrained by his presence, as to the answer which ought to be returned. To himself he reserved the power of deciding in the last resource after hearing their opinion. He then left them and retired to Littlecote Hall, a manor house situated about two miles off.

That afternoon the Noblemen and Gentlemen whose advice William had asked, met in the great room of the principal inn at Hungerford. Oxford was placed in the chair, and the King's overtures were taken into consideration. After much altercation,

the question was put. The majority was for rejecting the proposition which the Royal Commissioners had been instructed to make. The resolution of the assembly was reported to the Prince at Littlecote. He, however, over-ruled the opinion of his too eager followers, and declared his determination to treat on the basis proposed by the King. Many of the Lords and Gentlemen assembled at Hungerford remonstrated; a whole day was spent in bickering; but William's purpose was immoveable. On his side he made some demands which were put in writing and delivered to Halifax.

On Sunday, December 9th, the Commissioners dined at Littlecote. A splendid assemblage had been invited to meet them. The old hall, hung with coats of mail which had seen the Wars of the Roses, and with portraits of gallants who had adorned the Court of Philip and Mary, was now crowded with Peers and Generals."

In the course of a few days, the Prince of Orange left Littlecote for Windsor; and as far as Hungerford is connected with his illustrious name, no further mention need be made of his visit.

But allow me to remind you before quitting the subject, that the errand on which the Royal Commissioners were sent to Hungerford was a fool's errand. The King whose wicked and contemptible duplicity knew no bounds, while apparently trying to make terms with the Prince of Orange at Hungerford, was secretly preparing to fly from his kingdom. He fled, at the second attempt successfully, and the Prince of Orange assumed the reins of government.

The year 1693 witnessed the birth in this town of Dr Chandler, an eminent writer amongst the Dissenters.

Since 1790, Hungerford has boasted a Corps of Yeomanry, who make an annual display of their efficiency and discipline on Hungerford Downs. The muster-roll contains upwards of 100 names; and Hungerford is considered fortunate in being the only town in Berkshire, in which the "quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war" is regularly paraded before the eyes of an admiring multitude.

The next glimpse we have of Hungerford, is afforded by a return of the population in 1801. It is reckoned at 1987 souls.

The parish church claims a short notice. The accounts which have

been handed down to us of the old church are exceedingly meagre. They represent that it was about 600 years old, and consequently an object of general interest; that it contained three galleries curiously carved in oak, called respectively, the Gentlemens', the New Town, and the Soldiers' Gallery; that the chancel was of large size, and that a peal of five bells hung in the tower. In the beginning of this century it became necessary to repair the tower, during the course of which, while the workmen were absent, the body of the church fell in, and the erection of an entirely new edifice was indispensable. The present building, dedicated to S. Lawrence, was designed by Mr. Pinch; and in the words of the Gentleman's Magazine, was opened 30th August, 1816, "with a grand selection of sacred musick." Its style is identical with that of a church situated at the foot of Bathwick Hill, Bath, built by the same architect.

The church-yard is not rich in monuments of interest; one or two may be quoted. On the south side a stone supposed to commemorate the death of the author of the Letters of Junius, bears the following inscription:—

"Here are deposited the remains of Wm. Greatrakes, Esq., Native of Ireland, who on his way from Bristol to London died in this town, in the 52nd year of his age, on the 2nd day of Aug. 1781. Stat nominis umbra."

Adjoining is a table-tomb; on one side of which is written

"Here also lieth the body of Jas. Williamson, wife of Lt.-General Geo. Williamson, of Woolwich, Kent; who departed this life the 10th of July, 1775. Aged 58. She was the only the surviving child of Roger Pedley, Esq., and Isabella Muir, who was lineally descended from Robt. 2nd, King of Scotland."

The soldiers' gallery in the old church has been incidentally mentioned. This was set apart for the use of a corps of Infantry 500 strong, who for a few years were located in this parish at a spot which still passes by the name of "the Barracks." Their pugnacity was of such an uncontrollable nature, that even when cultivating the arts of peace, they enlivened themselves and the people of Hungerford by frequent outbursts of violence, which so wrought upon the better feelings of the townsmen, that the inn-keepers, about the year 1820, petitioned Government for their removal. Their request was granted: and at the present time, a

row of dilapidated cottages, once their residence, and a few mounds of earth, once their arsenal, are the sole vestiges of an era, perhaps the gayest and the most luxurious in the history of Hungerford

In 1847, the Railway from Reading to Hungerford was opened and in 1862 it was extended to Devizes.

I am unwilling to bring this imperfect sketch of Hungerford to a conclusion, without cursorily referring to the river Kennet, to which Hungerford owes much of its fame, and which for ever rolls silently at our feet, the connecting link between past and present; the stream which Evelyn pronounced famous for its troutes and crayfish, and which Pope sung as "The Kennet swift, for silver eels renowned." Many centuries ago, the Kennet acquired the reputation which it still maintains. It is the pleasing duty of the inhabitants of Hungerford so prudently to cultivate its natural resources, that its good name may descend untarnished to posterity.

And now I have done. I regret the lack of subjects of antique interest in the foregoing pages. I regret the sparse and trivial character of much that has been advanced. I regret above all that the archæological skill which should have distinguished a compilation of this nature, is chiefly "conspicuous by its absence;" but if I have not succeeded in adding to your stock of knowledge, I have increased my own. I have learnt how, in order to appreciate the present, it is incumbent to penetrate the past; how the good or evil actions of mankind reflect credit or disgrace on their descendants; and how much of what we pride ourselves on knowing, is due to the strenuous exertions of men, who, forsaking the glittering discoveries of modern times, seek their reputation in the silent abyss of remote ages, and who have raised the science of archæology to a position second to none in dignity, in interest, and in importance.

I cannot resume my seat without tendering my cordial thanks to those numerous gentlemen, to whose assistance I have been so largely indebted in the preparation of this paper; and I am not insensible to the kind attention with which it has been received by so distinguished an audience.

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 13.—ORDER III.—RASORES (*Ground birds*).

THERE is no class of birds so well known, or so highly appreciated generally, as the third Order of systematic naturalists, the *Rasores*, or Ground birds; “Scrapers,” or “Scratchers,” as the scientific title may be more correctly translated. It is by far the smallest of the five Orders, for the British list contains only four families; the Pigeons, the Pheasants, the Grouse, and the Bustards: and two of these families are represented severally by one species only in this county, while the whole Order as known in these isles, embraces only seventeen species; thirteen of which have appeared in Wiltshire, either as permanent residents, as regular periodical migrants, or as occasional stragglers. So far then our county can boast an unusually large catalogue of this highly prized Order: but it will be seen in the sequel that a great proportion of this number (I may indeed say half the species), can only be considered in the light of accidental visitors, which from one cause or another have wandered out of their way to our inhospitable borders; and have generally paid the penalty of their too vagrant habits by forfeiting their lives, and yielding their skins as trophies to some exultant ornithologist.

I have said that of all classes of the feathered race, the Ground birds are most generally known and valued: and when we reflect that they embrace the whole family of pigeons, and the principal part of the game birds, so carefully reared and so highly prized by the sportsman; the pheasants, the grouse, and the partridges; it will be at once apparent, that as well for the excellent eating which their flesh offers, as for the sport which the pursuit of them entails, they are very highly esteemed amongst us; and consequently they come more frequently under our notice, and their habits are more

observed and better known than is the case with any other Order.

On this account it will manifestly be superfluous for me to enlarge on their general habits, which are known to all: I propose therefore to confine my remarks in this paper, to facts and occurrences not so universally acknowledged, touching very lightly on the ordinary economy of the Order.

Briefly then; the characteristics of the Ground birds are these. They are all granivorous, though they vary this hard diet with softer or more succulent food, as the seasons and opportunities offer. Their beaks adapted to the food on which they principally subsist, are hard and horny, the upper mandible arched and the tip blunt: their heads are generally small, and their bodies large and full; their wings short and weak in proportion to their heavy bodies; and their legs large and strong. But the real distinguishing characteristic of the Order, which indeed is, I believe, the only general mark of distinction peculiar to this group, is an anatomical one, and is derived from the digestive organs. It may be described in plain terms as a very large widening of the œsophagus or gullet, which thus forms a crop, and lies when distended, equally on both sides of the neck.

In regard to their habits, they live principally on the ground, where they seek their food, where most of them nest, and rear their young; from which they are often unwilling to rise, impeded by the shortness of wing in proportion to the bulkiness of body; but over which they can run with considerable swiftness and ease. They will however on occasion take wing, and then their flight is strong, rapid, and continued, though heavy and somewhat laborious. In short, unless when startled, they for the most part prefer to seek safety in running rather than in flying. To this end we shall find in the more typical members of this Order a development of limb and a strength of muscle well calculated for speed and endurance; while the feet are constructed upon a plan widely different from what we see in other birds: "the toes being short, and strengthened by a membrane connecting them at the base; with the hind toe either entirely wanting, or but imperfectly developed. Where this latter does exist, it is not articulated upon the same

plane as the other toes (as is the case with the preceding Orders), but upon the *tarsus*, at a height greater or less according to the running power of the species." ¹ It is true that this peculiar formation of the foot impedes the members of this Order from grasping a perch with the same firmness and security as the regular perchers, and for this reason most of them roost upon the ground.

Such are the more prominent characteristics of the Ground birds; I pass on now to describe the four families and their respective species of which this Order is composed.

COLUMBIDÆ (*The Doves*).

It will at once be seen that the Doves occupy an intermediate place between the Perchers and the Ground birds; and are the connecting link, partaking of the peculiarities of both: thus, though they feed on the ground, they perch readily on trees; and though they walk with ease and even celerity, yet they have a strong rapid and protracted flight. Thus we pass gradually and almost insensibly from the true Perchers to the typical Ground birds, for nature abhors an abrupt wrench as much as a vacuum, and all is orderly, gentle and harmonious in her arrangement, and we slide on from order to order, and from family to family, and genus and species in successive steps, with no break to disconnect the regular links in our continuous chain. This is sufficiently perceptible in the Doves, even in the limited number of species which belong to this country, and almost all of which (or four out of five), are known in Wiltshire. But if we were to extend our observations through the multitudinous species and even genera which inhabit other countries, we should see this rule very much more applicable, for the Pigeons form a vast staircase of species leading from the trees to the ground; some being thoroughly arboreal, living and nesting on the trees, and enjoying a rapidity of flight almost unsurpassed: whilst others at the opposite end of the list are as completely terrestrial; with wings as short and bodies as heavy, and as incapable of protracted flight as our domestic poultry, and indeed

¹ Selby's Illustrations of British Ornithology, vol. i., p. 103.

distinguished from the rest of their tribe by the appellation of Pigeon fowls.

To return however to our Wiltshire species, all of which belong to one genus, and partake of the same nature. We shall find them gentle, timid, shy, of powerful wing, of slender bill, and of short leg. They feed on the ground, and both sexes alternately take part in incubating the two eggs which is the normal complement of the nest. Their notes are singularly sad and melancholy, and though they vary much in the different species, all partake of this mournful plaintive character, which however is by no means displeasing, but on the contrary, rather attractive, soothing and pleasant. Their conjugal fidelity is proverbial, and from the days of Noah they have been honoured as the harbingers of peace and love, both by Pagans of Rome and Greece as sacred to Venus, and by Christians as emblematic of the Holy Spirit. I am bound to add that at certain seasons they are a destructive race of birds, making great havoc in the pea fields, and consuming an astonishing amount of grain: but while I concede thus much in regard to the injury they do to the farmer, it must not be forgotten on the other hand the essential service they render him, in the millions of seeds of a noxious character which they consume. This family is remarkable for the habit in which all the members which compose it share, of being among the first to retire to roost, and the last to leave their night-quarters in the morning.

“Ring-Dove.” (*Columba palumbus.*) First and foremost of its congeners, as the largest of the European species, and commonly dispersed amongst us, wherever trees afford it a shelter, the Wood-Pigeon claims our notice. In some parts of England it is known as the Quest or Cushat Dove; but the Wiltshire labourers invariably call it in our fine provincial dialect the “Quisty.” During the autumn beech-mast and acorns form the principle part of its diet, when its flesh is highly esteemed for the table: but no sooner does severe weather compell it to subsist on the tops of turnips, than it becomes strong and rank and uneatable. It is abundant throughout the county, and except when breeding, is proverbially wild and shy. It lives with us throughout the year, and congregates in

winter in large flocks, which frequent the open stubble fields of our downs, as well as the pasture lands of the vales : and when it retires to the plantations to breed in early spring, its soft musical cooing note coo-coo-roo-o-o-o, is a complacent sound to which all listen with delight.

“Stock-Dove.” (*Columba ænas*.) Though by no means a rare bird, this species has been much overlooked by ordinary observers, and confounded with its congener, last described. It is however to be met with sparingly in most of our large woods in this county, and may be readily distinguished from the Wood-Pigeon by its smaller size, and by the absence of the distinctive white ring on the neck which has given its name to the Ring-Dove. It derives its specific name *ænas* from the vinous hue of the plumage of the neck : and *Stock-Dove* from its habit of building on the pollard head or stock of a tree. The habits of both species are alike.

“Rock-Dove.” (*Columba livia*.) This is the true wild pigeon, the origin of all the numerous varieties which inhabit our dovecots, and have been domesticated amongst us for ages. Its natural dwelling is amongst the caves and crevices of rocks, more particularly on the sea coast : but it occasionally comes inland, and used to breed in the rocks near Roundway, whence the late Mr. Withers, the skilful taxidermist of Devizes, frequently received a specimen for preservation. It is of very rapid flight, and feeds like its congeners, in the stubble and corn fields, as well as in the meadows. It derives its specific name *livia* from the lighter colour which distinguishes it from other species ; and it may also be easily recognized by the two distinct black bars which traverse its wings. In the localities which it most affects, in the cliffs which border so many of our coasts, it may be found in large flocks : but in north Africa and Egypt, the prodigious numbers which literally swarm in certain districts, are perfectly astonishing : in proof of which I may add, that in a couple of hours shooting it was easy to bag forty head ; and that on one occasion, when I was requested by the dragoman to procure pigeons for the commissariat, a lucky shot with a green cartridge into a flock feeding on the ground, resulted in picking up twenty birds, which at once filled the basket, to the inexpressible

disgust of the Arab attendant, whose duty it was to carry the load through a long days march, and under a tropical sun to the Nile boat. The late Mr. Waterton pointed out that the Rock-Dove, though it would freely perch by day, was never known to roost on trees during the night, nor to pass the night in the open air, except in cases of the greatest emergency : showing its natural propensity to retire to holes and caves in the rocks ; hence its great attachment to the dovecot in which it is bred, which it seldom deserts without great provocation. There are instances of the lower stage of church towers, immediately below the bells, having been originally built for a Columbarium ; of which we have one example at Collingbourn in this county, and probably there may be others of which I am not aware. Another instance occurs at the tower adjoining the ruined chapel of Charter House Hinton near Bath ; the lower part of which was originally intended for the priest's residence, and the birds dwelt above him. In both these cases the east, north and west sides are fitted up with pigeon holes, and a small square opening in the south wall, admitted the birds.

“Turtle-Dove.” (*Columba turtur*.) This beautiful little species is the only migrant of the family with which we in this county are acquainted. It does not come to us till the beginning of May, and leaves us early in September : but during that short period it abounds in those spots which please its tastes, though it is fastidious in its choice, and is by no means universally distributed. In my own plantations on the downs it is extremely abundant, and its annual appearance in the spring is to me a welcome reminder of approaching summer. It is very much smaller than its congeners, has a delicate appearance, and its note is peculiarly plaintive. Like all others of the Dove tribe, it flocks in autumn, though seldom in considerable numbers : I have however seen above a hundred feeding together in a corn-field. There is a beautiful legend in Scandinavia respecting the Turtle dove, not unlike that of the Swallow, quoted in a former page from Lloyd's admirable work. “When our Blessed Saviour was crucified, the Turtle dove for a while hovered around the fatal tree, and at length perched there ; when looking mournfully down on the Sufferer, it sighed deeply, and gave utter-

ance to its plaintive *kurrie, kurrie, kurrie*, that is 'Lord, Lord, Lord.' Since that time it has never more been joyful, but has constantly winged its flight around the world, repeating its sorrowful cry."¹

PHASIANIDÆ (*The Pheasants*).

This family will not occupy us long, inasmuch as it contains but one species known in England, and that one almost in a state of semi-domestication; and consequently its habits and economy thoroughly well-known: for I pass over the Turkey of American origin, and the domestic fowl and Peacock of Indian birth, as having no claim to a place in the fauna of Wiltshire. I will but call attention, in passing, to the difference in plumage which the sexes of this family exhibit: to their polygamous habits; to the precocious nature of the young birds, which are no sooner hatched from the shell than they can follow their parents and feed themselves; to their custom of dusting their feathers in any dry heap they can find, and to the horny, conical and sharp spur with which the tarsus of male birds of this family is furnished. They derive their name, like other descendants of ancient and honourable lineage, from their ancestral seat on the banks of the Phasis in Asia Minor, whence Jason is said to have imported them into Europe.

"Pheasant." (*Phasianus Colchicus*.) Alone of this family is entitled to demand admission into the ranks of British birds: for though originally of foreign extraction, as I have shown, this handsome species has not only become in course of time thoroughly acclimatized, and capable of enduring our most severe winters, but completely naturalized, and able, when left to itself, to thrive and multiply in a wild state in our woods. Though grain and seeds form its food in winter, it feeds largely on insects and roots during the remainder of the year; but it is seldom considered in how great a degree it compensates for the partial injury it causes by the undoubted benefit it confers in thus ridding the land of noxious

¹ Lloyd's Scandinavian Adventures, vol. ii., p. 361.

pests. I do not of course allude to those cases where the species is encouraged to multiply to excess; when the balance of nature being destroyed, confusion ensues as a necessity, as would be the result in the unnatural multiplication of almost any species in the whole animal kingdom. During winter the males congregate; but separate to their several domains as spring draws on. Many sportsmen have endeavoured to assign to a distinct species the Ring-necked, the Bohemian, and the pied varieties of this bird, but as these variations are by no means permanent or hereditary, ornithologists have wisely declined to admit them to any separate rank. The Pheasant has an innate shyness or timidity, which nothing seems able to overcome: though reared under a domestic hen, and though fed from the hand from its earliest days, it never attains confidence, but hurries to the shelter of thick cover at the first symptom of alarm. Though it retires to roost on the branches of trees, when once disturbed from the position it has taken up, it does not attempt to perch again during the remainder of the night; but on such occasions will crouch in the longest grass and under the densest bramble it can find. It crows on the least provocation, not only on retiring to roost, and at early dawn, but during the night as well as during the day when any unusual noise disturbs it; and a sudden clap of thunder will cause every pheasant in the wood to sound his call note of enquiry.

TETRAONIDÆ (*The Grouse*).

Very closely allied to the Pheasants comes the family of Grouse, a race highly prized in this country, and containing more than half the species of Ground birds known to have occurred in Wiltshire. In habits, in their mode of nesting on the ground, and in the food they seek, they very much resemble those last described. In like manner their head is small, beak strong and convex, wings short, feet stout, and tarsus feathered, but the distinguishing characteristic consists in the elevation and diminution of the hind toe, which in this family becomes exceedingly short, and in the succeeding family disappears altogether. Their flight though rapid and direct, is heavy, but they walk and run with great agility, and

they seek their food which consists of grain and vegetable substances, entirely on the ground.

“Capercaillie.” (*Tetrao Urogallus.*) The occurrence of a single specimen of this magnificent bird within the limits of this county, as recorded by the late Rev. George Marsh, (whose loss we cannot cease to deplore), entitles me to include it within our Wiltshire list. That straggler made its appearance at Winterslow in 1841, and was supposed to have escaped from Mr. Baring’s park, where several had been introduced: indeed it had entirely ceased to exist south of the Tweed, and was almost extinct in Scotland a few years back, till the Marquis of Breadalbane and other noblemen reinforced its fast diminishing ranks, by importing fresh colonists from Sweden, and preserved and protected it in their extensive forests, till it has now re-peopled its former haunts; so that it is not probable that our Wiltshire visitor had wandered from its home under natural causes; nor is it likely that a bird of so heavy a body and such short wings would have voluntarily strayed so far south. The male Capercaillie is as large as an ordinary Turkey, and well deserves the honourable title of “Cock of the Wood.” Its general plumage is very dark green, or almost black; and it is a native of the extensive pine forests of Scotland, Scandinavia and Russia. It feeds on the leaves and young shoots of the Scotch fir, which impart a certain resinous taste to the flesh; but it also devours greedily the numerous ground-berries, blue-berries, whortle-berries, cran-berries, &c., with which northern forests abound; and these I have found, in incredible quantities, in the crops of several specimens, whose skins I preserved in Norway. The peculiar “play” or love song of this bird, (*lek*, as it is termed in Sweden,) practised at the breeding season, I have fully described in my “Observations in Natural History, during a tour in Norway in 1850,” published in the Zoologist for that year and the following, p. 2944, et seq.

“Black Grouse.” (*Tetrao tetrix.*) This too is but a straggler to our county, though its visits have been more frequent; and from the undoubted fact that it inhabits though sparingly, the New Forest and other suitable haunts in the neighbouring counties of Somerset

and Hants, its appearance here as a veritable wild bird may be more readily acknowledged. The late Mr. Marsh assured me that they were occasionally met with in the Winterslow woods; and I have a notice of one killed near Redholm turnpike, on the edge of the plain overlooking the vale of Pewsey, which came into the possession of Mr. Lewis of Wedhampton. Like the species last described it loves to frequent forests and wild uncultivated districts, where rank herbage and undrained morasses proclaim the non-intervention of man: and a truly grand sight it is to see the old male or "Black Cock," as it is generally called, in all the pride of his dark glossy plumage, now appearing of jet black hue, and anon with splendid purple reflections, take flight with a startling rush of wings, when disturbed in his retreats. It is conspicuous for the outward curve of the four or five outer feathers of the tail on either side, and also for the bright red naked skin above the eyes. The female which goes by the name of the "Grey Hen," is of far less pretentious appearance, being contented with a sombre dress of brown, spotted and barred with darker shades. In general habits food and nesting, it does not vary from its congeners.

"Red Grouse." (*Tetrao Scoticus.*) This species, so peculiarly British for it is almost unknown elsewhere, and in certain districts so extremely abundant, for where it has been most carefully protected and encouraged it literally swarms to an astonishing extent, is only of accidental occurrence in Wiltshire. Col. Montagu speaks of a female taken alive near Wedhampton in this county, in the winter of the year 1794, as pointed out to that distinguished Naturalist by Mr. Poore: and I have information of another killed by the late Mr. Colston's keeper at Roundway Park near Devizes, while a third is in the possession of Mr. Heneage, which was killed at Compton Bassett. These must have been stragglers from Wales, and were probably driven out of their course by the prevalence of high winds. Unlike the species previously described, the Red Grouse is not polygamous, and never perches on trees: it also differs from them in having the toes completely feathered; in other respects its general habits and economy are similar.

"Pallas' Sand Grouse." (*Syrphantes paradoxus.*) Up to the year

1863 this handsome species was almost unknown, not only in these islands but on the continent of Europe; when suddenly in the early summer of that year a vast irruption of them occurred, more especially on our Eastern coasts; and it subsequently appeared that this strange invasion extended over the whole of Central Europe. Driven from its home in the steppes of Tartary, if not in the more Eastern countries of China and Siberia, where it also abounds, this horde of wanderers started westwards, and spreading themselves over some twenty degrees of latitude, the more advanced portion penetrated as far as our island. What numbers migrated in this extraordinary manner; what vast flocks in all probability started on this lengthened journey; how many halted on the way; it is impossible even to guess: but in a most masterly paper on the subject drawn up by my friend Professor Newton, the talented editor of the *Ibis*, and published by him in that journal,¹ he has satisfactorily proved that several hundreds are known to have reached our shores, after a flight of, at the least computation some four thousand geographical miles. What could have caused this eccentric movement of the Asiatic species of Grouse we are considering, this "Tartar invasion," or "Scythian exodus," as Mr. Newton styles it, it is beyond my power to explain: whether the prevalence of unusual easterly winds, or other atmospheric commotions impelled them on their westerly course, as some have suggested; or whether the colonization by Russia of large tracts of eastern Siberia, and the reclaiming of waste lands, once their haunts, as others have surmised: or whether the remarkable drought that prevailed over central Asia that summer, had dried the freshwater lakes, and scorched up all vegetation, as others have concluded; or whether as Mr. Newton inclines to think, the natural overflow of an increasing species, prolific as are all of its genus, and exempt in a great measure from the enemies and risks which are apt to beset ground breeding birds, forced it to drive forth as colonists its superabundant numbers, I will not now stop to argue. Enough for us that, as in early times the tide of human migrations set in steadily from the east, and starting from the shores of the Caspian and the valleys of

¹ *Ibis*, vol. vi., pp. 185-222.

the Caucasus, wave after wave of those prolific adventurers poured over Europe, until the Celts had penetrated her most western boundaries, and occupied our island: so a vast horde of winged strangers has suddenly swept down upon astonished Europe, and a new nomadic race has penetrated to our shores from its distant Eastern home.

I have already said that several hundreds of this Sand-Grouse reached the limits of Great Britain, and that by far the larger part of them appeared, as was to be expected with Asiatic migrants, in the Eastern counties: some however, detached from the main body, under the general persecution which, I regret to say, followed their appearance amongst us, were dispersed all over England, and penetrated almost every county; and one at all events reached Wiltshire, and was killed on Salisbury Plain at Imber on the 29th of June, for the knowledge of which, as well as the occurrence of many other rare birds in Wiltshire I am indebted to the Rev. George Powell, Rector of Sutton Veney, who most kindly and considerately sends me from time to time an account of any rarity which comes under his notice. Our Wiltshire specimen of the Sand-Grouse was a female, and was alone, and in rapid flight from north to south, when it was shot by Mr. Joseph Dean of Imber, as I described in the *Zoologist* at the time.¹

Like other species of Sand Grouse, *S. paradoxus* is remarkable for its great length of wing, slender beak, shortness of foot, and conical tail, the two middle feathers being elongated in a thread-like manner: also for the feathering of the legs and feet to the extremity of the toes with short dense feathers: the hind toe is completely wanting. That it is not polygamous; that both sexes share in the duties of incubation; and that three eggs are the full complement of a nest, I gather from Mr. Newton's paper. And I may add from my acquaintance with an allied species in Africa (*S. exustus*), that so much do its colours resemble the sands of the desert it frequents, that it is extremely difficult to see it on the ground; while its sharp-pointed long wings, give it a rapidity of flight almost

¹ *Zoologist*, p. 8888.

unequalled. In many respects it reminds one of the Plover tribe.¹

“Partridge.” (*Perdix cinerea*.) Unlike the preceding members of this family, the well known bird now under consideration thrives better in cultivated than in barren land, and nowhere multiplies more rapidly than in the most highly farmed districts. Its appearance and habits are so well known that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. I will then merely append a few notes with which I have been furnished by the late Rev. George Marsh. “Since the introduction of the new Game Laws, the numbers of this common but beautiful and useful bird have very much declined. Their enemies are numerous, the gun, the net, the trap of man; the stoat and weazle, the magpie, crow and jay, and the mower are among the most conspicuous. The Hedgehog is also no doubt one of its enemies, as the keepers at Winterslow used to tell me that an egg was the best bait for the trap intended to catch the hedgepig. In the summer of 1841, a farmer of the neighbouring parish of Langley heard two partridges in a hedge in a grass field making a great noise; so he approached the spot, and found two old birds manfully defending their nest against a hedgehog: he killed the animal, and the eggs eighteen in number, were soon afterwards hatched, I have witnessed myself the destruction of a nest by a magpie. In this county the poacher fixes a flue net in the corner of a field where he has roosted birds, and then under cover of a horse he gradually walks the birds into the net. These birds do better, when some of them are shot every year; if all are spared, the old birds drive away the young ones.” I may add that partridges feed shortly after sunrise, and a little before sunset, retiring to bask in the sun or dust themselves on dry banks at midday. They roost on the ground in the open field shortly after sunset, and the whole covey sits closely crowded together in a circle, tails towards the centre, heads outwards, (like a watchful round robin) for the sake of security, and in order to avoid a surprise.

“Red-legged Partridge.” (*Perdix rubra*.) It is our good fortune in Wiltshire to know but little of this bird, which has been encouraged in some districts of England, and has ended in driving

¹ See an admirable figure of this bird, as well as a good general description, by Mr. T. J. Moore, in the *Ibis*, vol. ii., pp. 105-110.

away its more valuable congener, with which in flavour of flesh it is not to be compared. It is a handsome species, and is common in France and the south of Europe generally. In habits it resembles *P. cinerea*. A few stragglers from time to time have made their way into Wiltshire: Mr. Marsh recorded their capture at Winter-slow, and the specimen in his collection (now at Ramridge in the possession of his brother M. Marsh, Esq., M.P. for Salisbury), was killed at Draycot Park. Another was killed at Winterbourne Monkton by my neighbour the late Mr. John Brown, and I have frequently seen the bird in his possession; and other instances will doubtless occur to many sportsmen: for, thanks to the mistaken zeal with which their introduction to this country has been conducted, they are by no means rare now.

“Quail.” (*Perdix coturnix*.) Not many years since this diminutive but plump little partridge was generally though somewhat sparingly scattered over the down parishes in this neighbourhood in the summer: but now it has become comparatively rare throughout the county. One nest however was discovered at Yatesbury since my Incumbancy in 1852: and I have notices of the bird’s occurrence of late years at Christian Malford in 1841 and 1845; in the neighbourhood of Sutton Benger in 1847; at Langley in 1851, and at Erchfont in 1856. But in all probability it might be found in some part of Wiltshire every year, did not its unobtrusive and even skulking habits hinder its recognition. That Quails are in marvellous abundance in their favorite haunts, and that during their periodical migrations their flights are prodigious, is not only recorded in old time in the books of Genesis and Numbers;¹ but Col. Montagu informs us that one hundred thousand have been taken in one day on the west coast of the kingdom of Naples. That moreover this handsome little bird is a cosmopolite, and inhabits the three continents of the Old World, I can vouch, having met with it in Europe, Asia, and Africa: indeed of the three specimens now in my collection, the first I procured in the flesh at the market of the Pantheon at Rome, and it was admirably stuffed by an Otaheite girl, the only taxidermist then in the Eternal City: and the others I shot on the banks of the Nile, within the tropics

¹ Exodus, xvi., 13. Numbers, xi., 31, 32. Psalms, lxxviii., 26, 29.

in Nubia. It is of so pugnacious a disposition, that it was kept by the Greeks and Romans, as it is at this day by the Chinese, for the express purpose of fighting after the manner of our game cocks. Its period of arrival in western Europe is May, and of departure October.

STRUTHIONIDÆ (*The Bustards*).

This is a family which I must not omit in my catalogue of Wiltshire birds, inasmuch as our open downs and extensive plains were once a stronghold of the race: but alas! Bustards are extinct in Great Britain, and the last British killed specimen, whose memoir I read before our Society,¹ and which was captured on the borders of our county, was no home bred bird, but a straggler which had been driven out of his course. As I have already devoted a whole chapter to this subject, I need but enumerate the

“Bustard” (*Otis tarda*), as having been seen in Wiltshire at the end of the last century by many who are now alive: and I may add that after a correspondence which I had with the late Mr. Yarrell, the talented author of the history of British Birds, and from a quantity of papers and extracts which he was so good as to send me on the subject, I am but confirmed in the opinions I have expressed regarding this bird: neither have I anything of importance to add beyond the information courteously furnished me by Mr. James Waylen, “that when Col. Thornton, who once rented Spye Park, sported in Wiltshire, he occasionally flew his Hawks, at Bustards, the apparent slowness of the Bustard when seen at a distance tempting him to the trial: but the hawks had no chance.”

I have no record of the occurrence of the Little Bustard (*Otis tetrax*) in Wiltshire; though it has been killed on several occasions in the neighbouring counties. Therefore the name of the Great Bustard must close the list of Wiltshire birds belonging to this Order: and here we finish our description of the Land Birds, reserving for future papers the Water Birds, which will occupy comparatively little space.

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

Yalesbury Rectory, Calne,
January, 1868.

¹ Wiltshire Magazine, vol. iii., pp. 129-145.

THE
History of the Parish of All Cannings.

(Continued from page 40).

THE CHAPELRY OF ETCHILHAMPTON.

NEVER perhaps was there a greater etymological puzzle than the derivation of the name of this chapelry. Spelt, at the present time, ordinarily—ETCHILHAMPTON,—it is, with provoking inconsistency, pronounced as though written ASHELTON. And so varied are the forms in which the word appears, that it is in vain to guess which may be nearest the original. In the Domesday Record, the oldest form of the word we meet with, it is written ECESATINGETONE, though the spelling of Norman scribes cannot be implicitly trusted. Then in records and charters of different dates, we meet with it as Ethelhampton, — Ethelmeton, — Hochehampton, — Echelintun, — Hetheseling, — Ethelington, — Ashlington, — and Ashington. Some in modern times have, in their spelling, copied closely its common pronunciation, and written it Ashelton. He must be a bold venturer, who, with this mass of conflicting authorities, will attempt to solve such an etymological riddle.

This Chapelry, which, though it has its separate Church, seems from time immemorial to have been a dependency of All Cannings, and with it to have formed one benefice, is about two miles and a half in length, and about one mile in breadth. It is bounded on the south by Patney and Stert, — on the west by portions of South-Broom (itself a chapelry of Bishops Cannings), — and its north-eastern boundary is coterminous with that of All Cannings.

The acreage is as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Arable Land	516	0	28
Meadow	290	0	34
Wood-Land	16	0	15
Clebe	4	0	0
Total	826	1	37

Etchilhampton, as well as All Cannings and Allington, was originally in the Hundred of STODFALD. It is now merged, with the others, in the Hundred of SWANBOROUGH.

In Domesday Book there are no less than *three* entries, all of which refer to different portions of Etchilhampton. We will, first of all, give the entries, and then, as far as possible, trace their descent through successive owners.

The *first* entry is as follows¹:—

Idem EDWARDUS [de SARISBERIE] tenet ECESATINGETONE. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro 7 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatae. Ibi 12 bordarii, et 6 cotarii, et 2 francigenæ² tenentes 2 hidas et unam virgatam terræ, et habent 2 carucatas. Ibi 6 acrae prati, et 50 acrae pasturæ. Valuit 6 libras; modo dominium Edwardi 6 libras et dimidium; francigenarum 40 solidos.

The same EDWARD [of SALISBURY] holds ECESATINGETONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 7 hides. The land is 4 carucates. Of this land, 4 hides are in demesne, and there are 3 carucates. There are 12 bordars, and 6 cottars, and 2 foreigners holding 2 hides and 1 virgate of land, and they have 2 carucates. There are 6 acres of meadow, and 50 acres of pasture. It was worth £6; the demesne of Edward is now worth £6 10s.; that of the foreigners is worth 40 shillings.

The *second* entry occurs under the lands of Ernulf de Hesding.³

In ECESATINGETONE sunt 2 hidæ. Terra 1 carucata. Edricus tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi, et uxor ejus tenet modo de Ernulfo

In ECESATINGETONE are 2 hides. The land is 1 carucate. Edric held it in the time of King Edward, and his wife now holds

¹ Domesday for Wiltshire, p. 65.

² By the term "FRANCIGENA" is denoted a Frenchman born; a foreigner, an alien, in contradistinction to an Englishman. It seems to have been a general name for all who could not prove themselves to be English. Among the laws of William the Conqueror is one, "De jure Normannorum qui ante adventum Gulielmi cives fuerunt Anglicani," in which such persons are expressly termed "Francigenæ." Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i., 491.

³ Domesday for Wiltshire, p. 75.

<p>[De Hesding] et ibi habet 1 carucatam; et 7 bordarii, cum 1 cotario. Ibi 12 acræ prati, et 12 acræ pasturæ. Valuit, et valet, 40 solidos.</p>	<p>it of Ernulf [de Hesding] and he has there 1 carucate; and there are 7 bordars, with 1 cottar. There are 12 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture. It was and is worth 40 shillings.</p>
--	--

The *third* entry is found under estates held as Thane-land.¹

<p>ERLECHING tenet unam virgatum terræ et dimidium in ECESATINGETONE. Terra est 2 bovata. Valet 7 solidos et 6 denarios.</p>	<p>ERLECHING holds one virgate and a half of land in ECESATINGETONE. The land is 2 bovates. It is worth 7 shillings and 6 pence.</p>
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It will thus appear, that, at the time of Domesday, what is now included in Etchilhampton comprised three distinct estates, under different owners and occupiers. The first, or principal Manor, which was assessed at *seven hides*,—or, as it was afterwards reckoned, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Knight's fee,—formed at least three fourths of the parish, and belonged to Edward of Salisbury. The *second* holding, assessed at *two hides*, or half a Knight's fee, belonged to Ernulf de Hesding, and was held under him as chief Lord by the wife of Edric, who had been the tenant in the days of the Confessor, and whose name, according to the Exon Domesday, was Estrit. The *third* was a very small estate, held by a tenure which possibly lasted only for the life-time of the Domesday owner, and afterwards lapsed to the Crown, or was merged into the larger Manor. It may perhaps be what is now called Fullaway.

The history of the two former estates, which, it is not unlikely, corresponded in the main with the two farms in the parish, one being of large and the other of smaller extent, can be traced without much difficulty for some centuries after the Conquest. We are warranted in this conjecture, of the probable identity of these estates with the existing farms, from a knowledge of the tenacity with which our countrymen have always clung to old territorial divisions, and the jealousy with which they have ever guarded

¹ Domesday for Wiltshire, p. 137.

ancient boundaries. Nothing was more uncommon in olden times than the dismemberment of an estate. As it was originally granted, so it descended century after century, and one of the most interesting facts known to topographical students is this,—that you may still with the aid of an Anglo Saxon charter, granted originally nine hundred years ago, trace out with tolerable accuracy the border line of many of the Wiltshire parishes.

For many centuries after the Conquest, the chief fee of the larger of these two Manors of which we are now treating was vested in the descendants of EDWARD of SALISBURY, its Domesday owner. Not a few literary contests have been waged as to his parentage. Those who feel at all inclined to follow out a long and not over interesting discussion, will find, in the references in the foot-note below, enough to tax their patience.¹ The tradition of the “Book of Lacock” tells us that he was the son of a valiant Norman soldier, Walter de Ewrus, Count of Rosmar, to whom, in consideration of his services, William the Conqueror gave the whole of Salisbury and Ambresbury. He held the high office of Sheriff of Wilts at the time of the Domesday Survey, and no less than *forty* estates, large and small, in various parts of the County fell to his share. He appears to have lived to a good old age, for he was standard bearer to Henry I. at the famous battle of Brenville by which an end was put to the rebellion in Normandy. His large estates were divided between his son Walter of Salisbury and his daughter Matilda, who was married to Humphrey de Bohun, the ancestor of the Earls of Hereford.

The Lordship of this Manor in Etchilhampton fell to Walter of Salisbury. He founded at Bradenstoke, one of the largest of the estates which he inherited, a Priory, and endowed it, amongst other possessions, with “one hide at Etchilhampton.”² There are

¹ Bowles History of Lacock, p. 39. Arch. Inst. Journal (1849), p. 213. British Arch. Assoc. Journal (1859), p. 38.

² In the T. de Nev. (153 b), we have this entry:—“The Prior of Bradenstoke holds *one hide* of land in Etchilhampton in pure alms of the Earl of Sarum, and he of the King by ancient feoffment.” See also, Placita de quo W. Edw. I., (p. 798) and Hundred Rolls 3 Edw. I. (ii., 273). Amongst Ministers’ accounts (temp. Henry VIII.), relating to the temporalities of Bradenstoke, is the following:—“Echelhampton;—Redd’ Assis.’ xxxixs. ivd.” New Mon. vi., 340.

copies of charters still preserved, in which Patrick and William successive Earls of Salisbury confirm this gift, and one in which Henry III. sanctions it,¹ and it is repeatedly alluded to in public records. Walter of Salisbury however, in alienating this portion of his estate, reserved to himself the rights and privileges belonging to the chief Lord of the fee, and these, as the following extracts will shew, descended to his successors for some centuries.

Thus in Testa de Nevill (*fol.* 135) under the date of *c.* 1260 (towards the close of the reign of Henry III.) we have the following entry:—"William de Malewain holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ Knight's fee in ECHILHAMPTON, with one hide of land which he holds in the vill of MERTON² of the EARL OF SALISBURY, and he of the King in chief, of his Barony of Cetre (Chittern) by ancient feoffment." A few years later in the Hundred Rolls,³ 3 Edward I., (1275), we have the Jurors reporting that "the EARL OF LINCOLN⁴ *in right of his wife* holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ Knight's fee in HECHILHAMPTON of the King in chief and William Malewyn holds the said fee of the Earl." In the Inquisitiones post mortem for 20 Rich. II., (1397), we have "William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum" registered as having died siezed of " $1\frac{1}{2}$ Knight's fee in Hechilhampton"; and in the same records for 2 Henry V. (1414) "Eileva, wife of William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum" is recorded as having, at her decease, been possessed of the same Manor.

It must be borne in mind that we have been speaking hitherto

¹ New Mon. vi., 338.

² This place is what is now commonly called MARTIN, in the parish of Great Bedwin. It is repeatedly alluded to in the Records. See Test. de Nev. 139, 144; also Hundred Rolls, ii. 270. The foundations of an old chapel were discovered there a few years ago, and, on some fragments of glass, were the arms of Malwyn, viz., "*Per pale sable and argent a cross moline counterchanged,*" from which it may fairly be inferred that some member of the Malwyn family was, if not the founder of the chapel, at least a benefactor of it. There does not appear any ground for the conjecture in the Wilts Mag. vi., 274 (where a full account of the remains of this chapel is given), that it was dedicated to St. Martin. The name of the hamlet in old documents spelt MERTON, MERTONE, or MERTUNE, and once MARTHORN. See above, p. 9 note. It may be mentioned in passing, that "John Malwayn" held lands at West Grafton, immediately adjoining Martin, 44 Edw. III. See Gent. Mag. (new series) iii., 591.

³ Hundred Rolls, ii., 273.

⁴ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, married Margaret Longespée, eventually

have been the case here, for in the year 1316 John Malwyn is said to have been Lord of the Manor of Etchilhampton.¹ The name of this family will already have been noticed in the extracts above given. We shall say more concerning them presently;—meanwhile we must endeavour to trace the history of the second of the estates recorded in Domesday.

This *smaller* Manor, which in extent was not quite one third the size of the former holding, belonged at the close of the eleventh century to Ernulf de Hesding, as chief Lord. He was the first Earl of Perch and father to Earl Rotrock who married Matilda, the natural daughter of King Henry I.² It is interesting to observe that the family of Edric, the Anglo Saxon tenant in the days of the Confessor, was allowed still to remain in possession of the estate. It seems to show an immunity from the evils which desolated other parts of county at the Norman Conquest, when we thus find the occupier of the land undisturbed. He had changed masters, but still held and cultivated his farm on similar conditions, and with like services, as in the time of King Edward.

Of the chief Lord or his descendants, as connected with this Manor, we have no account. We may conjecture perhaps, that, as in the case of other of his estates, Ernulf de Hesding³ was in reality but the Tenant in Capite, or chief *mésne* Lord, and that the Crown retained in its own hands the nominal Lordship of the Manor. At all events the following extracts give color to the supposition.

The earliest allusion that we have to this smaller estate, roundly reckoned at *half a knight's fee*, is contained in the Hundred Rolls⁴ 39 Henry III., (1255). The Jurors there report as follows:—“Richard le Blund⁵ holds half a Knight's fee in Hochelhampton by the serjeancy of paying at the Castle of the Devizes ten

¹ *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edw. II.

² Sandford's *Genealog. Hist.*, p. 32.

³ Thus under CHIVELE (Keevil) it is said “Ernulfus de Hesding tenet *de Rege* CHIVELE.” Domesday for Wiltshire, p. 74.

⁴ Hundred Rolls, ii., 235.

⁵ Blund, or Blunt, the origin of the family name of “BLOUNT,” is derived from the French “*blond*,” i.e. “*fair*.” In the Wiltshire Domesday (p. 126) we have Robertus *Flavus*, that is, literally, Robert “the fair,” or “le *blond*,”

shillings annually in the time of peace, and in the time of war he is bound to be in the said Castle for forty days at his own proper cost, and then he will be free from payment of the aforesaid ten shillings.”—In the enquiry made some twenty years later, 3 Edw. I., (1275), the Jurors then report, that “Richard le Blund held a certain tenement in Hechilhampton and was wont to do suit at the Hundred Court, but that for three years last past he had withdrawn such service,”¹ to the damage of the King as Lord of the Hundred of Stodfald.—In the Testa de Nevill (*fol. 152 b.*) of the date probably of the early part of the reign of Edw. I., (1272-1280), we have some particulars of sundry sub-infeudations, —“Richard Blundel holds in Ethelhampton half a Knights fee of Ralph de Wiliton, and he of Henry le V. and he of the King.”

We are not able to trace this estate in the direct line of the family of Blund² or Blunt, but as late as the 20 Rich. II., (1397), “John, brother and heir of Ralph de Willington,” evidently of the same family as the *mésne* Lords under whom, according to some of the above extracts, the Blunt family held, died siezed of “half a Knight’s fee at Hechilhampton.”³

So far then concerning the separate descent of these two estates. It would seem that in 1316, according to the *Nomina Villarum*, John Malwyn was lord of the manor of Etchilhampton. Nominally there were chief Lords over him, but for all practical purposes he was Lord of the Manor, compensating by a money payment the real

registered as the owner of Laventone (West Lavington), and the name remained connected with that estate for some centuries. Thus in Test. de Nev. pp. 141-153, we have one Knight’s fee recorded as held (c. 1275) at “Laventon of William *Blund* by Roger Gernon.” And in the Inquis. Nonar. (1340) we read of ‘Galfridus le *Blount*’ among the jurors in the account of the prebends of Potterne and Lavington Episcopi.

¹ Hundred Rolls, ii., 273.

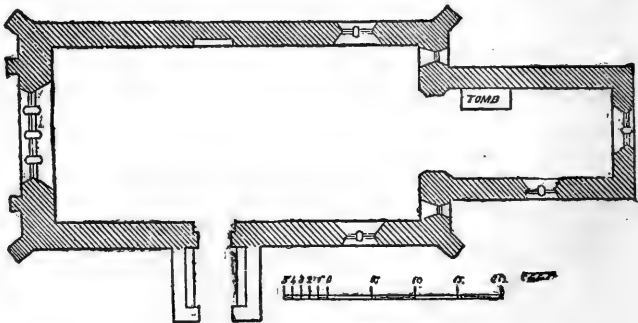
² This family however, would seem to have been connected with this neighbourhood from very early times. The name of “Blund of Echelhampton” occurs in documents relating to the time of Richard I. (c. 1196). Abbrev. Placit., p. 18. The same may be said also of the family of Malwyn. “William Malewain” is named in the record just quoted. In Hundred Rolls, 3 Edw. I., (ii., 273,) “Walter Malwayn, Roger Lovel, and Bartholomew le Blund,” are named among the Jurors for the Hundred of Stodfald.

³ Inquis. post Mortem, 20 Rich. II.





Representation of the Angel Gabriel.
In Etehilhampton Church.



Ground Plan of Etehilhampton Church.

possessors, but himself exercising all its rights and privileges. And in course of years the Lordship became vested in his descendants, and indeed is so at the present time. As the accompanying pedigree will show, by the marriage of Agnes, daughter of John Malwyn, to Simon Best, and the subsequent marriage of their only daughter and heiress Joan, to John Ernle, the property and eventually the manorial rights became transferred to the Ernle family. In that family it remained in direct succession till the death of Sir Edward Ernle, Bart., in 1728, a period of some 350 years. The only daughter and heiress of the last named Sir Edward Ernle was married to Henry Drax, Esq., of Ellerton Abbey, in Yorkshire, and from him descended Mr. DRAX GROSVENOR, who in due course came into possession of the Lordship of the Manor. The Manor now belongs to Mrs. Burton, widow of Col. Burton, and daughter and coheiress of J. S. W. S. Erle-Drax, Esq.

THE CHURCH.¹

The Church at Etchilhampton, according to Ecton, is dedicated to St. Andrew; but a mutilated effigy of St. Anne as she was often represented during the middle ages—in the act of teaching the Blessed Virgin—remained a few years since in the Church, and was said to have been taken during some repairs from a niche over the north doorway, where it had long been plastered over and hidden from view. An effigy in such a position would probably be that of the patron Saint; so that, as has been already intimated (p. 13), this may be “the Chapel of St. Anne,” named in the Protector Duke of Somerset’s Register of Estates at Longleat.

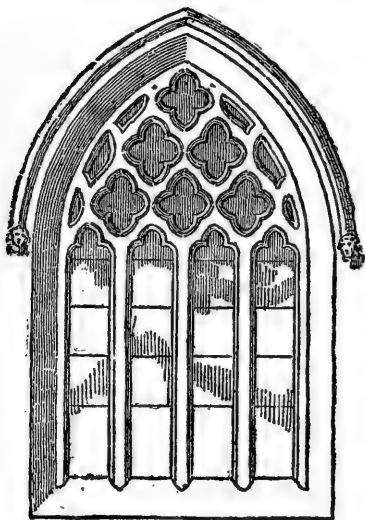
The building consists of Chancel and Nave, which seem to have been erected during the decorated period, probably about the middle of the 14th century. There is also a Porch on the south side which has recently been entirely re-constructed in oak, with open wood-work. The entire roof of the Nave has also been restored, the old beams of the decorated period being retained.

The Chancel, which is 20ft. in length, by 11ft. in width, has an east window of two trefoil-headed lights. The chancel-arch

¹ We are indebted to Mr. E. Kite for some notes on this Church as well as on that of All Cannings.

springs from semi-octagonal shafts. The roof, originally a plain timber one, is now covered with plaster. It is proposed very shortly completely to restore this part of the Church.

The Nave is 43ft. long by 21ft. broad. At the west end is a four-light



Decorated Window in Etchilhampton Church.

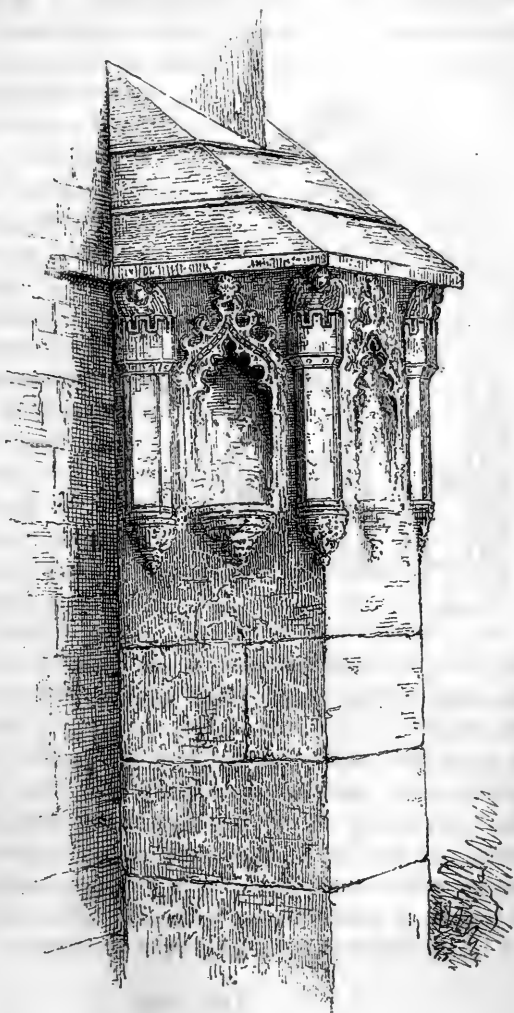
decorated window with the tracery formed of quatrefoils—an arrangement commonly met with in windows of this period. A buttress on each side forms a support to the wall, on the summit of which is a double gable of plain character containing two small bells.

There were anciently doorways both on the north and south sides, but the former has been blocked up. In addition to the west window there are two others in the side walls, each of two trefoil-headed lights beneath a square head. At the east end, on

either side of the Chancel-arch, is also a small trefoil headed light. The angle-buttresses are low and massive; that on the north-west has on each of its sides a shallow niche with a decorated canopy, an enrichment which was not bestowed on the other three. A similar canopy, carved on the face of a large stone, and enclosing a figure, apparently of the Angel Gabriel, (which seems to have formed part of a group representing the Annunciation and perhaps formed part of the reredos anciently over the altar), was discovered in making a vault over the south-east angle of the nave in 1832, and is now preserved in the interior of the Church.

THE FONT.

The Font, which stands nearly in the centre of the Nave, is of the date of the Norman period, and consequently two centuries older

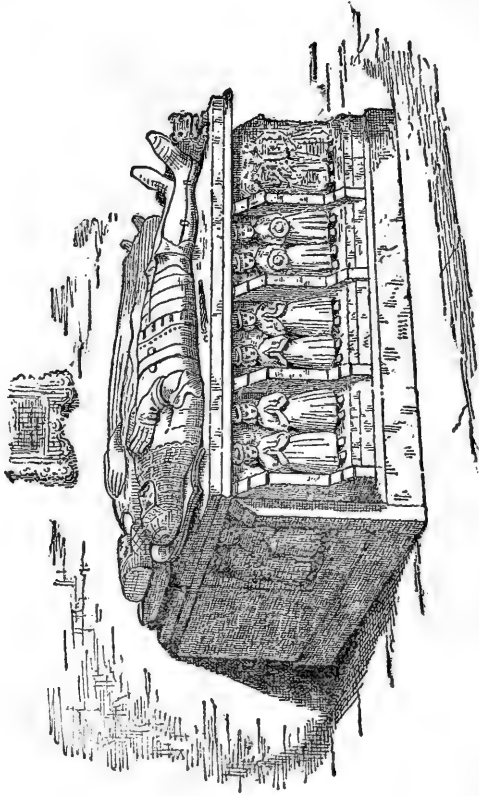


Hailes & co., Imp.

BUTTRESS, ETCHILHAMPTON CHURCH, WILTS.







Altar Tomb. Effigies of a Knight and his Lady.

In Etchilhampton Church.



The Font in Etchilhampton Church.

than any portion of the present building. It is circular, both in bowl and shaft, and stands on a square plinth. The lead with which it was once lined has been removed. Its dimensions are:—

	FT.	IN.
Diameter of exterior	2	3
Height	1	10
Diameter of interior	1	9
Depth of ditto	0	11

MONUMENTS.

(1). ALTAR TOMB.—Attached to the north wall of the Chancel is an altar tomb, removed some years since from the north-eastern angle of the Nave. The upper slab, which is nearly 6ft. in length by 3ft. in width, bears the recumbent figures of a Knight and his lady—the former clad in a suit of almost complete plate armour, with the head resting on a blank shield, and the feet on a lion—the latter wearing the square head dress, and over the kirtle a long

mantle reaching to the feet, which rest on a mutilated animal, apparently a dog. At the side and ends of the tomb are twelve small figures, male and female, carved in relief; one carries a shield, another a sword, two others bear circular objects, and six are represented with uplifted hands as in the act of prayer.

No inscription, or armorial bearing, remains to identify the Knight to whose memory this monument was erected. The style of armour would fix its date at about the year 1400; and it may perhaps be attributed to a member of the ancient family of Malwyn, who were Lords of the Manor at this period.

(2). A small mural monument, also affixed to the north wall of the Chancel, bears the following inscription to the memory of Gertrude, relict of Edward Ernle, Esq. :—

“ H. S. E.

GERTRUDA ERNLE, nata JOHANNIS ST. LOE de Knighton in agro Wiltoniensi Generosi, conjux fidelis and relictæ mærens ED: ERNLE armigeri, Dominique hujus manerii, cui sanctitas in sacris, philostorgia in liberos, urbanitas in proximos, largitas in egenos, comitas in singulos, conspicue tanquam lucerna ardens enituit, omnium planctu and desiderio; Obiit 21 Aprilis Anno Domini 1662.”

(3). Another small monument on the south wall, commemorates “James Gibbs, who died December 3rd, 1792, aged 44.”

(4). In the floor of the Chancel is a flat stone to Sir Walter Ernle, Bart., who died July 16th, 1732, aged 56. It bears a shield with the arms of Ernle quartering Hungerford, surmounted by the Ernle crest.

Other monuments on the walls of the Nave are :—

(5). “Margaret Bayley, spinster, died 1788, aged 71. Richard Bayley, Gent. died 1790, aged 70. Monument erected by their nephew, Edward Bayley, of London, Wine Merchant.”

(6). “Richard Giddings, Sen., died 1826, aged 81. Mary his wife died 1796, aged 41. Mary Ann, wife of Richard Giddings, Jun., died 1824, aged 30; and Jacob her infant son, died also in 1824.”

(7). “Edmund Hitchcock died 1832, aged 44. Susanna his widow, died 1836, aged 48; and four of their daughters who died young.”

(8). On a flat stone in the floor of the Nave :—



Hailes & Co., Imp.

RECUMBENT FIGURES ON THE TOMB IN
ETCHILHAMPTON CHURCH.



“ H. S. E.

HONORIA Lectissima Conjux HENR. EYRE, Gēni.

Unica Filia Hæresque Superstes Roberti

Bailly Genī ex Maria Uxore Suscepta,

Charissima Mater Johannis Eyre Filii et

Filiæ Susannæ quam vix enixa est

(P)uerpera quin morbido languore concepta

unde 10 die post editum partum

pie placideque obdormivit

ultimo mensis Januarii

Anno Ætatis suæ 31°.

Dominique

1685.

Hoc memoria sacrum

Mæstissimus posuit.

H. E.”

Above the inscription is a shield with the arms of Eyre, over which is an escutcheon of pretence with arms nearly obliterated, but no doubt those of Bayley. The whole is surmounted by the crest of Eyre.

On the exterior of the Nave, attached to the north wall, is a monument to the memory of some of the Dorchester family,¹ the inscription on which shews that the Dorchesters of Etchilhampton were connected by marriage with the Easterton branch of the Merewether family.

“ William Dorchester of Etchilhampton, Gent, died 1720, aged 47. Mary his daughter died 1720. William his son died 1721. Elizabeth his wife died 1722, aged 41.”

“ Mrs. Sarah Merewether, wife of Francis Merewether of Easterton, Gent., and eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth Dorchester, died 1766, aged 55. Also her husband Francis Merewether, Sen., Gent., died 1781, aged 67. Sarah, daughter of Francis and Sarah Merewether, died 1793, aged 42.”

COMMUNION PLATE.

The Communion plate consists of a small silver chalice and paten, on which are the following arms:—Argent, three spurs sable, a chief gules; impaling, chequy or and azure a chevron ermine;—the coat of Guy, Earl of Warwick. Above is an Esquire’s helmet,—and a Crest,—Out of a ducal coronet a wolf’s head.

¹ The following extracts from the Parish Register of St. John, Devizes, relate to this family.—“MARRIED. 1655, Feb. 12. William Dorchester of Edgillhampton and Bridget Steevens of Calstone.—1658. John Dorchester and Ann Farrant, both of Ichelhampton, y^e 8th day of March.”

CURATES OF ETCHILHAMPTON.

The following is, as far as can be ascertained, a list of the various Curates of Etchilhampton not mentioned as attached to All Cannings. For a list of others who have been assistant Curates, the reader is referred to a previous page (p. 26).

- c. A.D. 1635. HENRY HAMOND [HAMMOND].
 ,, 1684. HENRY HINDE.
 ,, 1685. JOHN DOWLAND.
 ,, 1698. WILLIAM INNS, or INNES, he is described as "Chapling"
 (Chaplain).
 ,, 1708. JOHN ROBINSON.
 ,, 1711. J. HILLMAN.

THE CHURCH-YARD AND GLEBE.

The Church-yard is surrounded by a hawthorn hedge, and has only one entrance path leading to the south porch of the Church. A peculiar feature in the Church-yard is the number of old single stone memorials,—we might almost call them sarcophagi; there are as many as eighteen, several of which are some centuries old. There is nothing of the sort in the Church-yard of All Cannings. The glebe land amounts to four acres. There is no glebe-house. The Tithe Commutation Rent Charge is £316 5s.

CHURCH TERRIER.

There is, in the Diocesan Registry, an old Terrier without date, which is headed "A true note of all the groundes belonging to the parsonage" of Echilhampton. The document is signed with "the marks of two persons, whose names, as far as we can interpret the hand-writing of the scribe, seem to be, William Punck, and William Fankins, as "Churchwardens,"—and of John Woodhouse and William Lawrence, as "Questmen." None of these names can now be traced in any existing registers. A conjecture may perhaps be offered, that this Terrier is of the same date as the earliest of those for All Cannings, viz., 1608. (See above, p. 29.)

The Terrier recites amongst the glebe lands and buildings;—(1) "A dwelling house which now is made a barne, and a close adjoining unto it contayning by estimacon, half an acre or neere thereabouts;"—(2), "A meadow by Shortlands joyning to Woodrofe's meadow

of Cote, containyng by estimacon three acres and a half;" the same was to be "hayned" at Candlemas, and cut or fed by Lammas, and afterwards to belong to the inhabitants;—(3), "One Rige (Ridge?) of land lying in Shortland's Field."

PARISH REGISTERS.

The Registers are well preserved, though the earliest of them does not go further back than the year 1630. In the year 1644, during the time of the Civil War, there is but one entry—that of a baptism. Then, with the exception of the entry of the birth of Edward, son of Walter and Martha Ernle, in 1649, there is another hiatus till October, 1650. In 1651, the birth of another son of Walter Ernle, who bore the same Christian name as his father, is registered. As in the case of the All Cannings Register, the entries at that period are exclusively of births, not of baptisms; one "John Willis" as we are informed, being the duly appointed "Register." A portion of a leaf has been cut out relating to the year 1653. Through the Protectorate the Register was well kept, and all the various entries seem to have been made contemporaneously with the event recorded.

The following are some of the names occurring in the early register, for our enumeration does not extend beyond the end of the 17th century:—Dorchester,—Bayley (the first notice of this family is in 1633), —Harding, —Noyes,—Raymond,—Ernle,—Trafels,—Fettiplace,—Swanborough,—Heale,—Lancaster,—Hayward,—Maundrell,—Hazell,—Lavington. The number of the names occurring in the earliest register which are still retained in the parish is very small indeed. Of names of families that have been for some little time connected with the place we may mention Burden,—Rudman,—Hiscox,—Stevens,—Witchell.

There are contained in the Registers, records of some twenty small charitable collections for various objects. In 1673, the sum of two shillings and nine pence was "gathered for Nether Wallop;" and two shillings "for St. Katherine's in London." In the same year also the sum of "Two shillings and sixpence was gathered for the fire which began in London at the Royal Theatre, 25th

of Potterne, and of Edward Nicholas of All Cannings. A few particulars of some of the members of the ERNLE family, and of one member of the BAYLEY family, all that in this latter instance we can furnish, we will lay before our readers.

The ERNLE family sprung originally from Ernele, an estate near Chichester, in Sussex. They flourished there as early as the thirteenth century. In 4 Edward III., one of this family represented the County of Sussex in Parliament. In the reign of Henry VIII., another of the same family rose to great distinctions in the profession of the law. Appointed successively to the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, he was raised at last to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (27th January, 1519), and received the honor of Knighthood. Sir John Ernle did not however enjoy his dignified position long, for his decease occurred within two years of his appointment.¹

Of his direct descendants, Michael Ernle, described as of Bourton, was Sheriff of Wilts in 22 Eliz. (1579); and another, his namesake, Sir John Ernle, was Chancellor of the Exchequer to Charles II. A third comes before us in a different character, as having been in the previous reign, a sufferer for his loyalty to his King, and judged a "delinquent" by the victorious Parliament in 1645. Edward Ernle's offence was this,—that he was a Commissioner for sequestrations acting in behalf of the King (Charles I.) in the county of Wilts. His estate was estimated at £200 per annum, and he was adjudged to pay a fine of £400. This was in July, 1647: the following statement being sent up from Devizes to Goldsmith's Hall respecting him²:—

"TO THE COMMITTEE IN LONDON.—Right Honourable;—Whereas we are directed and required by your Honours to certify the condition and malignancy of Edward Ernle of Etchilhampton in this county:—We thus certify:—First as touching his delinquency; he was a Commissioner for the King in the Commission for sequestrations; and being Justice for the peace, appeared at the Assize of Sarum about two years since, but when the charge was given, he immediately departed thence.—Touching his estate in lands;—he hath at Erchfont the moiety of a farm for three lives, worth about £200 a year, out of which he pays £49 to the Marquis of Hertford. At Etchilhampton, he hath £100 per annum land of inheritance, of which there is £16 per annum quit rents and

¹ See Foss's Judges of England, v. 161.

² See Waylen's Devizes, p. 273.

rents of assize. He hath fourscore pounds per annum out of Pryor's Court in Clevely parish, in Berks, at £4 13s. 4d. rent, holden of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster by lease for fourteen years to come.—As to his personal estate, he hath eight cows, six oxen, five young beasts, and about fourscore sheep :—And for other personal estate we know not of any.—Dated at the Committee for Wilts sitting at the Devizes 19 November, 1645, by Thomas Goddard, John Goddard, Robert Brown, William Jesse, and Edward Martyn.”

The same writer, to whom we are indebted for the above information, further tells us,—“Another certificate adds that he resides at Etchilhampton and ‘by reason of the times is much indebted and behindhand.’ In his own petition Mr. Ernle urges in extenuation, that being in the Commission of the Peace near unto the Devizes where the King's forces have so long time prevailed, he hath yet done many good offices to the members and friends of the Parliament, nor did he assist the adverse party with his person by bearing arms; nor with his purse except under compulsion; nor act in the commission of Array; but that when put in that commission of which Mr. Robert Long was chief, he did so for the good of his neighbours and countrymen, as no doubt they will testify. But being willing to embrace the offer of the Parliament which extends to the first day of December next, he desires to compound, praying consideration of his much burdened estate, &c., 6 Nov. 1645.”

Edward Ernle died in 1656. By his wife, Gertrude, daughter of John St. Lowe, of Knighton, he left two sons, Walter and Michael. The former was, as an acknowledgment of the loyalty of his father, created a Baronet at the Restoration (Feb. 2nd, 1660-1), and it was his great grand-daughter who, as we have mentioned, carried the estate by marriage to Henry Drax Esq., the ancestor of the present possessor of the Lordship of the Manor. The latter son, Michael Ernle, was the founder of the Brimslade branch of the family. One of these, grandson of the above Michael Ernle, who bore the same name, assumed the Baronetcy on the decease of his kinsman Sir John Ernle, Rector of All Cannings, in 1734, whose only son, Walter, died, at the age of twenty, but four months previously. From another grand-child, who was married to William Jones, Esq., of Ramsbury Manor, are descended the Burdetts of Ramsbury.

...nle, Esq.=.....
...de Park.
...eb, 1734,
...63.

Michael, who
assumed the
baronetcy on
death of Sir
John, Rector of
St. Canning's,
d. unm. in
1771, æt. 67.

Edward,
successor to his
brother, Rector
of Avington,
Berks, ob. 1787,
s.p., when the
Baronetcy
became extinct.

John.
Frances.
Another daur.
=William Jones,
Esq. of
Ramsbury Manor.
†

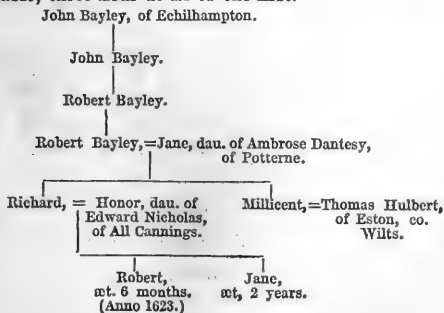
It has been remarked by Burke in his account of this family in his "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies," that there must have been some special limitation in the original patent, or the title could not have descended to the Brimslade branch, which was derived from the brother of the first Baronet. It seems to have been borne unchallenged by two of them, the last, Sir Edward Ernle, having died in 1787. He was Rector of Avington in Berks. On his decease the Baronetcy became extinct.

THE BAYLEY FAMILY.

Of this family we know but very little. In the time of Charles I. and II. Richard Bayley, and Guido Bayley, of Etchilhampton, are named among the gentry of Wilts. The following account of one member of the family is given in Palmer's Nonconformists Memorial.

"William Bayley,¹ M.A., of New College, Oxford, was born of a good family at Etchilhampton near 'The Devizes.' His father would have bought him a good living, but he, judging such a course unlawful, became a Chaplain to Lord Roberts, sometime before the war broke out. Settling afterwards at Taverton, near Plymouth, he was so harassed by the neighbouring cavaliers that he was compelled to escape with his family by sea to London. There he got a living for above a year, and afterwards was persuaded by some members of Parliament to go back into the west and accept the sequestered living of Stoke Fleming in Devonshire.

¹ The following pedigree of Bayley of Etchilhampton, is given in Harl. MS. 1443, fol. 133 b. ARMS;—Or, on a fesse engrailed azure between three horses' heads erased sable, three fleur de lis of the first.



He might have had a better, but the solicitations of his wife induced him to give Stoke Fleming the preference, as a place overrun with ignorance and profanity, and therefore in all the more need of his services. He lived for ten years after his ejection, but was affected in his last days by melancholy and an attack of palsy, under the combined effect of which he sunk in 1672. He was a grave divine, and eminent for his meekness. Mrs. Burnegham, his aunt by his mother's side, had been at the expense of educating the famous Archbishop Laud, a service which the Prelate gratefully acknowledged when at the top of his preferment."

The Hamlet of Allington.

THOUGH ecclesiastically connected with All Cannings, and under the spiritual charge of its Rector, ALLINGTON has always been, as it still continues to be, a perfectly distinct Manor, and has a history of its own. What that history is we must now endeavour to set before our readers.

ALLINGTON is a narrow strip of land, about three miles long and, on the average, half-a-mile broad, running along the western border of All Cannings. It contains some 1157 acres; of these 100 are meadow land, 400 pasture and down-land, and 657 are arable. Like All Cannings it was originally in the Hundred of Stodfald; it is now with it merged in the Hundred of Swanborough.

Without doubt ALLINGTON is to be identified with the ADELINTONE, of the Domesday Record, which belonged in the 11th century to Alured of Marlborough. The entry respecting it is as follows¹:—

<p>ALUREDUS DE MERLEBERG tenet ADELINTONE. Tempore Regis Edwardi geldabat pro xi hidis et dimidio, et 5 acris terræ. Terra est 7 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 7 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 4 carucatæ, et 7 servi; et 6</p>	<p>ALURED OF MARLBOROUGH holds ADELINTONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 11½ hides, and 5 acres of land. The land is 7 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 7½ hides, and there are 4 carucates, and 7</p>
--	---

¹ Domesday for Wiltshire, p. 79.

villani, et 7 bordarii, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 20 acræ prati. Pastura 6 quarentenis longa, et 3 quarentenis lata.

De hac terra habet unus miles 2 hidas, et ibi 1 carucata. Totum valebat 12 libras; modc 15 libras.

serfs; and there are 6 villans, and 7 bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 20 acres of meadow. The pasture is 6 furlongs long and 3 furlongs broad.

Of this land a certain 'miles' has 2 hides, and there is 1 carucate. The whole estate was worth £12; it is now worth £15.

Many of the remarks already made on the Domesday entry respecting All Cannings¹ will apply also to this entry. The land under the plough amounted to 7 carucates, or from three to four hundred acres, about *one third* of the whole. This shows a high state of cultivation, which accounts for the high assessment, the 11½ hides representing only about 100 acres per hide, whereas the average extent of land comprised in a hide in Wiltshire was nearer 150 acres.² It will be observed moreover that within little more than 20 years the value of the estate had increased from £12 to £15, that is some 25 per cent.

ALURED OF MARLBOROUGH, the owner of this Manor at the time of the Domesday Survey, would seem to have been one of those few Englishmen who were fortunate enough to escape the general confiscation, and permitted to retain their estates. It has been suggested that, in this particular instance, the gifts, which included not only some twenty or more estates in Wilts but also others in Surrey, Hants, Somerset, Devon, and Herefordshire, were an acknowledgment of the services of Alured of Marlborough as an active opponent of Godwin's family. In Herefordshire he possessed, by gift it would appear of Earl William, the Castle of Ewyas, and under this, as the head of his Barony, many of his estates were held. Hence the distinctive names of two of them in our own County, *viz* :—Somersford *Ewyas*, and Teffont *Ewyas*. The chief of this family in the time of Henry II., was Robert, who is styled "Lord of Ewyas," and was living in 1194. He died no long time afterwards

¹ See above, p. 5.

² Domesday for Wiltshire, Introd. pp. xxxiv.—xxxvii.

leaving, as his only daughter and heiress, Sybil, who married as her first husband, Sir Robert de Tregoz, in whose family many of her estates became vested.¹

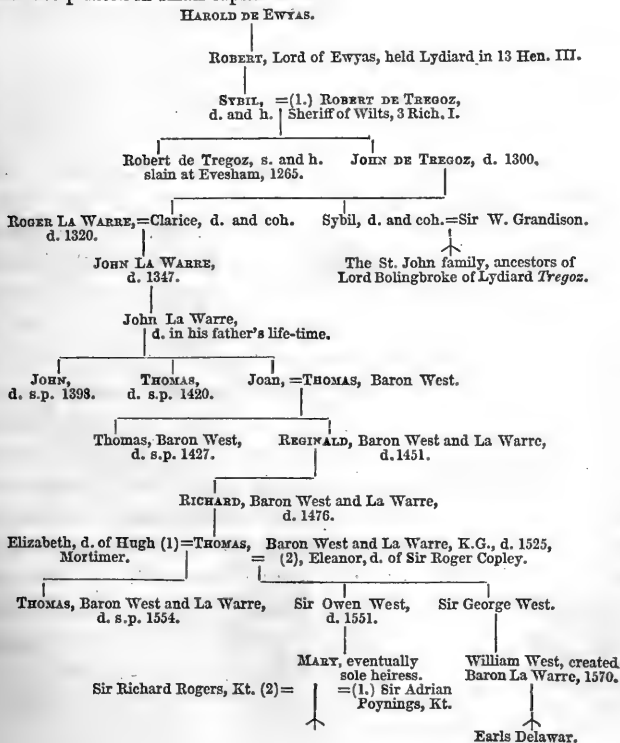
The Manor of Allington remained in the direct line of the Tregoz family only for two generations. Sybil, the heiress of the Lord of Ewyas, had, by her first husband, two sons. The eldest, Robert de Tregoz, was slain in the battle of Evesham in 1265; the younger, John de Tregoz, succeeded in due course to this Manor. Dying in 1300, he left behind him two daughters as co-heiresses. They married respectively Roger la Warre, and Sir William Grandison, and a division of the Tregoz estates was made between these families. The descendants of Sir William Grandison were the St. John family, who were afterwards ennobled as Lords Bolingbroke, and the present holder of that title is still in possession of the estate at Lydiard *Tregoz*.

As a portion of her share of her father's estates, CLARICE, the elder daughter of John de Tregoz, who was married to ROGER la WARRE, received the Manor of Allington. In the family of La Warre it remained for about seventy years. Again, by the failure of male issue, it passed into another family. By the marriage of Joan, sister and heiress of Thomas la Warre, to Thomas, Baron West, Allington was added to his already numerous estates. When he died, he was sised of lands in Hants, Dorset, Devon, Sussex, Lincolnshire, and Wilts. By his will, dated April 8th, 1405, (6 Henry IV.). he ordered his body to be laid in the new Chapel in the Minster of Christchurch, bequeathing to the work of that Church, £100, and another like sum, on the condition that the Canons of that church should once a year keep solemnly the obit of Thomas his father, Alice his mother, and Joan his wife. He also bequeathed 28 marks (£18 13 4), for 4500 masses for his soul, to be said within half-a-year of his decease. His two sons, Thomas and Reginald, inherited in succession the Manor of Allington. The latter was summoned to Parliament in 1426 in his mother's Barony of La Warre; the Barony of West being thereby merged in the former, and older title.

¹ Amongst them was the estate of LEDIAR, which to this day, in its distinctive name, Lydiard *Tregoz*, preserves the memory of its ancient owner.

Richard, Baron West and La Warre, who next succeeded to the lordship of this Manor, at the death of his father in 1450, was a firm adherent of the House of Lancaster in the wars of the Roses. When, by the accession of Edward IV., the House of York triumphed, he requested leave of that King to quit England, and to go beyond the seas. This permission was given, but on the condition that he should take as his retinue, only twelve servants and twelve horses, the latter not exceeding in value 40 shillings each. He returned eventually to his own country, and dying in the year 1476 (16 Edw. IV.), left his eldest son Thomas as his successor in his high honors and estates.¹

¹The following table will show the Descent of this Manor through the families of Tregoz, La Warre, and West. The names of those who were Lords of the Manor are printed in small capital letters.



Thomas, seventh Baron West and La Warre, was in great favour with Henry VII. He assisted that King in obtaining the Crown, and in reward for his services, received a grant of several of the estates that had belonged to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was slain at Bosworth Field, and which by the Duke's attainder were at the bestowal of the King. In the second year of Henry VIII. he was appointed a Knight of the Garter. He was twice married, leaving by his first wife, two sons, Thomas who died in his father's life-time, and by his second wife, three sons, Owen, George, and Leonard. Eventually, Mary, daughter of Sir Owen West, became sole heiress, and the ancient Barony of West as well as that of La Warre, is still in abeyance between her descendants, if any now be existing. Nor, as the authorities hold, can it be any prejudice to their claims, that William, son of Sir George West, who is the ancestor of the present Earls of Delawar, was in 1570 created Baron La Warre.

We have not been able to ascertain the exact descent of the Manor of Allington for the next fifty years. After that time it seems to have become the property, it is believed by purchase, of Sir Stephen Fox, the well known minister of Charles II. His son Stephen was advanced to the peerage in 1741, as Baron, and in 1756 as Earl, with the title of Lord Ilchester. From him descends the present Earl of Ilchester, who is now the Lord of the Manor.

The public records contain a few entries respecting some sub-infeudations, or some early occupiers of land in Allington. Thus towards the close of the reign of Henry III. (c. 1270), we have Robert de Tregoz, in the first instance granting half-a-Knight's fee (about two hides and a half, or some 450 acres), in "Kainges and Almigeton," (Cannings and Allington), to Peter de Podington. This land was afterwards held under the same Peter de Podington by one "William Drois."¹ The name of this tenant in its modern form "Drew," is still well known in the neighbourhood. The amusing controversy waged some few years ago as to the meaning of the name "Drew's Pond" will not soon be forgotten in Devizes.

In the time of Henry IV., (c. 1412), John Bennet² is entered as having been possessed of messuages and lands at Allington.

¹ Test. de Nev. 137a.

² Inq. p. M., 13 Hen. IV.

An "extent," or detailed description, of the Manor appears to be given in the account of the lands of Thomas la Warre,¹ who held the estate at the commencement of the 15th century.

It may be added that the Lord of the Manor of All Cannings receives twenty shillings per annum, by way of quit rent, from land at Allington. In a previous page (p. 13), it has been alluded to as an annual "Pension from the Prebend," when recording the profits of the Manor in the 16th century.

THE PREBENDAL ESTATE IN ALLINGTON.

What is commonly termed the Prebend of All Cannings in the Church of St Mary, Winchester, derived its revenues from lands or tithes in Allington. A certain portion of the property of the Abbess had been thus assigned from an early period for the purpose of constituting a Prebend in connection with that Religious House.

The earliest valuation of the Prebend is contained in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*.² It is there called the "Prebend of S. Mary, Winton, in the Church of Albecanyng." The annual value is estimated at 20 marks, or £13 6s. 8d. By reference to p. 22, it will be seen that the Rectory and the Prebend were reckoned as of equal value at the close of the 13th century.

In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*,³ we have the following entry respecting the Prebend:—

"Prebenda in eadem villa [de Allekanyng] taxatur in xx marc. Nona pars vellerum, garbarum; et agnorum anno preterito viii marc. Prebendar. habet in dote ix solid. redd.; pratum in dote xx solid.; decimæ feni xxvi solid. iv den.; linum et aliæ minutæ xx solid. Porcio Abb. Winton. beatæ Mariæ, videlicet, nonæ garbarum vellerum et agnorum val. preterito anno vi marc. et spectat ad prebendam predictam."

The reserved rent belonging to the Abbess of St. Mary Winton is, in subsequent documents, valued at £2 per annum.

The estate at Allington remained as the property of the Prebendary till the Reformation. At that time, by virtue of the Act of Parliament passed for the purpose, it was, like other property of

¹ *Inq. p. M.*, 5 Hen. VI. (1426). ² *Taxat. Eccles.*, p. 189.

³ *Inquis. Non.* p. 157.

Religious Houses, at the disposal of the Crown. It was accordingly, on 28th July, 1 Edw. VI., bestowed on the Duke of Somerset, the Protector. On August 11th, in the same year, the Duke surrendered it, together with other estates, in exchange with the Crown, for the Manors of Everleigh and Aldbourne. The prebendal estate was then granted to the Dean and Canons of Windsor,¹ who are still in possession of it. There was however a law-suit, with reference to this same Prebend, between the Earl of Hertford (Seymour), and the Dean and Canons of Windsor, which lasted many years, and was not finally settled till 1604. In Waylen's History of Marlborough (p. 529) under the head, "The case between the Earl of Hertford and the Deans and Canons of Windsor," occurs the following extract bearing upon this case:—"Whereas Hugh Gough,² Parson of All Cannings, procured himself to be presented to the Prebend of All Cannings, being parcel of the said lands exchanged," (between Edward VI. and the Duke of Somerset) "the Dean and Canons exhibited their bill in Chancery against the said Hugh Gough; and therefore a decree was made that the said Dean and Canons should enjoy the said Prebend, according to the first intent of the King, which they had already enjoyed for nearly fifty years."

The tithes of Allington, which belong to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, amount to £264 per annum, and are leased under them by Mr. Joseph Parry, who farms the principal estate there.

Before giving a list, such as we are able, of the Prebendaries, we may mention that a special privilege belonged to this appointment as regarded the conventual church of St. Mary, Winton. In the election of an Abbess, by the prescriptive custom of the Monastery, the Prebendary of All Cannings possessed two votes;³ and we have it on record, that, at the election held on 21st April, 1488, Dame Alice Newe the Prioress, and procuratrix of the venerable Master John Nele, Prebendary of All Cannings, gave the said two votes for Dame Johanna Legh (or Ligh). See above, p. 11.

¹ Harl. MS. 4316, fol. 188. ² See above, p. 24.

³ See Baigent's History of the Church of Wyke, near Winchester, p. 35, *note*; a re-print from the Journal of the Archæol. Assoc. of September, 1863.

LIST OF PREBENDARIES.

- A.D.
 . . . WILLIAM DE BARTON; his appointment is implied by the entry that follows.
 1319. ROBERT DE NORTON; on the resignation of William de Barton.
 1333. THOMAS DE BERKHAM.
 1337. RICHARD DE NIBURY; appointed by Matilda,* Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester.
 1337. RICHARD DE THORMERTON, appointed by the Bishop, for this turn.
 . . . WILLIAM WERKMAN.
 1405. RICHARD BRANKTREE.
 1406. WILLIAM WERKMAN; it would appear from the Registers, that this Prebendary first of all resigned in favor of Richard Branktree, and then in 1406, when Richard Branktree died, was again nominated to the prebend.
 . . . THOMAS KIRKEBY.
 1476. JOHN NELE; instituted December 29th, 1476, by Bishop Waynflete, on "the death of Master Thomas Kirkeby, late Prebendary." He had been ordained a priest by the same Bishop at Esher, and in 1454 collated to the Rectory of St. Mary of the Valleys, near Winchester, with the Chapel of Wyke annexed to the same. By his will dated April 27th, 1486, Bishop Waynflete nominated "Master John Nele" one of his executors.
 1497. CHRISTOPHER BAYNBRIDGE; he resigned in 1503.
 1503. JOHN SMITH.
 1540. JOHN POLY; previously Prior of Elsing.

THE CHURCH AT ALLINGTON.

The chief seat of the family who possessed Allington in the 12th century was at Ewyas, in Herefordshire. Various estates in Wilts belonging to them were held as of the Barony of Ewyas, one of them, Teffont *Ewyas*, still bearing in its distinctive name the memory of that feudal connexion. Harold, Lord of Ewyas, of whom mention has already been made, founded a Priory at that place, and made it a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester. He endowed his Priory with sundry possessions, and amongst them with "*the Church of Alyngetone.*"¹ The gift

*Matilda, or Maud, Peccam, was Abbess from 1313—1338.

¹ In an old MS. in the British Museum [Cott. MS. Domit. A. viii., fol. 144], we have this entry respecting gifts to the Priory of Ewyas:—"Anno Domini 1100, Haraldus Dns. de Ewyas dedit *Ecclesiam de Alyngetone.*"

was afterwards confirmed by Robert of Ewyas, the son of the founder, and approved by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and John, Bishop of Salisbury, in the time of Hamelin, Abbot of Gloucester.¹

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*² we have the "portion of the Prior of Ewyas" (*Porcio Prioris de Ewyas in Albecaning*), reckoned as worth £2. In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*³ we have a similar valuation given. In the former Record we have registered, as belonging to the same Priory, small portions of land in Teffont Ewyas and Lydiard Tregoz, and the Church of Hilmarton. All these were given by members of the same family, and will be found registered in Domesday under the lands of Alured of Marlborough, whose property they inherited.

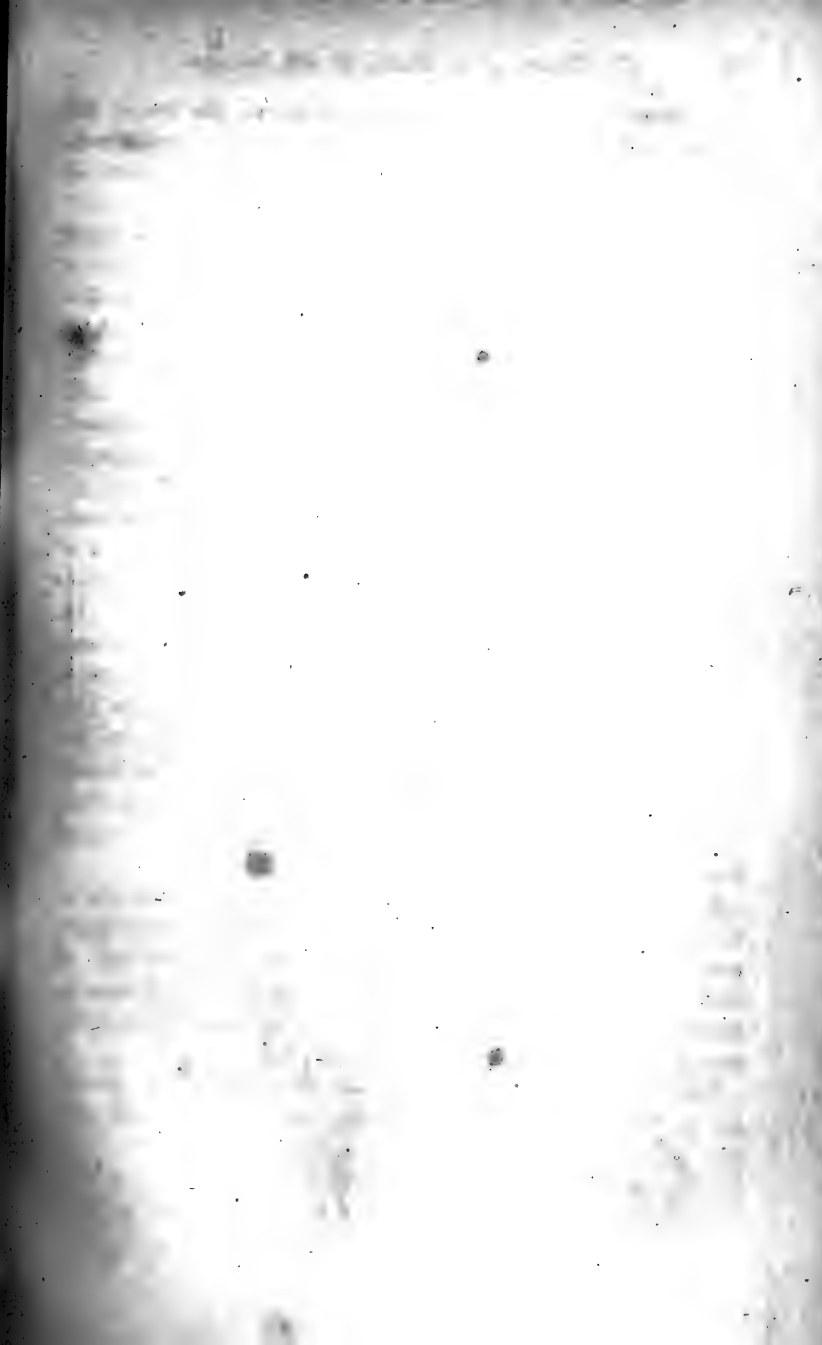
The revenues of the Priory becoming in course of years decreased, and too slender to maintain it, in the year 1358, by decree of Thomas Fastolf, Bishop of St. David's, who was then the Ordinary, it was annexed to the great Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester. In the deed of annexation, Roger La Warre and Peter de Grandison, are spoken of as benefactors, and descendants of the original founder. The pedigree printed a few pages back will explain how they were connected with him. Amongst the revenues of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, is reckoned the sum of £2 13s. 4d. issuing from All Cannings, being in truth the portion arising from "the Church of Allington" that formerly belonged to the Prior of Ewyas.

At the suppression of Monasteries in the 16th century, several of the estates belonging to the Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester, were appropriated to the endowment of the new Bishopric of Gloucester. The letters patent constituting the said Bishopric, dated September 3rd, 1541, enumerate amongst its revenues the same sum of £2 13s. 4d. "out of All Cannings."

Though all vestiges of the building have disappeared, persons are yet living who remember hearing of the Church, and who

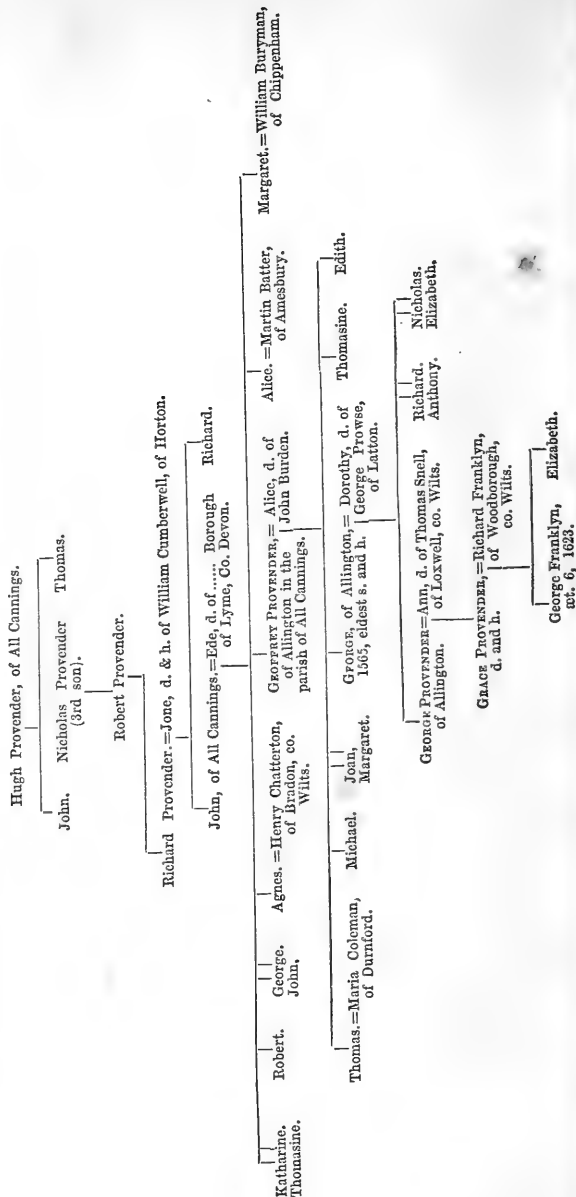
¹ *New Monast. i.*, 546. ² *Tax. Eccles.*, p. 189.

³ *Inquis. Non.*, p. 157.



PEDIGREE OF PROVENDER OF ALLINGTON.

ARMS. *Gules, a fesse vair, between 3 dragons' heads, erased, or.* CREST. *A squirrel courant quarterly, or and gules;—another,—or and sable.*



can point out the place where it stood; namely, in what is now an orchard, to the north of the Pewsey road. In the dry summer of 1847 the outlines of the foundations were distinctly traceable through the turf. It was a small building, consisting only of a Nave and Chancel.

OLD FAMILIES.

There is but one family named, in the Heralds' Visitations for Wilts, as belonging to Allington,—that of PROVENDER. Of their history we know no more, than of those we have mentioned, a few pages back, as holding lands in this part of the Parish of All Cannings in early times. The pedigree, which is given, as well in the Visitation for 1565 as in that for 1623, carries the family back to the time of Edward III. The name, under the form "Probander," occurs in the All Cannings Registers at the end of the 16th century. [See above, p. 32.] One of their number, who was married to a daughter of John Burdon, already spoken of (p. 11), as Lessee of the Manor of All Cannings at the end of the 16th century, was the first who is described as of Allington. The family would seem to have remained there, or at all events have been connected with the place, for three generations, when the name became extinct by the marriage of Grace, the daughter and heiress of George Provender, early in the 17th century, to Richard Franklyn, of Woodborough.

Diary of Thomas Smith, Esq.,

OF SHAW HOUSE.

(Continued.)

Sunday 10th. Mr. Fox preach'd on the latter part of the 6 Verse of 4th Chapt. to ye Philippians this Morning; for yet we continue to have our Church Service in y^e Morning, viz. to begin at a q^r. after 11.

Munday 11th. After Dinner Colbourn of Chippenham was with me some little time in Business; and in the Evening Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob came and tarri'd till about Nine. Also my poor Watty came well from Marlborough.

Wednesday 13th. I walk'd out with Watty about 12, and we tarri'd an Hour or two; then being beaten from our Intention of Shooting by the Rain. My Mother came hither from Bath this Evening, having wth. her Sister Selve and Peggy, both which went hence in the Coach in the Morning. Jacky also came this even. from Sarum.

Thursday 14th. After Dinner I made an attempt to visit Mr. Long of the Farm, but calling on Mr. Long my Tenant, heard he had Company wth. him, so I return'd Home and found Bro. Selve and his Son Jacob to visit my Mother; they tarri'd wth. us till about Eight.

Friday 15th. After Dinner I went to Rhoteridge, and on the Road met Mr. Fox who was coming to see my Mother; he tarri'd till I return'd, and then immediately went away.

Saturday 16th. After Dinner I made a Visit to Mr. Talbot the Minis^r. of Laycock, was wth. him and one Nesus an Irish Clergyman.

Tuesday 19th. This Morning I call'd on Mr. Horton of Broughton, who also was invited to the Funeral of my Coz. Smith, heretofore Wife of my late Coz. Smith of Foscot. We came to Foscot about one, there was but a very small Num^r. of Gentⁿ. and few of meaner Condition, so that the Solemnity was perform'd with little Shew and Charge. She was a Woman of a very close penurious Temper, a very strict Presbyterian, and spent much time at her Devotions; and during the time of her Widowhood, kept one of their Teachers in the House. She was a Sister to Mr. — Campny's of Orchardly, and about the 70th Year of her Age.* The Interm^t. being perform'd, I return'd to my Coz. Smith's of Littleton with Mr. Bennet his Father in Law; his Son; and Mr. Horton of Broughton where lodg'd.

Friday 22nd. All the Day I was privately at Home, only Edmond Lewis of Broughton was wth. me an Hour in the afternoon.

* Dorothy, daughter of John Champneys of Orchardleigh, died 15th December, 1721, in her 70th year. She was widow of Robert Smith, Esq., of Foxcote, who died 9th May, 1714, in his 60th year. Both buried there.

Saturday 23rd. Mr. Selve the Clergyman of Broomham was to see my Mother this afternoon, and besides him we had no Company.

Sunday 24th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on the latter part of the 8th Verse of 3rd Chapt. of the general Epistle of St. John.

Munday 25th. Xmas Day. I with my Family attended the Publick Devotions, where Mr. Fox preach'd on the same Text as Yesterday.

Tuesday 26th. Several of our Neighbours din'd with us (they always have done since I have been a House-keeper), and I think we had no disorder, but only cheerfulness.

Thursday 28th. Whilst I was at Dinner, I had a Servant from Bro. Selve to speak to me to come to his Mast^rs. house, there being Mr. Selve, Norris, his Bro. the Clergyman (who should have been first mention'd), so at 3 or after I walk'd over, and we all tarry'd 'till late on the Ac^t. of Mr. Norris's, who waited for the Moon, and were oblig'd to be at Nonsuch this Night. We had also Mr. J^{no}. Guppy with us some time and had little Discourse of publick Matters, more then of the new Parliament that is expected and the South Sea Company.

Friday 29th. At Eleven I rode to Rhoteridge, Jacky being with me, and having viewed the Hedges and Grounds w^{ch}. was my Business, Jacky having his Grey hound wth. him we had my Tenant Gibbs with us and tarry'd out till Night.

Saturday 30th. At Home without Company all the Day; two Days past about two in the afternoon I have had a Dimness in my Eys and as it were wavering Clouds before them, which continu'd the Space of a q^{tr}. of an Hour and then went off. But I give God thanks this Day I have been Free.

Munday, Jan^{ry}. 1st, 1722. By Invitation I din'd with Bro. Selve, where were Mr. Methuen, Mr. John Thresher, one Mr. Bickham, Mr. Brewer a Lawyer of Bradford, and old Mr. Norris and Mr. Fox. My whole Family were there, and the Young People danc'd, and all stay'd till Eleven, and I think with very little Disorder.

Wednesday 3rd. All the Company abovemention'd din'd with me and also Doct^r. Avery,* Mr. Norris the Clergyman, Mr. Webb of Farley, and Mr. Jacob

* The Dr. Avery here mentioned, was Benjamin Avery, L.L.D., a Presbyterian Divine, of whom a few particulars can be supplied. He was no doubt well acquainted with the Smith family from their known connection with the cause of Nonconformity in Frome. Robert Smith, Clothier of Frome, the Purchaser of Norwood in 1654, is stated (though the fact does not appear in the Nonconformist Memorial) to have received into his family the Rev. Richard Alleine, ejected Minister of Batcombe, Somerset, and to have set apart a room in his house for Divine Service, in which Mr. Alleine (when driven into Frome by the Five Mile Act), officiated till his death in 1681. Dr. Avery was one of a family so named, living at Newbury and Marlborough at the dates here referred to; they seem to have been contributors to the Presbyterian Meeting erected at Newbury in the year 1697. He took an active part in the Salter's Hall controversy in 1719, and sided with the non-subscribers. At that date and up to 1720, he was assistant to Mr. Munckley of Bartholomew Close, in a Presbyterian congregation now extinct. Though he laid aside the character of a Minister, he was appointed 1732, "Secretary to the Deputies of the three Denominations," and conducted the extensive correspondence of that association. After 1720 he studied Physic, and practiced in Charter-house Square; was then chosen one of the Physicians of Guy's Hospital, and Treasurer to that Institution; he died 1764, at an advanced age, and was buried in the Treasurer's vault. Mr. Bowden, the Presbyterian Minister at Frome, seems to have been well acquainted with Dr. Avery, as he dedicated to him a Sermon preached on the death of Geo. I., in which he expresses his obligations to Dr. Avery, and commends his zeal for the Hanoverian succession. Dr. Avery was one of the writers in "the Occasional Papers 1716," and editor of some posthumous works of Mr. James Pierce of Exeter. He published a single Sermon preached November 4th, 1713, when ministering in Bartholomew Close. He died possessed of a handsome fortune, the principal part of which passed to his niece, married to Mr. Warner of Marlborough.

Selfe; the dancing went on again and all stay'd till after one, Mr. Webbe and Mr. Thresher all Night: I hope nothing was done but what will find pardon through the Merits of our Blessed Redemer.

Thursday 4th. Bro. Selfe having some Venison sent him I was again invited to dine there, where were Doct^r. Avery, Mr. W^m. Norris, Mr. Methuen, and Mr. Jacob Selfe, also Mr. Brewer of Bradford y^e Lawyer, and Harris the Apothecary. I stay'd with them 'till near ten.

Tuesday, Janry. 1st, 1722. S^r. W^m. Hanham, Mr. Norris, Bro. Selfe, his Son-in-Law — Methuen, and Son Jacob, Mr. Jⁿ^o. Thresher, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Jⁿ^o. Guppy din'd wth. us besides many of the Female Sex, so our House was fill'd; all tarry'd till about 11; the Younger Sort danced and the elder Drank Punch, &c., I fear a little too much, however all went on smoothly and parted I think in good Humour.

Wednesday 2nd. S^r. W^m. Hanham, Mr. Norris and Mr. Thresher took Beds wth. us last Night, the two former went hence this Morning, but the other is yet here and spent the Day wth. us very gravely.

Thursday 3rd. I din'd at Bro. Selfe's wth. y^e same Company as mention'd in Tuesday's Article except old Mr. Norris, and besides them were there old Mr. Thresher, and Brewer of Bradford the Lawyer, and Mr. Jacob Selfe, the same Course was taken as at my House, and 'twas near twelve before the Company parted; during the whole time we had but little Discourse of any publick Matters.

Friday 4th. Mr. Jⁿ^o. Thresher left us this Morning, after whose going no Company was wth. us more then our Family.

Munday 7th. In the Evening Mr. Jacob Selfe was with me and his Nephew Tho. they both stay'd 'till late yet had pleasant walking Home the Weather being Frosty.

Tuesday 8th. Mr. Harris y^e Apothecary din'd wth. us and in y^e Evening, Mr. Webb of Farley was wth. us about an Hour.

Thursday 10th, I din'd at Jⁿ^o. Beavens wth. eight Gent. besides this being the Day appointed for that Purpose. Som Talk we had of the Proceedings of the Parliament and of the Election that is now to be at Chippenham in the Place of Mr. Rolt of Spy-Park who lately died at the Bath of the small-Pox.* Some little jarring there was between Mr. Norris and Bro. Selfe as the Harmony did not seem to be so pleasant between Beanaere and Lucknam as usually, the two Gent. of that Place going to Nonsuch all tarri'd till ten.

Saturday 12th. In the Evening I walked to Broughton to see Mr. Horton, who I heard had been much out of Order with a Cold: after staying wth. him two or three Hours I had a pleasant walk Home in ye Frost.

Sunday 13th. Our Service this Day was in ye Afternoon, when Mr. Hunter preach'd on 2d. Tim. 2 and 19 Verse, where all my Family were excepting my Mother who is not well in Health.

* Edward Rolt, son and heir of Sir Thomas Rolt, Kt., of Sacombe Park, Herts, married Anne, only surviving child of Henry Bayntun of Bromham, her brother John Bayntun (who married Catherine daughter and coheirress of Dauntsey Brouncker, Esq., of Earl Stoke), having died S.P. 1716. Edward Rolt, second son of Edward and Ann, succeeded to his mother's estates as heiress of the Bayntuns; assumed the name of Bayntun in addition and before Rolt; and was created a Baronet 1762, as Sir Edward Bayntun Rolt of Spye Park.

Munday 14th. I had no Company, only some Ladies of Bro. Selve's Family were here to see my Mother and Daugh^r.

Wednesday 16th. I was within the whole Day having a great Cold and Paine in one Side of my Head and teeth as I have for some Days past. W^m. Cundick was here in the Evening.

Thursday 17th. After Dinner being better then I had been some Days, I went to Mr. Webb's of Farley in Business, tarried there an Hour or two and return'd to my Family.

Friday 18th. Watty went off to School this Morning, and we had again some Feemale Visitants of Bro. Selve's Family in the Afternoon.

Sunday 20th. Mr. Hunter preach'd on the latter part of the 22nd Verse of y^e 5th of y^e 1st of Timothy this Morning.

Munday 21st. Mr. Brooke of Heddington and my Coz. Edw^d. Nicholas came this Morning in Business and din'd wth. us, afterwards was here Bro. Selve and the Capt. Mr. Jacob Selve of Melkesham, and Mr. Hunter; and in the Evening my Coz. Jn^o. Smith and his Nephew Robt. and Mr. Merewether the Clergy-man, also Coz. Smith's Wife came unexpectedly. Bro. Selve and his Family left us before supper, Mr. Selve and Mr. Hunter after, and the Somerset-Shire Friends all Night.

Tuesday 22nd. The Persons mention'd to come out of Somerset-Shire Yesterday din'd with us, but in the Evening Mr. Mereweather left us, the rest yet here.

Wednesday 23rd. By a Messenger from Bradford this Morn. we had Notice that Doct^r. Cheyne, his Wife, Mr. Heyland and his Wife and some others, would dine with us, accordingly about 12 they came, and Mr. Rogers the Clergyman with them, Mr. Horton of Broughton and Harris the Apothecary also din'd here; they all left us in the Evening, and my Kinsman Mr. Jn^o. Smith made a Visit to his Father-in-Law at Ashton, but return'd at night.

Thursday 24th. After Breakfast, I, my two Kinsmen and Son rode to Farley to see the Buildings, &c., there Mr. Webb not being at Home after Viewing all Parts and taking a Glass of Liquor, we return'd to Dinner and had no other Company all the Day, so spent the Evening at Cards, &c.

Friday 25th. Mr. Horton of Broughton din'd with us, and in the Evening we had the Ladies from Beanacre and dancing 'till near One. Miss Horton took her lodging here.

Sunday 27th. Mr. Hunter preach'd this Afternoon on the same Text as last is mention'd, and he was indifferently well spent.

Tuesday 29th. Immediately after Dinner, Harris the Apothecary of Bradford came here wth. his Daugh^r. whom he left here for some time, himself going away about five.

Thursday 31st. This Morning Jn^o. set out for Oxford, and in the Afternoon I visited Mr. Fox who was not out of his Chamber, and is indeed in a low Condition, which, unless some Alteration for the better speedily happen to him, must soon carry him off the Stage of y^s. World.

Friday, Feby. 1st. I was in or about my own Home all the Day, and nothing to interrupt me but the Ladies from Beanacre to visit my Family.

Saturday 2nd. Neither Company or Business. In y^e Even. Tho. return'd from Oxford.

Sunday 3rd. Mr. Hunter preach'd this Morn. on 31st of 1 Cor. 7 Verse, the rest of the Day spent without any disturbance.

Munday 4th. I was at Bro. Selfe's this Evening 'till near ten, in Company with Mr. Jacob Selfe and Mr. John Guppy, besides the Mast^r. of the House and his Son. My Mother went to Bath.

Thursday 7th. I din'd at John Beavens, 11 Gent. being there besides; two of which were strangers that came wth. Mr. Talbot,* viz., his Bro.-in-Law Mr. Mansell 2nd. Son to L^d. Mansel, the Name of the other I know not; we were not very irregular and had very little Talk of any publick Matters; came home about Nine.

Friday 8th. In the Afternoon Mr. Horton was here with his Daug^{tr}. and Miss Bennet some Hours, the rest of the Day privately.

Saturday 9th. About 11 a Servant from Mr. Goddard of Swindon came wth. a Letter to request me to come to Swindon, and from thence to go with him to London, I being appointed a Trustee in some Matter that cannot be perform'd without my taking that journey; so having dispatch'd the Messenger, the remainder of the Day past wthout Company and in providing for my journey.

Sunday 10th. Our Sermon this Afternoon was by Mr. Hunter, preach'd on the 1 Ver. of 13 of the Epistle to the Hebrews, besides which attendance I was in privacy at Home all the Day.

Munday 11th. My young family went to Breakfast at Broughton, where they stay'd 'till the Evening: however after Dinner Mr. Methuen, Bro. Selfe and his Son came to see me in the Afternoon and tarri'd till Even.

Tuesday 12th. After my Breakfast, just as I was taking Horse for Swindon, Mr. Methuen, his Lady, Mrs. Crane, and Miss Pontin, came in their way from Beanacre; however I pursued my journey and came to Mr. Goddard's about 3, where I took my Lodging.

Wednesday 13th. After our Breakfast, the Gent. of the House being afflicted wth. the Gout, I with the Lawyer Greenway, took the Air wthout him in the Coach, when I had dispatch'd my Servant and Horses Home: we had with us at Dinner Mr. Anthony Goddard and Mr. Hipsley, as also Yesterday, the latter indeed being out of the House; we spent our time together truly sober enough, one Horne a Lawyer being wth. us some part of the time in the Evening.

Thursday 14th. After Breakfast and dispatching some Matters relating to the Business of my journey, I with the Lawyer beforementiond, took our journey towards Newbury in Mr. Goddard's Chariot, where we came about 5, and met there one White a Clergyman, and one Popplewell of the same Function, the one being to resign a Living in Mr. Goddard's Gift, but purchased by him in my Name, and which I am by Mr. Goddard's Direction, to present to the other. The Person to resign seem'd to be in much Confusion and Disturbance, the Reason I know not; so the Evening past not very pleasantly. One, of whom Mr. Goddard purchas'd the Perpetuity of the Living, which is the occasion of my journey, being wth. us good part of the time.†

* John Ivory Talbot of Lacock Abbey, M.P. for Ludgershall 1714, and for Wilts in two first Parliaments of Geo. II., married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lord Mansel of Margam, in Glamorganshire.

† In 1711, Robert Popplewell succeeded to the Rectory of Draycott Foliot: he resigned it 1722, and Thomas White was presented to it; patron Thomas Smith, Esq. The patron by whom Robert Popplewell was presented, is stated as William Bryan of Hodson, in the parish of Chiseldon, Gent. Wilts Institutions sub ann.

Friday 15th. Staying at Newbury 'till after Dinner, I with the Gen^t. before mention'd and the Clergyman whom I am to present, (viz. Mr. White now Vicar of Ramsbury) took Places in the Coach going for London, and had our Quarters at the Bear in Reading.

Saturday 16th. Before it was Day we were in the Coach for London, din'd at Slow and came to the Bell Savage on Ludgate Hill about six, having no bad journey had my hearing and head been as usual; but truly quite contrary for my hearing has for some Months past fail'd me at certain times, and especially of late and in one Ear, one Side of my Head being much disorder'd, sometimes wth. Deafness and sometimes the tooth-ach—after some little time with the Company, I went to my Lodging at the Cheshire-cheese in Arundel Street, the House of our late Neighbour J^{no}. Breach his Son.

Sunday 17th. In the Morning I attended the Service and Sermon at St. Clement's, and din'd wth. my Land-lord who keeps a publick house; in the Afternoon was at St. Paul's all y^e Service, and in y^e Even for want of a proper Retirem^t. at a Tavern some little time.

Munday 18th. I din'd with my fellow Travellers at an Ale-House, the Sign of the Dolphin on Ludgate Hill, after I had call'd on Mrs. Tuck in the Morning in Business, and after Dinner was at Selfe Norris's, on the like Even. was at y^e Mitre Tavern in Fleet Street with my Travellers.

Tuesday 19th. After going to Mrs. Tuck's, I din'd at my Lodging alone, and afterwards was at Selfe Norris's, but could not perfect what intended.

Wednesday 20th. I din'd at Selfe Norris's and made an end of my Business with them, and was in the Evening at the Play House.

Thursday 21st. I din'd again with my Travellers at the same place as mention'd, and in the Evening was with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Selfe Norris and Greenway the Lawyer, at the Tavern.

Friday 22nd. I was good part of the Day free from Company; however in the Evening sign'd the Presentation (which was the Business that call'd me from Home) at the Mitre-Tavern. So having taken place in the Newbury Coach, prepar'd for my journey.

Saturday 23rd. At two this Morning was call'd up, where at my coming down Staires I found Mr. Webb, Nephew to him of Farley of the same Name, in an extream necessitous Condition, having spent his whole Substance and is in want of all Necessarys of Life perfectly, not being now above 6 or 7 and twenty, a great Exaple of a profligate basè Temper, he now coming in a begging Manner: but could have but little time wth. him y^e Coach being ready; baited at Windsor, din'd at Reading, and came safe to Newbury at 7.

Sunday 24th. About 9, I with Mr. Smith of Alton, who came down in the same Coach, took Horse for Home. We call'd at Froxfield, and soon after our Roades parted; from which time I had very hard Rain good part of my Way Home, so that was thro.' Wet in many Parts: yet to the Almighty be the Praise I came safe Home at 7, tho.' much tir'd and in a low Condition through the illness that I have had almost ever since I went hence, for w^{ch}. Reason also I was the more induced to break the Rest of this Day that I might at any Rate be at Home, where I already find myself in much better Condition.

Wednesday 27th. We were at the publick Service of the Church, and at our

coming Home found Mr. Brook of Heddington here, who stay'd an hour or two, in the Evening J^{no}. Edmond was to offer his Son to my Serv^{ce}.

Thursday 28th. I din'd at Nonsuch having Business with Mr. Norris and Mr. Brook, mention'd Yesterday, who by Appointment came to us about 4. This Matter has been of some standing between us.

Friday, March 1st. The Morning was spent about my own Home. After Dinner was with Bro. Selve, his Son Jacob, and Ladies, two or three Hours.

Saturday 2nd. My Tenant Brookman came in y^e afternoon from Somers^t., and wth. him and Tho. Little was all y^e Converion I had all Day, except my Family and Workmen.

Sunday 3rd. We were at the Church where Mr. Hunter preach'd this Morning, on the latter part of 2^d. Verse of the 6 of 2^d. of Corinthians, and this Morning I recevd. a Letter from my Mother-Law at Bath of a very angry Nature, which I little expected at this time.

Munday 4th. Brookman went hence this Morning, and in the Afternoon Mr. Horton of Broughton was here till near ten; whilst he was here we had a Maid come to our Service in the place of Mary Beeker, whose name is Elizabeth Harford, at y^e Wages of £4 p^r. an.

Tuesday 5th. All the Day was at Home, and had in the afternoon the Company of Bro. Selve, the Capt. and Lady's. Mary Beeker left us this Day.

Wednesday 6th. I was about my own affaires in the Morning and din'd at Home; afterwards went to Mr. Webb of Farley to speak to him of his Kinsman Rob^t., who having squander'd away all his Fortune, is in London in a very necessitous Condition.

Thursday 7th. I din'd at Jn^o. Beaven's, being the Day of meeting of the Gent., there were ten besides myself, all stay'd till between 8 and 10. We had but little Speech of any publick Matters, nor very hard drinking before I left the Company, where about 5 were behind.

Friday 8th. My Tenant Hillman was here at Dinner time and stay'd about an hour or two after, and besides him I had no Company, only attended Workmen in planting Ashes in my Coppice.

Sunday 10th. Mr. Hunter's Sermon this Morning was on the 4 Verse of the 5th of St. Mathews Gospel, where we attended.

Tuesday 12th, After Dinner I rode to Seend to Mrs. Houlton's in some Business, who not being at Home I immediately return'd.

Wednesday 13th. In the Morning I was wth. my Workmen and had Far. Briant wth. me in Business about Dinner, afterwards to see how Matters were there and speak wth. my Tenant.

Sunday 17th. Mr. Hunter preach'd this Morning on the 21 Verse of the 7 of St. Matthew's Gospel, I and my Family being at Church.

Munday 18th. After Dinner I was at Mr. Jacob Selve's with Bro. Selve. Mr. Horton, and Mr. Hunter our Curate. Mr. Horton left us in the Evening; but the two other Gent. with my selfe tarri'd 'till near ten, having several news-Papers we had some Discourse of the Bishop of Rochester, who is now to be punished by a Bill in Parliament; as also Mr. Kelly, another State Person.

Tuesday 19th. In the Morning I went to Heddington to Mr. Brookes in Business, when Mr. Crook took the opportunity to propose my Kinsman Ed. Nicholas (he being so desir'd by the Family) for my Daughter. This now was

done after a serious manner, of which I heard something jestingly when last at Nonsuch, but cannot say I approve it. I return'd to Dinner and bargain'd with one Joseph Pierce to serve me in Jacob's Place, (who leaves me at our Lady-day) at £3 10s. p^r. an.; afterwards went to the Vicaridge to visit Mr. Hunter, being his Request to us last Night. Mr. Long, Mr. Jacob Selfe and Jer. Awdry, were the Companions 'till near ten.

Thursday 21st. I din'd at Beavens being the Club Day, wth. five other Gent., the publick News was the Bills in Parliament brought to inflict certain Penalties and Paines on the Bishop of Rochester and Mr. Pluncker, and what will be the case of others now in Custody as its said. Whilst at Beavens, a Fellow on Purpose sent as he said, came to me to offer the Money I gave Pierce when I bargain'd with him Tuesday last. I came home about Nine, having drunk too much.

Friday 22nd. In the Morning was at Daniels Wood, and Afternoon at Rhoteridge, and sent Ed. Gibbs to Pierce's House to know the Reason of his Change of Mind.

Sunday 24th. Mr. Hunter's Sermon this afternoon was on y^e last Verse of the 42^d. Psalm, new Translation, where as usually my small Family were.

Wednesday, 11th April. In the Morning I made Visits to Mr. Hele, Doc^r. Wyat, &c., and likewise paid off several old Debts of my Sons to Tradesmen, afterwards eat with S^r. W^m. Hanham, Mr. Methuen. Bro. Selfe, and Mr. Norris before: The Gent. first mention'd went all together into Dorsetshire with S^r. W^m. Hanham, and set out only with my Servant homeward, and after I had rode about five Miles, one Smith a Surgeon at y^e Devizes, came up wth. me and told me Doo^{tt}. Merewether and Mr. Horton were just behind, and that they desir'd I would call at one Mr. Crisps, a Farmer near Shrewton, when they would come to me, which accordingly I did, yet they never came, so went forward with my Namesake as far as our Ways lay together and came Home about eight.

Thursday 12th. Rob^t. Hulbert was here in the Morn., and in the Afternoon I went wth. Peggy to Mr. Long's of the Farm, where we met Mr. Long, my Ten^t. and his elder Bro. the Oxonian, and return'd in y^e Evening.

Friday 13th. Edward Gibbs was wth. me in the Afternoon to make up a long Act. between us; and in y^e Evening our Butcher J^{no}. Tayler, and my Tenant Little, both in Business.

Saturday 14th. I had little more then comon, only attended my Men in carrying Marle, of which I have been prevented all this Winter by the wet Seasons, and have yet as much as we shall carry out in two Days more. We also bargain'd wth. a Servant in Jane's place, (who is shortly to be married) her Wages is £4 p^r. an., and Name Edith.

Sunday 15th. Mr. Fox preach'd on the 7 Chapt. of St. Mat., and former part of the 13th Verse, this Afternoon.

Munday 16th. I diligently attended my Workmen, and in the Afternoon had the Company of y^e Beanacre Females.

Friday 20th. After Dinner I went to Mr. Jacob Selfe's of Melksham, and so to y^e Vestry, where was to be a Meeting of the Parish to make Rates for the Poor; many poor persons were there to ask for Relief, and I think some pretty hardly dealt with: afterwards I was again with Mr. Selfe, having Mr. Kington one of the Overseers wth. us till after Nine.

Sunday 22nd. Mr. Pierce preach'd this Morning on 27 and 28 Verses of 18th of Ezekiel, where we attended as usual.

Munday 23rd. Mr. Norris din'd wth. us, and afterwards Bro. Selfe, his Son Jacob, and Mr. Jacob Selfe of Melkesham, were with us 'till ten, so y^t. y^e first nam'd Gent. took his lodging here.

Tuesday 24th. Mr. Norris left us about 7 this Morning, and after Dinner I was again at the Vestry to rec^{ve}. Church Wardens Ac^{ts}., viz., Isaac Poulson and J^{no}. Glass, whose disbursements were very much dislik'd, and something was done. Bro. Selfe, Mr. Jacob Selfe, and I went to Mr. Foxe's, where we stay'd an hour or more.

Wednesday 25th. In the Afternoon I went to Rhoteridge, Peggy being gone in the Morning to Mr. Guppy's of Pickwick; in y^e Evening Chas. Brindon was wth. me to sign a Paper relating to the putting in new C. Wardens.

Friday 27th. In the Evening I was wth. my Tenant Mr. Long, in Business; Mr. Godwin of Atford was there at the same time.

Munday 30th. Peggy went this Morning to Bath to see her Grandmother, and return'd in the Evening. After Dinner I walk'd to Beanacre and was wth. Bro. Selfe, his Son Jacob, and J^{no}. Ratty the Quaker, and Glass the Maulster, 'till Evening: the two latter came in Business to Mr. Selfe after I was there.

Wednesday 2nd. Mrs. Jenkins, Sister of the Parson of Froome din'd with us, and whilst we were at Dinner one Greenway that lives with Mr. Goddard of Swindon, came to bring Letters and speak with me concerning his Friend Mr. Goddard's being chosen to represent the County in this Parliam^t., in the place of Mr. Hyde lately dead, but the Gent. would not come in; after my Dinner I was with him, and Mr. Talbot of Laycock, at the George at Melkesham, the last nam'd Gent. din'd with the Clergy of this Neighbourhood there as they do once a Month, so that the opportunity happen'd well for Mr. Greenway's Purpose. I tarry'd wth. them about 2 Hours when all went. Watty came from Marlborough.

Thursday 3rd. After Dinner I with Peggy, went to see Mr. Seymour and his Ladie at Seend: and whilst there Mr. Ambrose Awdry and Greenway, mention'd in y^e last Article came in, and were with us some time. We came Home in the Evening.

Friday 4th. I was in the Morning at Rhoteridge with my Workmen, and after Dinner went to Mr. Hardings of Broughton (to speak to him of and consult him about making some Interest for Mr. Goddard's Election for this County, where I met Mr. Clark, Minister of Whaddon, and Farmer Lewis. My stay there was till y^e Evening.

Sunday 6th. Mr. Fox preach'd on the 29th and 30th Verses of the 11th of St. Matthew's Gospel this Morning, when all my Family attended.

Munday 7th. Mr. Selfe's Son of Broomham, Isaac, dined with us; and afterwards I went to his Father's House, but finding him not at Home, return'd immediately, and in the Evening we had the Company of two other of Watty's Schoolfellows Mr. Bayliff's Sons of Seagree.

Tuesday 8th. In y^e Morning another Schoolfellow of Watty's came to see him, viz., J^{no}. Scott of Chippenham; and just as we had din'd, Mr. Bisse and his Daughter made us a Visit and return'd in the Evening.

Wednesday 9th. The Young Gent. went hence this Morning to their own

Homes, Watty going with them. In the Evening Mrs. Harvey's Serv^t. was here to know how we did, she being just come to Beanacre. Edith Jones came to our Service this Day in the Place of our now cook-maid that is to leave us to morrow. She is to have £4 p^r. an.

Thursday 10th. In the Evening I walk'd to Bro. Selfe's to meet Mrs. Harvey at her return from seeing Mrs. Crane at Bradford, who came Back between 7 and 8, and I tarry'd wth. them an hour afterwards. At my going from Home I left several Persons, our Cook-maid Jane having her Wedding Dinner this Day at our House.

Saturday 12th. Watty went to Bath to see his Grand-mother this Morning, and return'd at Night. I had very little Disturbance all the Day.

Sunday 13th. Mr. Fox not being well, Mr. Pierce preach'd the 11, 12, and 13 Verses of the 11 of St. Luke's Gospel, and also perform'd the other holy Offices of the Day.

Munday 14th. I walk'd to see my Neighbour Mr. Kington this afternoon and Bro. Selfe wth. his Son Jacob coming in the mean time to see me, they follow'd to Whitly, where we stay'd 'till Evening.

Wednesday 16th. After Dinner I went to see Mr. Earnley of Whetham, who had wth. him one Foreman of Calne, and one Rich that is I think a Lawyer of Swindon or Highworth, and somewhat related to Mr. Earnley, the former soon left us. We past our time partly at the Cascades 'till about 7, when I came Homeward and call'd at Nonsuch in the Way.

Thursday 17th. My old Tenant Rob^t. Gale was wth. me in y^e Morn., and in y^e Afternoon Mr. Talbot, Bro. Selfe and his Son Jacob; Peggy and Watty rode to Farley.

Sunday 20th. Mr. Foxe's new Curate who is lately come from Oxon, preach'd his first Sermon on 39 V. of 5 of St. John's Gospel this Morning, his Name I know not as yet.

Munday 21st. My Bro. Selfe sending to me by y^e foot-Post, as soon as I had din'd I went to his House and met there Mr. Methuen, Mr. Simon Crane, Mr. Jacob Selfe and one Bennet, a Young-man that lives near Warminster, the latter being a Courtier to Miss Houlton who is at Bro. Selfe's wth. her Mother. I stay'd there 'till about ten but wthout the least Irregularity.

Tuesday 22nd. Mr. Simon Crane din'd wth. us as did also Mr. Johnson the Apothecary of Chippenham; as soon as Dinner was ended, I left them to goe to Melkesham in some Business, and was at the Vestry to make Rates for the Poor, and afterwards at Mr. Jacob Selfe's wth. Bro. Selfe, his Son Jacob, Mr. Methuen, and Mr. John Guppy, 'till ten.

Wednesday 23rd. Farmer Briant was wth. me in y^e Morning, and Watty went to Bath again to see his Grand-mother, and we heard that my Bro. Selfe's Wash-house was plunder'd of all the Clothes of their Wash this last Night, the same being wet and left there as is usual after washing; 'twas privately done and without any disturbance or knowledge of the Family, 'till perceiv'd in y^e morning.

Thursday 24th. After Dinner I had Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen, and two Mr. Jacob Selfe's wth. me 'till after ten, in w^{ch}. time some of us were too free with the Glass. Joseph Webb that was late of Melkesham, and another Person with him said to (be) a Sea Captain, coming to speak wth. Mr. Selfe were wth. us some little time.

Friday 25th. I was privately at home all the Day, only in the afternoon Mrs. Houlton, her Daug^r., and Miss Guppy were to visit Peggy.

Tuesday 29th. The Coach went with Peggy to Mr. Bisses at Coulston, and from thence to a Race which was on Warminster Downs, and Home in the Evening in bad Weather and bad Ways. Peggy, Watty, and Miss Guppy were in it; whilst I was left at Home I discover'd one of my Maides stealing Ale, and for that and not well liking her Service in other Matters, gave her Notice of leaving us at Midsummer; 'tis Mary our upper Maid.

Wednesday 30th. I went with Mr. Methuen, Bro. Selfe and his Son Jacob, to Jaggard's where we din'd, having no other Company then the Mast^r. and Parson Kate, besides Women; and after Dinner drank plentifully of Punch, over which the chief talk we had of any Publick Matters was of Mr. Goddard's Interest in the County for Knight of the Shire, Mr. Hyde's Room agst. L^d. Herbert.

Thursday 31st. I was at Home all the Day without Company, and Betsy taking the Opportunity of Mr. Methuen's Coach coming from Bath to Beanacre, came up in it.

Friday, June 1st. Peggy return'd in the Coach with Miss Selfe (for whom it came) to Bath this Morning, so that I have only chang'd my House-keeper, who was visitt'd this Afternoon by several Young Ladies from Broughton, and who were conducted by Mr. Horton.

Saturday 2nd. Mr. Webb sending me word yesterday whilst Mr. Horton was wth. me y^t. he and Mr. Seymour would be wth. me this Afternoon, I asked that Gent. to meet them, and accordingly were all here 'till Evening.

Sunday 3rd. Our Curate preach'd this Afternoon on the 14th Verse of the 119 Psalm; after Sermon I was at y^e Vestry-Room some little time, and at Mr. John Guppy's an Hour or more with Bro. Selfe, his Son in Law, and Son, and Mr. Jacob Selfe.

Munday 4th. I rode out in the Morning to Rhoteridge, and after Dinner was at Bro. Selfe's with his Son in Law, Son, Mr. Jacob Selfe and Mr. John Guppy 'till Evening. Tho. Gale was there wth. us some time when I dealt with him for my fat Lambs.

Thursday 7th. After Dinner I went to Mr. Horton's of Broughton where I met Mr. Seymour and Mr. Webb. We tarri'd 'till the Evening, Mr. Seymour going off first by reason of the Water he being foro'd to go over in a Boat from Monkton. We had very little talk of any thing but comon matters.

Friday 8th. The Waters being now fallen and the Weather good, Watty set out again to Marlborough and I and my Housekeeper were very privately at Home all the Day.

Munday 11th. I tarri'd at Home all the Day expecting Mr. John Norris yet fail'd of his Company, the Mr. Methuen and Cap^t. Selfe came by his own appointment to meet him and were with me 'till between 7 & 8.

Tuesday 12th. In the Evening Peggy return'd from Bath and Mr. J^{no}. Norris came to make us a Visit.

Wednesday 13th. Mr. John Norris din'd wth. us and on my sending to Beanacre to desire Bro. Selfe, his Son, and Son in Law, to come hither in the Afternoon, we had in Answer that Mr. Thresher was there and therefore they would have

us come to them w^{ch}. accordingly was perform'd and we tarri'd 'till after eight.

Thursday 14th. Mr. John Norris left me this Morning afterwards I went to Nonsuch to Dinner, being invited to eat Venison. The Company were Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen, Captⁿ. Jacob Selfe and Sir William Hanham who is indeed at Home there, and the Mast^r. of the House and Mr. Selfe of Broomham, I came home by Nine.

Sunday 17th. Mr. Hunter our Curate preach'd this Afternoon, on y^e former part of the 17th Verse of the 12 Cap. of the Epistle to the Romans, after Sermon I was an Hour with Mr. Jacob Selfe where was also the Beanacre Family.

Munday 18. My two Girles went to Trowbridge, so that I was left at Home alone, had I not been entertain'd by my Mowers and Mrs. Sheppard came here in Business.

Tuesday 19th. After Dinner I rode to Rhoteridge and call'd on Mr. Mawkes to see a Horse he has to sell, and from thence was at the Vestry concerning the high-Ways, afterwards w^{ch}. Mr. Jacob Selfe and Mr. Jeremy Awdry at J^{no}. Beavens an Hour or more.

Wednesday, 20th. As we were at Dinner Issac Church of Beanacre came to me in Business. Afterwards I went to my Tenant Hillman of

Thursday 21st. This day I was at Nonsuch when S^r. W^m. Hanhams 3^d. Son was baptiz'd, his Name was Thomas: Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen, and Mrs. Rolt being the Sureties. Mr. Rolt and two strangers with him and Mr. John Norris with Sister Selfe and Cap^t. Jacob, besides Mr. Selfe the Rector and the Family of the House made up the Company, and we left the place in good order at halfe an hour after eight.

Friday 22nd. After Dinner I went to Mr. Webb's of Farley, the Report being that his House had been search'd for Armes, at my coming there I found one Mr. Gibbs that is Mayor of Westbury and a Farmer that had taken part of Mr. Webb's Estate and Mr. Webb told me the Day before Mr. Ducket had been there with a Warrant sign'd by himself, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Long of Rowdon three Justices and Deputy Lieutenants to search. Mr. Ducket came in a very civil Manner and so behav'd himself whilst there, he is also a Collonel of the Militia. The ground of this Matter was that one J^{no}. Taylor, a Woolcomber of Melkesham made Oath before Mr. Montague that he heard another Person, viz: one Ealy that is a Cloath worker also in this Parish say that he saw armes enough for 500 Men in Mr. Webb's House. We had some Talk wth. Pleasure of the Matter and I return'd in the Evening. It is to be noted that the Government has had some Notice of Plots or Conspiracies now or lately on Foot and so has ordered all the Forces to encamp in several Places, as in Hide-park, by Salisbury, on Hounslow-heath, near Hungerford, and in our Neighbourhood by Chippenham in several small Encampments.

Munday 25th. In the Afternoon I had wth. me Mr. Alexander Seymour and Mr. J^{no}. Houlton 'till the Evening.

Tuesday 26th. Until about 3 afternoon I very diligently attended my Hay-makers when Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen, Cap^t. Jacob Selfe and Simon Crane came and tarri'd 'till Evening.

Thursday 28th. After Dinner I went with Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen and Mr.

Norris who was accidentally at Beanaere to Mr. Talbots, Mr. Vesey an Irish Clergyman was with him when we came in, but did not stay long: we were wth. the Gent. about 2 Hours and return'd to our respective Homes.

Saturday 30th. Mr. Simon Crane was the only person y^t. was with us this Day, who call'd in the Evening as he came from Bath, and was with us an Hour or two.

Sunday, July 1st. Our Curate preach'd this Afternoon on the last Verse of the 13th of St. Marks Gospel the Sermon ended I with Bro. Selfe, his Son and Son-in-Law went to Mr. Jacob Selfe's, where we tarri'd an Hour or two.

Tuesday 3rd. I went with Peggy and Bet. to dine with Mr. Harrington the Parson of Kington, where we were very civilly entertain'd and had much Musick, our return was in the Evening.

Wednesday 4th. Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen and Mr. Norris and their Spouses being at Cole-Park, I went thither this Morning and din'd wth. them and return'd to my own Home about ten where I found my Tenant Paine from Kinnerly, and heard Mr. Goddard of Swindon had been here, but by reason of my Absence did not stay above two Hours.

Thursday 5th. I was all the Day at Home with my Tenant, having much Discourse with him concerning some Dispute between S^r. J^{no}. Bridgeman and him of a piece of comonable Land lying near Kinnerley, whether in that Parish or K. in which is S^r. J^{no}'s. Manor.

Saturday 7th. After Dinner I rode to Rhoteridge being somewhat disorder'd with a Cold, almost meerly to take the Air, at my Return call'd on Mr. Fox who is lately come from Bath, and as he supposes much better for the Waters there, and Spent about an hour with him.

Sunday 8th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on the 1st Verse of the 32 Psalm of the reading Translation, where we attended, and at our coming home found there Mrs. Spackman of Bristol, who is now a Widow, her husband Mr. Spackman our Kinsman being lately dead. She din'd wth. us & tarri'd 'till the Evening.

Tuesday 10th. Mr. Harrington the Minister of Kington, his Bro. the Doc^r., Mr. Harrison of Bath, and Mr. Harrington's Wife din'd with us, afterwards Bro. Selfe was here and Ladies of his Family, and Priest the Organist of Bath came in; all but the last left us in the Evening.

Wednesday 11th. I made a visit to my Mother at Bath and in my Return call'd at Mr. Norris's at Bath Easton, who not being at Home, did not alight no more yⁿ. I din'd at Monkton Farley.

Thursday 12th. Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen, Capt. Jacob and the Ladies of that Family din'd with us, and Priest the Organist: we sat together all the Afternoon and had Musick with which the Company seem'd to be well pleas'd.

Friday 13th I din'd this Day at J^{no}. Beavens by Appointm^t. with Mr. Seymour, his Bro. Alexander, Mr. Talbot, Bro. Selfe, Mr. Methuen and Mr. Norris, afterwards came in Mr. Horton of Broughton, Mr. Ambrose Awdry of Chippenham and Mr. Jacob Selfe, we all tarried 'till Evening and drank too much Punch, &c.

Saturday 14th. My Coz. Nicholas's Son and Daugh^t. came just before Dinner, the latter is to stay some time with us, but he went hence about five.

Sunday 15th. Mr. Hunter preach'd this Afternoon on the latter part of the 14 Verse of the 14 of Proverbs.

Munday 16th. Notwithstanding the Fair I had no Company save Mr. Sadlier of the Devizes, that din'd wth. us My Mother's Tenant at Somerford also call'd here in the Evening,

Wednesday 18th. After Dinner I went to Chippenham in Business, which having dispatch'd with Mr. Warne and Mr. Johnson and coming to take my Horse at the white-heart, Mr. Rolt came to me and had me up into a Room where was his Ladie and some others. My stay was not more then a q^r. of an Hour and I made the best of my Way Home. Mary Baker came to us in y^e place of Mary our upper Maid who went off this Day. She is to have £3 5s. pr. an.

Thursday 19th. Will Smith of Froome call'd here in the Morning as he was going to Whetham to speak wth. a Gent there who came back with him, and both an Hour or more, the Person that came with Smith his Name is Needham: After they went away which was about 4 I went to Beanacre and was there in Company with Bro. Selfe, his Son-in-Law and Son Jacob, and Mr. Jacob Selfe of Melkesham 'till ten.

Saturday 21st. Priest the Organist was the only person with us of Strangers besides Miss Nicholas y^e. has been here some time.

Sunday 22nd. Mr. Fox preach'd this Morning on the 19 Verse of the 18th of Genesis. We all attended there.

Munday 23rd. Miss Nicholas's Bro. came and din'd with us, and in the Evening both went home together.

Tuesday 24th. My Coach went to Bath for my Mother who came to us about 5 in pretty good Health.

Wednesday 25th. Sr. W^m. Hanham, Mr. Jacob Selfe of Melkesham, Mr. Fox and his Curate din'd with us on Venison w^{ch}. my Mother brought with her from Doc^r. Cheyne as a Present, we all sat together 'till the Evening very soberly, by mistake in not mentioning Munday's Transactions the above-mention'd Scrawl was made I being somewhat out of order and trobled with a Boil on my Cheeke, was but little in this Place where I usually set down these Notes the Morning following the first thing I do.

Thursday 26th. I din'd at J^{no}. Beavens with the Gent. mention'd the 13th Instant, and was also with us Mr. Lewis the Solicitor, and Sr. W^m. Hanham and Mr. Jacob Selfe after Dinner this being now an Establish'd Club. I came away with Sr. W^m. Hanham and Mr. Norris whose Wives din'd at my House, and they call'd on them there in there Way to Bath-Easton.

Saturday 28th, Mr. Lewis the Solicitor and Priest the Organist of Bath din'd with us, afterwards Bro. Selfe was here to see my Mother, left us in the Evening and Mr. Rolt sent me a Piece of Venison.

Sunday 29th. Mr. Fox preach'd this Afternoon on the 5th Com^{mandment} taken out of the 20th Chap^r. of Exodus.

Wednesday, August 1st. My Mother being very much offended with me went to Beanacre before Dinner, but as I think her Anger does not proceed from any just Cause I cannot but be the less concern'd for my Actings, tho I cannot but be very much trobled to have such Discontents arise with a Person whose Happiness I heartily desire. In the Afternoon again I went out a setting, but as yet have found no sport.

(To be continued.)

The Flora of Wiltshire,

COMPRISING THE

Flowering Plants and Ferns indigenous to the County;

By THOMAS BRUGES FLOWER, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

No. XI.

ORDER. CAMPANULACEÆ. (JUSS.)

JASIONE, (LINN.) SHEEP'S SCABIOUS.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. *Iasione* is a Greek word, signifying some kind of wild pot-herb; derived from (*iaomai*), to cure. Pliny uses the word *Jasione*, which should be written *Iasione*.

1. *J. montana*, (Linn.) mountain Sheep's Scabious, growing in exposed situations. *Engl. Bot. t.* 882.

Locality. Dry heathy or gravelly pastures. *B. Fl. July. Area,*
1. 2. * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Hamptworth on light sandy ground,"
Rev. E. Simms. "Neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South Middle District*, "Warminster Downs," *Mr. Wheeler.*

Not common in Wilts. *Flowers* bright blue, in terminal, dense, hemispherical heads. *Jasione* is closely related to the next species (*Phyteuma*), but the partitions of the *capsule*, and its terminal entire orifice added to the combined *anthers*, afford perhaps good marks of generic distinction. In its general appearance it very much resembles a *Scabious*, as it does also starved specimens of the exotic "*Gilia capitata*." It varies much in size, and on the sea-coast of Cornwall it is only about an inch high when full grown, and the whole plant is very hairy.

PHYTEUMA, (LINN.) RAMPION.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From (*phenteuo*), I plant or sow, from its great increase and growth.

1. *P. orbiculare*, (Linn) round-headed Rampion, Horned Rampion. *Engl. Bot. t. 142.*

Locality. Chalky downs. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. ** 5.*
South Division.

1. *South-east District*, Downs between Hungerford and Salisbury.

2. *South Middle District*, Warminster and Westbury Downs.

North Division.

5. *North-east District*, Slopes of Roundway Down in plenty, Silbury Hill, "Cheverell Downs" *Mr. C. E. Broome. Rather local in the county*, being principally confined to chalky soil. As the capsules ripen, the head becomes oval, and the parts of the flower, after lasting long in a faded state, are finally deciduous except the fringed calyx, which is permanent; and when the seed is ripe, spreads in a stellated manner. It occurs occasionally with white flowers.

CAMPANULA, (LINN.) BELL-FLOWER.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. *Campanula*, a little bell; from the usual form of the corolla.

1. *C. glomerata*, (Linn.) Clustered Bell-flower. *Engl. Bot. t. 90. Glomeratus*, (Lat.) confused; in allusion to the flowers being sessile, and most of them in a terminal confused cluster.

Locality. Dry calcareous pastures. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.* More frequent in the *South* than in the *North* of the county. Varying much in height, from 3 or 4 inches to a foot. *Flowers* rather large erect. Many slight varieties of this plant are considered to be species by some Continental-botanists.

[*C. latifolia*, (Linn.) broad-leaved or giant Bell-flower, *Engl. Bot. t. 302*, has been reported to have been found near Boyton, (*South-west District*.) I have seen no Wilts examples.]

2. *C. Trachelium*, (Linn.) Throat-wort or nettle-leaved Bell-flower, from (*trachélos*), the throat. A decoction of the plant which is bitter and somewhat acrid, was formerly used as a gargle. *Engl. Bot. t. 12.*

Locality. Hedges and thickets, preferring a chalky soil. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. In all the Districts. A*

variable plant. *Leaves* much like those of the nettle, whence its English name. *Corolla* truly bell-shaped, large, deep blue. This species is also called Canterbury Bell, in allusion probably to the bells carried by the pilgrims in procession to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury.

3. *C. rotundifolia*, (Linn.) round-leaved Bell-flower, or Hair-bell, Harvest Bells. *Engl. Bot. t.* 866.

Locality. Dry and hilly pastures, borders of fields, walls, and heathy places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Frequent in all the Districts.* *Panicle* few-flowered, lax. *Flowers* drooping. Whole plant slender and graceful.

"E'en the slight Hare-bell raised its head
Elastic from her airy tread."

This species is considered by many botanists to be the true Blue-bell of Scotland.

4. *C. patula*, (Linn.) spreading Bell-flower. *Engl. Bot. t.* 42.

Locality. Hedges and thickets. *B. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "About Bulford," *Dr. Southby*.

2. *South Middle District*, Hedges at Drew's Pond, near Devizes. "Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury*.

North Division.

4. *North-east District*, "In a small thicket near Whetham," *Miss Meredith*.

Only as yet observed in the above localities, and even there by no means frequent. Somewhat allied to *C. rotundifolia*, (Linn.) but much taller; with more branched *panicles*; larger, more spreading, more purple *flowers*, rough *stems* and *leaves*, and toothed or serrated *calycine segments*.

5. *C. hybrida*, (Linn.) hybrid or corn Bell-flower *Prismatocarpus* Lindl. *Specularia*, D. C. *Engl. Bot. t.* 375.

Locality. Corn-fields, on a dry and especially chalky soil. *A. Fl. June, September. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout Wills*, but not common. The Venus' Looking-glass (*C. speculum*), of the gardens, is by many botanists thought to be

merely a variety of *C. hybrida*, (Linn.) with a longer corolla,—an opinion which seems to receive confirmation from the fact of the seed of the former, when sown, being said to produce both kinds.

6. *C. hederacea*, (Linn.) Ivy-leaved Bell-flower. *Wahlenbergia*, Reich. *Engl. Bot. t.* 73.

Locality. In damp shady places. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area,*
* * 3. * *

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, "On damp heathy ground between Donhead St. Mary, and Semley," *Mr. James Hussey.* *Very rare in the County.*

A most graceful little plant, growing in lax tufts like *Sibthorpia Europæa*. *Peduncles*, long, slender, mostly terminal. *Flower's*, half-an-inch or more in length, at first drooping, then erect; pale purplish blue. This is included in the genus *Wahlenbergia* of Schrad. But it has not the habit of the other *Wahlenbergia*, which are, as M. Alphonse de Candolle observes all natives of the southern hemisphere. An excellent Monograph of the Campanulaceæ has appeared from the pen of this gentleman, who examined the Herbaria of this country, with a view to gaining more complete knowledge of the tribe.

ORDER. ERICACEÆ. (JUSS.)

CALLUNA, (SALISB.) LING.

Linn. Cl. viii. Ord. i.

Name. From (*kalluno*), to adorn or cleanse, for both which purposes the plant is equally applicable; brooms being made of it, as well as its flowers being very ornamental.

1. *C. vulgaris* (Salisb.) common Ling. The only known species. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1013.

Locality. Heathy ground. *Shrub Fl. June, August.* *Area,*
1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Near Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Bulford," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District*, "Neighbourhood of Warminster,"

Mr. Wheeler. "Corsley," Miss Griffith. "Westbury," Mrs. Overbury.
North Division.

4. North-west District, Spye Park; "Chippenham," Dr. Alexander Prior.

5. North-east District, "Clench Common; St. Ann's Hill. Near Savernake House. Heath near Aldbourn Road, beyond Rabley. Marlborough Common" (very sparingly). *Flor. Marib.* A low, much branching tufted shrub, much employed for brooms and for fuel. It makes excellent edging to garden plots, and bears clipping as well as *box*.

ERICA, (LINN.) HEATH.

Linn. Cl. viii. Ord. i.

Name. A word used by Pliny; from (*ereiko*), to break; in allusion to its supposed medicinal qualities.

1. E. *Tetralix*, (Linn.) Cross-leaved Heath; from (*tetra*), four, and (*helix*), a whorl; referring to the circular arrangement of the leaves. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1014.

Locality. Moist heathy ground. *Shrub. Fl. July, August.* Area, 1 * 3. **

South Division.

1. South-east District, "Alderbury Common," Dr. Maton and Mr. James Hussey.

3. South-west District, "Warminster," Mr Wheeler. Very rare in Wilts. The blossoms terminating the branches in graceful drooping tufts, vary from deep rose colour to every shade of carnation, and even to the purest white. The species varies much as to the number of ciliæ on the leaves and calyx, and occasionally loses them entirely.

2. E. *cinerea*, (Linn.) ash-coloured or fine-leaved Heath. *Cinereus*, (Lat.) from *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes, referring to the grey foliage of the plant. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1015.

Locality. Dry heaths. *Shrub, Fl. July, August.* Area, 1. * 3. 4. *

South Division.

1. South-east District, "Alderbury Common," Dr. Maton and Mr. James Hussey.

3. South-west District, "Warminster," Mr. Wheeler. "Corsley," Miss Griffith.

North Division.

4. North-west District, Spye Park. "Tytherton," Mr. Coward. Occurring sparingly in the county. Stem with many upright branches. Leaves flat above, minutely serrulate. Flowers reddish purple, sometimes white.

VACCINIUM, (LINN.) WHORTLEBERRY.

Linn. Cl. viii. Ord. i.

An ancient Latin name, but whether of a berry or a flower, has been a point in dispute among critics, as well as its etymology.

1. V. *Myrtillus* (Linn.) Myrtle-like Whortleberry, or Bilberry. *Engl. Bot. t.* 456.

Locality. Woods and heathy places. *Shrub, Fl., May.* Area, 1. * 3. * *

South Division.

1. South-east District, "Alderbury," Mr. James Hussey.

3. South-west District, "Warminster," Mr. Wheeler. "Donhead," Mr. James Hussey. "Berkley Wood," Miss Griffith. Not as yet observed in the Northern Division of Wilts. Flowers drooping, urceolate, almost waxy, greenish with a red tinge.

MONOTROPA, (LINN.) BIRD'S-NEST.

Linn. Cl. x. Ord. i.

Name. From (*monos*) one, and (*trepo*) to turn, in reference to the flowers, which all turn one way.

1. M. *Hypopitys*'s, (Linn.) Underpine or yellow Bird's-nest. The word *Hypopitys*'s is a compound of (*hypo*) under, and (*pitys*'s) a pine or fir-tree. *Engl. Bot. t.* 69. (*Hypopitys glabra Bernh. D. C.*); or hairy (*H. Multiflora Scop., D. C.*)

Locality. In shady woods, principally in those of fir, and beech; on a chalky soil. *P. Fl. July, August.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. South-east District, "Clarendon Wood," *Bot. Guide.* "White-parish Hill," *Rev. E. Simms.* "In Warren Wood, and Wood beyond Clarendon," *Major Smith.* "In the Woods at Winterslow,"

Dr. Maton, "Nat. Hist. Wilts." "Little Durnford," Mr. James Hussey. "Amesbury," Dr. Southby.

2. South-middle District, In a Coppice about half-a-mile from Stonehenge "Westbury," Mrs. Overbury.

3. South-west District, Fir plantations on Cop-heap, Bishopstrow, near Warminster. "Harnham Hill," Mr. James Hussey.

North Division.

4. North-west District, Box and Lucknam Grove.

5. North-east District, "Savernake Forest," *Flora Marlb.* Sparingly distributed in Wilts.

Root of numerous slender knotty fibres, difficult to separate from the soil.¹ Stem stout, erect, 6 to 9 inches high, simple or slightly branched, instead of leaves having numerous ovate scattered scales of the same dingy and yellow colour as the stem. Raceme terminal, a continuation of the stem at first drooping, then erect. Flowers on short scaly or bracteated pedicels, large, of the same colour as the rest of the plant. Seeds very minute, rarely perfect, which may account for its comparative scarcity. The species of this genus have much the appearance of parasitical plants, but no connection has yet been traced between their roots and those of the trees under which they grow. Mr. Newman suggests, the plant may derive its nourishment from decaying, and not from living vegetable matter, in the same way in which fungi do, for which green leaves would not be necessary. (See Phyt. Ser. I. vol. i., p. 297.)

ORDER. AQUIFOLIACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

ILEX, (LINN.) HOLLY.

Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. iii.

Name. An old word used by Horace, and other authors, originally applied to the holme, or evergreen oak.

1. I. *Aquifolium* (Linn.) common Holly. *Aquifolium* is an old word for the Holly, "Quod acutum folium habet;" or rather from *aqua* (Lat.) water, and *folium*; in allusion to the varnished leaf, which always appear to be wet. The connection of evergreen sprigs

¹ These fibres are said by Mr. Rylands to be a byssoid fungus, and not a part of the *Monotropa*. (Phyt. ser. I. vol. i., p. 341.)

and boughs with religious rites may, without difficulty, be traced to heathen worship; and this tree being peculiarly appropriate to such purposes, was originally denominated *Holy*. In allusion to the enduring nature of the plant, branches were sent by the Romans to their friends with new-year's gifts, as emblematical of a lasting attachment. *Engl. Bot. t. 496, St. 7. 4.*

Locality. Hedges and copses, especially in a light or gravelly soil. *Tree, Fl. May, August. Fr. October. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Recorded in all the Districts.* A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, but great beauty, with smooth greyish bark. *Leaves* alternate petioled, deep shining green, very thick and rigid, upper ones entire, with only a terminal spine, lower ones, with strong sharp spines. *Flowers* copious, white, tinged externally with purple. *Calyx* small, ciliated at the edges. *Berries* bright scarlet, occasionally yellow.¹ The custom of ornamenting our churches and dwelling-houses at Christmas, with sprigs of holly, is well known, and appears to be of very ancient date; Dr. Chandler supposes it may have been derived from the Druids, who are said to have decorated their dwellings, during winter with evergreens, but it is more likely to have been first adopted by the early Christians, at Rome, where the holly had long been used as an emblem of good wishes, in the great festival of the Saturnalia celebrated about that period of the year. Agreeable associations, connected with returning seasons, keep up such practices long after their original meaning is forgotten.

ORDER. JASMINACEÆ. (LINN.)

LIGUSTRUM, (LINN.) PRIVET.

Linn. Cl. ii. Ord. i.

Name. A word used by Virgil "alba ligustra cadunt." Privet, or Prim-print, of which obsolete name Privet is a corruption. *Ligustrum*, said to be from *ligo*, (Lat.) to bind, in allusion to the flexible branches of the plant.

¹"Holy is indifferently common in Malmesbury hundred, and also on the borders of the New Forest: it seemes to indicate pitt-coale. In Wardour Parke are holy-trees that beare yellow berries. I think I have seen the like in Cranbourne Chase." Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. Wilts.*, p. 55.

1. *L. vulgare* (Linn.) common Privet or Prim-print. *Engl. Bot. t. 764. St. 14. 1.*

Locality. In hedges, woods and thickets, especially on a gravelly or chalky soil. *Shrub Fl. June, July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Distributed throughout Wilts.* A bush with opposite evergreen leaves, imitating myrtle, but of a duller hue; *Panicles* many-flowered, dense thrice compound. *Flowers* strongly scented, white; brown before they fall. *Berries* globular black; varying to yellow.

FRAXINUS, (LINN.) ASH-TREE.

Linn. Cl. ii. Ord. i.

Named from the Greek (*phrasso*), to hedge in or enclose; the ash was formerly used for forming hedges. The English name is said to be from the Saxon "*Æsa*." Ray says it has its name from the colour of the bark.

1. *F. excelsior* (Linn.) taller or common Ash. *Engl. Bot. t. 1692. St. 44. 7.*

Locality. Woods and hedges. *Tree, Fl. April, May,* before the leaves appear. *Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. In all the districts,* though it is probably planted in many of its stations. One of our tallest, most graceful trees, with smooth grey bark, and large coal black, rather downy buds. *Wood* tough, whitish. *Leaves* pinnate, leaflets in 4—8 pairs, with an odd terminal one, nearly sessile, pubescent on the under side at the base and angles of the veins. *Flowers* in axillary clusters, appearing before the leaves, at the extremity of the last years wood, small, brown, and very simple, without *calyx*, or *corolla*. *Capsules* with a flat leaf-like termination an inch long and generally of two cells, with 1 seed in each, glittering with rusty meal, like an almond, but bitter and nauseous.

As an ornamental and picturesque tree the claims of the ash are fully admitted by various writers, whose opinion and taste are acknowledged by all. Virgil marks the character of the ash, as particularly beautiful.

— "Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima."

Gilpin speaks of the beauty and lightness of its foliage, and the fine, easy, flowing line of its stem and branches; Sir T. Dick Lauder,

whose taste and pictorial powers are so frequently evident in his valuable edition of "Gilpin's Forest Scenery," though he states the disadvantage under which it labours, considers it notwithstanding, a noble and magnificent tree. There are several fine trees at Long-leat, Spye Park, and Tottenham, with clean stems of fifty feet and from nine to twelve feet in girth.¹ The Drooping-Ash is a chance variety, perpetuated by grafts.

ORDER. APOCYNACEÆ. (JUSS.)

VINCA, (LINN.) PERIWINKLE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord i.

Name. A word used by Pliny, said to be from *vincio* (Lat.), to bind, in allusion to its twining shoots. Tournefort and others call the plant *Vinca pervinca*; hence the English name Pervinckle, or by corruption, Periwinkle.

"There sprange the Violet al newe,
And fresh Pervinkl  rich of hewe." *Chaucer.*

1. *V. minor* (Linn.) lesser Periwinkle. *Engl. Bot. t.* 917.

Locality. Woods and thickets. *P. Fl. May, June.* Area, 1.*3.*5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Shady banks near Milford Bridge," *Dr. Maton*, "Nat. Hist. Wilts." "Hedge banks at Landford, and Platford," *Rev. E. Simms.*

3. *South-west District*, Southley Wood near Warminster. "Odstock and Toney Stratford," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.* "Berkley Wood, near Corsley," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

5. *North-east District*, "Near Martinsell Hill," "Copse between Cadley and Wootten Rivers," *Flor. Marl.* *Not frequent and*

¹ "At the parsonage house at Wyley grows an ash out of the mortar of the wall of the house, and it flourishes very well and is verdant. It was nine yeares old in 1686. I doe not insert this as a rarity; but 'tis strange to consider that it hath its growth and nourishment from the aire, for from the lime it can receive none." [In August 1847, I observed a large and venerable ash tree growing out of and united with the ancient Roman walls of Caistor, near Norwich. The whole of the base of the trunk was incorporated with bricks, rubble, and mortar; but the roots no doubt extended many yards into the adjacent soil. —J. B.] *Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts.*, p. 56.

perhaps not truly indigenous in the county. This is distinguished from *V. major* in its smaller size, more trailing habit, with short erect flowering stems; in its narrower, ovate or oblong leaves, which are perfectly glabrous; in its smaller flower, with a more open tube to the corolla, and shorter and broader segments to the calyx, without any hairs.

2. *V. major* (Linn.) Greater Periwinkle. *Engl. Bot. t.* 514.

Locality. In thickets and plantations. *P. Fl. April, May.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts*, generally about shrubberies, and garden-fences, seldom at any great distance from habitations, and certainly not indigenous. The genus *Vinca* is interesting to the British botanist, as being like some others, the only indigenous representative of its natural order. The curious and beautiful structure of the internal part of the flowers deserves particular investigation.

ORDER. GENTIA'NACEÆ. (JUSS.)

CHLORA, (LINN.) YELLOW-CENTAURY.

Linn. Cl. viii. Ord. i.

Name. From *chloros* a pale green colour; in allusion to the peculiar colour of the whole plant. *Centaury*, from its near alliance in structure and properties to *Erythrœa Centaurium*.

1. *C. perfoliata* (Linn.) perfoliate Yellow Centaury. *Engl. Bot. t.* 60. *Reich. Icones*, xvii. 1060.

Locality. On chalky, limestone, and clayey or marley soils. *A. Fl. June, September.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts*, but not plentiful. *Stem*, from 6 inches to 2 feet high, round, smooth, leafy, unbranched, terminating in an upright repeatedly forked panicle of many elegant bright yellow flowers, with scarlet stigmas. *Leaves* ovate, acute, combined and perfoliate. The whole plant is of a glaucous colour and very bitter, and is considered to possess the same medical virtues as *Gentiana* and *Erythrœa*.

ERYTHRÆA, (RENEALM) CENTAURY.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From *Erythros* (Gr.) *red flower*; the flowers in most of the species being of that colour.

1. *E. centaurium*, (Pers.) common or Gentian Centaury. *Engl. Bot. t.* 417.

Locality. In dry barren pastures, on heaths, and sometimes in newly cut woods. *A. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Generally distributed throughout Wills. Stem, 8 or 10 inches to a foot high. Leaves opposite, sessile, smooth, bright green; panicles of flowers fascicled near the top of the stem, and forming a sort of corymb; corolla handsome, rose-coloured, sometimes white, expanding only in sunshine, and closing almost as soon as gathered. The plant is very bitter, and well known among herbalists as a stomachic, by the name of "lesser centaury." The following couplet of Joannes Postius proves the estimation in which it was formerly held:—*

"Flos mihi suave rubet, sed inest quoque, succus amarus,
Qui juvat obsessum bile, aperitque jecur."

Which Gerarde thus translates:—

"My floure is sweet in smell, bitter my juice in taste,
Which purge choler, and helps liver, that else would waste."

GENTIANA, (LINN.) GENTIAN.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Named from *Gentius* king of Illyria, who, according to Pliny, brought into use the species so much valued in medicine, the *bitter Gentian, G. lutea.*

1. *G. amarella*, (Linn) autumnal Gentian. Felwort. *Amarella*, probably from *amarus* (Lat.) bitter. *Engl. Bot. t.* 236.

Locality. Dry calcareous pastures. *A. Fl. August, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. In all the Districts but not very common. From 3 inches to a foot high, branched from the base, and covered with flowers, of a pale rather dingy purple; tube whitish, the mouth fringed with purplish tapering filaments covered with prominent dots.*

2. *G. campestris*, (Linn.) field Gentian. *Engl. Bot. t.* 237.

Locality. Hilly places on limestone soil. *A. Fl. August, September. Area, 1. * 3 * **

South Division.

1. *South-east District, "Pewsey Downs," Flor. Marlb.*

3. *South-west District*, "On the ascent to the ancient camp, called Clerebury, or Clarebury," *Dr. Maton, Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Not uncommon on the Downs near Warminster," *Miss Meredith*. I have seen as yet no examples from the *northern districts* of the county. Similar to the last in general habit, but of more humble growth, paler herbage, and larger paler 4-cleft flowers, and essentially distinguished by having the two outer and opposite calycine segments ovate and very broad, covering the two inner, which are narrow and lanceolate.

MENYANTHES, (LINN.) BUCK OR BOG-BEAN.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. *Menyanthes*, is a word used by Pliny for a kind of trefoil. Linnæus derives the name from (*men*) a month, and (*anthos*), a flower, because the flowers continue open about that time.

1. *M. trifoliata*, (Linn.) trifoliolate Buck, or Bog-bean. *Engl. Bot. t.* 459.

Locality. In marshy and boggy places, watery meadows, and on the margins of rivers, and wet ditches. *P. Fl. May, June.* Area, 1 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Marshes, Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton, Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby*.

2. *South Middle District*, "Brooks near Patney Devizes, in company with "*Geum rivale*," *Mr. William Salmon*.

3. *South-west District*, Ponds at Longleat, and Stourhead, (*perhaps planted*). "Harnham," *Mr. James Hussey*.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "In a bog between Wraxhall and the Horse and Jockey," *Flor. Bath.* "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior*.

5. *North-east District*, Canal between Morden and Purton. "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett*. Flowers very elegant, white, tipped externally with red, and beautifully bearded with the white filaments of the disk. One of the most handsome of our native plants.

ORDER. POLEMONIACEÆ. (JUSS.)

POLEMONIUM, (LINN.) JACOB'S LADDER.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Named from polemos, (Gr.) war, according to Pliny; this plant having caused a war between two kings who laid claim to its discovery!

1. *P. ceruleum*, (Linn.) blue Jacob's Ladder. *Engl. Bot. t.* 14.

Locality. On banks in moist woods, and bushy places. *P. Fl.* June, July. *Area*, 1. * * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "In the water meadows between Pewsey and Manningford, among the reeds," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* (Wats. Bot. Guide.) Probably introduced, it being a species chiefly found in the north of England.!

ORDER. CONVULVULACEÆ. (JUSS.)

CONVOLVULUS, (LINN.) BINDWEED.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From *convolvere*, to entwine; whence comes, too, the English name *bindweed*.

1. *C. arvensis*, (Linn.) corn, or small bindweed. *Engl. Bot. t.* 312.

Locality. In hedges, fields, and gardens, especially on a sandy or gravelly soil. *P. Fl.* June, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Common in all the districts, and a most troublesome weed to the farmer, as its roots spreads very much, and run deep into the soil—it is with great difficulty destroyed.

2. *C. sepium*, (Linn.) hedge or great Bindweed. *Engl. Bot. t.* 313. *Calystegia. R. Br.*

Locality. In moist thickets, hedges, and amongst bushes, extremely common. *P. Fl.* July, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Recorded in all the districts. This common and conspicuous ornament of our hedges, may vie with many exotic species, in the

¹ "This plant has also been observed growing in a coppice, between Bathford and Kingsdown, (*North-west District*,) just on the borders of the county, where it is probably an escape from cultivation, although there is no house within half-a-mile from the spot.—*T. B. F.*

amplitude and graceful structure of its fine white flowers, which continue to adorn the rural districts, and even the outskirts of our towns, almost to the end of Autumn.

CUSCUTA, (LINN.) DODDER.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Derived probably from its Arabic name, *keshout*; or from the Hebrew *chuz*, to *bind* or surround.

1. *C. Europæa*, (Linn.) Greater Dodder. Dr. Prior gives us the etymology of the word Dodder as the plural of dodd, a bunch—dot, a hampered thread, from its striking resemblance to bunches of threads entangled in the plants on which it grows. *Engl. Bot. t. 378.*

Locality. Parasitic on the stems of various herbaceous plants. *A. Fl. July, September. Area, * * * 4. **

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, In the meadows between Dundas Aqueduct and Limpley Stoke. *Stems* very long, reddish, having small tubercles or papillæ, which serve as roots. *Flowers* in sessile globular clusters, white, tinged with red. *Scales* seem always to exist in the *corolla*, but from being adpressed are not readily observed. A larger and more robust plant than the next species.

2. *C. epithymum* (Murr) lesser Dodder. *Engl. Bot. t. 55.*

Locality. Parasitical on Thyme, Heath, Furze, and other small shrubby plants. *A. Fl. July, September. Area, 1. * * * **

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "On Furze, Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton*. "Nat. Hist. Wilts." "Clarendon," *Mr. James Hussey*. "On Furze on Amesbury Down," *Major Smith*. "Pewsey," *Flor. Marl.* *Stems* very slender, generally bright red or purple. *Clusters* of flowers small, globular, and very compact. *Scales* of the *corolla* more prominent, frimbriated, almost closing the tube. This species is much smaller than "*C. Europæa* (Linn.);" and "*C. epilinum* (Weihe)," especially in the *flowers*.

3. *C. epilinum* (Weihe) Flax Dodder. *Engl. Bot. Suppl, 2850.*
C. densiflora Soy-Willm.

Locality. Parasitical upon Flax, and very injurious to the crop. *A. Fl. August. Area, * * * 4 **

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Flax fields at Winsley and South Wraxhall; introduced into Wiltshire with the cultivation of that plant. Stem twining round the flax plants, with heads about the size of peas, containing fewer flowers in a head than in *C. Europæa* (Linn.), much more succulent, and cellular when seen under a lens. Tube of corolla inflated at the time of flowering. Scales very minute, adpressed, fringed with teeth, distant, with rounded spaces between them.

4. *C. Trifolii*, (Bab.) Clover Dodder. *Engl. Bot. Suppl.* 2898. Not *C. Epithymum*. β . *trifolii*. R. xviii., 1342.

Locality. Parasitical upon red Clover chiefly. *A. Fl. July, September.* Area, ** 3. **

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, "Abundant on Clover in a field south of Wilton," *Rev. E. Simms*. Probably introduced with foreign seed. This plant is very nearly allied to *C. Epithymum* (Murr.), for which it is doubtless often passed over. The stem forms closer coils, and the plant grows in larger patches, killing all the Clover within the area. According to Professor Babington, it differs from *C. Epithymum* in having the scales narrow, only half the length of the tube of the corolla, distant, with the sinus between them rounded, and the connecting membrane forming cup-like spaces between itself and the tube of the corolla. The species of this genus do not appear to be frequent in Wilts, and not persistent in any locality.

ORDER. BORAGINACEÆ.¹ (DE CAND.)

CYNOGLOSSUM, (LINN.) HOUND'S-TONGUE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From (*kuon, kunos*), a dog, and (*glossa*), a tongue; in allusion to the shape and texture of the leaf.

¹ *Asperugo procumbens* (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 661., is stated in Dr. Maton's "Nat. Hist. Wilts," to be abundant "On the hills above Wick," (*South West District*), Mr. James Hussey, and myself have repeatedly searched the locality for this scarce plant, but have never been successful in finding it (I believe that *Lycopsis arvensis* is at times mistaken for this. T. B. F.)

1. *C. officinale*, (Linn.) officinal or common Hound's-tongue. *Engl. Bot. t.* 921.

Locality. Waste grounds, and by road-sides especially on chalk. *B. Fl. June, July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. In all the Districts. Whole plant* downy and very soft to the touch, dull green, with a fetid smell like that of mice. *Stem* 18 inches to 2 feet high. *Root-leaves* tapering at each end on long footstalks. *Flowers* dull crimson. *Fruit* depressed, rough, with hooked prickles.

BORAGO, (LINN.) BORAGE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From *cor*, the *heart*, and *ago*, to bring; thence corrupted into *Borago*: or more directly from *borrach*, Celtic, a *courageous* or *noble* person.

1. *B. officinalis*, (Linn.) common Borage. *Engl. Bot. t.* 36.

Locality. Waste ground and rubbish heaps, occasionally; but like other biennials very uncertain. *B. Fl. June, July. Area, 1, 2. 3. 4. 5.* I do not consider this plant as truly wild in Wilts, although it occasionally occurs in small quantity in the districts. *Flowers* numerous, in terminal drooping bunches, very beautiful; *Corolla* an inch broad, of a most brilliant blue; pink in the bud. The supposed invigorating qualities of this plant which gave rise to the name, are now discredited. It forms an ingredient with wine, water, lemon, and sugar, in a favourite English drink, called a *cool tankard*.

LYCÓPSIS, (LINN.) WILD BUGLOSS.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. A word used by Pliny; from (*lukos*) a wolf, and (*opsis*), appearance; from a supposed resemblance in the flowers.

1. *L. arvensis*, (Linn.) corn-field or small Bugloss. *Engl. Bot. t.* 938.

Locality. In corn-fields, waste ground, and on dry banks, especially where the soil is light and sandy. *A. Fl. June, July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Not common in the County.*

South Division.

1. South-east District, "Neighbourhood of Salisbury," Mr. James Hussey.
2. South Middle District, "Westbury," Mrs. Overbury.
3. South-west District, "Corsley," Miss Griffith. "Warminster," Mr. Wheeler.

North Division.

4. North-west District, Corn-fields at South Wraxhall, Spye Park, and Bromham. "Nash Hill near Sandy Lane," Dr. R. C. Prior.
5. North-east District, Corn-fields at Purton, Marden, and Lydiard. "Great Bedwyn," Mr. William Bartlett. "Corn-fields near New Mill," Flor. Marl. Whole plant very hispid; hairs or bristles seated on a white, callous base. Flowers small bright blue; differing from those of *Anchusa* in the curvature of the tube.

SYMPHYTUM, (LINN.) COMFREY.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From (*sumphuo*) to grow together, in allusion to its healing qualities. *Comfrey* according to Dr. Prior, from the Latin word *Confirma*, to strengthen.

1. *S. officinale* (Linn.) common Comfrey. *Engl. Bot. t.* 817.

Locality. By the sides of the Avon, streams, and ditches, and other moist places. *P. Fl. May, June. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.* Very common and generally distributed throughout Wilts. Leaves between egg-shaped and spear-shaped, very decurrent, and winging the upper part of the stem; finely hairy. *Corolla* usually of a yellowish white, sometimes purple; this last variety is the *S. patens* of Dr. Sibthorp, and is not unfrequent. It has a different aspect, but seems to have no positive characters to separate it from the typical form.

["*S. asperrimum*, (Bieb.) Rough Comfrey, *Curtis Bot. Mag. t.* 929, occurs in a hedge near Granham farm (*North-east District*). Formerly cultivated." *Flor Marl.*] ¹

¹ Some few years since *S. asperrimum* was found growing in some plenty in the Oakford Valley near "The Rocks," just on the borders of Wilts, where I am informed it was introduced by the late Mr. Horlock, as fodder for cattle. The field being now ploughed up and drained, this plant has not been observed for several seasons past. *T. B. F.*

ECHIUM, (LINN.) VIPER'S BUGLOSS.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From *echis*, (Gr.) a viper; because this or some allied plant was supposed to be an effectual remedy against the bite of that animal. *Bugloss* is from the Greek (*bous*), an ox, and (*glossa*), a tongue; in allusion to the roughness and shape of the leaf resembling the tongue of an ox.

1. *E. vulgare*, (Linn.) common Viper's Bugloss. *Engl. Bot. t.* 181. *E. italicum*, *Huds.*: *E. B. t.* 208. (not L.)

Locality. On old walls, and on rubbish; also in fields and waste ground, especially on a sandy or gravelly soil. *B. Fl. June, July.*
Area, 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Corn-fields not unfrequent, especially about Alderbury," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Clarendon Wood," *Major Smith.*

3. *South-west District*, "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.* "Corsley," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Quarries at Conkwell, Box, Kingsdown, and South Wraxhall. In the lane leading from Colerne to Slaughterford. On banks by the side of the road from Sandy Lane to Lacock, also near Kington St. Michael and Draycot.

5. *North-east District*, "Railway near Ivy's Farm" *Flor. Marl.* "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.* *Rather a local plant throughout Wilts.* *Whole plant rough, with prickly bristles, arising from callous points or bulbs, intermixed with smaller hairs. Corolla large, and very beautiful, of a fine red before it expands, afterwards of a brilliant blue, occasionally white. It varies much in the comparative length of calyx, corolla and stamens. The E. italicum, found by the late Mr. Sole on Kingsdown (North-west District), was only a white flowered variety of E. vulgare. This latter variety has been sometimes mistaken for E. italicum of Linnæus, a species which has probably never been found wild in Britain.*

PULMONARIA, (LINN.) LUNGWORT.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From *Pulmo*, the lungs; from the use formerly made of this and other *Boraginaceæ* in pulmonary affections. In the present instance, the spotted leaves, resembling the lungs, were the principal recommendation.

1. *P. officinalis*, (Linn.) common Lungwort, Jerusalem Cows-lips. *Engl. Bot. t.* 118, (excluding the root-leaves, which belong to *P. angustifolia*).

Locality. In woods and thickets. *P. Fl.* April, May. *Area*, * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District.* In Stocky Lane, Bromham; but have always considered it an outcast from the garden at Nonsuch, which is separated from it only by a hedge. "In a shady lane about a mile from Bromham," *Mr. Norris*, (*Withering Bot. Arr.*) Possibly this and the first locality may be the same. About 1 foot high. *Stem-leaves* all more or less ovate; lower ones petiolate, upper ones sessile; all with short hairs and frequently spotted. *Corolla* reddish or flesh-coloured in the bud, changing as soon as expanded to violet blue; tube whitish, a little longer than the calyx. There is a variety with white flowers, not unfrequent in gardens.

LITHOSPERMUM, (LINN.) GROMWELL.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From (*lithos*), a stone, and (*sperma*), a seed; from its very hard shining seeds or achenes. The English *Gromwell* has a similar origin in Celtic: *graun*, a seed, and *mil*, a stone.

1. *L. officinale*, (Linn.) common Gromwell. *Engl. Bot. t.* 134.

Locality. Dry waste, and uncultivated places, and among rubbish. *P. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts*, but not a very common plant in Wilts. *Whole plant* rough, with erect, appressed, rigid and tuberculated bristles. *Flowers* pale yellow. *Nuts* gray, highly polished, and of a stony hardness, seldom more than 2 or 3 ripening in each calyx. The seeds, which resemble miniature eggs of porcelain, would from the stony hardness of the

shell or testa be long in vegetating, were not the latter endued with the faculty of spontaneously falling to pieces, and so exposing the embryo to the action of air and moisture.

2. *L. arvense*, (Linn.) Corn Gromwell, or Bastard Alkanet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 123.

Locality. Corn-fields, and dry waste cultivated ground, chiefly on clay. *A. Fl. May, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *More frequent than the preceding. Leaves* of a brighter green and rather more hairy, without transverse veins or ribs. *Corollas* white. *Calycine segments* thrice as long as the fruit. *Nuts* brown, polished, curiously wrinkled and pitted, usually all perfected.

MYOSOTIS, (LINN.) MOUSE-EAR, SCORPION-GRASS.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From (*mus, muos,*) Gr. a mouse, and (*ous, otos,*) Gr. an ear; in allusion to the supposed resemblance to the leaves; hence the English name Mouse-ear. The name Scorpion-grass refers to the form of the inflorescence, which in this plant and its allies resembles the folding of the Scorpion's tail.

1. *M. palustris*, (With,) marsh Scorpion-grass, or Forget-me-not. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1973. *St.* 42, 2.

Locality. Banks of the Avon, Canal, also in clean rivulets, and ditches common. *P. Fl. June, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed. Plant* light green, with a somewhat greasy lustre; about 1 foot high. *Flowers* among the largest of our species, bright blue, with a yellow eye, and a small white ray at the base of each segment. This most elegant plant, the Forget-me-not, considered to be the emblem of affection in almost every part of Europe, is the most distinct and best known example of its genus, though too long confounded with other common species. The perennial creeping roots, shining green herbage, and enamelled blossoms, are all strikingly characteristic.

2. *M. cæspitosa*, (Schultz.) tufted Water Scorpion-grass; from *cæspes*, a sod or turf. *Borr. in Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2661. *St.* 42, 7.

Locality. In ditches, marshes, and wet places, on clay and bog. *B. Fl. June, July. Area,* * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Bogs on Kingsdown, and about South Wraxhall. Marshy fields at Bromham. These are the *only* localities in Wilts where I have observed this species. *M. cæspitosa* has been reported me from *Districts 2 and 5*, but as yet have seen no examples. Well distinguished from *M. palustris* by the close pressed hairs or bristles on the stem, the more deeply divided calyx, and the entire segments of the small corolla. *Root* fibrous, *not* creeping.

3. *M. arvensis*, (Hoffm.) Field Scorpion-grass. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t. 2629. St. 42, 13. M. intermedia*, Link.

Locality. In open cultivated fields, also in woods, thickets, and on shady hedge-banks. *A. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Common in all the Districts.* It varies much in luxuriance and in height. In shade, *M. arvensis* becomes much larger, and is often mistaken for *M. sylvatica*.

4. *M. collina*, (Hoffm.) hillock, or early Scorpion-grass. *Collinus* means growing on hills or hillocks; from *collis*, a little hill or elevation. *Engl. Bot. t. 2558. St. 42, 11. M. hispida*, Koch.

Locality. On sandy banks, wall-tops, and other very dry places. *A. Fl. April, May. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Generally distributed.* This species bears much resemblance to *M. arvensis*, but is smaller, often only 2 or 3 inches high, and scarcely ever above 6 or 7; the flowers smaller, bright blue, scarcely tinged with pink in bud, as they are in all the preceding species. The plant dries up, and disappears early in the summer.

5. *M. versicolor* (Ehrh.) partly coloured Scorpion-grass (yellow and blue). *Engl. Bot. t. 480 (left fig.) 1. St. 42. 12.*

Locality. On dry banks, wall-tops, cultivated fields, and wet meadows, hence varying much in height. *A. Fl. May, June. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Very sparingly distributed throughout the Districts. This plant bears some resemblance to *M. arvensis*, and *collina*, but differs from both in its more rigid habit, more leafy stems, from a few inches to near a foot high. *Flowers* small and nearly sessile. *Calyx* segments, quite closed over the fruit after flowering. *Corolla* at first pale yellow, and turning blue as it fades.

ORDER. SOLANACEÆ. (JUSS.)

SOLANUM, (LINN.) NIGHTSHADE.

Linn. Cl. v Ord. i.

Name. From (*solor*), I ease, because of its stupifying power.

1. *S. nigrum*, (Linn.) black Nightshade. *Engl. Bot. t.* 556. *St.* 1. 4.

Locality. In cultivated ground, waste places, and by road-sides.

A. Fl. July, October. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts, but not general.* *Leaves* stalked, ovate, with coarse angular teeth. *Flowers* small and white, in little cymes almost contracted into umbels. *Berries* small, globular, black, or rarely green. This plant is also called the Garden Nightshade, and has had the reputation of being very poisonous. This fact is however disputed by recent inquirers; and we find Dr. Swain Taylor, in his work on poisons, denying that the effects of the plant on the system, are in any way as dangerous as they are supposed to be.

2. *S. dulcamara*, (Linn), Bitter-sweet, Woody Nightshade. *Dulcamara* is a Latin substantive, compounded of *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. The roots and stalks of this species upon being chewed, first cause a sensation of bitterness, which is soon followed by a considerable degree of sweetness; while on the contrary, the berry which is at first sweet becomes intensely bitter in the mouth; whence the English name Bitter-sweet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 565. *St.* 18, 3.

Locality. In moist hedges and thickets. *Shrub, Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Not uncommon throughout the Districts.*¹ *Flowers* rather small, in loose cymes, blue, with yellow anthers. *Berries* small, globular or ovoid, and red. In Wiltshire this plant is frequently, but most erroneously, called Deadly Nightshade. This term, however, ought to be applied only to the *Atropa Belladonna*.

ATROPA, (LINN.) DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. DWALE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From *Atropos*, the third Fate; she who was supposed to

¹“Bitter-sweet (*dulcamara*), with a small blew flower, plenty at Box, (and Market Lavington, in the Withy-bed, belonging to the Vicarage.—Bishop Tanner.)” *Aubrey, Nat. Hist. Wills.*, p. 50.

cut the thread of life, in allusion to the deadly quality of the plant. *Dwale*, from the obsolete verb to *Dwaule*, to be delirious.

A. *Bella-donna*, (Linn.) Deadly Nightshade. *Bella-donna*, (*Fair Lady*) probably arose from its being used as a cosmetic by the Italian belles. *Eng. Bot. t. 595. St. 3, 5.*

Locality. In waste places, especially about old ruins, on a calcareous soil. *P. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. * 4. **

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "In a lane at the foot of Alderbury Hill," *Dr. Maton, Nat. Hist. Wilts. "Clarendon," Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South-middle District*, "In a field belonging to Mr. Farrant at Bemerton," *Major Smith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District.* In the upper part of Box Valley, and Littleton Drew. "Near Bradford," *Dr. Davis, "Flor. Bath."* *A very rare plant in the county, and now become exceedingly scarce in all the localities.¹ Stems from 2 to 3 feet high. Leaves entire, some very large, but placed in pairs of unequal sizes. Flowers of a lurid purple colour, bell-shaped, drooping. Berries when ripe, of a shining violet black, the size of a small cherry, most poisonous when taken internally. Their effects are best counteracted by drinking plentifully of vinegar.*

HYOSCYAMUS, (LINN.) HENBANE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Named from (hus, huos), a hog, and (kuamos), a bean, which the fruit somewhat resembles in shape; but whether hogs are fond of, or can eat it with impunity, is doubtful.

H. niger, (Linn.), dark or Common Henbane or *henne belle*, a name apparently formed of *hen* and *bell*, suggested by the resemblance of its persistent and enlarged calyx, to the scallop-edged bells of the Middle Ages. *Engl. Bot. t. 591. St. 3. 4.*

¹ I am sorry to state that many of the rarer and more local plants of the County, which a few years since were plentiful, are now become extremely scarce from the rapacity of collectors; this is much to be regretted. I would therefore take the present opportunity of expressing a hope that botanists will, for the future, be more sparing in gathering specimens, lest they soon become entirely extinct. *T. B. F.*

Locality. Waste places near villages, preferring a calcareous soil. A. or B. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Aldbury and Stratford," Dr. Maton, *Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "About Milford but rarely," Mr. James Hussey. "Amesbury," Dr. Southby.
2. *South Middle District*, Occasionally at Shrewton.
3. *South-west District*, "Warminster," Mr. Wheeler.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Box, Rudlow, Colerne, and Slaughterford. "Quarries on Kingsdown and Monkton Farley," Flor. Bath.

5. *North-east District*, "Great Bedwyn," Mr. William Bartlett. Now become a scarce plant in Wilts, from its being so much sought after by herbalists. Stem much branched, round, covered as is the whole herbage, with copious, viscid, glandular hairs, or down, emitting an oppressive and fetid odour. Leaves, soft and pliant, the upper ones nearly entire. Corolla of a peculiar lucid colour, approaching to a dingy yellow, most beautifully and delicately pencilled with dark purple veins. Seeds numerous, singularly impressed or reticulated with deep dots. Plant highly narcotic.

[*Datura Stramonium*, (Linn.) common Thorn-apple, *Engl. Bot. t.* 1288, has been observed at Amesbury (*South-east District*) by Miss Batho, who has kindly presented me with a specimen. Doubtless an escape from the cottagers garden, where it is occasionally seen. Flowers white; purplish in *D. tatula*.]

NOTICE.

The thanks of the Society are due to James Waylen, Esq., for the drawings which illustrate the paper on All Cannings; and to Mr. Weaver, for the ground-plans of the Churches.

Reply to the Query relating to Stonehenge,

At p. 112 of the present volume of the Wiltshire Magazine.

By W. C. KEMM, Esq.

I AM not aware of any instances in the immediate neighbourhood of Stonehenge, of church towers having large blocks of sarsen stone in their foundations, though there are many instances of it in the Pewsey vale and its vicinity.

My father resided for twenty-five years in West Amesbury House, and I have often heard him express his conviction, that a considerable quantity of fragments of the stones of Stonehenge were built into its walls. I could myself point out pieces of stone in the garden wall, which appear to be precisely similar in quality to the stones of the outer circle.

The house has undergone great alterations since my father lived in it. One of its wings was taken down about 1824 or 5, and about twenty-five years since, the court in front was filled up by building some rooms, so that it might not now be so easy to discover the original materials. It is now the farm house. Stonehenge stands on the estate, so that the builder of the house was the owner of that monument.

As to the time when some of the stones disappeared; it is most probable (*if it was ever completed,*) that a long period intervened between the destruction or removal of the first, and of the last of the missing stones. Inigo Jones, in his work on Stonehenge, which was written in 1620, according to the short account of his life prefixed to the edition of 1725, says, "Those of the inner circle, and lesser *Hexagon* not only exposed to the fury of all devouring age, but to the rage of men likewise, have been more subject to ruine. For being of no extraordinary proportions, they might easily be beaten down or digged up, and at pleasure made use of for other occasions, which I am the rather enduced to believe, because, *since my first measuring the work, not one fragment, of some then standing are now to be found.*" Jones's Stonehenge, p. 63, original small folio of 1655; p. 42 ed. 1725.—W. C. K.

Donations to the Museum and Library.

The Society is indebted to the following gentlemen for Donations to the Library and Museum, received since the publication of the last number.

The Rev. H. HARRIS, *Winterbourne Bassett*:—A small bronze finger ring, with space for stone setting. A bronze dagger seven inches in length. An implement of iron. Bronze buckle; all found on Winterbourne Bassett Down.

Mr. NELSON GODDARD:—A small bronze penannular brooch. Two Roman coins found on Allington Down 1867.

The EXECUTORS of the late T. B. MERRIMAN, Esq., of *Marlborough*, have presented a very important addition to the Museum, consisting of the following articles:—From the South Seas—Large stone hatchet. A smaller specimen of the same form and make. Stone club. Two short clubs of hard wood. Small hatchet. Long arrow. Carved paddle. Two war clubs. Carved war club. Wooden spear. Six javelins. Five spears. Sword set with sharks' teeth. Broom. From New Zealand—Preserved head of a tattooed warrior. Carved baton, formed of a branch which has been naturally twisted by the action of a parasitic plant, a tattooed head is carved on the top. Barbed lances and javelins and bone pointed arrows. An arrow with flint head. Three iron headed arrows. Bundle of darts and javelins. Two bone-headed bolts. A "Wampoo" (possibly from Australia), a long "Wampoo." From China and the East Indies—Chinese umbrella. Four bows, one seven feet in length. Metal opium pipe. Chinese boots, shoes, and fans. "Housemaid's broom." (Bombay) Set of "chopsticks." Steel forceps in case. Dagger.—Pair of Canadian snow shoes. Model of Esquimaux sledge and dogs. Model of Esquimaux boat with native man and woman. Nubian hide whip. Stock-whip and leather trappings. Cranium of hyena, ditto of porpoise. Fine specimen of saw fish. Head of llama. Antelope horns, Five pairs of small ditto. Ostrich's eggs. Specimens of snakes and lizards, in spirits. Locust, scorpion, and other insects, in spirits. Large shark's jaw. Skin of boa constrictor. Cast of face of Napoleon, taken after death. Casts of Dalton, Lord Brougham, and Agassiz.

The Rev. E. H. SLADEN:—"On the Shoulder-Girdle, and Sternum in the Vertebrata," by W. K. Parker—Ray Soc., 1 vol. fol., 1868. Botanical Works of Robert Brown—Ray Soc, 2 vols., 8vo., 1866—1867. "The Ibez," 6 vols., 8vo.

THOMAS BRUGES FLOWER, Esq.:—Two ancient maps of the city of Bath.

The Rev. J. WILKINSON, *Broughton Gifford*:—Ten pamphlets on archæological subjects. Two Acts of Parliament relating to Wiltshire.

The Rev. Canon GREENWELL:—Notices of ancient Grave hills in Yorkshire, 8vo. Transactions, Journals, &c., have been received from the Essex Archæological Society, 2 Nos. Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society, 2 Nos. Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 1 vol. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 3 parts.

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

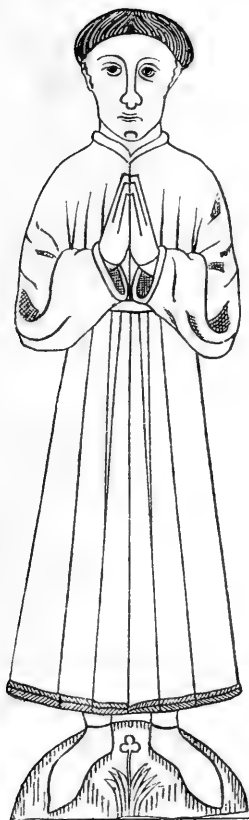
Abstract of Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society for one year, from the 1st January, 1867, to
31st December, 1867 (both inclusive).

DR.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	
1867. To balance brought forward from last account, (as printed and issued with vol. x, of the Magazine)		202	18	9	
„ Subscriptions and Entrance Fees of Life and Annual Members		191	7	6	
„ To Cash received for Sale of Magazines		43	10	8	
„ Ditto ditto of Aubrey Volume		27	17	1	
		£465	14	0	
	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.	CR.
1867. By sundry payments including Stationery, Postages, Carriage, Advertising, &c.		28	4	5	
„ Ditto for Printing, Engraving, &c., on account of Magazine, including balance for Nos. 28 and 29, and also Nos. 30 and 31		146	19	7	
„ net expenses of the Society's Meeting at Hungerford, September, 1867		3	5	1	
„ one year's rent of Room at Savings Bank		11	10	0	
„ Mr. W. Nott, Financial Assistant Secretary, Salary and Commission		19	11	3	
„ Balance in hand		256	3	8	
		465	14	0	

WILLIAM NOTT,
Financial Assistant Secretary.







Hic iacet Ricus Coddard quondam de Wyham et Elizabetha uxor eius quondam
 Ricus obiit die Aⁿⁱ m^o cccc^{to} et p^{ri}mo Elizabetha obiit
 xiii die Julij Anno dⁿⁱ m^o cccc^{to} lxxxviii quare dicitur p^{ri}mo amen

SCALE ————— A. D. 1492 8TH HENRY VII ————— 1 FOOT

RICHARD CODDARD, AND WIFE, ALDBOURN CHURCH, WILTS
 (INSCRIPTION IN FACSIMILE)

THE
WILTSHIRE
Archaeological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

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FEBRUARY, 1869.

Vol. XI.

Contents.

	PAGE
ON THE ANCIENT EARTHWORK ENCLOSURES ON THE DOWNS OF NORTH WILTS, SUPPOSED TO BE BRITISH CATTLE PENS: By the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A.	245-251
ON FISH CULTURE: By W. L. Barker, Esq.	252-258
FITTLETON AND HACKLESTON: NOTES OF MANORIAL DESCENT.....	259-266
THE DOWNS: By the Rev. Edward Peacock, M.A.	262-267
A GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE VALLEY OF THE KENNET: By the Rev. John Adams, M.A.	268-281
ANOTHER GUESS AT THE NAME OF TAN HILL; By the Rev. H. T. Kingdon	287-289
ANCIENT STATUTES OF HEYTESBURY ALMSHOUSE; Communicated by the Rev. Canon Jackson, F.S.A.....	289-308
DIARY OF THOMAS SMITH, ESQ., OF SHAW HOUSE	308-315
GEOLOGY OF WILTSHIRE	315-333
INVENTORY OF CHANTRY FURNITURE, A.D., 1472, HUNGERFORD CHAPEL, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL: From the Rev. Canon Jackson, F.S.A.	334-339
GODDARD BRASS IN ALDBOURN CHURCH	339-340
EXTRACTS FROM A COMMON-PLACE BOOK OF DR. STUKELEY	341-344
ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT, 1868	344-346
BIBLIOTHECA WILTONENSIS.....	346
STONEHENGE NOTES	347-349
THE FERNS OF WILTSHIRE.....	349
DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY	350

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Goddard Brass (<i>to face Title</i>)	
Five Geological Sections illustrative of Mr. Adams' paper	
Fig. 6. Beaver's Jaw	282
„ 7. Skull of <i>Bos Primigenius</i> , Newbury	283
„ 8. Humerus of <i>Bos Primigenius</i>	284
„ 9. Humerus of Modern Ox	284
Six Geological Sections illustrative of Geology of North Wilts	

DEVIZES:

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

LONDON:

BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.



THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

ON THE ANCIENT

Earthwork Enclosures on the Downs of North
Wilts, supposed to be British Cattle Pens.

By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A.

[Read before the Society at the Annual Meeting, at Hungerford, Sept. 16th, 1867.]

THOSE who have been accustomed to ride or walk over our noble turf-clad downs (I mean of course such portions of them as have hitherto escaped the destructive ploughshare), cannot fail to have noticed certain earthwork enclosures, or rather vestiges of enclosures, which present themselves to the traveller here and there, irregularly studding the downs, sometimes within a quarter of a mile or so of one another, and in other instances at wide intervals apart.

These enclosures are by no means of one uniform pattern; but vary in shape, in size, in position, and in distinctness: but they all have this one character in common, that they are composed of the simple bank and ditch, the bank being invariably within the enclosure, and the ditch without it. As regards *shape*, perhaps that we most frequently meet with, is the right angled oblong, (or long parallelogram) though the equal sided square is also common; while others are found of circular form, and others again of irregular pattern. Many of them also have some farther earthwork within the enclosure, sometimes taking a square shape, and then generally found in the centre; or perhaps oftener assuming the appearance of a long line, and then generally towards one side and parallel with the outer bank. Not infrequently may be seen

vestiges of a ditch or perhaps a hollow road or trackway leading from one or more sides of these enclosures; and sometimes they may be traced to a considerable distance beyond it, while in some instances two or even three of such lines of communication from more distant parts may be observed. In *size* they vary quite as much as in *shape*: some assuming the goodly dimensions of 220 yards in diameter, and thus enclosing a large area; while others are dwindled down to a diameter of 18 yards, embracing but a diminutive space. Then as to *position*; while some are placed on the sheltered side of a hill, as if seeking protection from the cold winds, which in early times as now, blew keenly over those broad downs, others seem to occupy the more exposed crests of the lower ranges of hills; though I have never seen a single instance of such an enclosure on any of the highest ridges. Level ground was not an object in choosing their sites; indeed generally they are placed on the sloping side of some hill, sometimes including the very base of a gully, and a portion of its two opposite sides. Neither does there seem to have been one common rule of strength required in the formation of the bank and ditch; for while some present but very slight and indistinct marks of the enclosure, others stand forth after the lapse of ages still broad and perfect: and that this difference is not wholly attributable to other accidental circumstances, of injury in the one case and preservation in the other, may be at once seen by the breadth which these defences occupy, the banks and ditches of some measuring 18 feet in diameter, while in others they measure barely 6 feet.

I proceed now to exemplify the above remarks by calling attention to the plans of certain of these earthworks, which I have selected from a large number, and which I have drawn from different parts of our downs, choosing those which presented peculiarities or varieties of shape or position.

No. 1, represents the largest enclosure of the kind with which I am acquainted. It is situated on the Bishops Cannings Downs very near Wansdyke, within about one hundred yards of that rampart, at about the distance of a quarter of a mile north of Old Shepherd's Shore. It is an exact square, each side measuring

about 220 yards, and on every side there are from five to eight narrow entrances, though whether these are coeval with the formation of the enclosure may be doubted. The bank is still conspicuously high at all the corners, and even elsewhere a section of the bank and ditch now measures no less than 18 feet; so that in its original state it must have presented a strong barrier, whether to keep in the cattle, or to keep out the foe: though from its immense size, the extent of its defences, which seem unnecessarily large for enclosing cattle, and from its position, I am inclined in this one instance at all events to assign it a military origin, and conjecture it to have been a camp. Towards the south side it contains a small irregular earthwork measuring about 47 yards by 30, which is also marked out by a bank and ditch, the intention of which I am wholly at a loss to determine. It is very snugly situated in a hollow below the Wansdyke facing due south, and well sheltered from the north and west, though fully exposed to the east winds, which at times blow over these downs with exceeding keenness, but for which (if we may judge from the aspect of many of these enclosures) the early Britons had not the same horror which their modern, more susceptible, if not degenerate successors entertain.

No. 2, also on the Bishops Cannings Downs, but a mile or more to the south of the last, and about east-south-east of Shepherd's Shore, is of irregular shape, of comparatively small dimensions, and in every respect unlike the preceding. It measures about 80 yards by 60, has somewhat of an oval form, a bank and ditch with a sectional diameter of nine feet, the bank at one point being remarkably elevated. It faces east-south-east, is well sheltered from the north, and lies within half a mile of Wansdyke.

No. 3. On the same downs and on the side of the next ridge a little to the south of that last described, may be seen a group of these earthworks, and though a considerable portion of the connecting ditches is obliterated so that it is impossible to trace out the original plan, enough remains to show two perfect enclosures: one circular, measuring about 50 yards in diameter, the other, an irregular square, 60 yards in length by 50 in breadth. There

are also remains of apparently two other enclosures, one measuring 33 yards by 42, the other 65 yards by 40. These also are all within sight of Wansdyke, which runs along the brow of the hill within a quarter of a mile, and they are also well sheltered from the north, and face due south.

No. 4. Still passing on towards the south and parallel with Wansdyke, and within a quarter of a mile of the last, and north-east of Tan-Hill, is a large rectangular enclosure with broad ditch and still considerable embankments, particularly at the four corners, the total diameter of bank and ditch measuring 15 feet. It has three small openings on the east side, one large entrance on the west, none on the north, and the peculiarity of this enclosure consists in this, that on the south there is an opening left without trace of bank or ditch for one third of its diameter, or 35 yards. It faces east-south-east and is completely sheltered from the north. Its total measurements are 156 yards by 105 yards.

No. 5. At the distance of half-a-mile farther to the south on the Horton Downs, east of Tan-Hill, and lying in a gully at the foot of that noble down are two enclosures, the larger measuring 98 yards square, the smaller 40 yards by 30. They both face due east, and are sheltered from the north and west; and a smaller earthwork similar to that described in No. 1, is conspicuous on the southern side of the greater of the two.

No. 6. On the Avebury Downs at the foot of the famous Hackpen, and surrounded by ditches and earthworks which are in great abundance in that neighbourhood, lies a square enclosure measuring on either side 110 yards: but it is remarkable for the curiously shaped works which occupy its south-western corner, and for the double lines of ramparts and ditches which almost surround three of its four sides. What may have been the intention of these additional defences it is difficult to guess. In this single instance there is shelter from the east and south as well as from the north, the western in this case being the exposed quarter.

No. 7. Again on the Avebury Down, but west of Beckhampton and not far from the spot where the Beckhampton avenue of the Avebury Temple is said to have terminated, lies a very small double

earthwork, the main enclosure measuring 18 yards square, and the apparent addition or enlargement clinging to its side showing an area of 12 yards by 16.

No. 8. The last instance which I shall adduce though also on a small scale, is not so diminutive as that just described. It is situated in my own parish of Yatesbury, and measures about fifty yards in diameter, being a square in shape though with rounded corners: the bank and ditch which enclose it are of considerable size, the section showing no less than 15 feet, and they are pierced by many narrow entrances. It lies on the flat level plain, and on neither side is it sheltered in the smallest degree. It is also peculiar for the length as well as the number of banks and ditches, apparently indicating roads which lead up to it from no less than three sides, and these banks and ditches may be traced for several hundred yards. It also contains a slight depression in the centre, but I have failed to ascertain its object or to gain any clue to its intention, though I have thoroughly examined it by digging.

Such is the appearance and such is the diversity of these strange earthworks: they have puzzled many an antiquary and have given rise to a great variety of opinion, and a vast amount of discussion as to their intention. And as no positive proof of their object is forthcoming, the question is still undecided and likely to remain so for a long time to come. Under these circumstances, we (the archæologists of this county at least) naturally look for information to our great pioneer in Wiltshire antiquities, I mean Sir Richard Colt Hoare, than whom no one before or since has more diligently explored our downs in all directions, and that not cursorily and superficially but with painstaking and care. Sir Richard Hoare gives it as his opinion that these enclosures were the cattle pens of the early Britons: that was his decided conviction after ample examination of a great many of such earthworks: the conjecture seems at all events plausible, nor have I heard any sound argument in favour of a contrary view, though perhaps we may be wrong to attribute them *all* to this purpose: there may be exceptions, and some of the larger ones may (as I have already said) have had another origin, and been thrown up as military defences or to

protect a temporary or more permanent camp. Still the majority of them from their size and position forbid us to ascribe to them such an object, and we are glad to fall back on the theory of the cattle pen as the most plausible solution to the difficulty. Moreover we know that like other nomadic and little civilized people, the early Britons' chief occupation was centred in tending their flocks and their herds. Cæsar tells us that in his time their cattle was very numerous, "*pecorum magnus numerus*" [Bell. Gall. v., 12, 14]; and it is obvious that in pasturing them on the downs those early shepherds must have required some sort of pens wherein to fold them in safety, and so prevent them from wandering by night far away from home, and not improbably into the territory of a hostile or predatory tribe. Now what kind of enclosure easily made with material ready to their hand, and that in a district where neither building stone nor wood abounded, would at once suggest itself to the mind of the British herdsman and shepherd? Obviously a bank and a ditch, an earthwork of the required size and shape. This was the only kind of building they knew, but at this sort of work they were skilful and practised craftsmen. Witness the camps, the barrows, the trackways, the hollow roads, the pithouses, all of which testify to the readiness with which the early excavators executed the earthworks which were to serve such varied purposes. And so, without attempting to speak decidedly, on a question which cannot be proved, I think it most probable that the majority of these earthen enclosures were the cattle pens of the early Britons, who (as I have elsewhere shewn) inhabited the downs, when the vallies and lower plains were covered with forest and morass.

There is one more point I would just mention which has frequently struck me in connection with these earthworks, and which I do not think has ever been touched on by others: and that is, that they appear to me to abound in the immediate neighbourhood of Wansdyke, to the north of that mighty boundary, more than in any other locality. Indeed any one riding along the principal portion that remains of that noble boundary from Westwoods to Blackland Hollow, will observe a whole chain of these enclosures

at intervals of less than half-a-mile, and within a few hundred yards of the Dyke. They are not by any means confined to that district, for we may see them on every down and in all positions: but it is a fact worth recording and worth investigation, while we speculate on their origin, that we find them in the greatest number in immediate proximity to Wansdyke. This may possibly be the result of pure accident, arising from the elevated position of Wansdyke, which in the portion indicated runs along the crest of the downs, where it is impossible for the obliterating ploughshare to come: and so the enclosures still distinct on the primeval turf may only offer a sample of what was general throughout the downs, prior to the breaking of the land for agricultural purposes. Or if they are in truth more abundant in that locality, as I am inclined to think from a close examination of many other turf districts of the downs hitherto untouched; perhaps some may think this a strong argument in favour of their military character. I do not pretend to account for their abundance near Wansdyke; neither will the diminutive size of some of them suffer me to consider them in the light of camps, for however small a band of warriors. All I have ventured to do has been to point out their existence, their shape, their dimensions, and their position; leaving it to every member of our Archæological Society to adopt any opinion he pleases as to their origin, while I myself hold to the suggestion previously advanced, that the greater portion of them at least were the cattle pens of the early Britons.

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

*Yatesbury Rectory, Calne,
September 13th, 1867.*

On Fish-Culture.¹

By W. L. BARKER, ESQ.

Read before the Society at the Annual Meeting, at Hungerford.

IN laying before the Society a short sketch of the art of Fish-Culture, I shall give the results of my own small experiments as far as I can safely trust them, and, when they fail, I shall not hesitate to adopt the opinions of others, whose experience is ample, and whose word is beyond suspicion.

The production of Fish by an artificial method has of late years received much attention from scientific men in this country. The plan indeed is not a new one, but it had lain so long in abeyance, that when the French Government with its accustomed energy revived it a few years ago, it had all the charm of a new and important discovery, and one destined to take a high place on the long list of modern improvements.

“To Count Von Golstein, a German naturalist, the world stands indebted for having in the year 1758 conceived the first idea of producing Fish by artificial means and also for the experiment which proved its truth. A few years later, another German naturalist, Jacobi by name, made similar investigations with similar results; and at different times in Italy, in Scotland and in England successful trials were repeatedly made. But although ichthyologists had hit upon the novel idea of propagating Fish by artificial means, they considered their method to be a simple scientific experiment. They did not dream that it was of practical and commercial, of political and social importance, inasmuch as it might be made a new branch of commerce, which would add greatly to the national wealth, give employment to thousands, create an inexhaustible supply of cheap, nourishing and wholesome provision for all classes of the people, and be in short to rivers and waters what agriculture is to land.” It is true that these great anticipations are not yet

¹ The substance of this *history* of Fish-Culture was gleaned from a pamphlet which appeared some years ago, but which has now unfortunately escaped from my hands.—W. L. B.

fully realised, that salmon has not yet reached so low a price and become so common an article of food as to deserve especial mention in the indenture of apprentices as in days of old, that some of our so-called trout-streams abound in all kinds of Fish with the single exception of Trout; but the attentive observer of the signs of the times, will not fail to recognise in the silent growth of public opinion, and in the efforts of the Legislature, an earnest desire on the part of the English people, to restore the rivers of the United Kingdom to their original "pride of place," and to strengthen the hands of those able and intelligent men who devote their whole time and attention to the furtherance of an object, so simple in its management, so effectual in its working, and so universal in its application.

To return to the History of Fish-Culture. In the absence of recorded facts we advance from 1758 to 1841. For a few years previous to the latter date, a great diminution in the yield of trout was perceived by those of our French neighbours who dwelt on the banks of the Moselle, in the department of Vosges. Two humble fishermen named Gehin and Remy, inhabitants of an obscure village called La Bresse, made it their business to discover the cause of the evil, and to devise some means of checking it. After much careful enquiry, they resolved to adopt a plan whereby the frail germ of the future fish should for a time be protected from the operation of those unseen but deadly agents which beset its career, from the moment of its nativity to the time of its rupture and the escape of its contents. Their first experiment was made in the year 1841, and was crowned with extraordinary success. In 1842, 1843, and 1844, they repeated their experiments, and each year with increasing good fortune. La Société d'Emulation des Vosges gave them a bronze medal and voted them a sum of money. In the course of a few years, they succeeded in re-stocking the waters of the Moselle. It is to be observed that although the fecundation of the egg of fish by the means employed by Gehin and Remy was known to scientific ichthyologists, it was quite unknown to them. Too much praise can scarcely be lavished on the intelligence and zeal which they brought to bear on the discovery of so important

a secret. But the world at large remained in ignorance of them and their discovery, until a Physician named Dr. Haxo, addressed a communication to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which he described the method of Gehin and Remy and its wonderful results. The Academy was thunderstruck. The Government was informed of the nature of the address, and with great promptitude hastened to secure the services of the two fishermen, who were immediately required to apply their system to several rivers in France whose stock of fish was decreasing. The illiterate fishermen became known as the men whom the French nation "delighted to honour," and rose with astonishing rapidity from the obscurity of country life to the highest pinnacle of piscatorial fame. A short time only elapsed before the system was tried in England with signal success. Mr. Frank Buckland, Mr. Ponder, Mr. Francis, Mr. Ashworth, and Mr. Buist, have distinguished themselves amidst many others by their strong advocacy of the importance of fish-hatching.

A few words will suffice to describe the manner in which it is conducted. Instead of the female being allowed to deposit her eggs in the open stream, they are taken from her and placed in narrow boxes made of wood, earthenware, lead or zinc, arranged one below the other like the stairs of a staircase. The floor of each box is covered with boiled gravel, and communication is maintained between them by means of short lead pipes. The eggs are placed on the gravel, a stream of water constantly runs over them, and a board is placed over each box to exclude the light. All promises well. Yet some eggs from causes beyond our control will to a certainty die. An inexorable law condemns to death a portion of Nature's handiwork, which so far as human observation extends, possesses elements of vitality not inferior to those by which it is immediately surrounded. Every egg resembles its fellow in shape and colour, but in some less fortunate than others, a hidden operation, a mysterious loss of integrity is secretly effected, whereby their beauty is marred and the course of their development arrested. It is easy to distinguish a dead egg. When in a state of health it is of a fresh pink colour, when the subject of disease it becomes

an opaque-white. It should be removed instantly; if not, it will be covered in a short time with what 100 years ago was described with admirable accuracy as a "fine downy wool;" the eggs in its vicinity will adhere to it, and their death will ultimately ensue. A fortnight after impregnation the eyes of the future fish appear as two black specks in the egg, and a red line coursing along the egg-vesicle indicates the future body. The appearance of the eyes is hailed with delight by the pisciculturist. He may now indulge a well-founded hope that he will reap a sure reward for his labours, and his satisfaction is further enhanced by the knowledge that the eggs will bear transport to any locality however distant. Sometimes the eyes do *not* appear, although the eggs retain their transparency. They are then called blind eggs, and the absence of the organs of vision is an omen of the worst kind. The eggs will prove barren, and all anxiety for their future welfare may be at once extinguished. In those which remain healthy, the eyes gradually become more clear and distinct, until at the expiration of 60 days trout-ova: and at the expiration of 130 days salmon-ova, spontaneously rupture and the little fish springs into existence. He is an odd-looking fellow. His most notable points are his coal-black eyes, the most perfect portion of his delicate frame; and his yellow umbilical bag, which supplies him with nutriment for a month. His body is almost transparent, and for the first few days of his life he nestles amongst the stones, trying to avoid the observation of his numerous visitors. By degrees he loses his original clearness, his fins develop, and the bag containing his provisions disappears. He now at the age of one month begins to seek his food from the stream, and the time has arrived when he must be allowed greater scope for his increasing energies. He is accordingly placed in an enclosed piece of running water, and when he has arrived at a certain size, he is turned adrift into the open stream.

Such is a brief sketch of a method which if universally adopted, would in the opinion of many men of science increase the stock of fish in the rivers of England a thousand-fold, and would of necessity tend to place within the reach of many who, from its

high price and scarcity are at present unable to obtain it, an article of food, admitting of endless variety and suitable to every palate. Amongst the multitude of fish which the pisciculturist produces, it is not unusual to find a small minority which deviates in some respects from the standard of perfect symmetry. Thus, two will be joined together throughout their whole length, like the Siamese twins, or, and we have had a specimen of this deformity in our own boxes, two heads will spring from one body, or, and this we noticed in several instances, the body of the fish will describe a circle like a ring. These last have very little power of locomotion, their movements being limited to a perpendicular ascent in the water, with a rapid rotatory motion. It was mentioned above that the period of incubation was for salmon 130 days; for trout 60 days. That is the average time. But, in point of fact, it is the temperature of the water which determines the time at which the eggs hatch out. Salmon-ova, under a high temperature, have produced fish in as short a space of time as 30 days. From 40° to 45° Fahrenheit, is the best temperature for the water in which the eggs are placed. It has been observed that those fish which take the longest time to hatch are always the stronger fish of the two. There is a circumstance connected with the artificial production of grayling which does not apply to any other fresh-water fish, as far as present experiments carry us. It is this; that its body is visible in the egg 9 days from impregnation, and it will actually hatch in 14 days.

But how interesting soever the pursuit of Fish-Culture may be, the first question that offers itself to the consideration of those who intend to practise it as an art, is this; what will it cost? One or two facts only need be mentioned in reply. In one year Mr. Buist hatched 327,000 salmon-ova at Stormontfield, for the sum of £48. And more marvellous still, Mr. Ashworth placed 770,000 eggs in his hatching-boxes at Galway, besides distributing spawning fish in certain rivers previously barren, for £14. The expenses connected with our own experiments on 6000 trout-eggs, may be reckoned at £2 2s. The cost then amounts to very little. I do not fear to be accused of wasting your valuable time, if I

spend a few minutes in laying before you a short statement of the number of fish turned into the river Thames during the last five years, under the authority of the Thames Angling Preservation Society. The fish are of six kinds; Salmon, Salmon-Trout, Common Trout, Great Lake Trout, Charr, and Grayling. Mr. Ponder of Hampton, has kindly furnished me with the following figures.

In 1862,	the total number was	33,950
In 1863,	„ „	52,000
In 1864,	„ „	40,950
In 1865,	„ „	39,400
In 1866,	„ „	38,750

The whole makes a grand total of 205050

But these figures are as nothing compared with those sent to me three weeks ago by Mr. Buist of Stormontfield, Perth. In 1862, that gentlemen placed 270,000 salmon-ova in his apparatus;

In 1864,	the total number was	400,000
In 1865,	„ „	400,000
In 1866,	„ „	400,000

The total amounts to 1,470,000 eggs!

Of this vast number four-fifths arrive at perfection, and produce the king of fish, salmon: whereas in the natural mode 1 egg in 1000 comes to maturity. And these figures apply to four years only out of thirteen years, in which Mr. Buist has been engaged in the artificial production of fish. May not then the pisciculturist be allowed to point with some degree of exultation, to the disproportion existing between the insignificance of his means, and the magnitude of his ends? Is there any sister-art which can compete with the art of Fish-Culture in the extreme facility of its adoption, and the unqualified utility of its consummation? I verily believe there is not. To make use of a metaphor borrowed from the turf, "Eclipse is first, and the rest nowhere." But the enterprise of Englishmen does not confine itself to augmenting the natural resources of their native rivers, but extends its efforts to the streams of foreign lands, where the salmon is unknown. Thus Mr. Youl

after many failures has succeeded in transporting salmon-ova, packed in wet moss and charcoal, and placed under an ice-house on board ship, to Australia. A letter from Hobart Town, Tasmania, dated July, 1866, speaks of the continued prosperity of 7000 young salmon and sea-trout, the eggs of which were dispatched from England by Mr. Buckland and Mr. Francis in 1864, entirely at their own expense.

I am anxious, while trying to raise the art of Fish-Culture to its legitimate position in your estimation, not unduly to exalt it. I do not believe it to be omnipotent, but I consider that if used in conjunction with other means for checking the increase of destructive fish in our rivers, and maintaining in good condition their natural advantages, it will prove a most valuable adjunct to the national wealth and enjoyment. It is indeed the peculiar pleasure of those who make Fish-Culture a subject of study, to know that their efforts are directed towards the profit and happiness of their fellow-men. While some scientific minds are actively engaged in ascertaining the greatest velocity and precision at which projectiles of enormous power can be successfully hurled at their own species, while the columns of our leading journals teem with reports of the progress of man's ingenuity in exterminating his own race, while millions of money are consumed in maintaining in efficient discipline masses of men whose sole dreadful duty it is to destroy their own flesh and blood, the lovers of fish-hatching can boast of being disciples of a higher art, scribes of a nobler page, heroes of an inexpensive contest. Their triumphs involve no man's life, their failures imperil no man's limb. The book of Nature is their rich possession, their titles, their honors, their estates. The precious volume is always open and will continue open when, to use the noble language of Burke, "the grave shall have heaped its mould upon our presumption, and the silent tomb shall have imposed its law upon our pert loquacity."

W. L. BARKER.

Hungerford,
September, 1867.

Fittleton and Hackleston:

NOTES OF MANORIAL DESCENT.

FITTLETON is a parish in the vale of the Avon, a few miles north of Amesbury: and Hakeneston (corrupted first to Hackleston, then to Haxton, and Haxon) is a tything in the parish of Fittleton.

Sir R. C. Hoare in his History of the Hundred of Elstub and Everley, pp. 24 and 172, has collected some particulars of the early history of these manors, the chief portion of which had become, by the year 1431, the property of the Darells of Littlecote. [See Wilts Mag. iv., 226.]

For the following particulars of their subsequent descent, we are indebted to Richard S. Mullings, Esq., of Stratton, near Cirencester, one of the members of our Society.

It appears from ancient deeds that in 1553, *temp.* King Edw. VI. William Darell, Esq., of Littlecote (*Wild Darell*), was the proprietor of the Manor, Capital Messuage, Farm, and Estate of Fittleton, and that he then sold some portion of the estate to George Fettiplace of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., in whose family it continued until 1650, in which year John Fettiplace of Coln St. Aldwyn's, in Gloucestershire, Esq., conveyed the same to William Adlam of Crockerton, Gentleman, subject to the yearly payment of a fee farm or Crown rent of £12. Mr. Adlam in 1665 resold to William Beach, Esq.

It also appears that in 1599 another portion of the estate and also the advowson of the parish church, which were formerly part of the possessions of Sir Edward Darell, Kt., were sold by William Stubbes of Watchfield, Berks, Esq., to the Rev. Thomas Jay of Fittleton, Clerk, and in the 7th year of James I. the capital farm of Haxton otherwise Hacklestone, and the Free Chapel of Fittleton, and the Tithes of Corn and two parts of Wool and Lamb of the

same farm called the "Porcionitry" theretofore also parcel of the possessions of the said Sir Edward Darell, were purchasæd by the said Thomas Jay of Thomas Emmerson, Esq. and William Bennett, Gentleman.

[The Darell estate appears to have been in the Crown in the 31st year of Queen Elizabeth.]

The will of Thomas Jay is dated the 25th of April, 1623.

He died seized of the purchased lands and also of the Manor of Combe in the parish of Enford.

He gave the capital house and estate at Haxton, and the tithes called "Porcionitry" to his son Benjamin Jay of Haxton, and the estate in Fittleton and the Manor of Combe to his son Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Jay, Kt. of London. Fittleton subsequently became the property of the Rev. Dr. Henry Edes of Chichester, and afterwards of John Briggs of the same place, Gentleman, in right of his wife Mary Edes. They in the year 1721 sold the advowson of Fittleton to Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1734 the rest of the Fittleton estate was purchased of them or their representatives by Thomas Beach, Esq.

The capital messuage and farm of Haxton was, it is supposed, purchased by Henry Clark, Esq., who died in the year 1712, and subsequently by Abraham Gapper of Wincanton, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, whose grandson William Gapper, Esq., in the year 1803, sold the same to John Perkins, Esq. of London, of whose coheiress it was purchased by the late Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, in 1847.

In the year 1626 another portion of the manor and estate of Haxton, containing about 411 acres, was purchased of Sir John Brune, Kt., by Sir Richard Grubham, Kt. of Wishford, from whom it descended to John Howe the 4th and last Lord Chedworth, of whose devisees it was purchased by Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. in 1806 with lands in Netheravon parish. The several estates so acquired by the Beach family as above mentioned, are now the property of Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., who is the owner of nearly the entire parish and tithing, and who is descended from the ancient family of "Hicks" of Beverstone

Castle and Witcombe Park in Gloucestershire. His great grandfather Michael Hicks, Esq., the second son of Sir Howe Hicks, 5th Bart. married Miss Henrietta Beach who was the daughter and eventually the sole heiress of William Beach, Esq., the last male descendant of the Beach's of Fittleton and Keevil, and who died in the year 1790.

It would seem from ancient documents that the Beach family was connected with the parish of Fittleton from a very early period, as appears from the Placita et Petitiones, that in the time of 15th and 16th Edw. II., 1322, George of Brigmerston (clerk) petitioned the King that "whereas he had leased his Manor of Hakeneston in Wilts to Sir Philip de la Beche for the term of his life, on condition that Sir Philip should year by year deliver to the petitioner a robe suitable for an Esquire, and of the value of 120 *solidi*, and also find for him, and a Boy, and a horse, sustenance in all manner necessary meat and drink; but then the said Manor was seized into the King's hands by the forfeiture of Sir Philip, he being one of the King's enemies. Wherefore the said George prayed relief, &c."

The response he obtained was that "whereas Sir Philip was then at present in prison, the petitioner should await the gaol delivery." [See Wilts Arch. Mag., vol. ii., p. 260.]

The Crown rent of £12 a year payable out of the Fittleton Manor farm, was acquired by Archbishop Sancroft (who died in the year 1693), and by him given in augmentation of the vicarage of Lambourn in Berkshire, and it is still paid to the Vicar of that parish.

The common field lands in Fittleton were enclosed by Act of Parliament in the year 1796, and the tenantry lands in Haxton in the year 1839.

The tithes of the whole parish belonging to the Church, were commuted in the same year for a rent charge of £461 7s. 8d. The Rev. John Parkinson, D.D., being the then Rector.

The parish including the tithing, contains 3175 acres, of which about 35 acres belong to the Church.

The Downs.

By the REV. EDWARD PEACOCK, M.A.

“The mountains, the forests, the valleys in truth,
 Each charms to the traveller give;
 But give me the Downs, for I loved them in youth,
 And I'll love them as long as I live.”

THE county in which this magazine chiefly circulates, has, with the exception of a few others, a feature peculiar to itself, viz., “the Downs.” It is very probable that many people look upon these open, uncultivated tracts, as a most uninteresting sort of country—bleak—and bare—and, in a certain measure, barren. A person crossing them in bad weather, especially should a strong easterly wind be sweeping across them, may fairly be pardoned if he should use rather strong terms of dislike in speaking of them. The rain and the wind, unchecked in their course, seem on them to have a doubly penetrating power; and the very best waterproof garment will afford but a very imperfect protection. On a rainy day the prospect presented to the traveller has something in it peculiarly disheartening: a few clumps of trees, or here and there a barrow, may slightly modify the general haze; but even such objects as these are frequently scarce. The shepherd, too, when seen under such circumstances, has little about him suggestive of the delights of pastoral life, as described by poets. Clad in a cast-off infantry great coat, he stands with head bent down to avoid the rain, whilst his dog crouches at his feet, the picture of misery. How different, however, do the downs appear when the weather is fine: to those who delight in horse exercise, what can present a more pleasurable prospect than a stretch of their elastic surface, on which even the horse, whose work is nearly done, seems endowed with new vigour, and strikes out almost with the action of his prime. Men, too, who hunt, though they may miss the excitement of the constant fencing which an enclosed country affords, must

look with delight upon the lawn-like surface, as they dash across the bottom to the distant cover, leaving scarcely a hoof print in their track.

To the more sober searcher after Nature's beauties, too, the downs give promise of reward. To the superficial beholder the whole extended space appears simply composed of grass, diversified here and there, perhaps, by the flowering thistle, or its wandering downy seeds. But look a little closer, is there really nothing else to see? What are those small spots of blue, and white, and red? How graceful are those harebells, how exquisitely finished that dwarfed centaury, and that dark blue gentianella: whilst here and there are patches of the various milkworts; and, on the distant hill the purple heather and golden furze are growing.

To those who are interested in the history of the past, the downs are covered with objects associated with the people who dwelt upon them in distant times. Seldom can you see more than a few acres together which do not show the work of man. It may be that some of the mounds or banks which meet the eye are, comparatively speaking, of modern date, when the land was ploughed and cropped for a year or two, and then allowed to fall out of cultivation and gradually return to its former state of grass. But this will be a work of ages—centuries may elapse before the flint brought to the surface by the plough will disappear, or even the furrows become obliterated.

Dotted about on almost every part of the downs are those hillocks, commonly known as "barrows;" and what are they? Every one is a burial place—the larger the barrow, the greater probably the person whose interment is below. Dig into the mound, and human bones and a few fragments of coarse pottery are almost all that meet the eye. And even these relics of the early inhabitants of this part of Britain are scarcely now to be met with. Sir R. C. Hoare, or his followers, have opened almost every barrow in the southern part of Wiltshire, and the only relic likely to reward the barrow-digger for his labour would be a disc of lead, with the initials R. C. H., 1815, or some such date, or a brass medal with the words, "Opened by W. Cunnington, 1804."

The date of these interments of former inhabitants of this part of England must always be a matter of speculation; and so far do they date back, that probably when Cæsar landed, they presented to him the same appearance as they do to us. Other earthworks of various descriptions break the even surface of the downs, the nature and purpose of which are far more difficult to explain. Some appear to have been small enclosures, which the Rev. A. C. Smith suggests were pens for cattle yards enclosed by high banks, into which the animals were driven for safety from the wolves, or equally rapacious hostile tribes. Those who have occasion to travel along the turnpike road leading from Salisbury to Blandford, can hardly fail to notice as they approach Woodyates Inn, one of the most remarkable earthworks in the kingdom—known as Bokerley Dyke. This great earthwork consists of a bank and ditch—with the ditch towards the north—stretching, as far as it remains at present, from the northern end of Cranbourne Chase, across the open down south of the village of Martin, to the wooded heights of Martin Wood and Boveridge. Very great as the labour must have been of throwing up so large a mound, it bears every trace of being the work of a very rude people. Without a plan, and without its proposed course being marked out, it is perpetually altering its direction; and to a person standing on its highest part towards Cranbourne, it seems to resemble in its course rather that of a river than of a preconcerted work of man. An imaginative mind may picture to itself a barbarian race labouring with savage energy at this great work, but almost without control from any master mind. Some chief, perhaps, whilst urging on his men, might notice that the work was tending somewhat to the right or left of the intended course, and would set the workers right: after some few yards in the proper course, however, the work again diverts, which necessitates another change; and thus the dyke obtains its somewhat erratic form. The present age justly prides itself upon its engineering triumphs—its railway cuttings and embankments; and great works they are, but the means of executing them are equally great, owing to the strides which science has made, and the infinite improvement in the manufacture of implements. This

dyke would be dug, and this great mound thrown up, by a people who had no implements to help them besides a pointed stick perhaps, to loosen the soil, or a flint, attached by leathern thongs to a hand's to act as pickaxe, and nothing approaching nearer to the navy's barrow than a rude wicker basket to be carried on the shoulders. A glorious sight it must have been to watch these swarms of fiery men at work, their wild hair streaming in the wind, with all the symmetry of their sinewy limbs exposed to view.

It is far from improbable that in the year 1685, this very earth-work sheltered the Duke of Monmouth in his flight from Sedgmoor. He and his two companions, as is well known, abandoned their tired out horses in the neighbouring Cranbourne Chase: there it was that the Duke changed his dangerously conspicuous clothes for those of a labouring man; and as he must have crossed the open downs to reach the place where he was taken (a field in the parish of Horton), he probably chose the cover afforded by this dyke to shield him from the view of those who were in search of him, and who would narrowly watch the open down. A quarter of a mile or less from the point at which the dyke intersects the Blandford turnpike road, stands Woodyates Inn, in former times a well-known posting house. Though it still may possess a pair of posters, it is better known and frequented as being the training establishment of Mr. William Day. At this inn King George III. always changed horses when on his way to Weymouth, and the room that was built for his use on these occasions, together with its outside flight of steps, is still remaining. The downs in this neighbourhood afford likewise many traces of the occupation of England by the Romans. The Roman Road from Bradbury Rings in Dorsetshire, passes by this inn on its way to old Sarum. Straight as a bird can fly, it crosses hill and dale, and many portions of it remain as when first made, except that roadway and embankment alike are covered with turf. From the end of the enclosed land, beyond Woodyates Inn, towards Blandford, over the hill into the village of Gussage St. Michael, it remains untouched, except in some few places where gaps have been cut to allow waggons and carts to cross it. In form it resembles a narrow railway embankment, but

for what purpose it was thus raised on hill and in valley alike, it is difficult to determine; possibly the idea may have been that the most effective drainage was thus secured.

Another interesting relic of the Roman occupation of this part of the country is presented by the earthwork, known as Soldier's Ring, in the parish of Damerham. It is situated on the down to the right of the road leading from Martin to that village. This misnamed *ring*, being in reality square, shows, equally with the Roman Road, that it is the work of a civilized people. Planned with accuracy, and executed with exactness, we can see exactly how a Roman Legion entrenched itself.

The downs in almost every part of the county are marked by military works—British, or Roman, or both. Hardly a hill-top can be found which has not its encampment, and nowhere is this to be noticed more frequently than on the range of Downs from Westbury to Salisbury: beginning with Bratton Castle, follow Battlesbury, (with Clay Hill away to the right) Scratchbury, Knook, Oldbury, Yarnbury, in quick succession. At the time when the people of this country were fearing invasion under the first Napoleon, some of these hill-tops on the downs were prepared to be used as beacons, faggots and other materials being collected ready to be lighted to signal from the coast the enemy's landing. Melbury Hill on the borders of Wilts, but actually in Dorsetshire, was one of those selected for the purpose, and the story used to be told in the neighbourhood, that some person either from mischief or else misled by some fire in the distance, set the beacon a light and spread consternation through the country. Beacon Hill near Amesbury, was probably so called from having been used, at some time or other, for a similar purpose.

In the last century some of the turnpike roads in the county of Wilts ran along upon the highest ridges of the downs, and still there are several places where the old milestones are remaining, though the road itself has long ago sought the shelter of the lower ground. On the downs above Westbury are several of these deserted stones—marking out to a certain extent the old road which led from that town to Salisbury. A similar, now disused,

road was carried over even a more exposed ridge between Shaftesbury and Salisbury, commencing on White Sheet Hill. Though this road extended for some sixteen miles, it passed but one solitary house, still remaining, and known as Fovant Hut, a miserable place of refreshment, frequented occasionally by drovers, and the few who cross at that point from one valley to the other.

Whilst speaking of the downs above the town of Westbury, and the old milestones to be seen there, mention must be made of another stone standing on the same downs between Imber and Tinhead: it marks the spot where, some 25 or 30 years since, a robber fell dead. The late Mr. Deane of Imber, on his way home from Devizes Market, was attacked by three men who robbed him: this took place at Gore cross in the parish of West Lavington. The men were afterwards pursued by Mr. Deane and some friends whom he called to his assistance, and the robber, whose death is recorded on the stone, fell dead from over exertion in his attempt to escape. In many parts of the downs the tracks made in former times by the pack horses may still be observed, especially where the path led up a steep ascent; as in such spots the track is often very deeply cut: the exertions of the horses ascending and descending would loosen the chalk and flints, and every shower of rain would wash them down, and thus the track would gradually cut deeply into the ground.

The subject of the matter of this paper has been chiefly drawn from the southern part of the County of Wilts, as being best known to the writer, but the downs in the Northern part are doubtless just as rich in matters of interest: Avebury, Silbury Hill and the Wansdyke alone afford subjects which would fill a volume. Nor yet is the south exhausted whilst Stonehenge, the Cursus, Vespasians Camp, and other earthworks remain untouched upon. The Botany, —the peculiar ornithology of the downs—the latter especially, have claims upon our notice; but it is hoped that enough has been already said to point out subjects of interest even on the barest portions of the down, so that he who crosses them, if he will but use his eyes, need not complain that his journey has been tedious.

A Geological Sketch of the Valley of the Kennet.

By the Rev. JOHN ADAMS, M.A.

IT was remarked by Sir J. Awdry in the opening address which he gave at Hungerford, as President of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, that the enjoyment of travelling would be much increased if men would keep their eyes open, and accustom themselves to notice the physical features of the countries through which they passed. Let any-one follow this hint in going from Marlborough to Reading, and he will experience the truth of the president's remark. The scenery which he traverses will be clothed with new fascinations, and he will find it deeply interesting to think about, as well as pleasant to gaze upon. Several striking features in the general aspect of the country will at once arrest his attention, especially if he can look around him with a geological eye. As he leaves behind him the richly wooded slopes of Savernake Forest, and begins to follow the course of the river,—“The Kennet swift for silver eels renowned,” he will notice, that the land on both sides of the valley rises in gigantic terraces, cut through at frequent intervals by ravines; and that on the south side it stretches away for several miles in a plateau, covered with luxuriant trees. Beyond this woodland he will gaze with admiration on the Hampshire hills, springing abruptly from the plain, like the lofty coast-line of some inland sea. One might travel far across the hills and dales of England without finding a scene of such varied beauty as this. But, independently of its beauty, each feature in the landscape has another and deeper interest to the man who will look below the surface, and study the physical character of the country; for this crystal river with its fertile meadows, those broken terraces covered with foliage, and yonder range of stately hills, rising almost bare and treeless from the forest-like plain, will, if we thoughtfully examine them, unfold to us the secret of their origin, and teach us some

interesting lessons respecting the mode in which the Great Creator prepared this earth of ours to become the dwelling-place of man.

It will be seen, by taking a mere birds'eye-view of the panorama, that it consists of several distinct formations. Just as in some ivy-clad ruin we may often trace the work and style of many ages,—here a fragment of Roman masonry, there a characteristic arch of Saxon times,—on this side a zigzag moulding of the Norman age, and on that a graceful column of early English art; so, in the scene before us, we may discover many geological features perfectly distinct from each other in age and character. The valley, *e.g.*, is covered with alluvium, gravel and peat; all of comparatively recent origin. The escarpments of the slopes on either side of the valley have generally a deposit of clay, overlying the chalk; the high ground on the north and south is covered with beds of gravel overlying the clay; which gravel, though often undistinguishable from that of the valley, is, as will presently be seen, of much greater age; and the chalk hills in the distance are of far higher antiquity still.

Let us go back in imagination to the time when those primæval hills emerged from their parent sea; and endeavour with such indications as the different strata furnish, to picture to ourselves some of the great geological changes which have occurred in this neighbourhood since that remote period. The present distribution of land and water, it need hardly be said, is the result of very recent causes. During the whole of the tertiary epoch, the physical geography of the globe was continually fluctuating; ancient continents gradually disappearing, and new islands rising and expanding above the waters. At the commencement of this period when the chalk area, after having been for ages dry land, was slowly subsiding to its old level beneath the sea, the waves swept into a depression of the great cretaceous continent, and in course of time formed a bed of light-coloured sand and greenish flints, which has been designated the Thanet sands, from the circumstance of their being well developed in the isle of Thanet. This formation is found chiefly in Kent and Essex, and extends only a few miles west of London. Its fossils, of which there are about forty species,

are all of marine forms; and during its deposition the land seems to have gone on subsiding and the sea encroaching; for the ocean-bed, which immediately overlies it, has a much more extensive area stretching east and west from Berkshire to Suffolk, and covering a large portion of Essex, Middlesex and Kent. The neighbourhood of Hungerford probably formed the western shore of that ancient sea, and the mass of black flint pebbles, which lie eight or ten feet in depth, about a mile south of Kintbury, occupy perhaps a portion of the coast line on which the surging waves were wont to beat. Then began the deposition of strata known to geologists as the "Woolwich and Reading series." Most of the bricks and tiles in the district of Newbury and Hungerford are made of clay and sand belonging to this formation. Between those towns it crops out abundantly along the hill slopes of the Kennet Valley, underlying the gravel on the north side between Speen and Wickham, and on the south from the river to the base of the chalk hills, where a narrow zone of it is exposed. At its junction with the chalk in many of the claypits, as at Speen and Shaw, *e.g.* a bed of oyster shells is found, very like, though distinct from existing species; and they are invariably perforated with small holes, the work no doubt of parasites, similar to those which drill our modern oyster shells. The mineral character of this formation is somewhat variable. Its lowest bed generally consists of sand and pebbles; and the remainder of clays, mottled red, blue, and brown, intercalated with layers of sand. Fossils are abundant in those beds at Woolwich and elsewhere; but in the district under notice very few exist besides the oyster shells above mentioned; and those which occur are in a very perished condition. They consist of sharks' teeth, bones of turtles, and a few small shells of marine origin.¹ At Woolwich the formation yields fresh-water fossils in abundance; and vegetable remains are also common. At Reading, too, Mr. Prestwich discovered in the

¹The following have been found in the bottom-bed of this series at Shaw clay-pit:—*Chelonia*, bones of. *Lamna*, teeth of. *Ostrea Bellovacina*. *Cardium*. *Tellina*. *Cythera Mulleri*. *Echinoderm*, minute species of. *Globulina*. *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, No. 12, p. 21.

railway cutting on the west side of the town, at the base of the mottled clay and a few feet above the chalk, hundreds of leaves of plants "impressed as finely as on wax and with every marking preserved."¹ They are supposed to have belonged to trees resembling, though not identical with the fig, mulberry, walnut, and other plants which indicate a warm though not a tropical climate. These characteristics of the strata enable us to state many of the conditions under which they must have been formed; and to imagine how strangely different from its present aspect the face of nature around us must then have been. The materials of the rivers have very few affinities with the chalk, and seem to have been produced from the denudation of primary rocks. We therefore infer that they were brought hither by a sea turbid with the debris of mighty rivers, which swept down from remote hills even then crumbling with age, and now perchance buried beneath the waves. The intermingling of fresh water and marine deposits in many places, leads us to the conclusion that the coast must have been low and swampy; at one time enclosing lakes and lagoons behind its sand-banks, and at another inundated by the sea. The organic remains are of a very distinctive character, differing widely from those of the chalk beneath, and differing also, though in a less degree, from existing organisms. Geologists have appropriately designated this and the succeeding series eocene, or the dawn, because in them the forms of life which now flourish around us first begin to appear. About one fifth of the shells found in the Woolwich and Reading beds may be classed under existing genera, though in species none of them are identical with their modern analogues; but not a single specimen remains of the myriads of races which peopled land and sea during the chalk epoch.

Overlying those beds of clay and sand we find a layer of flint pebbles, perfectly rounded and extremely brittle, falling to pieces under a gentle blow of the hammer; and next, in ascending order come the great deposits of argillaceous strata known as the London Clay and Bagshot Sands. In many parts of the Kennet district, however, those beds have been entirely swept away by the floods

¹ The Ground beneath us, p. 64.

which, long after their formation spread over the country the present superficial coating of gravel. But a considerable area of them still remains. On the south side of the Kennet they crop out in many places, and a good section of them may now be seen, in junction with the Woolwich and Reading beds, at Kintbury brickyard, north of Pebble Hill.

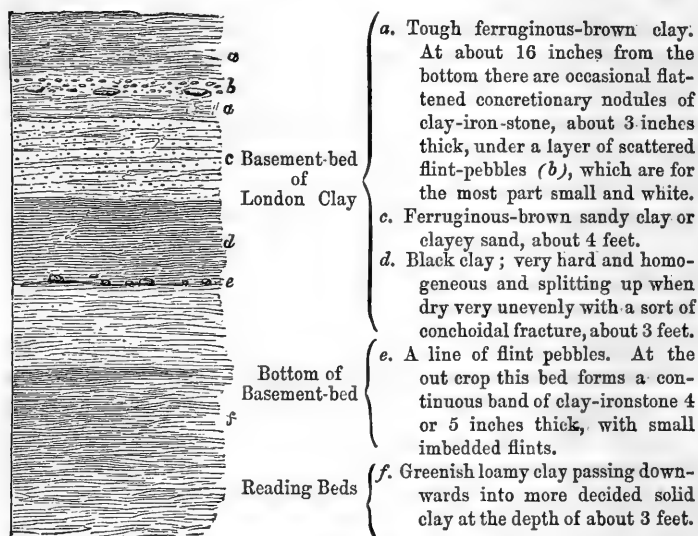


Fig. 1.—Junction of London Clay and Woolwich and Reading Beds at Kintbury Brickyard, North of Pebble Hill.

In places where these strata occur in their normal condition, as *e.g.* in the vicinity of London, they are from 380 to 480 feet in thickness, but in this district they have been much denuded. Westward from Reading they gradually thin off, and terminate in some shallow outliers near Great Bedwin. Fossils in great variety and abundance are generally found in the formation, although here they are comparatively rare. The places in which they occur most plentifully are the clay-pits at Kintbury, Shaw, and on Kingsclere Common. Besides shells, all of which differ from living species, those clay-pits have yielded fossil-wood, bones of turtles, sharks'

teeth, and vertebræ of fish. Where the formation is better exposed, as at Herne Bay and the Isle of Sheppey, organic remains have been discovered in such profusion and perfection, that we are enabled to describe the characteristics of the fauna and flora which flourished under those skies, when the clay was deposited. Let us endeavour in imagination to clothe those fossils with flesh and blood, and to picture to ourselves the strange scene which would have met our gaze if we could have stood for a few moments on the top of Inkpen beacon at that remote epoch.

We look down on the western shore of a wide sea, which stretches away eastward to the horizon, a sea deep as the Atlantic, and teeming with life—sharks, larger than any which now exist, prey upon myriads of creatures that people the waters—turtles, of which no less than ten species have been found, bask upon the sands. Here and there clusters of bright coral gem the haunts of innumerable crustacea, and graceful nautili adorn the placid bosom of the sea. Crocodiles, different from any now alive, but resembling those which infest the rivers of Borneo, slumber on the sand banks. Strange quadrupeds, not unlike the tapir of South America, gambol on the plains. Trees of palm and other fruits, like those which flourish in the spice islands of the tropics, clothe the hill slopes with beauty; whilst birds, which look like the ancestors of our vultures, stalk proudly along the sandy shore; and monkeys, with other animals of sunny climes, make the tangled vallies resound with their undisturbed merriment.

“Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland, droops the trailer from the crag;
Droops the heavy-blossom'd bower, hangs the heavy-fruited tree,—
Summer isles of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea.”

For countless ages the same plants and animals continued to flourish; and the ocean ceased not to ebb and flow at the base of those chalk hills. Some idea of the vast duration of the period may be formed from the fact first mentioned, that in certain places where the sediment which was then deposited remains undisturbed, it now lies in beds upwards of 400 feet in thickness. During the whole of this epoch there went on, it is supposed, a constant sinking of the land in this portion of the earth's crust; for in certain parts

of the London basin, genera are found from the top to the bottom of the formation, which will only exist in shallow water;¹ whilst in others the foraminifera, embedded in the various strata, indicate an uniform sea depth of about 100 fathoms,² leading to the conclusion that the accumulation of sediment, and a depression of the ocean bed, went on at the same time gradually and uniformly; and that they were so equal in amount as to neutralize each other, and cause no change in the conditions of animal life.

Immediately above the London Clay, there lies a formation designated the Bagshot beds, on account of its extensive development in the neighbourhood of Bagshot Heath. It consists of fine sands of various colours, and layers of clay. Where it exists in its original bulk it is upwards of 500 feet in depth; but in this neighbourhood the greater part of it has been swept away, and only thin layers and outliers of it are found. No one need lament its absence, for it is generally the most sterile and uninteresting of all the tertiary beds. It occupies most of the commons in the neighbourhood of Newbury, and good sections of it may be seen on Bucklebury, Woodhay and Inkpen Commons. Fossils are of rare occurrence in it in this vicinity; but some have been found near Newbury, which show that here as well as in some other places, the formation, though for the most part of marine origin, is not entirely so. Not far from the Union Workhouse, a bed of white pipe-clay was exposed some years since, at a depth of 30 feet from the surface, in which were leaves of plants identical with vegetable remains discovered in the freshwater strata, belonging to the lower Bagshot beds, in the Isle of Purbeck, and the Isle of Wight. It has been conjectured that the sarsen stones and greywethers, which are scattered over many of our chalk downs, and which lie in prodigious numbers on the country west of Marlborough; are remains of Bagshot beds, which at one time rested on the chalk, and which some tremendous inundation of the sea swept away, leaving those ponderous ruins of the formation behind it.³

¹ Journal of the Geological Society, vol. iii., p. 374.

² Memoirs of Geol. Survey, No. 7, p. 46.

³ Mr. Prestwich, who has carefully investigated the origin of the sarsen stones, thinks that they have been derived chiefly from the Woolwich and Reading

Overlying the tertiary strata, there are in the Kennet valley east of Hungerford, and on the hills on either side, beds of gravel varying from a foot to twenty feet in depth. Many puzzling questions cannot fail to suggest themselves to any one who investigates this deposit; and many conflicting theories may be found in geological authorities concerning it. A comparison was made just now between the various formations of the neighbourhood, and the various styles of architecture which may sometimes be traced in the masonry of some old ruin; but here in those gravel beds we have fragments of every formation, specimens so to speak of every style which the Great Master Builder has employed, all mingled confusedly together, just as when a modern wall is constructed with the shattered materials of some grand old castle. The greater portions of the mass may at once be pronounced cretaceous; we see at a glance that they are the ordinary chalk flints of the country, broken up and slightly worn; but along with them we find occasionally pebbles of quartz, blocks of sandstone, and now and then waterworn fragments of granitic rocks; none of which could possibly have been derived from the chalk. Here and there, too, amongst rough brown flints very little worn by the action of the water, and much discoloured by exposure to the atmosphere, we encounter a stray flint which evidently belongs to another family. It is quite different in appearance from its bedfellows, being perfectly round, smooth and black. We can only account for its colour by saying that, unlike other flints, it must have been buried in its early days beyond the reach of aerial agencies, and so have preserved its natural blackness; and for its

beds, Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. 10, p. 123. But Mr. Whitaker, while agreeing generally with this theory, argues that at the western end of the London basin, where they exist in greatest numbers, their origin may be traced to the Bagshot Sands. In adopting this latter hypothesis, I would remark, that they are found everywhere in this district on the various strata *overlying* the Woolwich and Reading series, and that they rarely bear traces of attrition, which would be the case if they had been drifted hither from places where the Reading beds have been denuded. As a rule, "it would seem," as Mr. Whitaker remarks, "that they have been quietly let down during the slow denudation and removal of the softer materials of the beds of which they once formed part." Memoirs of Geol. Survey, No. 7, p. 72.

shape by supposing that it acquired its roundness through long continued friction on the shores of some surging sea. Still more incongruous are the fossils imbedded in the gravel. Echini, sponges, and other organic remains peculiar to the chalk, all of which belong to species which were extinct before the tertiary beds were deposited, are found side by side with remains of families which had no existence until the close of the tertiary era. Whence came all those discordant materials, and by what agency were they conveyed hither? Are we to ascribe their strange conjunction to the action of ice, river, or sea? And what relation in point of age do the gravel beds themselves bear to the strata on which they rest? These are questions which cannot with our present data be satisfactorily answered; but the process by which those beds were in all probability laid down, may without much difficulty be traced. After the deposition of the Bagshot sands, an upheaval of the land took place, gradually no doubt, and imperceptibly to the creatures that inhabited the district, until the ocean bed over which the Bagshot sands had been spread, became first a swampy waste, and afterwards dry ground. Then ages rolled on, during which the raw material, so to speak, of our gravel beds was prepared by the wearing down of the soft chalk by rains and atmospheric influences. Meanwhile tremendous mutations were taking place in other regions of the globe. The Continent of central Europe, *e.g.*, was emerging from the sea, and the Alps, whose highest peaks had been islands, were gradually rising into a stupendous chain of mountains. This elevation of the land, acting as it did more or less over the whole northern hemisphere, could not fail to alter the climate of this country, and to modify many of the conditions of its animal and vegetable life. Perhaps the ocean currents too, which like our present gulf stream had for a great lapse of time given a genial warmth to those shores, were diverted from their old course by changes in the relationship of land and sea; thereby tending still more to lower the temperature of the climate. Hence the sub-tropical forms of life which had flourished here during the tertiary epoch, soon began to disappear. Palm trees and other products of the sunny south, gave place to pine forests and such

vegetation as we now find on the bleak wastes of Siberia; whilst the old races of animals succumbed to the rigour of the climate, and were succeeded by mammals and ruminants, akin to those which inhabit the northern regions. A change almost analagous to a new creation, must have taken place in the fauna and flora of this region of the earth, between the era of the Bagshot sands, and the commencement of the drift deposit; for we find, embedded in the latter, organic remains totally different in species from those which the former contain. But how were those masses of drift or gravel spread over the surface of the country? A subsidence of the land must again have taken place, admitting the ocean once more to its ancient bed; and to this inundation the earliest of our superficial gravel deposits may be traced. The submergence must have been of long duration, and accompanied with swift currents; for in many parts of this vicinity, it has completely broken up the tertiary strata, and has strewn the ground not only with enormous masses of flints and silt from the adjacent chalk hills, but with pebbles from the Thanet sands, ochreous debris from the London clay, and sandstones from the Bagshot series. The annexed woodcut (fig. 2), illustrates a remarkable accumulation of gravel at the north-east corner of Inkpen

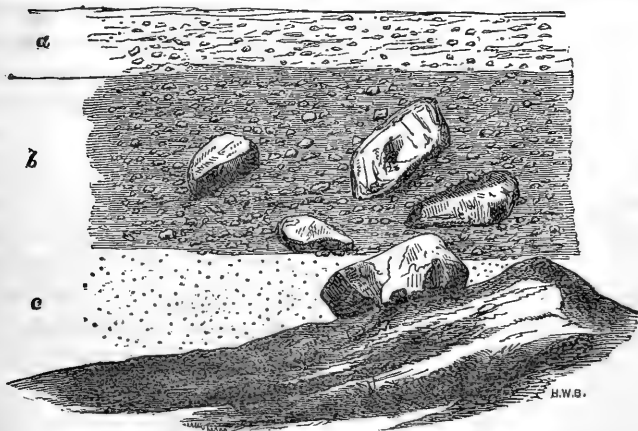


Fig. 2.—Gravel-pit on Inkpen Common.

- a. White angular flint-gravel.
- b. Brown flint gravel, containing large blocks of greywether-sandstone.
- c. Lower Bagshot Sand.

Common, in which large blocks of greyweather-sandstone occur. Thus then we may account for the beds of gravel and their heterogeneous nature.

But those beds, if we closely examine them, will reveal to us another feature in their history. They bear undeniable evidence of difference in age. Those which occupy the high ground, as at Wickham Heath, and Greenham Common, are of much older date than the beds which lie in the valley of the Kennet. And the same distinction holds good generally, wherever such superficial deposits are found. The high-level gravels as they have been called, were laid down before the existing valleys were formed. Had not this been so all the hollows would have been filled up with detritus, whilst the higher ground would have been swept bare. But the reverse is the case. We find a thicker layer of gravel on the uplands than in the valleys. Probably at the time of the deposition of the high-level beds, the whole of this neighbourhood with the exception perhaps, of the highest chalk hills, was a level ocean-bed; whilst the top of the Hampshire range was an island overlooking a roaring and turbid sea; and across the valley of the Kennet from Inkpen to Wickham (a), a continuous floor of gravel was laid down.

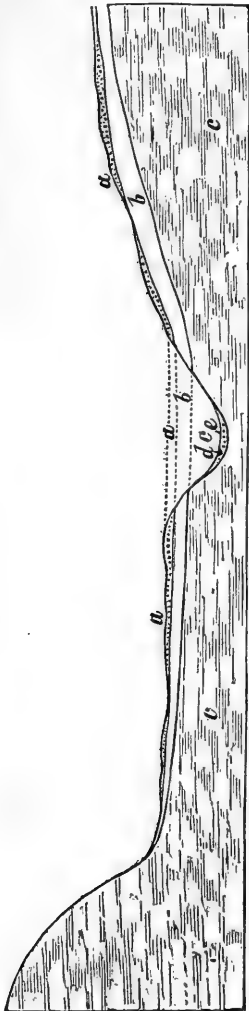


Fig. 3.—Layer of Gravel from Inkpen Common to Wickham.

a High level gravel.

b Tertiary Strata.

c Chalk.

d River Kennet.

e Low level gravel.

At length, in consequence of another upheaval of the land, the gravel-bed (*a*) was left high and dry; and then a wide river, guided no doubt in its course by a depression caused in this upheaval, swept across the plain. Whence it came and whither it flowed we cannot even conjecture; but we may suppose that its remote springs lay in hills far distant from those shores; for this country was then part of a great continent which extended we know not how far, into the Atlantic. Very different must this river have been from the peaceful stream which now winds its unobtrusive way through the water-meadows; for in course of time it completely swept away the old gravel-bed (*a*), worked its way down through the Tertiary Strata (*b*), and lined the valley from side to side with debris (*c*), brought down by its tributaries from the adjacent country. A similar process went on at the same time over a very extensive area; and there is reason to believe that most of the Wiltshire valleys owe their origin to the river action of the same epoch; for the gravelly drift which many of them contain, abounds with organic remains of precisely the same character as those found in the valley beds of the Kennet and the Thames. Bones of huge mammoths, far exceeding in size any existing elephant—remains, too, of the hippopotamus, cave tiger, rhinoceros, auroch, bear, hyena, ox, horse, rein-deer, stag and wolf, are embedded here and there in the low level gravel over the whole area of the drift deposit; and from the fact that they seldom bear traces of attrition, and could not therefore have been drifted hither from any distant land, it may be inferred that the animals to which they belonged lived and died on the banks of the wide rivers, which once filled those valleys. The climate at the time is supposed to have been much colder than it is at present, for indications have been found of contemporaneous glacial action amongst the mountains of Wales and Scotland; and though the testacea of the period are mostly identical with our present land and river shells, there are certain species amongst them which now exist only in the Arctic regions. Some of the mammalia, too, such *e.g.* as the auroch, bear, and reindeer, are animals found at the present time only in northern climes; and the mammoth, which in

those remote ages was probably as common in the forests of this country as the modern elephant is in Central Africa, is well known to have been a characteristic inhabitant of high latitudes. How the hippopotamus—a creature which is now met with only in rivers warmed by a tropical sun, contrived to live in a climate congenial to mammoths and rein-deer, and in rivers which were probably sometimes laden with ice-floes, is a question not easily solved. But the fact itself, that those animals did co-exist here during the drift period, cannot be disputed; for their bones have not only been found embedded in the same gravel, but lying side by side in many limestone caverns, where hyenas and other ravenous beasts were wont to devour their prey. In course of time the mighty river which deposited the low level gravel seems to have shrunk rapidly, if not suddenly, to its present bed. Perhaps its supplies were abruptly cut off by the great convulsion which rent England from the mainland, and thenceforth the attenuated stream precipitated alluvium instead of gravel, spreading widely over the valley a layer of mud or sand whenever it overflowed its banks. A dense jungle soon sprung up in the swampy parts, and the drainage became choked to a great extent between Hungerford and Reading. The result is a bed of peat from two to twelve feet deep, from a quarter of a mile to half a mile in breadth, and about sixteen miles in length, interstratified sometimes by seams of clay and mud, and covered with one or two feet of alluvium. Remains of the oak, willow, alder, fir, hazel, and birch, are found in the peat; but the bulk of it seems to have been formed not so much by trees and brushwood as by a plant commonly called bog-moss, (*sphagnum palustre*) and other kindred plants. Dr. Buckland tells us that it is much intermixed with minute crystals of selenite and a small quantity of carbonate of lime.¹ The economical value of the peat has much lessened of late years, though the value of it is still considerable. At one time it was sold extensively for fuel. It is now chiefly sold in the form of ashes² at 2½d. a bushel, as a fertilizer for green crops. One of the most productive pits is at Speen, where £210

¹ Trans. Geol. Society, 2nd series, vol. ii.

² Those ashes were analyzed by Sir H. Davy, and found to be composed of

the peat, all of existing species, and also bones of the following mammalia¹:—

<i>Bos primigenius</i>	<i>Canis lupus</i> , (Wolf)
<i>B. longifrons</i>	<i>Lutra vulgaris</i> , (Otter)
<i>Cervus Capreolus</i> , (Roebuck)	<i>Ursus spelæus</i>
<i>C. Elaphus</i> , (Red Deer)	<i>Castor Europæus</i> , (Beaver)
<i>Equus</i>	<i>Arvicola</i> , (Water Rat)
<i>Sus scrofa</i> , (Pig).	

Unfortunately but little interest has been taken until recently in the discovery of those fossils, so that very few have been pre-



Fig. 6.--Beaver's Jaw.

served, but there are now in the Newbury Museum, thanks in great measure to the generosity of Joseph Bunny, Esq., M.D., part of a beaver's jaw,² bones or teeth of all the other animals above enumerated, and specimens

of shells and wood found in the alluvium. There is also in the

¹ In the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1757, p. 109, there is "an account of the peat-pit near Newbury, in an extract of a letter from John Collet, M.D., to the Bishop of Ossory," in which the writer says "a great many horns, heads, and bones of several kinds of deer, the horns of the antelope, the heads and tusks of boars, the heads of beavers, &c., are also found in it; and I have been told that some human bones have been found, but I never saw any of these myself, though I have of all the others. But I am assured that all these things are generally found at the bottom of the peat."

² Professor Owen in speaking of jaws and teeth of the *Castor Europæus* (beaver) found twenty feet below the present surface in the Newbury peat valley, says "The section of the valley at this part disclosed, first, two feet of alluvium, then eight feet of a shell marl, next ten feet of peat, then a second deposit of shell marl containing fresh-water shells of existing species; and in this stratum the beaver's bones were found associated with remains of the wild boar, roebuck, goat, deer, and wolf." *British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 193. In the time of Giraldus, at the end of the 12th century, the beaver still existed on the river Tivy near Cardigan, and also in Scotland. "Inter universos Cambriæ seu etiam Llagriæ fluvios, solus hic *castores* habet; in Albania quippe, ut fertur fluvis similiter unico habentur sed rari," lib. ii., cap. 3. Pennant cites a passage from the "Leges Wallicæ," or the Laws of Howel the Good, a document of the 9th century, which shows, however, that three centuries

possession of Mrs. Padbury of Speenhamland, a remarkably fine specimen of some bones, horn-cores, and skull of the *Bos primigenius*. An account of it, written in 1839, is thus given in the



Fig. 7.—Skull of *Bos Primigenius*, Newbury.

History of Newbury, p. 141, "A few years since was dug out of the peat in Ham Marsh in good preservation, the head and horns

before the time of Giraldus the beaver had become very scarce. Those laws regulated the price of skins, and valued that of the martin at 24d., those of the ermine, otter, wolf, and fox, at 12d. each; but the beaver's (Lloedlydan, the broad-tailed animal) at 120d. Beavers' skins, says Pennant, "seem to have been the chief finery and luxury of the days of Hoel Dda." *Tours in Wales* vol. ii., p. 300.

May we not owe the peat of the Kennet valley in great measure to obstructions to the natural drainage caused by beaver's dams?

of what has been called the Caledonian or Wild Ox. It was found six feet below the surface, and near to what appeared to have been an old road. It was enveloped in the decayed boughs of trees, amongst which the hazel was readily to be found. This magnificent specimen measures

	FT.	IN.
From the top of the head to the lower part of the jaw ..	2	5½
Between the horns in the widest part	3	0
Across the head, just over the eye sockets		12½
Girth of the horn (as now remaining, the external coating being destroyed,) adjoining the skull	1	4
In the middle of the horn		11"

The following sketches of the humerus of this monstrous animal and also of that of a modern ox, eighty-five stone in weight, (both

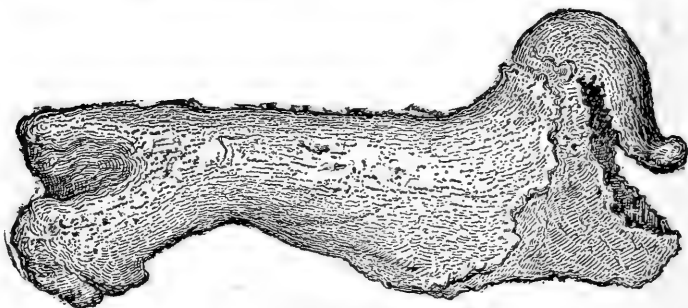


Fig. 8.—Humerus of *Bos Primigenius*.

drawn to the same scale), show how vastly superior in bulk the ancient ox must have been.

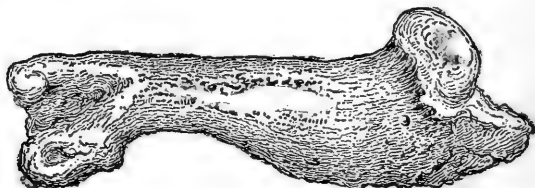


Fig. 9.—Humerus of modern Ox.

Various articles belonging to the modern era have also been found in the peat marshes,¹ but the greater part of them, it is much to be regretted, have been dispersed and lost. Had they been preserved in the local museum, they would form an extremely varied and interesting collection, and would illustrate all the periods of human progress into which archæologists are wont to divide the earliest ages of our race. We should have, *e.g.*, implements of the stone age, such as rude knives and arrow points wrought out of the chalk flints by our remotest ancestors, before they knew the use of metals. A muller of this character was found last year in the peat at Speen, and is now in my possession; and some are mentioned by Dr. Buckland in his paper "On the Formation of the Valley of Kingsclere," etc. "A human skull of high antiquity," he says "has been found in it (the peat near Newbury), at a depth of many feet, at the contact of the peat with a substratum of shell marl. *It was accompanied with rude instruments of stone*, which lead us to conclude that it was the skull of one of the aboriginal inhabitants of the island, who had not the art of working metals." Of the bronze age the peat has furnished several good examples. Perhaps the most noteworthy are two Celtic weapons discovered in the turbary at Speen in the year 1825, and now in the possession of Captain Bunny. One is a looped spear head, seven inches long, of the ordinary type. The other is thus described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, December, 1860, p. 322, "It is of great interest and rarity, being only the second example of its kind that has been brought to light. In form it may be likened to a huge lancet-shaped barbed arrow-head, measuring $10\frac{7}{12}$ inches in length by $2\frac{10}{12}$ inches in its greatest breadth. The socket extends up the centre of the blade, and will admit a staff ten twelfths of an inch in diameter. The only other known example of this curious weapon was in 1844, dredged from the bed of the Severn, about a mile and a half below Worcester." A

¹ Dr. Palmer of Newbury, who has for many years taken scientific interest in the antiquities of the neighbourhood, exhibited, it will be remembered, at the Society's Annual Meeting last year at Hungerford, several curious articles found in the peat.

description of the numerous relics of the historic era, which have been found from time to time in the alluvium of the valley, would occupy too much space, and would moreover be somewhat out of harmony with the subject of this paper. My aim has been to show that the district, through which the Kennet flows, abounds with geological phenomena, well deserving our contemplation and study. No one can make those phenomena matters of thought and research without deriving from them mental profit as well as pleasure; for they open up to us a new vista of God's doings upon earth, and enable us to trace, through ages immeasurably remote from our own, the constant operation of the same Almighty power, and the merciful care of the same unfailing Providence which now surround us on every side. Verily the ground beneath us as well as the heavens above us, proclaim the glory of God. Moreover, those geological records of the past prompt us to look forward with renewed hope and trust to the future. They show us that, although every creature has from the beginning been perfect in its kind, there has yet been a constant progress from the lower to higher forms of life. What the next advance will be revelation alone declares to us; but the analogies of the past typify the changes which lie before us in the mysterious future, echoing the teaching of revelation, and aiding us to see and believe that we who are nearest to the Great Creator in the scale of being, the most recent and the most perfect of all his works, and who stand midway as it were between the material and the spiritual world, shall soon pass on to the inheritance of a higher and better life, and "a new heaven and a new earth."

Figures 1, 2, 4, 5, are casts of wood blocks engraved for the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain*, [Geology of Berkshire and Hampshire, sheet No. 12], and courteously lent by the Council for the illustration of this paper.

Another Guess at the Name of Tan Hill.

To the Editor of the Wiltshire Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

SOME little time ago I was reading the accounts of the Clerk of the Fabric of Sarum Cathedral from 1558 to 1600, and amongst other entries there occurred the repairs of the various gates of the Close. The following are the names given to the gates. The Northe gate, the Close gate, Harneham, Harnam (1579), Bogmore, Seynt Anne's gate, St. Anne's gate, Sin tan gatte (1579), tangate, (1583) tanegate (1585).

Now at present there are three gates to the Close which are under the control of the Dean and Chapter, and with a little investigation, the above names will be found to suit these three gates. Thus the first two are identified in one place thus, "The Northe gate callyd the close gate." This would be the one now commonly known as High Street gate, and was no doubt called *The Close gate* as being the most important. It is built across what once was the principal street of the city, called of old times "hyghe strete alias Mynster Street," which leads from Old Sarum. Through this gate all the processions entered the Close and passed on to the Great West Door. This is done to this day at the enthronization of a Bishop, and marks still the pre-eminence of this gate.

Harnham gate still bears the name and does not seem to have had any other.

Bogmore gate seems strange at first; but there is but one gate chargeable to the fabric fund of the Cathedral which abuts upon the part known by that name; and this gate is that now known as S. Ann's gate. The name Bogmore gate occurs only once, viz: in 1591, when perhaps the scribe may have had scruples about giving it the ancient name.

There now remain for consideration the last five names; and

though probably few would doubt their identity, yet it may perhaps be well to give grounds for supposing the latter names to be corruptions of the two former. The two first are entries by an earlier scribe who was careful about the spelling, and commonly spelled the same word in the same way. One exception occurs here. The chief glazier he calls Peter Rowce or Rowse and Peter Rufus. But in 1579 he gave way to a forerunner of Mr. Pitman who felt called upon to spell phonetically. This is interesting as affording a clue to Wiltshire pronunciation at that time. Thus he spells "home," "whom;" washing he spells as doubtless he pronounced it "weyeshinge;" and a Wiltshire man would at once recognize wood under the spelling "hood;" and a fallen ash he describes as "a volen ashe." At times he cannot please himself, and records money spent upon "grene durranes" for articles which he spells variously, as "queshons, quissiones, cossinges, coshines:" the second is his favourite variation. Then the Bishop's throne was lined with "yolow taffita saset," and his "curtenes" were of "yolow sylke." This will suffice as a sample. This same scribe too had a tendency, arising from his phonetic spelling, to put the final consonant of one word on the open vowel of the following: thus,

It. paid for iij ellnes of loceram for to lyne the best pulpit } iij^s. ix^d.
 cloth at xv^d. a nellne

This then prepares us to learn that this scribe it is who spells "Harnam" phonetically and gives us the following forms:

1579.

June. It. payd to Hancocke the smith for mending the bares of } iij^d.
 sin tan gatte

1585.

It. for a nue keay, and mendinge the locke of tangate vij^d.

It. for mendinge the locke of the bare of tane gate vj^d.

The first entry seems to me mark a transitional state, which makes sure of the latter variation.

There still remains the question why should this gate alone be called after a saint. It seems ever to have been called after S. Anne, and the Chapel over it was dedicated in honor of S. Anne. The street too leading to it is called S. Anne's Street. The reason seems to have been this: as the Blessed Virgin was regarded by

the ancients (whom Bishop Pearson follows) as the gate of the Incarnation, so S. Anne was regarded as the gate to S. Mary. Hence it would seem appropriate that the gate nearest the Lady Chapel, and which led directly into it by means of the "Lytel North dore," now closed, should be called after "S. Anne, mother to the B. V. Mary."

As then there does not seem any good reason for going further to seek for the origin of the name in this instance, it may be interesting to put on record this use of "Tan gate," as illustrating the derivation of the name, "Tan Hill," from similarity of word, and proximity of place.

I remain,

Yours' obediently,

H. T. KINGDON.

Salisbury.

Ancient Statutes of Heytesbury Almshouse.

Communicated by Rev. CANON JACKSON, F.S.A.

WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD and HEYTESBURY, K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England, died in A.D. 1449, and was succeeded by his son Robert Lord Hungerford, who married Margaret Lady Botreaux, and died A.D. 1459.

Sir R. C. Hoare has given a very full history of Heytesbury Hospital, but seems to be in error in saying that "this charitable establishment was begun by *Robert* Lord Hungerford:" for Margaret Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, in a "Wrytyng annexed to her will" distinctly says that the father, "*Water*, late Lord Hungerford, bilded an almshous of xii poremen and a woman, and an hous for a scholemaister at Heytesbury." [Heytesbury, p. 102.] The same Walter also ordered his *endowment* to be carried into effect; but as this was not done in his son's days, Lady Margaret herself completed that part of the business.

The original almshouse was destroyed by fire in 1765.

In the Foundation Deed, and others of early date relating to the

hospital, a code of rules is referred to: but Sir R. C. Hoare had never seen it. He says [Heytesbury, p. 134, *note*], "The Ancient Statutes are not now in existence, being replaced by new ones compiled 12 Charles I." These new ones were dated 19th September, 1633, 9 [not 12] Charles I: but they have been in their turn superseded by a still newer scheme of the year 1856.

I met, many years ago, with the original statutes, in a fine Chartulary of the Hungerford family in the possession of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen, co. Somerset. They are very curious, and the more so from being written in the English language: official documents of that period having generally been in Latin: but for the purpose of being occasionally studied by the inmates of the almshouse, the vulgar tongue was in this case necessary. The detail and stringency of the rules are also remarkable. The "Code of Laws" for the twelve poor old men and one woman could hardly have been more minute and elaborate had it been prepared for the establishments of Greenwich or Chelsea.

J. E. J.

HERE FOLLOW THE LAUDABLE ORDINANCES AND STATUTES OF THE ALMES HOUSE OF WALTER HUNGERFORD AND ROBERT HUNGERFORD HIS SON, LATE LORDS OF HUNGERFORD AND OF HEITHESBURY, MADE AND ORDAINED BY THE VENERABLE LADY MARGARET LADY HUNGERFORD AND BOTREAUX, LATE WIFE OF THE SAID ROBERT.

To all y^e childerne of our moder the holy Church to whom thise present letters shall come, Margarete yat was y^e wiff of Robard sumtyme Lord Hungerford, Knyght, John Cheyne of Pynne, and John Mervyn, Equyers, Greting in our Lorde everlasting.

Sen we, bi y^e Kyngis letters, wherof y^e date is y^e xxth day of Feverer y^e yere of y^e raigne of Kyng Edward y^e Fourth after y^e Conquest y^e xith, of y^e licence graunte and auctorite of y^e saide Kyng, have reised, made, founded, create, and stablISHED an Almeshous of oone Chapeleyn, xii pouermen and a woman perpetuat: wherof y^e same Chapeleyn of y^e same hous shalbe keper and wardeyn at Haytesbury in y^e Counte of Wiltshire, for to do and say

dyvynne service and other orisons and prayers synguler days in the parissch Church of Haitesbury beforesaide, and to do other thyngis after our ordinaunce that in this parte shall be done, as in our letters foluyng shall playnly be conteyned :

Know ye now that we certayne statutes and ordynaunce for y^e goode state, governaunce and concervation of the saide hous, bi strenth, licence, and graunte of y^e Kyngis letters patentes before saide, have made, sette, and ordeyned, by these present letters evermore to endure for all tymes to come.

I. Furste. That is to say, we wull and ordeyne that the Dean of the Cathedrale Church of Salisbury with the Chanons residens in y^e same for y^e tyme beyng, have power for to remove y^e keper of y^e same hous, whatsoever he be, for his notable defaute, cryme, or excesse founde in hym, and lawfully convicte of the same fro y^e keping of y^e same hous for evermore.

II. Item. Furthermore we wull, sette and ordeyne, that if y^e keper of y^e saide hous, what so ever he be, be a waster, a riotour, or a mys spender of eny of y^e godes or lyvelode of y^e saide hous, or be openly forsworne for not keping of such maner statutes, or and he be an open fornycatour or adoutrer, or that he wull not be corrected, or use the alehouses, taverne, or tavernes, custumably in tymes inconvenient, or and he use comen hunting, or other inhonest playes [as of the Dees, cartes, or of the hande ball] commonly exercercise or haunte : or and he be a debatefull man or noted in eny cryme that shulde cause eny infamy, or desclauder to y^e Church or to y^e saide hous, and may not lawfully therof make his purgation or otherwise of the same, or in eny of y^e premyssez be lawfully convicte, he shall by the same, all remedies of the lawe set a side, be removed fro y^e said hous, and of the right, profite and title that he had therof bifure, utterly pryved.

III. And furthermore, we wull and ordeyne that neyther y^e keper that now is ne eny of his successors, keepers of the saide hous in eny wise absent hym selfe in tyme to come fro the saide hous over a moneth in y^e yere contynuelly, or els such tymes as he shalbe proveably occupied in y^e nedis of y^e hous, withoute leve of y^e saide Margarete while she lyveth : and after hir discesse withoute leve

of hym to whom y^e provysion and admyssion of such poremen and woman for y^e tyme shall perteyne, on lesse than eny lawfull cause, or straite nede, fall or happe in this partie. Nevertheles it shalbe lefeful to y^e said keper for y^e tyme beyng for hys recreation to walke a myle or 2 for his recreation atte certayne tymes, not absentyng hymselfe from his place by nyghtys tyme.

IV. Item. We wull and ordeyne that the keper of y^e same hous for the tyme being, wen he shall go oute of the boundes or precinte of the saide parish into y^e towne or out of y^e towne, that he depute and make his depositee oone of y^e poremen moste discrete that may execute his office in all thyngis till he returne agayne.

V. Item. We sette and ordeyne that the keper of the same hous for the tyme beyng have y^e reule and governaunce of the same house of y^e poremen and woman there for the tyme abidyng, for evermore. And that anone after the admyssion and advauncement of the keper that shall or is to come in the forsaide house all times afterward, before that the same keper take or have eny admynistration in the same, make a playne and trewe Inventory of all the goodis of the same hous founde there in y^e tyme of his admyssion and perfection, in presence of y^e forsaide Margarete or hir depositee in this party, duryng her liff, and after hir death in presens of the forsaide John Mervyn duryng his liff, and after the discesse of thayme, in y^e presens of y^e officiall of y^e Deane of Salisbury havyng ordynary Jurisdiction within y^e pariss of Haytesbury if he be then there present, in presens of the pariss preste of Haitesbury (the forsaide Officiall beyng absent), in presens of the 2 pariss prestis of the Church of Haytesbury beforesaide, and of 2 discrete men by the saide prestis for the tyme to be chosen, and of 2 other discrete men of the same hous.

VI. Also we desire, exorte and beseche y^e Deane of Salisbury for y^e tyme beyng that hit please hym bi his own persone or bi his Officiall or Comysary havyng ordynary jurisdiction within y^e Pariss of Haitesbury, yerely atte his visitation in Haitesbury to calle before hym y^e saide keper, poremen and woman. And to se and here this present ordynaunce redde afore y^e saide keper, poremen and woman: and in presens of 4 discrete personys of the same towne, to be

named by y^e Deane, his Officiall or Com̄ssary beyng atte the same. And if eny defautes be founde as well in y^e saide keper as in y^e said poremen and woman for not keypyng these saide ordinaunces in parte or in all, That then all such defautes so founde be punysshed and corrected accordyng to this our present ordynaunce. For y^e wich we wull and ordeyne that the saide Deane his Officiall or Com̄ssary have and take yerely, ymmedyate atte thende of his Visitacion, of y^e saide keper for y^e tyme beyng, vi. viii^d. wherof we wull his Clerk have xii^d. by y^e hands of the saide keper, for their labour in this partye.

VII. Item. We wull and ordeyne that it shall not be leffull to y^e keper of y^e forsaide hous for y^e tyme being to permute by dispensation, or otherwise optayne or resceyve, eny other benefice of a yerely pension or office spirituall or temporall, with y^e office of y^e keypyng of y^e same hous, but anone after that he hath eny other benefice or spirituall office with charge or withoute charge so resceyved and execute, and hit hath pesibly, he shall leve utterly in dede and in worde y^e office of y^e keper of the same hous withoute eny difficulte or contradiction. And then it shalbe leffull to y^e saide Margarete while she lyveth and after her deth to the Chaunceler of y^e Cathedrall Church of Salisbury for the tyme beyng or y^e Deane and Chapiter, he not residenser, to presente a nother Chapeleyn secular to the keypyng of y^e forsaide hous as hit more playnly appereth in our foundation.

VIII. Item. We wulle also and ordeyne that anone after that eny keper of y^e hous biforesaide for y^e tyme beyng resceyve or execute eny other benefice spirituall or office, bicause of the which he shall not nowe duly execute y^e admynstracion of such a maner keper; the same keper shall utterly and oonly in word and dede leve his office of y^e keypyng of y^e same hous bifore optayned.

IX. Item. We wull and ordeyne that by y^e same dede that y^e keper of y^e saide hous eny such benefice, office or admynstracion, gete or opteyne or assecute, by y^e getyng, or opteyning, or assecution of such a benefice, office, or admynstracion, be in y^e dede doyng amoved and removed of his office of y^e keper of y^e same hous. And a nother Chapeleyn, in his place so removed as above is saide,

be preferred depute and sette in y^e same office of a keper of y^e same hous.

X. Furthermore we sette and ordeyne that y^e saide keper of y^e saide hous for y^e tyme beyng syng messe in y^e pariss church of Haytesbury dailly when he is disposed, and have specially in his mynde the soulis of Walter sumtyme Lorde Hungerford and Kateryne his wiff, and y^e soulis of Robard late Lorde Hungerford, sone and heir to y^e saide Walter Lord Hungerford and Kateryne his wiff, and Margarete wiff to y^e said Robard, doughter and heir to Wm. late Lord Botreaux, and y^e soulis of the saide Wm. Lord Botreaux and Elizabeth his wiff, Fader and Moder to y^e said Margarete, and all y^e soulis that y^e saide Walter and Kateryne, Robard and Margarete, be com of: and all the soulis that be come of theyme, and all the soulis thei be bounde to pray for. And also y^e soulis of John Cheyne and John Mervyn, and all Cristen soulis. Provided alway that y^e same keper for y^e tyme beyng every wike, y^e Wendesday, Fryday, or Sunday, syng messe wythynne y^e Chapell of y^e forsaide Almeshous, and if it happe atte eny time there be iii poremen sike to geders [*sick together*], that thanne y^e saide keper to say messe 2 tymes a wike within y^e saide Chapell. And if God provide for theyme to be hole everych one and may go to y^e Pariss Church, that thenne y^e saide keper sey messe dailly whenne he is disposed, atte y^e saide pariss Church.

XI. And also we wull and ordeyne that y^e Chaunceler of y^e Cathedrall Church of Salisbury for y^e tyme beyng (or y^e Deane and Chapiter, he not residenser) shall present an able keper and a sufficient techer of Grammer atte every avoydance, wich shall yerely kepe and be atte all dyvnye servyce done and saide within y^e parish church of Haitesbury; that is to say Sundays and all other festfull days atte Matyns, high messe, evensong and complyne, withoute infirmyte or eny other cause resonabill lette hym. And all other days that he entende and do his diligent labour to teche and enforme all such children and other persones that shall come to y^e place wich is ordeyned and depute theym to teche in, withyn Haitesbury; And that y^e saide keper and Master shall teche from the begynning of lernyng unto such season as they have sufficient

or competent of grammer; no Scholehire takyng of no persone or persones on lesse such as their frendis may spende X li or above,¹ or ellis that wull give frely. And that he daily attende to kepe his scole, withoute eny infyrmyte or other cause as is above saide may be reasonably understand; And if so be that none able keper and techer of grammer cannot be provided within y^e space of a moneth after y^e discesse or avoydance of any forsaide keper; that thanne we wull that y^e forsaide chaunceler putte in a covenabill and an honest preste there to rest and abide and to do in all thyngis as is above reherced unto such season that an able keper and a sufficient techer of grammer may be provyded and according to the willes and ordynances of the founders of y^e same.

XII. Item. Y^e forsaide keper of the same hous for y^e tyme beyng of his owne stipende and salary shall ordeyne bread wyne wex and light for dyvyne servyces in y^e same hous and forsaide parish church to be song and executed.

XIII. Item. We wull that y^e saide keper pay yerely to y^e Deane and Chapiter of y^e church of Salisbury, for y^e reparacion of a Chapell, Vestymentis and Bokes, made by y^e same Margarete, xx^s. y^e wich we wull shall yerely be putte into a cofer made under y^e Auter in the saide Chapell with iii keyes there safly to be kepte after an ordynance by us, ther to be made for y^e reparacyon of y^e saide Chapell, Vestymentis and bokes, till necessite shall requyre.

XIV. Item. We wull and ordeyne that y^e defautes and excesses of y^e keper of y^e forsaid hous for y^e tyme beyng by y^e forsaide Margarete while she lyveth, and after her deth by y^e saide Deane his Officiall or Commyssary for y^e tyme beyng, shalbe reformed or corrected and punyshed in this forme: that is to say, as well by subtraction or withdrawing of y^e pension of that keper by oone wike [*one week*], or more or lesse after y^e qualite and quantite of his cryme, by y^e discretion of y^e saide Margarete, and after her discesse by y^e saide Deane and Officiall or Comyssary, to be lymtyed and moderated; (the wich money so forfeled we wull it shalbe

¹ Meaning, no payment for children to be made, except for those whose friends possessed a yearly income of ten pounds, or more.

putte into y^e Cofer with iii keyes, safe to be kept to y^e use of y^e said hous:) as by pryvacyon or ammotion of the saide keper from his office, pension and place, that he had in y^e same hous, if his obstynacy and malice hit aske and requyre; the wich pryvacion or ammotion shall utterly be made and done by y^e saide Deane his Officiall or Comyssary having power in this parti of y^e same Deane, if he cannot lawfully do his purgation of y^e said crymes. And furdermore if y^e keper of y^e same hous for y^e tyme beyng fall unto eny sekenesse as it is possible, or become blinde and so contynue in y^e same long tyme or evermore so that y^e masses and other dyvyne servyces by y^e same keper during his said infirmyte may not be saide, and also the other thyngis concernyng his office may not be don by y^e space of a quarter of a yere; we wull and ordeyne that then another Chapeleyn be founde with y^e expenses of y^e aforesaide keper for y^e tyme beyng and of his porcyon be hired, for to sing masses and other dyvyne servicez that longeth or shulde belong to y^e keper of y^e forsaide hous during such maner Infirmyte, after y^e discession of y^e saide Margarete during her liff, and after her deth after y^e discession of y^e saide Deane, his Officiall or Comyssary, on lesse thanne he can finde atte his propre coste a sufficiente depute to bere his chargis; that is to say, an Ussher to teche grammer and to have y^e oversight of y^e poremen and woman by thadvise of y^e saide Margaret, &c. And furthermore if it so be that that y^e saide keper have eny contynuell sykenesse not cureable for y^e wich he may not execute the ordynaunce of this premysse, that thanne he to be putte downe and discharged of his saide office, and a nother sufficient Keper be presented to y^e same by y^e said Margaret whyle she lyveth, and after her dicesse by y^e saide Chaunceler for y^e tyme beyng; and in his absens by y^e saide Deane and chapter. And if y^e saide Chapeleyn wull abide in y^e place, we wull and ordeyne that he have mete and drynke for his sustynance, and have yerely in monay paied by thandis of hym that shalbe keper there, xxvi^s. and viii^d.

XV. Item. We wulle that he that shall att all tymes hereafter happe to be hygh Stuard of y^e Lordship of Haitesbury for y^e tyme beyng, have y^e oversight of y^e said Maners and lordshippes of

Cheverell and Cheverell. And that ther be holden every year 2 cortis. And also that y^e Stuard shall yerely oones betwixte Myghelmasse and Martynmasse, take th accountes of the Fermours and Revis of y^e said Lordshippes. And all the rentis, revenous and casualtees of y^e said Maners, to be resceyved and take by y^e keper of y^e saide hous, and that the saide keper make and yelde accomptes of y^e same resceytes from yere to yere before y^e saide Stuard, by Seint Andrew's day: so that hit be understood and knowen how the revenous of y^e said Lordshippes be resceyved and spente. And that such monay as shalbe resceyved be destribute and expended yerely accordyng to this our present ordynance. And that therbe yerely a clere boke of accomptes made in dewe forme writen in parchement of the saide resceyving. The wich Stuard we wull shall have yerely for holding of the said Courtis, and for takyng of y^e said accomptez. . . . And his clerk . . . for his labour, wich we wull shall yerely be payed by y^e saide keper upon thende and y^e determynacyon of the saide accomptes, and no rather [*sooner*]. Provyded alway that atte every audite y^e monay that is above th'expens and paymentes be putte in y^e cheste with the iii keyes aforesaide.

XVI. Item. We wull and ordeyne that all y^e Keperes of y^e forsaide hous in their furste admyssion of the same hous to all and every thyng as is by us above reherced, sette, and ordeyned for to be kepte and observed, they and eche of theyme make an othe upon y^e holy Evangelists and Gospels, as to that that perteyneth to theyme or eny of theyme in this partye, before y^e saide Deane or his depute in this partye: and also in y^e presence of y^e saide Margarete during her liff after their admyssion as soon as they shall move conveniently. Of y^e wich othe y^e forme folueth upon these wordes:—"I—A. B., admytted to be Custos or Keper of y^e Almeshous and porefolk in Haitesbury swere and make feith upon these goppellis of God by me bodely touched that I shall, in as much as in me is, observe and kepe the laudabill ordynances writynges and statutes by Margarete that was y^e wiff of Robard late Lorde Hungerford, Knight, John Cheyne of Pynne, and John Mervyn Equyers, made and ordeyned: so God me helpe and these holy gospels."

ORDINATIONS CONCERNING THE POOR.

XVII. And furthermore we wull sette and ordeyne that if the said poremen and woman or their successores be wasters or destroyers of y^e godes of y^e said Almeshous, or openly forsworne for not kepyng of y^e statutes or ordynances of y^e saide hous : or and thei be open lechours or adoutrers and wullnot be corrected, or and they haunte Tavernes, or be unsufferabill debatefull or brygous¹ and namely [*i.e. notoriously*] in this company of this saide hous, or be noted in any cryme that shulle cause disclaunder or infamye to y^e saide Almeshous, and thereof be noted openly and cannot thereof lawfully purge theyme self or otherwise before his ordynary of the same or of eny of y^e premyssez convicte shall in the same dede be removed and depryved of all his title and profite that he hadde in the same hous before.

XVIII. Item. We wull and ordeyn that no poreman admytted in the said house exercise ne use, ne besynesse, ne handwerke, ne foldewerke, after his admyssion, ne do no such works ne to thayme be compelled, but all thing put a parte, study and intende to execute and fulfil y^e charges expressed in y^e foundation and statutes beforesaide with all his power as a poreman shulde do.

XIX. We wull that every poreman that shalbe provyded and admitted to y^e saide hous destitute of temporall goodes wherewith he myght lyve ellis where, be meke in spirite, chaste of body, and of good conversacion. Therefore we pray, desire and requyre, mekely and devoutely theyme to whom of our ordynance it shall perteyne after y^e deth of y^e saide Margarete, for to provyde for eny poreman to y^e said hous, and theyme as we may with reverens charge before God as they wull answere atte y^e dredefull day of Jugement, that cessyng all inordynat affection and all corruption of pris and prayer² they admytte, and not provyde no poreman to y^e saide place, when eny place of a poreman is voyde, but such as be and shalbe named, in no maner wise.³ And therefore we ordeyn that all such persones as have ben servauntes, or that shall happe to be servauntes to y^e

¹ Brygous, quarrelsome: *brigoso*, Ital: *briga*, an old Latin word for a dispute.

² Bribery and private influence.

³ *i.e.* On no account any others than of the degrees and qualities about to be described.

Enheritours of y^e Hungerfords hereafter, that now be or hereafter shall happen to fall in poverté, be preferred to y^e saide Almeshous afore eny other straunge persones. And secondly, we wull that after them, that such as be or hereafter shall happe to be tennantes to y^e saide enheritours, be preferred to y^e saide Almeshous afore other persones. And after them we wull that such well disposed persons as be knowen and fall into poverté and have not wherewithall for to lyve, be taken into y^e saide hous. Alwais provyded that there be no man taken into the saide hous, neither servaunte nor tennante, ne other, that hath a wiff: for hit was y^e wille of hym that furste ordeyned y^e saide hous, that no maner man that was maried shulde be admytted into the saide hous.

XX. Furthermore we wull and ordeyne that noone of y^e poremen and woman of y^e saide hous in eny manner wise, absente hymselfe in tyme to come from y^e saide hous an hoole day, or passe oute of y^e boundys of y^e parisshe or of ye saide hous, without leve of y^e keper of y^e same hous for y^e tyme beyng if he be present, or of his depute in his absence, but when nede requyre it, or a nother cause resonabill and approved by y^e same keper or his depute.

XXI. Item. We sette and ordeyne that ye seke poremen, feble, and impotent of y^e saide hous, be dailly socoured and served diligently by their felawis that be hole and myghty, and specially by y^e woman of y^e same hous for y^e tyme beyng, in all thyngis to theyme behoveful and necessary. And that everich of y^e saide now poremen, and y^e woman, and their successours every day, furste, when they shall rise out of their beddis, and y^e second tyme when they shall go to bedde, say kneeling, three Pater nosters, three Ave Maria, and a Credo, in confirmacion of y^e faith.

XXII. Item. We wull also that everich of y^e poremen other tymes of y^e day when they may beste entende and have leyser, sey for y^e state and all y^e sowlis abovesaide, iii sawters of y^e most glorious Virgyne Mary. Every sawter iii times, 50 aves, with xv paternosters and iii credes, in confirmation of y^e feith. That is to say, the furste sawter, in y^e worship of y^e great joye that our Lady had when she was greted by y^e Aungell Gabriell, and immediatly conceyved with y^e Sone of God. The seconde sawter in the worship

of y^e grete joye that she hadd when she bare Criste Jhu., and she a pure chaste virgyne. And y^e iii^d. Sauter in y^e worship of hir glorious Assumpcion. And furthermore, that thei say every day onys our Lady Sawter for all Christen soulis. And if eny poremen be admytted to y^e said hous that is lettered, we wull that he say every day afore none [*noon*] besyde Matyns of our Lady vii psalms, xv psalms and lecaux. [*lessons* ?] And oone sauter of our Lady. And that he say atte afternone "Placebo and Dirige" with y^e comendacion. And over that, that he rede and declare to his brethern y^e poremen and woman every month oones the Acts and statutes of this presente ordynances concerning y^e said poremen and woman.

XXIII. Item. We wull and ordeyne that y^e saide nowe poremen and woman and their successours every day after Soper come to geder unto y^e Chapell of y^e said Almeshous, and sey there togeders they that canne, for y^e soules above specified and for y^e soules of all cristen, y^e Psalm of "De Profundis" with y^e versicles and Orisons accustomed to be saide for dede men : and they that cannot, sey devoutly for y^e same soules iii paternosters with as many aves and a crede of y^e feith. The wich so don and saide oone of y^e senyors of y^e poremen shall sey openly in English,

"God have

mercy of y^e soulis of y^e nobill Knight
Walter sumtyme Lord Hungerforde,
Kateryne his wiff: and that nobill
Knyght Robard late Lord Hungerford
and Margarete his wiff, our foundours."

And all y^e other poremen shall answer "Amen."

XXIV. Item. We wull and ordeyne that y^e forsaide nowe poremen and woman and all their successours holde comenly and contynuell resydens to geder within a place called the Almeshous of Haytesbury, made and founded for theyme, and y^e boundes of y^e same as such other poremen in like houses of Almes or Hospitals bith bounde for to holde residens to geder. And that y^e said poremen and woman every day, as well at mete as at soper, ete to geder within y^e said house onlesse that infirmyte or other causes resonabill lette them. And y^e while thei be at tabill ther to absteyne them

from unsuting langage, and to talke and speke wordis of honeste, profetabill to body and soule.

XXV. And also we wull and ordeyne that every poreman from this tyme forward that shal be reseeyved into y^e saide hous and is not letterd in y^e tyme of his reseeyving be examined if he can sey our Lady Sawter, his Pater Noster, Ave Maria, and his Credo, whether it be specefied before or not. And if he cannot perfutely, we wull that he be charged to cunne sey y^e said Sawter, his Pater Noster, Ave and Credo, as well as he canne. And that he do his besy labour to cunne say hit perfutely. And also to be taught y^e Sauter by y^e assignement of y^e saide keper. And that yerely onys in y^e quarter of y^e yeare y^e said keper for y^e tyme beyng examyne every poreman of y^e saide hous if he can say the Pater Noster, y^e Ave and y^e Credo perfutely or not; that for defaulte of examinacion the charge putte to theyme, as before is said, be slowthed and not done. And if eny of y^e forsaide poremen be found defectif in seying of our Lady Sauter as well as he canne to be saide, or and he cannot the same, a certayne bodely payne, that is to say of fastyng or a like payne after y^e jugement and discrecion of y^e saide keper shal be to hym putte and lymyted and not discharged therof till he can sey the premyssez and be amended therof. And that y^e said keper poremen and woman and their successors dwelle continuely and personally togeder in y^e same hous as bifore is saide, on lesse than they be touched or infecte with a leeper or other Infirmytees intollerabill, such as shulde infecte or ennoy their felawship.

XXVI. Item. We wull and ordeyne that every poreman in his furst Admyssion all such moveable goodes as he hath, pottis, pannys, pewter vessel, beddyng, and other necessaries, if he have eny such thynges, to bryng hit within into the saide hous. And if he have eny quycke catell, that hit be made monay of. And halfe the saide monay to be converted to y^e use of y^e saide hous, and y^e other halfe to y^e saide poreman to have to his own propre use.

XXVII. Item. We wull and ordeyne that in case eny of y^e poremen of y^e forsaide hous may attayne by right enheritance to y^e lyvelode of iiii. marks by y^e yere clerely, or otherwise be ag-

mented over y^e reprises, or and hit happe eny of them to be promoted to eny Spirituell benefice or office, that thanne y^e said poreman so agmented or promoted by y^e same be removed owte of y^e seide hous. And a nother poreman by y^e saide Margerete while she lyveth, and after hir death by y^e saide John Mervyn or oone or other to whom the admyssion of such a poreman, ther to be sette and and admitted, shall for y^e tyme pertayne, in y^e place of y^e poremen so removed be admytted or sette yn.

XXVIII. Item. We wull and ordeyne that if eny of y^e saide poremen be agmented to his lyvelode within y^e somme of iiii. marks yerely over y^e reprises after his admyssion into y^e said hous casuely as before is saide in rentis and proventis temporell, that than halfe of that somme, withoute gile and fraude in eny partye goyng betwene, be put every yere in the comen cheste ther, and be converted and turned to y^e reparacion and use of y^e saide hous. And y^e poreman so agmented have that other halfe of y^e said somme with y^e portion of a poreman there opteyned and assygned to hym bifore and be contente of y^e same. Or ellis y^e poreman that wull not kepe this ordynaunce shall for y^e same be removed fro the saide hous, and a nother be preferred and depute in his place. Also that no leepre be admytted or putte unto y^e saide hous. And if eny such poremen or woman of the saide hous after y^e tyme of his admyssion in the same be enfecte of a leepre or eny long sekenesse shallbe grevous or noyous to his felowis, by y^e saide Margarete while she lyveth, and after hir deth by y^e saide keper for y^e tyme beyng shall be soberly removed: so that he enfecte not his other felowis or to errour or lothnesse theyme provoke: and be carred to a nother place where he may be resceyved. And to resceyve as long as he lyveth, cotidian distributions for his foode and bodely sustynance to hym before assigned and graunted: and alwey be taken and called of y^e nombre of y^e said xii poremen and woman alway during his liff, so y^e nombre of poremen in Haytesbury be not agmented.

XXIX. Furthermore we wull and ordeyne that the woman of y^e saide hous for y^e tyme beyng be as Suster huswiff of y^e same hous as in wasshing and other like thyngis conveyente and apper-

teyning to an honeste woman, and to be diligently attendyng to y^e saide poremen alwey in their sikenesse and specially to them that be impotent and may not helpe themselfe. Alwey provyded that y^e saide woman be of goode conversacion and goode governaunce.

XXX. Item. We ordeyne furthermore and sette that y^e saide keper, poremen and woman, and successours, have a comen cheste and a comen seale. In y^e wich cheste y^e same seale shalbe putte and kepte. And also the Charters, letters and pryveleges, wrytynges and y^e tresour of y^e saide hous, and other thyngis as shalbe sene expedient to y^e saide keper poremen and women. The wich cheste to be putte in a sure place within y^e same hous. And to y^e saide cheste shall be iii keyes and none like a nother, and havyng dyvers lokkis. Wherof y^e said Margarete shall have oone duryng her liff, and after hir deth y^e forsaide John Mervyn duryng his liff, and after their discesse y^e Officiall of y^e Deane beforsaide for y^e tyme beyng havyng and exercysyng jurisdiction ordynary within y^e parisshe of Haytesbury biforesaide y^e same keye shall have severelly. And y^e keper of y^e forsaide house for y^e tyme beyng a nother keye. And oone of y^e parisshe biforesaide of ye most discrete and trewest to be named by y^e forsaide Officiall shall have also y^e iii^{de} key. And that none of theyme presume to holde togeders all iii keyes or ii of them, ne no thyng sealle with y^e saide comen seale withoute leve and concente of all y^e keepers of y^e keys for y^e tyme being.

XXXI. Item. We wull and ordeyne that y^e forsaide keper poremen and woman and their successours, have a nother cheste in y^e saide Parisshe Church for bokes, chalices, vestymentis and other dailly necessaries belongyng to y^e forsaide hous standing under ii keys and lokkis dyvers. Wherof oone key shall remayne with hym that shalbe keper of y^e same hous for y^e tyme beyng. And a nother key remayne in oone of y^e poremen of y^e same hous most discrete to be assigned yerely by y^e Officiall aforesaide.

XXXII. Also we wull that the forsaide poremen and woman and their successours in their discesse by deth shall leve y^e halfe of all ther goodes for the helthe of there soulis to y^e forsaide hous to y^e reparacyon and sustentacyon of y^e same hous belongyng. The

wich or y^e value of theyme to susteyne y^e chargis of y^e saide hous, in y^e saide cheste under iii keys lokked shalbe kepte and conserved, and y^e other halfe of there godes to dispose of as it liketh theyme.

XXXIII. Item. We wull and ordeyne that y^e Almes and giftes of trewe Cristen men, and y^e legates [*legacies*] and bequestes whatsoever thei be a monge theyme that be alyve, or by cause of deth lefte, and such other manner thyngis, and all maner Almes of Cristen trewe men to y^e saide poremen and woman or to eny of theyme there geven or graunted, or eny other wise in y^e wey of cherite or other wise disposed or brought unto theyme, hit shall remayne holely to hym or to theyme to whom or to wich such maner thyngis be so geven graunted or disposed withoute clayme or impedymment of eny other what so ever he be to their propre use to whom they were geven or lefte as before is saide, for to be converted.

XXXIV. And also where as we y^e saide Margarete, John Cheyne and John Mervyn have graunted y^e maners of Chyverell Burnell and Chyverell Hales, otherwise called Mochell Chyverell,¹ with thappurtenaunces to y^e saide keper, poremen and woman and to their successours by authorite and power of the kyng is letters patentes; We wull and ordeyne that thissues and profites comyng yerely of y^e saide maners with thappurtenaunces be yerely distribute under y^e maner and form folluyng.

XXXV. Furste, we wull that the saide keper resceyve yerely to his own propre use of y^e issues and profites of y^e said maners, with xxxiii^s. iv.^d wich is assigned to hym in Haytesbury, and with xl^s. that he shall resceyve yerely in Upton Skidmore, and with xviii^s. viii.^d. that he shall resceyve yerely in Warmyster, and with xxiii^s. that he shall resceyve yerely at Stockley beside Calne, xⁱⁱ., viii^s., viii.^d. And over y^e said xⁱⁱ. that he receyve yerely, be allowed for his man, xx^s., so that the said keper for ye tyme beyng shall yerely be allowed for hymself xⁱⁱ. and for his man or servante xx^s.

XXXVI. Item. We wull that y^e saide poremen and woman have every wike for their brede and ale and victaille duryng y^e season that a bushel of whete is under y^e price and passe not y^e price of x^d. a bushell, vi^s. and viii.^d. And if y^e pris of whete be att x^d.

¹ Michel or Mochel, an old word for "Great."

xii^d. xiii^d. or xiiii^d. y^e bushell, that thenne we wull that they have wekely vii^s. ii^d. And if y^e pris of whete be atte xv^d. a bushell or above, than we wull that y^e saide poremen and woman reseceyve every wike for their sustynauce vii^s. viii^d. And if it happe whete to be atte ii^s. a bushell, ii^s. iiiii^d., ii^s. vi^d., ii^s. viiii^d., or at a gretter pris, as hit hath ben and hereafter may happe to be; than we wull duryng the season of that derth of whete that y^e said poremen and woman have wikely in agmentation toward their sustynauce above such summes as be above specefied, and hit can be thought resonabill by y^e saide Keper, and by th'advice and oversight of hym that shalbe Hygh Steward of the Lordshippe of Haytesbury for y^e tyme beyng. The wich monay, if whete be atte an high price, we wull that it shalbe take owte of y^e Cofer where that there monay shalbe putte safe to be kepte. And if whete be at iiiii^d., v^d., vi^d., or vii^d. a busshell, as monay may be spared wikely of y^e forsaide vi^s. viiii^d., thanne we wull that all such monay that is so spared wikely be putte unto y^e forsaide Cofer with iii keys safe to be kepte till such tyme as corne or vitaille be dere of price. The wich monay so spared when that corne or vitaille is grete chepe we wull that hit shall helpe y^e poremen in their lyving when that derthe comyth.

XXXVII. Item. We wull and ordeyne that y^e saide keper for y^e tyme beyng shall purvey or do to be purveyed for ye saide poremen, that is to say, for every poreman yerely, if hit nede, 2 paire of hosyn, 2 paire of shone with lether and hempe to clowte theme, and 2 shertys for every man if hit be nede. And for y^e woman in like wise. And over thys, onys in 2 yere or 3 yere, we wull that y^e saide poremen have gownys and hodis of white wollen cloth with "JHU. XRT.," in blak letters sette upon their gownes, apon y^e breste bifore, and apon y^e shulders behynde. And such gownes, hodys, cotys, skertys, hosyn or shone as remayneth after y^e deth of eny of y^e saide poremen, we wull that hit shalbe distribute as necessite shall requyre to such of y^e poremen as shall happe to overlyve. And that y^e woman be allowed yerely above her wagis v^s. to buy her a Cirtull [*kirtle*].

XXXVIII. Item. We wull that y^e woman of y^e saide hous

have every quarter for hir labour iii^s. iv^d. That is to say, a yere xiii^s. iiiii^d.

XXXIX. Item. We wull that y^e saide poremen have every yere for their barbour iii^s. iv^d. And that every poreman and woman have yerely for their Offeryng dayes iiiii^d., sum by y^e yere iiiii^s. iiiii^d.

XL. And furthermore, we wull that y^e saide poremen and woman have yerely for y^e carriage of xx lodis of wode from y^e wode called Southley to Haytesbury xiii^s. iv^d.

XLI. Item. We wull that ther be every yere putte in y^e forsaide Cheste with iii keys for ther reparacyons of their housynges, vestymentis and bokes xx^s.

XLII. And also it shall not be lefull to ye forsaide keper poremen and woman or to their successours, y^e saide maners of Chyverell Burnell, and Chyverell Hales to them amorteysed, or y^e mesuages landes and tenements, medues pastures or rentis, to ye saide maners perteyning, or eny parcell or parte of y^e same to theyme as before is graunted and specefied, in eny wise for to geve, graunte, relece, remytte, or to geve in eschaunge, permute, ley to wedde [*pawn*], or eny otherwise aliene, or to commytte to eny other use in tyme to come than a bove is noted. And if ye saide keper, poremen and woman of ye forsaide hous or their successours do agenste the strengte [*force*], forme and effect of y^e same laste statute, that dede shalbe had for nought, and by the same, y^e same keper, poremen and woman as meny as therto assenteth, to be utterly ammoved fro the hous and fro y^e profite of y^e same hous. And others to be preferred and admytted in their places.

XLIII. Item. Furthermore we wull that y^e 2 parissch prestis of Haytesbury for y^e tyme beyng have yerely everych of theyme to pray every Sonday in y^e pulpitte for y^e soulis of Walter sumtyme Lorde Hungerforde and Kateryne his wiff, and for y^e soulis of Robard late Lorde Hungerford and Margerete his wiff, everich of theyme vii^d. And y^e parissch clerke, to remember theyme, iiiii^d. And to be paied yerely by y^e saide keper.

XLIV. Item. We wull that this present ordynauce be openly redde 2 tymes in y^e parissch church of Haytesbury. That is to sey

y^e Sunday apon All Halowen day and apon y^e Sunday next after Ester by oone of y^e saide pariss prestis. The wich preste we wull shall have atte every tyme for his labour viii^d. And y^e pariss clerk, to remember hit, atte every tyme iiij^d. paied by y^e said keper.

XLV. Item. We wull that there be an Obite yerely kepte in y^e Parrish Church of Haytesbury for y^e sowles aforesaide: y^e Friday nexte afore Whitsonday. And y^e 2 parish prestes have everich of theyme vi^d. The Keper viii^d. The bretherhede preste vi^d. The pariss clerk, iiij^d. The 2 Deacons of y^e church everych of theyme iii^d. And y^e belleryngers iii^d. And xiii^d. to be distribute in almes the same day to xiii poremen and women of y^e same parish, but not of y^e Almeshous. And that ther be purveyed yerely by y^e saide keper as moche brede and ale and chese as to y^e comfort and relevyng of all thos as shall come to y^e Dirige as wull extende to y^e some of iiij^d. And also that ther be allowed yerely to y^e prebendarics vi^d. for wex brennyng apon an herte [*wax light burning upon a hearth*] in y^e tyme of y^e saide Obite.

XLVI. Item. We wull also that y^e saide poremen and woman and their successors in their furste admyssion or reception into y^e saide house in presens of y^e saide Margarete duryng her liff, and after hir deth in presens of y^e saide John Mervyn duryng his liff, and after his deth in presens of y^e forsaide Keper for y^e tyme beyng make an othe apon y^e holy Evangelies and Gospells as to that that perteyneth to theyme or eny of theyme in this partye as soon as they mow conveniently. The forme of y^e wich othe is thus:—"I, A.B., that am named into a poreman to be resceyved into this almeshous after y^e forme of y^e Statutes and ordynaunces of y^e saide hous in as moche as they long and touche me, to my power from hens fortheward duryng my liff in y^e saide house withoute eny fraude will them keep: So help me God and my hollydome, and by these holy gospells wich I touche and ley my hande apon." The forme of y^e same othe be made for a woman, chaunged that is to be chaunged.

XLVII. Furthermore we sette and ordeyne, that this our present foundacyon or ordynaunce and every chapiter of y^e same statutes, before y^e saide poremen and woman for y^e tyme beyng by y^e saide keper of y^e saide hous every quarter of y^e yere atte y^e leste

be radde distinctly and openly and understandingly be expounded. And that y^e saide keper, poremen and woman of y^e forsaide hous have with them in ther hous a copy of this our presente ordynaunce. And when hit shall please theyme, to rede it, that y^e chapiters thereynne conteyned may be y^e more effectually conned and ym-
 prynted in ther myndes. And fynyally we requyre, exhorte, pray and hertly desire y^e saide keper poremen and woman that bith now and shalbe in tyme to come, to have togeder contynuell cherite to our Lorde God, Christe Jhu., and y^e soulis aforesaide after this present ordynaunce laudably serve, and so lyve and be conversaunte togeder in y^e forsaide hous, that they may after this liff transsetory come to y^e hous of y^e kyngdome of heven. The wiche our Lorde God by his mouthe to poremen hath promysed.

XLVIII. And also we sette ordeyne and graunte by thees presentes that hit shalbe lawfull to y^e saide Margarete at all tymes while she shall lyve in such thyngis as concerne or in eny wise hereafter may touche or concerne as well y^e saide statutes and ordynaunces, as y^e persones, to all y^e premysses adde or fro theyme mynute or withdraw, and theyme to declare or chaunge. And with all y^e forsaide thyngis to dispense, and to make, and ordeyne newe after y^e fredome of hir will. Thise our forsaide ordynaunces notwithstanding. In wisse, &c.

Diary of Thomas Smith, Esq.,

OF SHAW HOUSE.

(Concluded.)

Thursday, 2nd Aug. 1722. After Dinner I went to Beanacre to see and Welcome home Mr. Lucas Selfe, and Mr. Wallis, who have been abroad for these 14 months past, travelling thro. Holland, the lower part of Germany to Rome and Naples, and several other Places in Italy; they safely came to Beanacre last night, very little as I can see alter'd as to their Looks or Behaviour. My stay was 'till ten, Mr. Norris and Sr. William Hanham, Mr. Flower and another Gent. being also there, the 2 first only 'till about 5.

Friday 3rd. I din'd at Beanacre wth. the Gent. that have been the Travellers Mr. Methuen and Mr. Jacob Selfe, besides the Family of the House, my Family,

Mrs. Methuen and Miss Harvey: afterwards Tho. Gale was wth. us some time, Young Tho. Beaven and Priest of Bath, the latter stay'd but very little time and came to my House: we were treated with Punch and other Liquors, and I think not much to Excess.

Saturday 4th. The Day was spent at Home: Priest left us in the Afternoon and in the Evening my Son John came (with the Messenger that went Yesterday for him) from Oxford: he is grown in Stature but how much improved in Understanding some further Conversation must discover.

Munday 6th. I went by Invitation to Lucknam to dine on Venison with the Gentleman lately arriv'd there. Bro. Selve, his Son Jacob, Mr. Goddard of Rudly, Harvey of Calne, the Lawer, made the whole Company, and a Clergyman in the neighbourhood nam'd Tayler. Afterwards Mr. Lewis the Parson of Cullern came in, and two Gent. of Bristol, the one a Clergyman whose name is Rogers, the other's name I have forgotten: the two last with those that din'd, except Mr. Harvey, Mr. Tayler and Mr. Goddard tarri'd all night. My Mother return'd to Bath this Day being good part of y^e time She was here very Angry.

Tuesday 9th. I din'd at John Beavens, being the Day of meeting of several Gent. by appointment, viz. S^r. Wm. Hanham, S^r. James Long, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Talbot, Mr. J^{no}. Thresher, Mr. Methuen, Bro. Selve, Mr. Norris, Mr. Horton and Mr. Amb. Awdry, of Chippenham, Mr. Jacob Selve was with us after Dinner. Some Discourse we had of some few mean Persons being taken up for conspiring against the Government, &c., but the chief talk was of accidental Subjects, most part of the Company tarri'd till after Sun-set.

Friday 10th. My Bro. Selve having Venison sent him, made Invitation to Mr. Norris, S^r. W^m. Hanham, Mr. Thresher, Jun^r., Mr. Jacob Selve, Mr. Brewer the Lawyer, and my Son John, who all din'd with him, and most part of the Company tarri'd till Nine or after I think without any Disorder.

Tuesday 14th. I was invited to dine with Mr. Talbot, where also din'd Mr. Norris and S^r. William Hanham; my Bro. Selve also was expected there but did not come, so Mr. Sadlington made up the Company and all tarri'd till Evening.

Thursday 16th. A little before Dinner, young Will. Whitchurch my Kinsman of Frome, came to see us and tarri'd the Night.

Friday 17th. There being a petty Sessions held this Day at Trowbridge; I din'd there with the two Justices, Methuen and Cooper, and Mr. Highland of Bradford, made the whole Company. My Business was to complain of the Badness of the high-ways, and I tarri'd till about 7, and at my coming Home found Priest the Organist, with the Gent. last mention'd.

Munday 20th. After Dinner I and John went to Bro. Selve's by Invitation, where we met Mr. Talbot, Mr. Wallis, and Mr. Lucas Selve; likewise Mr. Selve of Broomham was with us. We tarri'd 'till near ten without any Disorder.

Tuesday 21st. This Afternoon I went to see Mr. Seymour, who not being at Home call'd on Mr. Awdry, and tarri'd wth. him and his son till Evening.

Thursday 23rd. I din'd at J^{no}. Beavens with the Gent. last mention'd; at our meeting there except Mr. Seymour, and in whose place were Mr. Wallis and Mr. Lucas Selve, we were scarcely so good Husbands as last time, almost

all tarrying 'till near Nine, but without talking of publick Matters, any more then of the comon News Papers.

Friday 24th. Mr. Wallis, Mr. Lucas Selfe, Bro. Selfe and his son Jacob, Mr. Norris and Mr. Jacob Selfe of Melkesham, din'd with me, and all but Mr. Norris tarried 'till after ten—and this Day I delivered to Mr. Wallis his Will, sealed up as it lay in my Hands ever since before he travel'd—I deliver'd the same in the presence of Mr. Lucas Selfe.

Munday 3rd. Mr. Goddard of Rudlow, and his Wife, and Joseph youngest Son to Mrs. Houlton din'd with us, and afterwards we had the Company of Mr. Jacob Selfe, with us 'till Six, when all went off.

Thursday 6th. This Day I din'd with Eight of the Gent. last mention'd, and Mr. Seymour that was not with us last meeting.

What we had of publick Matters was of the Bishop of Rochester, his being comitted to the Tower for high Treason. And of King George and his Son the Prince, their coming to Sarum to review the Soldiers that have encamp'd there some time passed, and others from several parts, that were drawn to the same place for that Purpose, &c. We stay'd till near Nine, and drank a little too much.

Munday 10th. I with my Son John and two Daughters, about 11, set out for Littleton to my Coz. Smiths, and came there about 4: beside them selves, were there that Evening my Kinsman Robert Smith, and Miss Bennet, Sister to my Coz. Smith's Wife.

Tuesday 11th. After Breakfast we were out a Coursing 'till about 2; and at our Return found Young Bennet, Bro. to her above mention'd, who din'd with us and tarri'd till about 11; at Njght, a Fidler being procur'd, the Young People had a Dance.

Wednesday 12th. By agreement we all except Mr. Bennet, went to see Longleat, which is indeed a noble old seat, the Gardens modern and fine; at our Return we by Appointment din'd with our Kinsman Will. Whitechurch, where we were very handsomely entertain'd, and came to Littleton about 9. The Son of the Gentleman where we din'd being with us.

Friday 14th. After Breakfast we came homeward and call'd at Mr. Methuen's of Bradford, where we stay'd about 2 Hours, and came home in the Evening, all well except my Selfe, who have had ever since our setting out on the journey a Stoppage in my Head and Deafness that has been troublesom to me but give the Almighty thanks at my now writing, 'tis pretty well over.

Tuesday 18th. Mr. Bisse and his Daughter din'd with us and tarri'd 'till about five.

Thursday 20th. This being the Day of meeting of the Gent. at Melkesham, I din'd with eight of those before mention'd but left them soon after on Mr. John Norris's coming to my House, where he din'd wth. his Mother, own Spouse and Lady Hanham, and in the Evening S^r. W^m. Hanham came from Melkesham to us.

Saturday 22nd. Those above-named tarried with us 'till about 4 this Afternoon and then went off for Nonsuch: John return'd from Bath this Evening.

Wednesday 26th. Betsy went to Bath in the Chariot wth. Mrs. Avery.*

Monday, Oct^{br}. 1st. Having no Company, about 3. I walk'd to Bro. Selfe's

* Dr. Avery's second wife, her maiden name Glover.

where was besides his own Family. Mr. Ash, late of Woolly, and Mr. Methuen, and Tho. Gale: my Stay there was about 2 Hours.

Tuesday 2nd. My Coz. Whitechurch's eldest Daughter came here about 2 this afternoon with intent to stay wth. us some Days: and in the afternoon also Mr. Horton, of Broughton was here with Miss Bennet, and his own Daughter: likewise Mr. Hunter our Curate was here.

Thursday 4th. In the Afternoon I went to Broughton to Mr. Horton's with my young Family with me, and tarrying 'till the Evening wth. the Mas^r of the House. Mr. Hunter, our Curate, and Mr. Mawkes, Miss Horton, and Miss Bennet, came to Shaw with my Daughter and Miss Whitechurch.

Sunday 7th. We this Day attended Mr. Hunter's Sermon, the Afternoon, on the 6 Verse of y^e 6th of St. Matthew, and afterwards was at Mr. Guppy's for an Hour wth. Bro. Selfe, his son Jacob, and young Somner of Seend.

Munday 8th. Both my Sons left me this Morning, the one for Oxford and the other for Marlborough. We had no Company this Day.

Tuesday 9th. About the middle of the Day I had a Servant from Mr. Wallis at Beanaere to desire me to come there: so accordingly at 4 I went, and found him there, and Mr. Lucas Selfe and one Rolphe, a noted Anatomist, and also was with them one Aland of Trowbridge, I think a Lawer that marri'd a Relation of Sister Selves: the last mention'd did not stay long, and I left them about eight.

Wednesday 10th. After Dinner the Gentlemen above mention'd from Beanaere visited me, and Mr. Jacob Selfe from Melkesham: they tarri'd till ten or after.

Thursday 11th. This Day was our Club Dinner at Melkesham, the number there was twelve, viz: ten of our own Neighbours; and the Lord Castlehaven, and Mr. Rolphe before mention'd. We all tarri'd till pretty late, and drank much Punch and October, but amongst it had but very little talk of Publick Matters, which indeed is purposely avoided. Some mention was made of the Parliam^t., y^t. met Tuesday last, and what was like to be done by them.

Friday 12th. I was at home with my Labourers all the Day, neither having nor being fit for Company or Business thro. Yesterday's ill Doings, which require pardon from the Almighty and Mercifull Being.

Saturday 13th. Mr. Hunter preach'd this Morning on the 17th Verse of the 3^d. Chap^r. of Ecclesiastes; at our Return from Church, found Mrs. Spackman of Bristol, who left us in y^e Evening.

Munday 15th. Capt^a. Selfe call'd on me in the Morning by appoint^t. and we went to Mr. Horton's of Broughton, who was just before gone with Mr. Lucas Selfe, Mr. Wallis, and the Professor of Anatomy to Holt Wells,* where we came to them, and after tasting the Waters there, went to do the like at a Well of Mr. Horton's by Broughton-Wood, and so to Dinner with that Gent. where my Daughter Peggy was before with Miss Bennet and Miss Horton. She stay'd all Night and I till near ten. We had also Mr. Seymour and Mr. Webb with us at Dinner; the former of the two left us before Night. What news was

* The medicinal spring at Holt attracted much attention in the early part of the 18th century. The proprietor was Edward Lisle, Esq., of Moyles Court, Southampton. "A brief account of the Holt Waters containing 112 eminent cures," was written by H. Eyre, "sworn purveyor to her Majesty for all mineral waters," printed by J. Roberts, London, 1731. A copy is in the Library of the Society.

talk'd of was of the Parliament and the King's Speech to them on Thursday last.

Wednesday 17th. After Dinner I went to Mr. Webb's of Farley, and was with him till the Evening. Mr. White the Minister of the Parish being with us some time.

Friday 19th. Being invited to dine with Mr. Wallis, I went to Lucknam with Capt. Jacob Selfe; the Company besides were Mr. Webb of Farley, Mr. Horton of Broughton, Mr. Goddard of Rudley who came accidentally, and Mr. Rolfe before mention'd. I tarri'd there all Night without any intemperance, more than sitting up after my customary time. We had some talk of the K^e. Speech and Address of y^e Lords, at the opening of the new Parliam^t. the imprison'd Lords and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, now on foot or done, &c.

Munday 22nd. In the Evening Stephen Longman, a poor old man of Marlborough was here to make me a Visit as he does to several that were cotemporary Scholars at Marlborough.

Friday 26th. I din'd with Mr. Cooper, Methuen, our Justices, at their petty Sessions at Bradford, there were some others at Dinner with them. My Business particularly was concerning the highways to have them amended, this Session being for that Purpose; we tarri'd after the Business of the Day was over some time, which made it Nine or after before I came home. We there had the News of the Duke of Norfolk's being seiz'd at Bath by Messengers from the Government on Ac^t. of the late Conspiracy said to have been form'd against it, the Habeas Corpus now being suspended.*

Wednesday 31st. I went to Bath to see my Mother: in y^e Evening we visited Mrs. Panton and Mrs. Crane.

Thursday, Novr. 1st. I made my Breakfast with Mrs. Panton, and din'd with Doc^r. Cheyne: there was with us besides his own Family, some little time one Robinson, that keeps the 3 tunns Inn, in Bath: the Evening was spent with my Mother, not after a very pleasant Manner.

Saturday, Nov. 3rd. After Dinner I met my Bro. Selfe at Melkesham to consult with him of sending some Freeholders to the Election for the County, w^{ch}. is to be on Tuesday next: there were wth. us several Persons and we tarri'd till about eight talking of little else but the Matter we went about.

Munday 5th. After Breakfast I went in Company with Capt. Selfe, Mr. Kington, and several more of our Neighbours to Sarum; and after visitting Doc^r. Wyat and Aunt Selfe, I supp'd and spent the Evening with the two Gent. above nam'd, Mr. Mountjoy and Mr. Jⁿo. Guppy.

Tuesday 6th. Wee broak-fast at our Inn the Blew-boar, and paid our Respects to Mr. Goddard the Candidate, the Morning being wet; about 11 we set out for Wilton where was an Opposition, and so made no Stay there, but came homeward thrô. very bad Weather to Lavington, and baited there, and from thence home about 6 or after; the Weather still continueing Stormy, so that I was really tired.

Thursday 8th. I din'd at Jⁿo. Beavens wth. six of our usual Club, there being but 7 in the whole: Mr. Talbot, S^r. William Hanham, Mr. Norris, Bro. Selfe

* 1722, Oct. 24. The Duke of Norfolk was apprehended and brought up from Bath, on suspicion of being in the plot, and committed to the Tower. *British Chronologist*, 1722.

and Son Jacob, and Mr. Horton; we all tarri'd 'till Nine, and had Discourse of the late Election, the proceedings of the Parliam^t., and particularly of the Hardship design'd against the Roman Catholics and non Jurors (as 'tis said) in the land-tax Bill now depending.

Tuesday 20th. About 3 this Afternoon, Mr. Rolt and his Ladie with Mr. Norris and Lady Hanham in the Coach with them, made us an unexpected Visit for about an Hour and halfe, time and bad Ways not permitting longer Stay.

Wednesday 21st. By appointment wth. Mr. Seymour when here, I went early this Morning to have hunted wth. him, but he came not to the Place, but by accident met with Mr. Webb, and afterwards we both by as much accident with Mr. Harding's Hounds, and tarri'd with them some Hours without any Diversion, save the Benefit of fair Day; at my coming Home, Edward Lewis of Broughton was here an Hour or more.

Thursday 22nd. I went to the Devizes to see my Coz. Nicholas, who is ill and has been so some time. I din'd there and did not goe from the House 'till I came away about 3, and call'd on Horse-back at Mr. Seymours in my Way Home thrō. much Rain.

Saturday 24th. By reason of some Pains in my Head and some other illnesses that have at some certain times attended me as Dizziness and sometimes a kind of Numbness in my Toes and Fingers. Mr. Allen the Apothecary of Devizes come to me about twelve and took some Blood which I trust in y^e Almighty be of Service to me, being the first time I ever had the Tryal.

Sunday 25th. The Sermon by Mr. Hunter was on the 23rd Verse of the 19th of Proverbs this Morning. The rest of the Day was spent in some Degree as it ought I hope.

Munday 26th. After Dinner I went to Bro. Selve's by Appointm^t., where I met, besides his own Family, Mr. Jacob Selve and Mr. J^{no}. Guppy, an some time was there by Accident, young Tho. Beaven, of Melkesham, when we had Discourse of the Hardship of the late Vote of the H. of Commons, viz: £100,000 should be rais'd on Roman Catholicks and non-jurors over and above the Sum already by them paid of double taxes; which will certainly be to the Utter Ruin of many.* We also had talk of the late Tryal of Mr. Layer, who was convicted of high treason.†

Tuesday 27th. I walk'd this Morning, being frosty to Broad's the Stone-Cutter, near Bath, to see a Monument he has just finish'd to be put up in Memory of my Dear Spouse and Children, and call'd at Jaggards in my Return where I din'd and tarri'd 2 or 3 Hours and came home in the Evening weary enough.

Friday 30th. My Coz. J^{no}. Nicholas, now the eldest Son of my Cozen Nicholas of Devizes, came in as we were at Dinner; he had some Business with me relating to the Disposition his Father who is in a very weak Condition, has made of his Estate; after staying an Hour or more he left me, and I walk'd to Melkesham to see a Monument that is setting up to the Memory of my Dear and never to be forgotten Spouse, and also call'd at Mr. Long's my Ten^t. in some Business.

* Nov. 23, 1722. A Bill was brought in for raising £100,000 on Papists and Popish recusants, which was opposed but carried by a great majority.

† Nov. 21.—Christopher Layer, tried at the King's Bench for High Treason, was found guilty; executed at Tyburn, May 17, following. British Chronologist (sub ann.).

Wednesday 5th. We went out a hunting this Morning, but had but little sport.

Thursday 6th. I din'd at J^{no}. Beavens with six other Gent., and stay'd 'till a late hour, as well as drank to much. Our Discourse of publick Matters was not much; what was of Councillor Laver's Tryal and Behaviour who now is under Sentence of Death for treasonable Practices against the Government, and of the Proceedings of the Parliament, &c.

Friday 7th. I met Mr. Seymour a hunting this Morn., where we tarri'd 'till about one, having had a very pretty Chace: the-remainder of the Day privately at Home.

Munday 10th. I din'd at Mr. Seymour's by Invitation with Mr. Talbot, Mr. Horton and Capt. Selfe, beside their own Family, and tarri'd till near Nine but without any great Excess of Drinking. We had not much Talk of publick Matters. At my coming Home I found Mrs. Jenkins, the Sister of the Vicar of Frome, here, and Watty from School.

Friday 14th. I din'd with Mr. Methuen where my Daugh^r. is, and in the Evening had Mr. Thresher and Mr. Rogers the Clergy-man with us; however I came home between ten and eleven.

Munday 17th. Peggy return'd from Bradford; her Sister went in the Morning to fetch her, and both escap'd of Danger very narrowly, the Coach-man being drunk.

Friday 21st. The poor people were with us for the small Dole we usually give on this Day, they are indeed very Numerous in this Parish and much increas'd in Numbers since my time, and much Misery I fear is among them, the Greatest part of it thro' (it is to be doubted) their own Laziness and vicious Lives, which truely in many of them seem to be not far remov'd from what is natural and unavoidable to the dumb Creatures. The Consideration of which and of the yet Gentile part of the World is what is not by me to be comprehended, and must therefore be left, with true Acknowledgement that God is Wise, just and Merciful.

Saturday 22nd. Young Scot of the Ivey came this Day for Mrs. Jenkins, wth. whom She went before Dinner, and indeed Ben Scot's Son, of Chippenham was on y^e same Errand Yesterday.

Tuesday 25th. Xtmas-Day. Mr. Hunter preach'd on the 10th & 11th Verses of 2nd Chap^r. of St. Luke's Gospel. Mr. Fox also was at Church, and assisted at the Communion Table: he came from Bath the Day before, I think not much better'd in his Health.

Wednesday 26th. We had according to Custom some of our Neighbours and Tenants wth us at Dinner: about 3 I went to y^e Vestry to see the Ac^{ts}. of the Surveyors of the high-Ways w^{ch}. appear'd to be very confused and unfair. So did not tarry long there, but return'd to my Neighbours at Home, who all left me between Nine and ten without any Disorder.

Saturday 29th. I was at Home all the Day wthout Company save Edward Lewis of Broughton that was a Coursing with my Sons.

Munday 31st. My Daugh^r. Bet. went in the Coach to Bath and return'd in the Evening with my Mother, who seems yet to be in no good Disposition towards me, and the first Evening past but ruggedly. I wish the rest may be more smooth, or my Comfort will be but small. Deline (?) my Mother's Tenant was here in y^e Morning.

The Diary here ends abruptly, and the writer, whose decaying health has been frequently alluded to, died 21st July, 1723. His son John intermarried with the family of Harvey, of Cole Park, which accounts for the MS. being, amongst other memorials of the Smith family, in the possession of Mr. Audley Lovell at this date. It does not appear whether he had issue; one thing is certain; Elizabeth Smith eventually the heiress of the Diarist, married Robert Neale, Esq., of Corsham, and from that match descended two co-heirs, her granddaughters, the eldest of whom Grace Elizabeth, married Sir Harry Burrard, a name well known in our naval annals. Upon his marriage he assumed the additional name of Neale, and the arms, of the family; and by purchase of the other co-heir's moiety became owner of the entire Smith Estate at Shaw. There is a pedigree of the Neales in the College of Arms, setting forth their original emigration from the county of Tyrone; their settlement at Yate in Gloucestershire; and the several alliances which connected them with the commercial and landed interests of the county of Wilts at the dates mentioned.

Geology of Wiltshire.

THE Ordnance Geological Survey of the county of Wilts, has been for some time completed; and as the Memoir which the Government has published of sheet 34 embraces a considerable portion of the northern part of the county, it has been thought desirable to re-print an abstract of it in the Wiltshire Magazine. The Local Director, Mr. Ramsay, F.R.S., Pres. Geol. Soc., has kindly permitted casts to be taken of the woodcuts which illustrate the volume, for use in the Magazine.

An account of the Mammalian Drift of Wiltshire, by Mr. Cunnington, was printed in vol. iv., p. 129, and a brief compendium of Wiltshire Geology by Mr. Poulett Scrope, Vice-President, (at that time President) appeared in the fifth volume of the Magazine.

This was accompanied by a map reduced from the Ordnance Map, and coloured geologically, which Mr. Scrope very liberally presented to the Society. This very satisfactory introduction to the geology of the county, was followed by an account of the Bradford Clay, in vol. vi., also by Mr. Cunningham. A valuable paper on the Geology of the country traversed by the Berks and Hants, and Marlborough Railways, was contributed to vol. ix., by Thomas Codrington, Esq., F.G.S. And an admirable paper, by Dr. Blackmore, containing a lucid account of the "Drift" in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, was published in the tenth volume. This paper contains the results of many original observations on a branch of the subject, which is at once the most important and the most popular in modern geology.

We now propose to begin with the lowest rock developed in the county, viz. :—

THE LIAS.

As remarked by Mr. Scrope, vol. v., p. 98, the Lias only occurs and barely within the limits of this county, in the bottom of the deep valley of Box, where it joins that of the Avon. The upper beds only of the stratum are found there, and we are not aware that any examination of them has ever been made.

A full list of Liassic fossils is printed in the Memoir, pp. 6, 7, 8, 9, but it has not been thought necessary to reproduce it here.

INFERIOR OOLITE.

This formation, marked in the map *g*⁵, introduces the Oolitic series, named from the oolitic or egg-like form of the grains of some of its lime-stones. The thickness of the Inferior Oolite at Stroud is about 150 feet, or 110 feet less than at Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham. The principal sections occur at Nailsworth in quarries, and natural cliffs at Brimscomb, and in the deep cuttings of the Great Western Railway in the Golden Valley. The Inferior Oolite frequently forms tabulated spurs bounded by abrupt banks which are planted with beech trees and pines; of such there are good examples in Slaughterford Valley.

The following subdivisions may be observed in this district, and can be distinguished both by lithological and fossil characters:—

<i>Inferior Oolite. Rodborough Common.</i>		Feet.
Upper ragstone. (Clypeus grit.) Coarse rubbly white oolite, with <i>Terebratula globata</i> , <i>Clypeus</i> , <i>Serpula</i> - - -		15
Lower ragstone. Shelly limestone, rather sandy, and irregularly bedded, with casts of <i>Trigonia costata</i> , <i>Gryphæa Buckmani</i> -		25
Upper freestone. Compact oolitic freestone, quarried for building purposes - - - - -		15
Oolite marl. Cream-coloured marl and chalky limestone, characterized by <i>Terebratula fimbria</i> - - - - -		5
Lower freestone. Massive, fine grained oolite, false bedded; becoming coarser and somewhat sandy towards the base; quarried for building		30
		—
		90
		—

No. 1.

Section at Wall's Quarry, North of Minchinhampton.



a Upper Ragstone. Not shown in section, similar to that of Rodborough Common -	12 ?
á Lower Ragstone - - - - -	9
b Upper freestone - - - - -	10
c Oolite marl - - - - -	3
d Lower freestone - - - - -	15
Beds not seen at base of Inferior Oolite -	10
	—
	59
	—

The Beds marked (e) in the woodcut are Upper Lias Sand.

From a comparison of these sections it will be observed that the formation has lost some of its thickness in the distance from Rodborough Common to Wall's Quarry. This fact is in harmony with the observed attenuation of the Inferior Oolite, both towards the east and south from Leckhampton Hill, the typical section of this formation.¹

The fossils of this formation are so numerous that it is only necessary to mention here a few of the more typical.

¹ Compare the Maps of the Geological Survey 44 and 35. Also Memoir on the Geology of Cheltenham, pp. 31—47.

FOSSILS FROM THE INFERIOR OOLITE, *g*⁵.

Ammonites Murchisoniæ. Sow.	Astarte excavata. Sow.
" concauus. Sow.	" elegans. Sow.
" Parkinsoni. Sow.	Trigonia striata. Sow.
" falcifer. Sow.	" costata. Park.
" subradiatus. Sow.	Gervilia Hartmani. Goldf.
Nautilus truncatus. Sow.	Ceromya concentrica. Sow.
" lineatus. Sow.	Myoconcha crassa. Sow.
" obesus. Sow.	Pecten lens. Sow.
Belemnites abbreviatus. Miller.	Lima gibbosa. Sow.
" elongatus. Miller.	" proboscidea. Sow.
" sulcatus. Miller.	Pinna cuneata. Sow.
Pleurotomaria punctata. Sow.	Avicula complicata. Buck.
" ornata. Def.	Gryphæa Buckmani. Mor.
" elongata. Sow.	Ostræa Marshii. Sow.
and casts of many other species.	" gregaria. Sow.
Cirrus nodosus. Sow.	Terebratula perovalis. Sow.
Chemnitzia lineata. Sow.	" globata. Sow.
" ornata.	" Buckmani. Dav.
Natica casts.	" fimbria. Sow.
Nerinea casts.	Rhynconella sub-tetrahedra. Davis.
Myacites dilatatus. Buck.	" spinosa. Schloth.
" Jurassi. Brong.	Hyboclypus agariciformis. Forbes.
Greslya abducta. Phil.	Holectypus depressus. Lam.
Cucullæa oblonga. Sow.	Hemipedina Bakeri. Wright.
Pholadomya fidicula. Sow.	Nucleolites clunicularis. Llhwyd.
" ambigua. Sow.	Pygaster semisulcatus. Phill.
Modiola gibbosa. Sow.	Echinus germinans.
" Jurensis. Bronn.	Serpula socialis. Goldf.

FULLER'S EARTH.

This is a stratum of clay with occasional bands of limestone, altogether about 60 feet thick, marked *g*⁶. It forms the base of the Great Oolite. Sections are very rare, as at the outcrop it is generally covered by detritus of Great Oolite, and it is not now sought after for fulling purposes. Its position is indicated by springs, marshes, and moist ground. In a lane east of the village of Slaughterford we get the following sections:—

	Feet.
1. White marls with occasional stony bands - - - -	25
2. White and grey limestone and marlstone (Fuller's earth rock) -	10
3. White and blue calcareous clays with <i>Terebratula perovalis</i> and <i>T. Maxillata</i> - - - -	30
	—
	65
	—

FOSSILS FROM THE FULLER'S EARTH, *g*⁶.

Pholadomya lyrata. Sow.	Ostrea gregaria. Sow.
Modiola gibbosa. Sow.	Avicula echinata. Sow.
„ Hillana. Sow.	Rhynchonella concinna. Sow.
Goniomya angulifera. Sow.	„ media. Sow.
Lima duplicata. Sow.	Aerosalenia spinosa. Agas.*
Ostrea accuminata. Sow.	

GREAT OOLITE.

This formation, marked *g*⁷, is capable of being divided into two well-marked zones or stages—similar to those which have been shown to exist in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, and extending eastward into Oxfordshire¹:—the lower zone, which comprises the Stonesfield slate; and the upper, of which the typical section occurs in this sheet at Sapperton Tunnel.

LOWER ZONE.

At the base of the Great Oolite, along the margins of Stroud and Nailsworth valleys, a few inches or feet of brown sandy slates with partings of clay may frequently be observed, which probably represents the Stonesfield slate of Eyeford and Sevenhampton, although the characteristic fossil *Trigonia impressa* is wanting. This is surmounted by from 20 to 40 feet of white shelly oolite, in which false bedding is prevalent, being, indeed, a characteristic feature of this zone. The fossils are very abundant, as has been shown by Mr. Lycett, but they are generally in a fragmentary state, and give evidence of having been drifted by currents.

These beds furnish the valuable “Bath freestone,” which near Corsham is worked underneath the Forest marble by means of vertical shafts and tunnel work.^{2 3} One of these at Lower Pickwick

* In the excavation of a portion of the Box tunnel, the beds of the Fuller's Earth were reached and great quantities of it were drawn up one of the shafts and spread on the “spoil bank,” on the top of the hill. This afforded a grand opportunity for studying the fossil forms which are abundant in some of the beds. And even at the present time many specimens may be obtained among the bushes with which the banks are overgrown.

¹ See Memoirs of the Geological Survey,—Geology of Cheltenham, p. 53, et seq.

² It is probable that the greatest amount of mineral wealth in the county of Wilts, is to be found in the Great Oolite—the “Bath Freestone.” It is to be hoped that the Pisolitic Iron Ore of Westbury, and the Lower-Green-Sand Ore

of Seend may, one of these days, yield large profits, but as yet the Freestone bears the palm in a commercial point of view.

The following account of the Great Oolite at Box, from the pen of Mr. J. S. Randell, is extracted from a paper read at the Meeting of the British Association, Bath, 1864. Nowhere, I believe, in Great Britain (indeed in Europe) are the lower members of the Jurassic group of rocks so extensively developed as in the Bath district, where each group seems to have attained its fullest recognized development. Nowhere can the whole Jurassic (Oolitic) series be so readily studied—nowhere so readily understood. This applies to the Lias in its three divisions; to the Inferior Oolite, the Fuller's Earth, the Bath or Great Oolite, distinguished here for its economical value, and at Minchinhampton and other places for its fine and typical organic remains; and above this series, but intimately associated with it, to the Forest Marble and Cornbrash, which are highly developed, and succeeded by the Oxfordian and Kimmeridgian groups,—not omitting the Portlandian beds at Swindon, and the Purbecks of the vale of Wardour. I purpose to direct attention to the Bath Oolite only, determining the position of that zone from which the freestone is extracted, and on which the wealth and comfort of the population of this neighbourhood, engaged in quarrying operations, so much depend. The natural grouping of the beds constituting the Great Oolite in this district, falls under three well marked divisions, all well exhibited in the sections exposed at Murhill, Westwood and Farley Downs, Combe and Hampton Downs, Box and Corsham Workings, &c., &c. Throughout the Bath area, immediately below the Forest Marble (when present), we meet with the following groupings:—1, The Upper Ragstones. 2, The fine Freestones or Building Bed. 3, The Lower Ragstones. These constitute a series varying from 60 to 120 feet in thickness.

The Upper Ragstones.—This series consists, in the upper part, of coarse shelly limestones, with usually a few beds of white fine-grained limestone, possessing distinct and well defined oolitic structure, and containing finely comminuted shells; these are again succeeded by tough argillaceous beds of limestone, usually of a pale brown colour and smooth in texture. The whole ranging from 25 to about 50 feet in thickness. No beds of workable value occur in this upper series.

The fine Freestone or Building Beds.—Succeeding the Upper Ragstones above-mentioned, and commencing the second series, there appears to be everywhere in this district a peculiar bed, extending over a large area, termed the "cover" or "capping," varying in thickness but generally hard in texture; this forms the roof or ceiling to the fine economical building freestones below, and is a marked feature in extensive underground workings, both for its horizontal extent, and for its importance as a protection to the workmen. At Bradford, Westwood, and Murhill, this bed is a coarse, shelly, hard limestone. At Corsham and Box, it is a closer grained and tough rock. Succeeding this, is the true "Bath Stone," or fine freestone, which I believe, with minor differences, occupy the same position or horizon over the whole of the Bath district. It is from 20 to 30 feet in thickness. The beds worked for commercial purposes, are usually evenly grained in texture, regularly bedded, yield well to the saw, are not fossiliferous (or the shelly matter is very finely comminuted), and give

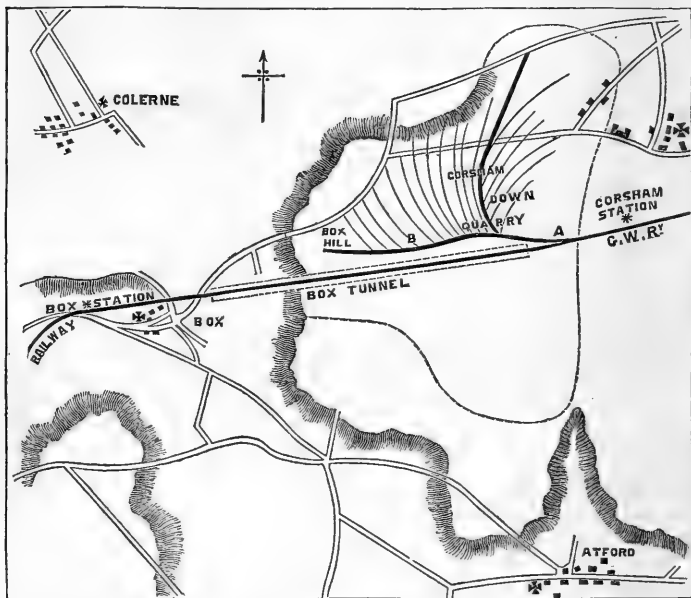
évident proof of having been accumulated in a somewhat deep and tranquil sea, or away from any littoral or wave disturbance: this the almost total absence of organic remains seems to confirm. The size and structure of the oolitic grains, the presence or absence of silicious particles, or of finely divided shelly matters; materially affect the stone during the process of working, or influence it after it is placed in position and subjected to weathering under atmospheric changes. In some localities the beds assume an earthy structure, are indistinct in texture, smooth and close grained, and hold more moisture. From general observation and the correlation of measured sections, it appears that these fine-grained regular beds thin away in a south easterly direction; indeed it cannot be doubted that the Great or Bath Oolite as a group, exists under irregular conditions and dies out and disappears as a wedge-shaped or lenticular mass, to the east and south-east.

The Lower Ragstone.—This series appears to be persistent everywhere throughout the entire area, and rests upon the Fuller's Earth. There are numerous and generally well defined beds of a coarse shelly texture and hard crystalline limestone, exhibiting much false-bedding especially towards the base. Many species of mollusca are found in the bottom beds, such as *Ostrea acuminata*, *Terebratula ornithocephala*, *Rhynchonella concinna*, *Trichites*, *Tancredia*, &c. Fine sections may be seen at Murhill on the north side of the Bradford Valley, and Upper Westwood on the south. Detached masses of these rocks frequently occur on the inclined slopes of the valleys, owing to the slipping of the Fuller's earth on which these Lower Ragstones immediately rest. The chief economical use of these beds is confined to local purposes, it being utterly unfit for architectural work or exposure to atmospheric influences. The stone used in the construction of the aqueduct conveying the canal over the river Avon at Avon-cliff was obtained from the beds of this series in the Westwood quarry, and although *in situ* the stone appears to be of fine texture and quality, yet it rapidly decomposes on exposure, and the stone-work of the Avon-cliff aqueduct is a perishing evidence of its non-durability. At the Box and Corsham quarries these lower beds, though not observable at the surface, are nevertheless 43 feet in thickness, and are chiefly composed of fine textured limestones, but are not worked, as they are of no commercial value.

³ The mode of working the stone from the Box quarries has been so ably described in the "Builder" of August 30th, 1862, that we are glad to transfer extracts from it to the Magazine, and at the same time to thank the Proprietor of the "Builder" for the loan of the illustrative woodcuts.

Box-hill itself forms the centre of the oolitic district, roughly triangular in outline, and comprising an area of about three square miles. Many parts of this and the neighbouring locality have been worked for stone, with more or less activity, from a very early date; but though quarries were opened here as many as 300 years ago, it was not until after Brunel's tunnelling operations had demonstrated how large an amount of good material might be got out of the district, that the workings began to receive any adequate development. The construction of the Great Western Railroad, however, gave a great impulse to this previously limited industry, and the facilities for transit which its completion afforded, soon attracted the attention of practical men. The present proprietors of the Box and Corsham Quarries, Messrs. Randell & Saunders, were

not long in seizing upon the opportunity which these circumstances appeared to offer for the establishment of a large trade, and in 1845 they commenced the undertaking, which has since attained its present large proportions. Nothing can be more unlike the ordinary experiences of mining excursions than a visit to the Corsham Quarries. Those who have suffered in various parts of the country from hot, damp, and dirty scrambles through underground passages, will have a sense of surprise and pleasure when they first set foot within the wide, lofty, and well ventilated roads which ramify for miles through the bowels of Box-hill. The accompanying map will explain the general arrangement of



the quarries. All the workings which have yet been opened, are situate on the northern side of the tunnel. They are divided into two districts, called respectively the Corsham Down and Box-hill quarries; the former occupying the eastern, and the latter the western, side of the hill. Entrance to both of these is obtained at the Corsham end, where the main road (A) joins the Great Western Railway on a level; a communication between the two sides being established by means of the road (B), along which all the Box stone is hauled to the railway trucks. Both these roads run parallel with the tunnel, debouching, as we have seen, upon the main line, and puzzling visitors strange to the locality with the apparently anomalous phenomenon of a double entrance to Mr. Brunel's great work. The dimensions of this approach almost rival those of its neighbour, permitting the ingress of two rows of waggons for

some distance, but presently narrowing to one line of broad-gauge rails, which are continued as far as the first of the Corsham workings, where they terminate opposite the discharging platform, to be more fully described hereafter. From the main roads the workings spread northwards and westwards, as shown upon the plan, into complex reticulations of great and yearly increasing extent, all of which communicate by means of gently falling tramways with the discharging platform. The utilization of gravity as a means of locomotion, is carried out with much completeness throughout the works. In drawing from the Box side, horses are employed to haul the stone only through a portion of the distance; more than half of it being accomplished by gradients. The natural disposition of the strata has greatly assisted in laying out the quarry thus. The ventilation is very efficient throughout the quarry. In all collieries where the ventilation is effected by means of upcast and downcast shafts, it is usual to heat the upcast by means of fires, which, increasing the volume and decreasing the weight of the atmospheric column within it, assists in producing a sufficient draught. At Box, however, no artificial stimulus is needed to keep up the circulation. The downcast shaft being here represented by a wide and lofty road entering the hill upon a level, admits air so readily that a few "upcasts" here and there communicating with the surface suffice to establish an abundant current. Nowhere throughout the whole quarries is there anything approaching to a scant supply of oxygen, and the visitor is never conscious of breathing under conditions at all different from those of ordinary life. A walk of about a furlong brings us opposite the point where all the stone taken out is loaded into railway trucks, a process effected with great simplicity and economy. The single line of broad-gauge rails which we have hitherto followed, stops here, but it is met and accompanied through the last few hundred yards of its length by a narrow tramroad, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet gauge, running parallel with the main line, but laid at such a level as to bring the little trollies forming its "rolling stock," to the same height as the larger waggons, into which the blocks are readily shifted by means of two powerful cranes, without any lifting whatever. By this arrangement, a large amount of work is got through in the course of a day, one crane alone being capable of loading up some 6000 feet of stone, or nearly 400 tons in ten hours. This discharging platform, as we have previously named it, is in direct communication with the whole of the workings, every one of which has its own branch of narrow-gauge rails; and along some of these feeder lines the small trucks are constantly passing with their burdens. Immediately opposite where we stand, is an entrance to the first of the Corsham side workings, lying a little off the main road, and approached by a narrower passage cut almost at right angles to it. Turning into this, we shortly find ourselves in a large open space, lighted with tolerable brilliance by many candles, and occupied by a group of workmen all busily engaged in various quarrying operations—some sawing, others hoisting; some moving great blocks on rollers towards the trollies in waiting, and others manning the handles of a crane occupying the centre of this little amphitheatre. We will make this "working" our pattern card. One uniform system of getting stone prevails, suggested and occasionally slightly modified by the natural peculiarities of the rock itself. Like almost all other stratified deposits, the Bath oolite lies in "beds," as they are named both by geologists and quarrymen; the successive

layers of stone varying very much in their respective thicknesses, and separated from each other by natural joints or "partings." In the oolite these partings are extremely thin; they appear as if marking certain periods in the formation of the rock, during which the progress of the deposition was arrested, and the stone allowed to harden before fresh accumulations of calcareous matter were thrown down upon it. Out of the whole mass of freestone forming the core of Box-hill, only those beds are quarried which are known to produce good stone. The number, lie, and position of these were ascertained with considerable accuracy during the progress of the tunnel, whose shafts, penetrating through the whole formation, afforded the best possible opportunities for an examination of its constituent members. The average depth of the workable beds varies from eight feet to thirty feet, and their respective thicknesses range from six feet to one foot. The uppermost of them is only about ten inches through, and this is called the "picking bed," for a reason which will become clearer as we proceed. The accompanying sketches will help to render our explanations more

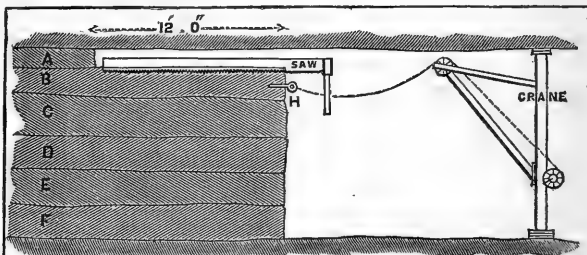


FIG. 1 SECTION OF WORKING.

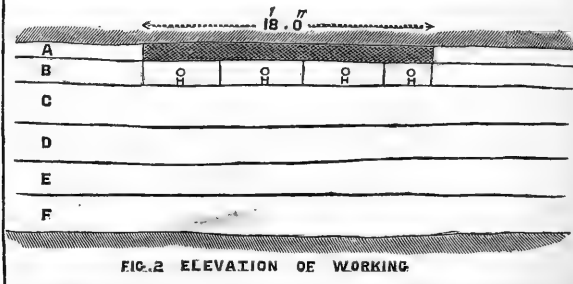
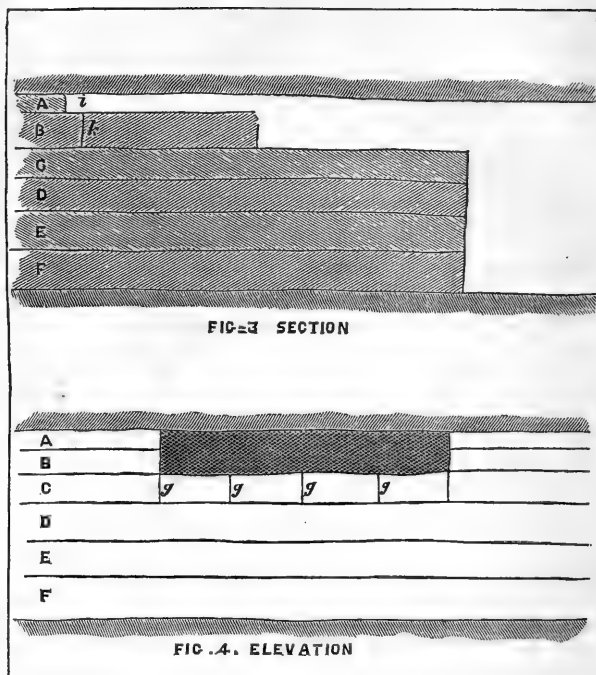


FIG. 2 ELEVATION OF WORKING.

intelligible. Here figs. 1 and 2, represent the section and elevation of a working recently opened; its various beds of stone being shown at A, B, C, D, E, F. In the uppermost of these (A), previously denominated the picking bed, an exca-

vation is made, as indicated by the shaded portion of the sketch, throughout the whole width of the working, a distance averaging from 18 feet to 30 feet: a dimension wholly dependent on the nature of the overlying stratum or "ceiling," the strength of which regulates the size of opening that may be worked without fear of settlement. In these quarries the roof is generally very strong, and the system of commencing to excavate in the top-most member of the beds, affords an absolute security from falls. The removal of only nine or ten inches of material beneath the ceiling, deprives the overlying strata of support, as effectually as cutting away the stone from roof to floor would do; hence, should there be any tendency to settle, it is always shown at a period when human life is not exposed to its influence, and when an actual drop could do no possible injury to the workmen. The picking is effected by means of tools shaped something like an adze, the heads of which can be shifted on to longer handles as the work gets out of reach, and thus the men carry the narrow hole shown in the section, a distance of about twelve feet back into the rock. This completes the first process; and an entirely new agency now comes into action for the final removal of the blocks. Every one at all acquainted with the Bath stone, knows that it can be readily cut up by means of an ordinary saw. This is the case even after its whole substance has become hardened by exposure to the air; but it is especially so in the quarry, where the stone is rendered softer by the large amount of moisture diffused throughout the beds. The front elevation, fig. 2, shows a number of thickish black lines extending downwards from the pick-hole to the next recurring "parting." These represent saw-cuts; and they are made by a tool differing little in shape and appearance from an ordinary "cross-cut," but having a handle at one end only. The position of this saw during work is shown upon the section; and no further explanation is needed to make its operation clear. After the bed has been divided down to the natural joint, and the blocks thus separated from the parent rock on all sides but one, levers are introduced into the parting, and the whole detached by forcibly breaking off at the back, when the stone is ready for immediate removal to the discharging platform. Immediately after opening out a face of work, a five or ten ton crane is erected in such a manner as to sweep it all over. One of these is shown in fig. 1, fixed on bearings let into both roof and floor. These cranes are ingeniously contrived to suit variations in headway, such as are caused by differences in the depths of the valuable beds. The post is telescopic, being capable either of sliding out to the loftiest, or contracting to the lowest space afforded. A large expense in continual alterations is thus avoided, and the periodical shifts from worked-out to new localities is made without trouble or loss of time. After the blocks have been loosened, a lewis bolt is let into the face of each stone at H, and the chain of the crane made fast to it: one piece after another is thus dragged out, assisted by the crowbars of the men, and falls to the floor, whence it is soon conveyed by the trollies to the discharging platform. The next and all the remaining beds are taken out by a modification of the processes which we have just described. By the removal of the layer immediately below the picking-bed, sufficient space is obtained to allow the workmen an entrance under the roof; and figs. 3 and 4 show the manner in which they make use of this advantage. Vertical cuts (g, g, g) are again carried down to the next succeeding parting



but as there is now room at (i) to work the saw transversely as well, another cut (k) is made, which, separating the blocks from their hinder attachment, renders any further breaking off behind unnecessary. Meanwhile the cutting is continued in the picking-bed, and stone got out in layer (B), just in the same way as before; everything below this point, however, is quarried with all sides sawn excepting those abutting on the natural joints. Hence there is very little loss or waste; each piece comes out square, finished, and ready to pass at once into the hands of the dealer or builder. Each of the platforms is occupied by groups of men, all healthy, cleanly, and cheerful-looking fellows, busily occupied either with pick, crowbar, or saw, and shouting occasional directions one to another in a tongue, whose determined provincialism, none but a born Wiltshireman could hope to interpret. The average daily produce of stone from these quarries is about 150 tons, being nearly double the quantity got out from all the other Bath-stone quarries taken together. The length of underground tramways leading to the several workings, exclusive of those which have been worked out and abandoned, is something over five miles; and the direct line running east and west through the length of the quarry is very nearly two miles.

is 70 feet in depth, and the stone when brought to the surface is easily cut by the saw. Quarries have also been opened in Minchinhampton Common, Bisley Common, and Oakridge Common, at the north-east side of which, and at Battlescomb, the basement beds have been worked for roofing purposes; and further to the east, at Baunton near Cirencester, the same false-bedded shelly oolites are exposed to view in a quarry west of the turnpike road.

The *upper zone* consists of limestone of a blue colour, but weathering white on exposure, in regular massive beds, and is admirably exhibited in the deep cuttings on each side of the smaller tunnel at Sapperton, on the Great Western Railway, where it is 30 feet thick, dipping S.E. at 2°.

The main feature by which it may be distinguished from the lower zone on the one hand, and the Forest marble on the other, is the regularity of the bedding, and the more perfect character of the fossils. Over an area of at least 60 miles in length (already mapped by the Survey), from Banbury to Corsham, and northwards to the borders of the Cotteswold range, this upper zone everywhere presents the character of an evenly bedded *white limestone*, and is generally so hard as to be eagerly sought for, in preference to any other rocks of the neighbourhood, as road material. The absence of false bedding, and the usually perfect state of the fossils as contrasted with those of the lower zone and of the Forest marble, are features of importance, not to be disregarded when treating of the sub-divisions of the Oolites. They show that physical changes had intervened, producing over these regions, in the present case, a sea of a tranquil character; and that, during the deposition of the earlier and later stages of the Great Oolite, the sediments were influenced by marine currents, and other causes that produce irregular stratification or false bedding.

The junction of these zones is generally well defined, and can be observed in a quarry at Yatton Kennel near Corsham, in which we find the following section.



Quarry at Yatton Kennel.

a (*Forest marble*). Fissile shelly oolite, resting obliquely on the Great Oolite, 4 feet.

b *Great Oolite (upper zone)*. Regularly bedded massive shelly limestone, 7 feet.

c (*Lower zone*). Shelly oolite, full of false bedding. The upper part coarse; the lower affording very fine building stone, which is followed underground, 16 feet.

The superposition of the two zones is also open to view in a road-cutting on the east side of Castle Combe.

Besides the sections already mentioned, we may notice the following:—quarry east of Tetbury; road section, Thames Head Bridge, south-west of Cirencester; quarries south of Bisley; quarry on the Cheltenham road, one mile from Stratton; also road-cutting at Stratton; quarry near the railway station, Cirencester; quarry on the Burford road, two miles from Barnsley, on the top of a ridge produced by a fault; quarry north-east of Bilbury, and east of Coln St. Aldwin's.^{1 2}

¹ The section exposed in the cutting on the Corsham side of the Box Tunnel affords an excellent opportunity for the study of the upper beds of the Great Oolite, the so-called "Bradford Clay," and the Forest Marble. As stated in the paper "On the Bradford Clay and its Fossils," in vol. vi. of the Magazine, the Bradford Clay ought not to be considered as distinct from the Forest Marble, (the next stratum above the Great Oolite), and an examination of the Corsham cutting would lead to the conclusion that the Bradford clay may be even more properly described as the junction bed of the Forest Marble and Great Oolite. It there appears to be intercalated with the upper beds of the latter stratum to such an extent that it is difficult to say where the one begins or the other ends. These junction beds contain several species of fossil corals, *e.g.*, *Stylina*,

Comoseris, Cladophyllia, Thamnastrea, Isastrea, &c., and in greater numbers than in any other part of either of the adjoining strata. After a heavy rain the sides of the railway cutting afford a very interesting view of the fossil fauna of the period.

²The Box Tunnel was chiefly formed through the Great Oolite and Fuller's Earth. An account of the works, written by a late member of our Society, in 1839, and published in a local journal of that date, contains some particulars which will be worthy of record in the Wiltshire Magazine. One of the greatest obstacles to the construction of the Great Western Railway was found to exist in Box Hill, a large extent of elevated ground lying directly between, and about equidistant from, Chippenham and Bath. This hill, the highest part of which is about 400 feet above the proposed level of the railroad, could not be avoided: to make an open cutting through it was impossible, and to perforate it was thought by many equally so. Nevertheless, Mr. Brunel, with that boldness for which he was so celebrated, adopted the latter plan, and accordingly it was determined that a tunnel, one mile and three quarters in length, 40 feet in height, and 30 feet in width, should be made through the hill. The extraordinary attempt of boring through this immense mass, consisting in great part of beds of solid freestone, was commenced in the summer of 1836 and completed in 1841. The difficulties that stood in the way of the performance of this great work, particularly that part of it on the east, were appalling; but they have been surmounted by the enterprise, skill and perseverance of Mr. Brewer of Rudloe, and Mr. Lewis of Bath, the gentlemen who contracted with the Directors for the completion of that portion of it. Independently of the difficulties arising from the laborious nature of the undertaking, the constant flow of water into the works from the numerous fissures in the rock, has been constantly most annoying; and in the rainy season so formidable as almost to destroy all hope of being able to contend with it. In November, 1837, the steam-pump then employed being quite inadequate to the task of making head against it, the water increased so fearfully—having filled the tunnel and risen to the height of 56 feet in the shaft—as to cause the total suspension of the works till the July following. This would have caused many persons to have abandoned the work in despair; but Messrs. Brewer & Lewis, determined to fulfil their contract if possible, erected a second pump, worked by a steam-engine of 50-horse power, and had the satisfaction of vanquishing their enemy, and resuming their work. A few months afterwards (in November, 1838) the works were again stopped by an influx of water, which, however, was got under in ten days, the engine discharging 32,000 hogsheads of water in a day. In the portion of the tunnel between the seventh and eighth shafts (1520 feet in length), Messrs Brewer & Lewis commenced their operations at each end, working towards a centre; and when the two cuttings closely approximated, much anxiety was felt lest a straight line should not have been kept, and the union of the two portions of the work should not have been true. But, on breaking through the last intervening portion of rock, the accuracy of the headings was proved, and to the joy of the workmen, who took a lively interest in the result, and to the triumph of Messrs. Brewer & Lewis's scientific working, it was found that the junction was *perfect to a hair as to the level*, the entire roof forming an unvarying line; while laterally, the utmost

FOREST MARBLE.

All the strata between the white lime-stone and Cornbrash have been mapped as Forest marble, marked g^8 ; the white limestone forming a constant and easily recognized base upon which the variable strata of the Forest marble have been deposited. This formation includes shelly fissile oolite, in which false bedding is exceedingly prevalent, together with flagstones, sandy slates, clays, and siliceous sands.

On comparing the eastern portion of the district occupied by Forest marble with the western, it would appear that the fissile oolite of the one occupy the position of the clays and flags of the other. Thus, along the Great Western Railway, the fissile oolite rests on the white limestone, and is succeeded by bluish clays and limestones, shown in the cutting south of Kemble, while on the other hand, east of Cirencester, we find clays and flags resting on the white limestone, and succeeded by fissile oolite, upon which rests the Cornbrash. This will be apparent on comparing the position of the beds in the quarries at Amney with those shown in the Roman road three miles east of Cirencester. Thus we have the clays of one district occupying the position of oolite in another, and vice versâ.

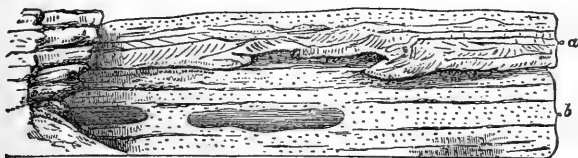
Some of the bluish flagstones of the Forest marble present a curious collection of fragmentary fossils, in which we find shells

deviation from a straight line, was only *one inch and a quarter!* This in a cutting of 1520 feet in length, begun at opposite ends, and worked towards a common centre, is perhaps unexampled in the annals of tunneling. Notwithstanding the unfortunate accidents with which Messrs. Brewer & Lewis had to contend, the obstacles which crossed their path only incited them to greater efforts to complete their undertaking, and in order to make up for the delay occasioned by the irruption of water they employed upwards of 300 workmen. The cutting, on the Corsham side, extends through one solid bed of freestone or superior Oolite, in many places 130 feet thick. and lying upon a bed of fuller's earth, or clay, 120 feet in thickness; under which blue marl, resting upon lias clay is found. So uninterrupted and compact is the rock through which this end of the tunnel passes, that no masonry was required in any part of it, the stone itself forming sides and roof, and nothing being required at the bottom but the rails on which the carriages run. One ton of gunpowder was used every week in blasting this stone, and thirty-five tons of coal were also used in the same time.

of *Mollusca*, plates and spines of *Echini*, stems of *Pentacrini*, and fragments of plants strewn over the surface of the slab. Strata of this kind will be found in the quarries at Bicker's Barn and West Yatton near Corsham, the Folly north of Tetbury, in the quarries around Shipton Moyne, at Dudley House near Amney, and in quarries at Barnsley. The finest sections of this formation are exhibited in the railway cuttings at Corsham and Kemble.

In the neighbourhood of Tetbury and Cirencester, we find beds of yellow siliceous sand, containing large blocks of chert, a hard siliceous limestone which, on being split, seldom shows the concretionary structure. These masses may be seen in a quarry near Sandy Lane, south of Cirencester, of which the following is a sketch.

No. 3.

*Forest Marble near Cirencester.*

- a* Slaty, false-bedded oolite, with oysters.
b Soft yellow sands, with large blocks of chert.

This bed of sand occurs also at Chavenage Green, north of Beverstone, and at Hillsome near Tetbury. The entire thickness of the Forest marble around Tetbury is about 60 feet, which becomes diminished to more than one half towards the north-east extremity of the district.¹

¹ The Forest Marble is well developed at Atworth, near Melksham. It is here worked for tile, stone and rough walling purposes. It contains many fossils, and the palates of *Acrodus* and other fish, (called by the quarrymen leeches,) are abundant. Near the residence of Sir John Awdry, at Notton, are several quarries of Forest Marble. Some of these contain beds of sharp siliceous sand, and exhibit very interesting examples of false bedding, and of the remarkable way in which these shifting beds of sand were borne about by the waves and tides during the deposition of the stratum. The railway sections in this neighbourhood are also very interesting.

FOSSILS FROM THE GREAT OOLITE AND FOREST MARBLE, 9', 9^a.*Zoophyta.*

Anabacia orbulites. Lam.	Isastrea explanulata. McCoy.
Cladophyllia Babeana. D'Orb	„ limitata. Lam.
Cyathophora Prattii. M. Edw.	Microsolena excelsa. M. Edw.
Eunomia radiata. Lam.	Thamnastrea concinna. Goldf.

Echinodermata.

Nucleolites Wrightii.	Nucleolites orbicularis.
Acrosalenia hemieidaroides. Wright.	„ soludurinus. Ag.
„ spinosa. Ag.	„ sinuatus. Aust.
Nucleolites clunicularis. Llhwyd.	

Brachiopoda

Terebratula maxillata. Sow.	Rhynchonella farcta. Lin.
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Gasteropoda.

Pleurotomaria scalaris. Deslong.	Phasianella Leymeriei. Arch.
Delphinula alta. Morris & Lycett.	Chemnitzia Lonsdalei. Mor. & Lyc.
Nerita hemispherica. Ræm.	„ Wetherelli. Mor. & Lyc.
„ rugosa. Mor. & Lyc.	„ Hamptonensis. Mor. & Lyc.
„ cancellata. Mor. & Lyc.	
Neritopsis striata. Mor. & Lyc.	Nerinea funiculus. Desl.
Purpuroidea glabra. Mor. & Lyc.	„ punctata. Voltz.
„ nodulata. Mor. & Lyc.	„ Voltzii. Desl.
Natica Sharpei. Mor. & Lyc.	„ Dufresnoyi. Arch.
„ Verneulli. Arch.	Alaria paradoxa. Desl.
„ Michelini. Arch.	„ armata. Mor. & Lyc.
„ pyramidata. Mor. & Lyc.	„ hamus. Desl.
Phasianella elegans. Mor. & Lyc.	„ trifida. Phil.

Gasteropoda.

Ceritella conica. Mor. & Lyc.	Trochus squamiger. Mor. & Lyc.
„ acuta. Mor. & Lyc.	„ Dunkeri. Mor. & Lyc.
„ unilineata. Mor. & Lyc.	„ Bunburyi. Mor. & Lyc.
Acteonina parvula. Low.	„ Ibbetsoni. Mor. & Lyc.
Patella Aubentonensis. Arch.	Monodonta Lyellii. Arch.
„ arachnoidea. Mor. & Lyc.	„ formosa. Mor. & Lyc.
„ Roemeri. Mor. & Lyc.	„ Labadyei. Mor. & Lyc.
„ rugosa. Sow.	Solarium disculum. Lyc. & Mor.
„ cingulata. Goldf.	Trochotoma obtusa. Mor. & Lyc.
„ suprajurensis. Bron.	„ discoidea. Ræm.
Rimula clathrata. Sow.	

Conchifera.

Pecten clathratus. Ræm.	Pteroperna costatula. Lyc. & Mor.
„ retiferus. Lyc. & Mor.	„ pygmaea. Dunker.
„ annulatus. Sow.	Gervillia monotis. Deslong.

Pecten lens. Sow.	Avicula echinata. Sow.
„ vagans. Sow.	Corbula curtansata. Phil.
Placunopsis Jurensis. Ræm.	„ minuta
Ostræa acuminata. Sow.	Capsa oblita.
„ Sowerbii. Morris.	„ truncata.
Hinnites velatus. Goldf.	„ n. sp.
Trigonia flecta. Lyc. & Mor.	Venus nana.
„ Moretoni. Lyc. & Mor.	„ isocardioides.
Arca minuta. Sow.	Cypricardia Bathonica. D'Orb.
„ æmula. Phil.	„ rostrata. Sow.
„ Prattii. Mor. & Lyc.	„ nuculiformis. Røemer.
Obis lunulatus. Sow.	Lucina crassa. Sow.
„ similis. Desh.	„ Bellona. D'Orb.
Unicardium impressum. Lyc. & Mor.	Cardium pes.-bovis. D'Arch.
Pinna ampla. Sow.	„ Stricklandi. Lyc. & Mor.
Trichites nodosus. Lycett.	Pachyrisma grande. Lyc. & Mor.
Myoconcha crassa. Sow.	Macrodon Hirsonensis. Lyc. & Mor.
Mytilus sublævis. Sow.	Cucullæa Goldfussi. Røem.
Modiola tenuistriatus. Goldf.	„ concinna. Phil.
„ furcatus (a). Goldf.	Trigonia Goldfussii. Røemer.
„ Binfieldi. Lyc. & Mor.	„ costata. Park.
„ imbricata. Sow.	„ subglobosa. Lyc. & Mor.
Lima semicircularis. Mor. & Lyc.	Pholadomya ambigua. Sow.
„ duplicata. Sow.	„ Murchisoniæ. Sow.
„ ovalis. Sow.	„ donacina. Lycett.
„ Luciensis. D'Orb.	Ceromya similis. Mor. & Lyc.
„ cardiiformis. Lyc. & Mor.	Astarte quadrata. Lyc. & Mor.
Lima impressa. Lyc. & Mor.	„ lurida. Sow.* †
Perna Bathonica.	

* To these may be added several species from the catalogue of Bradford Clay Fossils, by Mr. Cunnington, in vol. vi. of the Wiltshire Magazine, p. 10.

For engravings and descriptions of the Mollusca of the Great Oolite, see Palæontographical Society's Publications, vols. for the years 1850, 1853, 1855, 1861, by Messrs. Lycett & Morris; also contributions by Mr. Witchell and others, to Proceedings of the Coteswold Club.

† An elaborate and very valuable contribution to the Geology of Wiltshire, is contained in a paper by Professor JAMES BUCKMAN, F.G.S., F.L.S., F.S.A., "On the Oolitic Rocks of Gloucestershire and North Wilt," read before the GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, June 17th, 1857, and printed in the Journal of that Society, vol. xiv., p. 98. It is illustrated by a very accurate section of the country from Birdlip to Swindon, and from Blunsdon to Wanborough Hill, by Professor ARMSTRONG, C.E., besides other sections, tables of analysis, and lists of fossils.

Thus the northern portion of the county has been well explored by some of the best geologists. Of the middle and southern districts, though surveyed by the Ordnance officers, little has been published.

Inventory of Chantry Furniture,
A.D. 1472,
Hungerford Chapel, Salisbury Cathedral.

(From the Rev. CANON JACKSON, F.S.A.)

MARGARET LADY HUNGERFORD and BOTREAUX, widow of Robert Lord Hungerford, erected a Chantry Chapel on the north side of the Lady Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral. She died A.D. 1477. The chapel being in a neglected state was entirely removed by Mr. Wyatt, the architect, in 1789. A description of it is given in the Wiltshire Archæol. Mag., vol. ii., p. 93, where reference is made to a curious Inventory of furniture, &c., bequeathed by the foundress. It is printed, with modern spelling, in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii., p. 207. This copy was taken from the Great Chartulary of the Hungerford Family, belonging to the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse of Hadspen.

J. E. J.

SARUM CHAUNTRY INVENTORY.

MEMORANDUM of Dyvers Ornamentis, ordeyned, geven and bequethe by Margarete Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, to the Chauntry of Sir Robard Hungerford, Knyght, late Lorde Hungerford hir husbond, in the Cathedrall Church of our Lady of Salisbury, late founded and stablished by the saide Lady. That is to wite, dyvers Auterclothis, Vestymentis, Bokis, Chalices, Candelstikkis of silver, Cruettis of silver, and other dyvers necessaries, as here after parcelly more playnly appereth.

Furste. The saide Lady hath geven and bequeth to the Chapell of Jhu and of Mary the Moder of Jhu, adjoyning to the Chapell of our Lady in the Cathedrall Church of our Lady of Salisbury afore writen, 2 Auterclothis of White Velwet, embrowdred with Chapelettis and with an ymage of our Lady richely embrowdred in the over-cloth: and my Lord Hungerford his Creste and his

Armys in the nether cloth. With a frountell of cloth of goolde tissue frenge^d with yelow, blew and blak, to the same. And a chesibill, albis, perurs,¹ phane² and stole of the same, and to the same sute.

And also 2 auterclothis of white damaske embrowdred with thise wordis. "*Inclina aurem tuam nobis O regina celorum,*" wth a Frountell of rede Velwette embrowdred wth. cloudis and knottis of Sikils in the myddell. And a chesibill of the same embrowdred with the same wordis, with all thapparill therto belongyng.

Item. 2 auter clothis of blew damaske to hang above the Auter. The oone of theyme is embrowdred with braunchis of rosis and lilies, and with letters of goolde, seyng "*O florens rosa mater Christi speciosa,*" with an ymage of our Lady and hir childe in hir armys standing in a sonne; and a mone under her feete. And the other cloth is embrowdred like wise wth rosis and lilies and letters of goolde, seyng "*Isaias quæ cecinit impleta sunt in Virgine: annunciativ angelus: Sanctus replevit Spiritus:* in the wich cloth is the Salutation of our Lady richely embrowdred. Item. A nother of y^e same sute to hang be nethe, embrowdred wth. rosis and lilies and letters of goolde, seyng "*Virgo ab angelo salutata: nostra dignetur abolere peccata;*" in the wich is my Lorde Hungerforde his creste and his armes richely embrowdred and a frountell therto of white damaske richely embrowdred with goolde and blak, with these wordis, "*Alme pater qui filiam fecisti unigenitum nasci pro nobis miseris, ex alvo caste virginis,*" fringed with blak and goolde. And a chesibill of the same like wise embrowdred, with all thapparill therto belongyng.

Item, 2 auterclothis of crymsyn sarcenet embrowdred with letters of goolde, "*Jhu Maria,*" and a Frountell of blew and blak sarcenet embrowdred with my Worde (*i.e. her motto*) "**MYNE ASSURED TROUTH,**" and a paire of vestimentis, with all th apparill according to the same.

¹ Parures, or Apparels, *paruræ*; pieces of silk, in pattern like the chasuble, sewed on to the cuffs of the alb, and down below it before and behind. See Rock's "Church of our Fathers," vol. ii., "Apparel."

² Phane, phanon, or fanon, is another term for a maniple or linen towel, suspended over the left arm.

And also 2 Auter clothis of purpull, blew, and blak sarcenet paled, wth a litell crucifix of Mary and John embrowdred in y^e over cloth, and a Frountell therto of white and blak damaske paled. And a chesibill of purpull, blew and blak satyn, wth all thapparill therto belongyng.

Item. 2 Auterclothis of blak sarcenet embrowdred with letters of goolde, seyng "*Jhu miserere, Xte miserere,*" with a frountell of lynnyn cloth embrowdred with letters, seyng "*Jhu miserere, Xte miserere,*" frenged with blak and goolde. And a chesibill embrowdred with the same wordis, with all th'apparill therto belongyng.

Item. 2 auterclothes of blak damaske and in the over cloth is embrowdred a crucifix of Mary and John with a frountell

: and a vestyment of blak damaske with all thapparill sutely therto.

Item. 2 auterclothis of rede and grene baudekyn,¹ for feriall dais, with a frountell of white and blew baudekyn, and a vestyment with all thapparill accordyng to the same.

Item. ij auterclothis for Lenten tyme, of lynne cloth, with crossis of purpull in every cloth, and a crowne of thornys hangyng upon the hede of every crosse, with a Frountell to y^e same of blak bokeram betyn, with letters of goolde, seyng "*Qui cognoscis occulta cordis parce peccatis nostris,*" and a chesebill with all thapparill to the same belongyng.

Item. iiij auterclothis to ly upon the Auter.

Item. A pelow of blew cloth of baudekyn.

And furthermore the saide Lady hath geven and bequethe to the saide Chapell, a playne gilte Chalice weyng xvi ouncez, wth a crucifix in the fote of the same. Item. A nother chalice gilte, weyng xviii ounces, wth an ymage of y^e Trynnye graven in y^e paten, and wth "*Benedicamus patrem et filium cum Sto Spiritu,*" written in y^e same paten, and wth "*Calicem salutis accipiam, et nomen Dni invocabo,*" written about the saide chalice.

Item. A paire of candelstikkis of silver doble gilte and pounced

¹ Baudekyn; cloth of Baldach or Babylon, whence it was originally brought. It was the richest kind of stuff, the web being gold and the wool silk with embroidery.

(i.e. *sprinkled*) with y^e armes that longeth to the Passion: and also the Hungerfordis Armes, the Botreaux armes, and y^e Beamond is armes; weyng cxvi uncez and a halfe. Item. A paire of white candelstikkis of silver the borders gilte, weyng lvii vuncez and a halfe wth y^e armes of the Courtenays, Peverells, Hungerfordis, Botreaux, and Beamond. Item. A paire of flatte candelstikkis of silver for feriall days, weyng xxviii Vuncez and a quarteene.

Item. A paire of cruettis of silver and gilte wth knottes of sikels weyng xviii vuncez and a quarteene. Item. A paire of cruettis of silver, borders gilte, wth letters wreten a boutte, "*Gloria laus et honor sit tibi Rex Xte;*" weyng xvi vuncez. Item. A nother paire of cruettis of silver vi square for feriall days.

Item. A pakisbrede¹ of silver and gilte wth an ymage of our Lady standing in a sunne, weyng iiii vuncez and halfe a q^rter. Item. A pakisbrede of yvere (*ivory*) wth a ymage of our lorde as he swette blode.

Item. A nother pakisbrede of the moder of perell (*mother of pearl*) bordered with silver, and a crucifix of silver and gilte in y^e myddell, weyng vi vuncez save a quarter.

Item. A sacryng belle of silver, weyng x vuncez and halfe a quarter.

And also a faire new masse boke wele corrected, in y^e wich is sette at y^e begynnyng of the boke, the Obites of Will^m. Lorde Botreaux and Elizabeth his wiff, douter of John Lorde Beamond, Fader and Moder to the forsaide lady Dame Margarete Hungerforde. The Obites of the saide John Lorde Beamond and Kateryne his wiff, Harry Lorde Beamond his sone and Elizabeth his wiff. The Obites of Robard Lorde Hungerford, husbond to y^e saide Lady Dame Margarete, Walter Lorde Hungerford and Kateryne his wiff, his Fader and Moder; Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight, and Johanne his wiff, his graunt-sire and graunt-dame. And the Obites of Walter Hungerford that dyed at Provynce, and Dame

² Pax-board, or Osculatory; a piece of wood or metal having some sacred emblem on it, and a handle at the back. It was kissed during the mass by the priest at the words "*Pax vobiscum,*" and afterwards handed to the people for the same purpose.

Margarete Rodeney, brother and sister to the saide Robarde Lorde Hungerford.

Item. A nother faire newe masseboke wele corrected, in the wich is conteyned all the saide Obites in the latter ende of the boke.

Item. An Antiphoner¹ wele noted, with an ymage of Jhu lympled [*painted*] in first letter D, of the Story of Advent.

Item. An hole legend² with 2 corbet clasps,³ and with a tabill in the last ende to enduce men in redyng to understand long or shorte.

Item. An Ordynall of Salisbury use,⁴ wele corrected, And 2 Processionels⁵ of the same use well corrected.

Item. A Corporas⁶ case of cloth of tissue crymsyn with a corporas in the same of fine launde [*lawn*]. Item. A nother corporas case of blew cloth of goolde with JHUS embrowdred in the

¹ Antiphonarium; the book containing the versicles and responses, used throughout the year: such as the *Introits* of the mass, &c. [Hart.]

² That is, a "Whole Legend," or book with the lives of saints for the entire year, for reading at Matins. [Dr. Rock.]

³ Just as in A.D. 1868, Wiltshire folk do now call wasps "*wapses*," so did they in A.D. 1472, call clasps "*clapses*." I am kindly informed in private note from the Rev. Dr. Daniel Rock, that by *corbet clasps* is meant a book-fastening of the following kind: viz., "leather straps on one side of the book, having, at the end, a tongue or short piece of metal, with a hole in it, to catch on to a knob or hook on the other side." As to the name "*corbet*," I think it is merely some old provincial way of pronouncing "*curved*." In Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, one of the meanings of the word "*corvus*" is "a grapple or iron hook;" which fairly corresponds with the brass fastenings of ancient manuscript volumes.

⁴ Ordinale, or Portiforium; otherwise called the *Pie*: a book of rubrical directions; so numerous and hard to understand, that "many times there was" (says the Preface to Book of Common Prayer) "more business to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out." "Salisbury Use," of course means the peculiar ritual or service book used at Sarum before the Reformation. In England there were *five* varieties. See the "Preface" alluded to.

⁵ Processional; was a book containing the Services used at the Rogation and other processions. [Hart.]

⁶ The Corporas, or Corporale; a small cloth on which the Host was laid at the time of consecration, made of fine linen, though outwardly it might be adorned with silk and gold. The "Corporas Case" was called the "Bursa." It was of a square form, made of some rich material, with a cross or some other holy image on the upper side. [Hart.]

mydell with oriente perell and a corporas of fyne launde in the same.

Item. A nother corporas case of rede Velwet embrowdred with JHUS and MARIA and a corporas of fyne launde in the same. Item. A nother corporas case of white damaske embrowdred with JHUS and MARIA And a corporas of launde in the same.

Item. A carpette of oken levis (*oak leaves*) bordered wth blewe and a traill of roses white and rede. Item. A nother carpette of rede and yolowe.

Item. A quysshon (*cushion*) of red and grene bawdekyn, and a nother quysshon to knele upon, of rede wurstede.

Item. A long quysshon of black sarcenet embrowdred wth "Jhu miserere" and "Xte miserere." And a nother quysshon of blak bord alisaunder to knele upon. Item a long quysshon and a shorte quysshon of motley cloth of golde.

Item. 2 curtayns of lynne cloth to cover y^e ymages with, in the Lente, of elle brode cloth, 2 levis of brede and iii yerd of lengthe.

Item. An hangying of lynne cloth to cover the pictur of the chapell in Lente tyme rounde aboute frome y^e one arche to the other.

Goddard Brass in Aldbourn Church.

THE Goddard brass, a plate of which is given in the present number of our Magazine, was recently discovered in the Upham Aisle of Aldbourn Church in this county, on removing some decayed pew floors. From a comparison of dates, as well as from the style of the dress, and the pedigree of the Goddard Family supplied in "Burke's Landed Gentry," it is, most likely, a memorial of Richard Goddard of Upham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walrond, Esq., of Aldbourn, and had by her three sons and one daughter. There are "*matrices*" of other smaller brasses, *probably shields of arms*, at the foot of the slab, but as they are lost, no evidence can be obtained from arms in support of the above opinion.

Against the wall immediately above the place where this *brass* was discovered, is a *monument* to the memory of a Goddard, his wife, three sons and one daughter. At the top are the usual Goddard arms, quartering either what is a second coat of Goddard (granted in 1536 to William Goddard, and mentioned in Burke's *Armoury*, as the arms of Goddard of London, and East Wood-Hay, co. Hants); or, it is the record of a Goddard marriage with an heiress of the same name, but of a different family. Other shields of arms, once on this monument, are now quite obliterated; and the monument itself bears no inscription. The figures of father, mother, three sons and daughter, are kneeling in order.

The Rev. Francis Goddard, Vicar of Hilmarton, who has with considerable labour collected all particulars relative to Goddard pedigree, says that "The *monument* with figures at Aldbourn is believed to be that of *Thomas* Goddard, his second wife, and their children: his will dated 1609." The style of dress would decide the question. As regards the brass there can be little doubt; and we may consider it a valuable addition to the collections of Wilts Brasses so carefully made and published with so much good taste by Mr. Edward Kite of Devizes, a few years since; a work with which, all the members of the Wilts Archæological Society are probably acquainted.

Richard Goddard of Upham, named on the brass, was, no doubt, the donor of the tenor bell in Aldbourn Church. See *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. ii., p. 67.

The translation of the inscription is as follows:—

"Here lies Richard Goddard, formerly of Upham, and Elizabeth his wife, which same Richard died _____ day _____ A.D. 14____, and the afore-said Elizabeth died July 14th, A.D. 1482, on whose souls God have mercy. Amen."

Extracts from a Common-place Book of Dr. Stukeley.

THE following extracts relating to Wiltshire subjects are from a book of MSS., by Dr. Stukeley, dated, "1721, Ormond St., Queen's Square, 1748." It was kindly lent for exhibition at the Society's Meeting at Hungerford, by W. Tite, Esq., M.P., its present owner.

It contains, among other matters of antiquarian interest, "a Drawing of the ground-plot of the ruins of Whitehall, as June 14th, 1718, built by Cardinal Wolsey;" Scite of Old Verolam and of St. Alban's as in Christmas, 1717; Colchester, Easter, 1718; Stones at Burrowbridge, Yorkshire, and near Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland, and Druidical remains; Memoranda respecting London; Roman Camps, Temples, &c.; Roman Inscriptions; Monumental Effigies; The Comet in 1743; "My house at Barnhill, Stamford, 1743;" "Drawing Romuli et Remi Templum, Jacobus St. Amand Delin;" Plan of Albanbury; Effigies of Sir Thomas Erpingham, with autograph letter from Edmund Prideaux, dated Norwich, January 25th, 1720; Celtic Antiquities; Monument of Abbot J. Islyp; Autograph letter from R. Thoresby to John Anstis, dated 3rd March, 172½; Monument in Medley Church, Yorkshire; Coloured Drawings of Monuments in Norwich Cathedral; Two coloured Drawings of a window in St. George's Church, Stamford, by R. Thoresby; Drawing of Monument of Sir W. Philip; Equestrian Portrait of King Henry in a window at Grafton; Letter from W. Beckett on Small-pox; &c., &c.

Many of the objects mentioned in the MSS. have since been destroyed, and these pages contain the only record of them, now remaining.

In Wiltshire the following are noticed;—

"Longstone at Broome, near Swindon, Wilts, is a great high stone, and a little way off many lesser ones in a row.

“ At Compton Basset, not far from Marlborough, westward, houses made of stones as big as those at Stonehenge, standing endwise.

“ Milbarrow in Wilts, between Monkton and Aubury. 'Tis about a yard high and set about with stones. A mile west from Marlborough towards Hakpen, is another barrow like it with four large stones within the broad end, of a pyramidal form. On a hill south from West Kennet, another very like the former. In Chippenham parish a mile off, Bitiston is Hubbas low, a barrow like the former, but no stones; 'tis 60 paces long, composed of small stones.

“ Near Aubury and Kennet, Wilts, stand 3 large stones upright, very like, [in margin, “very unlike”] the Devil's Arrows at Burrowbridge, called the Devil's Coyts.

“ In the parish of Kennet lyeth this monument (of three stones). The stones are 11 or 12 foot long—in 1643, were found the skeleton of a man with a sword and dagger under them.”¹

“ Bedwin, a great barrow cast up of chalk. Bedd, grave—win white. This shows all barrows to be burying places.

“ Wansdike, Wilts, the Bound betwixt the W. Saxons and Mercians; the graff is to the north, the rampart to the south, it runs thus with elbows, [in margin, “that is it humours the hills.”]



“ Between Rockly and Marlborough on the downs lyeth a great stone upon 3 lower in the way to Stonehenge and agoing thither from the Grey Weathers, for from hence all seem to be fetcht for the holes yet appear whence such were drawn. Another lyes in the water at Tichelden. The grain reddish generally.

“ Forty five barrows in sight of Stonehenge. A°. 1666, one of the 7 barrows being digged up they found coals, goats' horns and stags horns. [In margin, “Remains of sacrifice at the Briton's burial.”] Near to the penning is Normanton ditch, here in ploughing was found A°. 1635, very good pewter, sold for £5.

“ Fripsbury, in Wilts, in London road, not far from Clarendon

¹ Stukely gives a sketch of these stones; they are evidently the same as those mentioned by Aubrey, and figured in Mr. Long's paper on Abury, Wilts Mag., vol. iv., p. 344.

Park, a Danish Camp, the inner ditch without a rampire, 11 or 12 yards over. The diam. of outmost circle 330 paces.

“Quarley hill South hath fourfold fortifications, in the middle a hollow, perhaps a well. Its as bigg as Yarnbury.

“The Walls, Vespasian’s Camp, as believ’d. The people of Amesbury say the area of it is 40 acres, single trench, one graff towards Stonehenge.

“In the parish of Codford in the Fields, is a great round camp.

“In Okely wood, Tisbury parish, near Swallowcliff common, a very strong fortification. [Margin, “British Town.”]

“Babury Castle on Hackpen hill, double works very great, squarish.

“Chiselbury, a Danish Camp, on the brow of a hill, (on) the road from Salisbury to Shaftsbury.

“On Templedown, two miles from Marlborough, a Roman Camp, opposite to Barbury Castle.

“Wanborough, or rather Badbury Camp, near this much Roman Coyn lately found—Bimbury, a Camp opposite to Wanborough.

“On Sidbury hill, near Everly, a great Brittish Camp, Two trenches run northward to Everly, perhaps to fetch water.

“Old Sarum. The rampart extraordinary high, higher than at Winchester; within the ring, full of pits where houses stood. Part of the old keep remains still. They dig for flints and hard mortar here. Huge pieces of several ton are fallen down. From Stratford subcastle, Portlane leads to the Castle. Near Portlane in the plow’d fields, the burrough lands on which they chuse Burgesses.

“On Salisbury Plain near Stonehenge.—In the sheep penning there several barrows called the King’s Graves, the stones which once stood there are lately carryed away.

“At Hakpin hill in a barrow, urnes and a man’s thigh-bone found. At Draycote Cern, 1680, an urn with ashes.

“In the Lieger book of Wilton mention of Herepath, i.e. Military Road.

“About Salisbury and Andover the Roman road is gravell’d, whereas no gravel is found towards Stratton in Hampshire.

“St. J. Long, 1689, near Wanborough, between 1600 and 2000 coins found in one earthen vessel.

“The Dike rampart at Vernditch (Wilts), is made of gravel.

“At Farley Castle, 1683, a pavement dug up, opus tessellatum, now at Oxford in Ashmol. Mus.

“In Weekfield in the parish of Hedington for a mile together, Foundations, Walls, Coins, Coales.

“At Chippenham, at Derry hill, Coyns found 1680.

“At Wanborough, at Winterbourn Monkton, at Old Sarum, at Sherston.

“In Sherston fields coyns plowed up—one silver, on the head a chaplet of laurell, Constantin; on the reverse an angel with a palm branch; in the left hand stretcht out a snake in a ring, under the genius T S E.

“West of Abury is another entrenchment sett with stones, one whereof makes the end of a barn.

“My Ld. Pembroke says the stones are of 200 Tun weight each at Abury. (90 tons would be more nearly correct.—Ed.)

“It would cost 60,000 to raise such a Mount as Silbury, Wilts, ‘Facit ingens multe sub alto Regis Dercenum terrene ex aggere bustum.’—Virgil.”

Annual Meeting and Report.

1868.

THE General Meeting of the Society for receiving the Report, electing officers for the ensuing year, and other formal business, was held at the Saving's Bank, Devizes, on Friday, Nov. 6th, 1868, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. E. Wilton in the chair.

The Rev. A. C. Smith, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the following Report:—

“The Council of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural

History Society has once more the pleasure of recording the continued well-being of the Society, which has pursued its investigations a-field, as well as by its publications, since the last Annual Meeting. The number of Members on the Society's books somewhat exceeds the general average, and amounts to 313.

“As regards its more active operations the Society has prosecuted its researches by explorations on the site of the Roman road near Silbury, as well as by excavation at the foot of that famous earthwork, to which it was urged by discussions in the *Athenæum* between Mr. Fergusson on the one side, and Sir John Lubbock and Professor Tyndal on the other. The details of these investigations and their results have already been published by the Society, and need not be repeated. In reference to the General Meeting, it was fully intended, and preliminary steps had already been taken, to hold a three days congress at Chippenham in September of the present year; but the unexpected announcement that one of the parent societies, viz., the British Archæological Association, intended to hold its annual meeting at Cirencester, on the northern borders of the county at the same time, appeared to your Council sufficient cause to render it advisable to postpone our local gathering till next year, inasmuch as the presence in the same neighbourhood of the larger and more influential body must have had the effect of diminishing the interest, and thinning the attendance of members at our more local meeting.

“During the past year two more numbers of the magazine have been published, and another, forming the 33rd number and completing the eleventh volume, will (it is confidently expected) be in the hands of members before the close of the present year. Moreover, in addition to its regular journal, the Society has undertaken, and is now busily engaged in the publication of a record of the opening of the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, and a general account of that most valuable collection. This is a separate work; and, while it does not supersede the magazine, which is in progress at the same time, will be presented to the members of the Society as soon as it shall be completed.

“In regard to finance, the Council is enabled to make the

gratifying statement, that while the operations of the Society specified above are necessarily employing the bulk of its annual income, there is at this moment a balance in hand of about £250, the balance this time last year, amounting to about £200.

“The museum and library have, during the past year been enriched by many additions, the details of which have appeared in the two last numbers of the magazine. The Council desires to express its cordial thanks to the donors, more especially to the Executors of the late Mr. Merriman, for many miscellaneous specimens: and to the Rev. E. H. Sladen for his most welcome donations from time to time of many very valuable books. The Council has now under serious consideration the great and growing want of a more commodious museum wherein to deposit and exhibit its increasing collections; and in conclusion begs leave to bespeak the support and assistance of its members to the scheme which (it is hoped) will shortly be laid before them, for supplying this great want, and providing a building suitable for the purpose.”

The report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed in the Society's Magazine.

The president (Sir John Awdry) whose three years term of office had expired, was requested to retain office during one more year, in order to preside over the Annual Meeting of 1869, intended to be held at Chippenham.

The general secretaries, local secretaries, treasurer and council were re-elected.

BIBLIOTHECA WILTONENSIS

THE Council of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society are desirous of collecting materials for a complete List of all Books, Tracts, or Manuscript Documents, relating to or published in Wiltshire, or written by natives of the county; and they would feel obliged if members or others would supply them with the following particulars of any they may know.

Title in full,—Name of the Author and Publisher,—Date and Size,—Public or Private library where a copy exists.

Stonehenge Notes.

THE Society has received the Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, No. 2, 1868. At p. 73 occurs the following note relating to Stonehenge:—

“June the 25th, 1867. Four of our party left Amesbury between two and three a.m., bent on the important errand of ascertaining whether the sun did actually rise over the Friar’s Heel at the summer solstice. With admirable patience, as the long looked for moment arrived, one stationed himself at the outer circle, the others at the ‘altar stone,’ and with note-book and compass in hand awaited with an ardour, perhaps a little chilled by the heavy dew, the first indication of its rising. Just as hopes were beginning to fail and the minutes dragged wearily along, an exclamation of surprise burst forth from all as the sun gradually rose, a globe of fire, immediately behind the ‘Friar’s Heel,’ and no sooner had its first beams touched the top of the gnomon than they fell right athwart the ‘altar-stone,’—a glorious and long to be remembered sight! The inclination of the sun slightly to the south of the stone, was just what might have been expected after the lapse of the few days since the summer solstice. The modern sun-worshippers left gratified but awed at the grandeur of the surrounding scene, which words fail to describe; and having ascertained an undoubted fact, leave it to others to build thereon their theories.”

During a visit to Stonehenge in the summer of last year, Mr. Henry Cunnington found in rabbits’ holes round the edge of the altar stone, and at the edge of the large stone E 2 in Hoare’s plan, several flint flakes and a fragment of pottery. The latter is of rude make, slightly burnt, and though evidently very ancient is not sufficiently distinct to be of much importance. Most of the flakes are decidedly artificial. “The circular piece,” says Mr. Evans, “is of a rarer form and belongs to the class to which the name of sling stones has been applied.” One flake is undoubtedly

ancient, and bears evidence of having been well used; but the general appearance of the specimens, with this one exception, is so fresh that suspicions must be entertained as to their authenticity. The skill to which "*Flint-Jack*" attained in the manufacture of such implements, has led antiquarians to be extremely cautious in their examination of specimens before accepting them as ancient relics.

On the same occasion attention was directed to the *sarsen* stone which forms an impost of the outer circle, (the only one remaining *in situ* towards the north-west,) near the trilithon which fell in 1797. It was ascertained that the upper portion of it, to the depth of a few inches, consists of a conglomerate of flints and sand. This fact has not, we believe, been previously noted. Masses of *sarsen* made up entirely of a similar conglomerate of chalk flints frequently occur in the neighbourhood of Standen, near Hungerford, but they are not found in the middle or southern districts of Wilts.

We are informed that a few months ago Captain _____ commenced digging at the foot of the largest trilithon, "for the purpose of finding how deep the stone was inserted in the ground." He was remonstrated with, but refused to desist till the police opportunely interfered and took him before a Magistrate, from whom he learnt a wholesome lesson.

Depredations are still perpetrated on Stonehenge by excursionists and other visitors. About two years ago, a mass, which must have weighed nearly fifty-six pounds was broken, apparently by means of a sledge hammer, from the hard schist, marked No. 9 in Hoare's plan. The softer stones are frequently much chipped. On the 17th July last a party of *goths* lighted a fire against one of the stones on the south-east side of the outer circle, by which it was much damaged and disfigured, and several fragments were broken off by the heat. Surely some steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of these outrages.

It is well known to visitors that Mr. J. Brown has been for many years the resident custodian and illustrator of Stonehenge. On many occasions he has succeeded in arresting the ravages, (worse than those of time), which ruthless hands would have

committed, and for this he deserves the consideration of Archæologists. He is now far advanced in years, and should the members of the Society, or the public generally, be inclined to give him any acknowledgement for his services, it would be very acceptable. Contributions will be received by the Secretaries, and duly acknowledged.

As to the stone said to have been carried away to St. James's, in the time of Charles I., we have made some enquiries at St. James's Palace, and are informed on the authority of the Clerk of the Works, that no such stone now exists there. We shall, if possible, enquire further into the matter.

W. C.

The Ferns of Wiltshire.

By THOMAS BRUGES FLOWER, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

I HAVE been induced to draw up in the pages of the Society's Magazine, the following list of Ferns and Fern Allies that have already been observed in the county; and I should feel particularly indebted to my botanical friends and correspondents, if they would favour me with any fresh additions to the subjoined list.

Filices.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ceterach officinarum, Willd. | Asplenium Ruta-muraria, Linn. |
| Polypodium vulgare, Linn. | Scolopendrium vulgare, Sym. |
| P———— phegopteris, Linn. | Blechnum boreale, Sm. |
| P———— Robertianum, Hoffm. | Pteris aquilina, Linn. |
| Cystopteris fragilis, Bernh. | Osmunda regalis, Linn. |
| C———— b. dentata, H. et A. | Botrychium Lunaria, Sw. |
| Polystichum aculeatum, Roth. | Ophioglossum vulgatum, Linn. |
| P———— b. lobatum, Sm. | <i>Lycopodiaceæ.</i> |
| P———— angulare, Newm. | Lycopodium clavatum, Linn. |
| Lastræa Thelypteris, Presl. | L———— inundatum, Linn. |
| L—— Dryopteris, Presl. | L———— Selago, Linn. |
| L—— Filix-mas, Presl. | <i>Equisetaceæ.</i> |
| L—— spinulosa, Presl. | Equisetum maximum, Lam. |
| L—— dilatata, Presl. | E———— arvense, Linn. |
| L—— æmula, Brack. | E———— sylvaticum, Linn. |
| Athyrium Filix-fœmina, Roth. | E———— palustre, Linn. |
| Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn. | E———— limosum, Linn. |
| A———— Adiantum-nigrum, Linn. | E———— hyemale, Linn. |

Donations to the Library.

The Council have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following.

From W. P. HAYWARD, Esq. :—Map of the old and new roads in the neighbourhood of Etchilhampton.

J. THURNAM, Esq., M.D. :—Paper (from *Archæologia*, vol. xli.) on an Anglo-Saxon Fibula.

The Rev. E. H. SLADEN : The Indexes to the first and second series of "Notes and Queries," 2 vols.

C. ROACH SMITH, Esq. (the author) :—Pamphlet on the Scarcity of Home Grown Fruits.

Proceedings of the Cotteswold's Naturalists' Club, 1867.

Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, No. 2, 1868.

Journal of the Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, July, 1868.

Proceedings of Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, No. 56.



Erratum.

In the last number of the Magazine, p. 244, line, for "Ibex," read "Ibis."

END OF VOL. XI.



