





S. 31.

THE
WILTSHIRE
Archaeological and Natural History
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY A.D. 1853.

VOL. XII.



DEVIZES:

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

LONDON:

BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

1870.

DEVIZES :
PRINTED BY H. F. & E. BULL,
ST. JOHN STREET.



CONTENTS OF VOL. XII.

No. XXXIV.

	PAGE
The Nomina Villarum for Wiltshire, 1316: By the Rev. W. H. JONES, M.A., F.S.A.	1
The Ornithology of Wiltshire (No. XIV.): By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A.	44
The Flora of Wiltshire (No. XII.): By T. B. FLOWER, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.	73
History of the Parish of Stockton: By the late Rev. T. MILES, M.A.	105
On an Ancient Vase found at Coughton: By the Rev. CANON INGRAM, F.G.S.	122
The Roman Embankment at Cricklade: By the Rev. W. ALLEN, M.A.	126
Note on the Cucking Stool at Wootton Bassett: By Mr. W. F. PARSONS	129
Stonehenge Notes	130
Donations to the Museum and Library	131

No. XXXV.

Report of Annual Meeting at Chippenham.....	133
President's Address	135
Ornithology of Wilts (No. XV.): By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A....	152
On Terraces or Lynchets: By G. POULETT SCROPE, Esq., F.R.S....	185
History of Parish of Stockton: By Rev. T. MILES (concluded).....	192
On an Anglo-Saxon Charter of Stockton; By the Rev. W. H. JONES, M.A., F.S.A.	216
On the Existing Structure of Lacock Abbey. By C. H. TALBOT, Esq.	221
On Monumental Brasses near Chippenham: By Rev. E. C. AWDRY..	233
Abury and Stonehenge—A Reviewer Reviewed.....	242
Note on an Article in the Athenæum	248
On a Crapaudine Locket found at Devizes: By Mr. CUNNINGTON	249
Instructions for Forming a Wiltshire Herbarium: By T. BRUGES FLOWER, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.....	252
Inquisition on Ruth Pierce	256
Donations to Museum and Library	258

No. XXXVI.

Chippenham, Notes of its History: By the Rev. Canon J. E. JACKSON, F.S.A.	259
Chippenham and the Neighbourhood during the Great Rebellion: By the Rev. JOHN J. DANIELL, Vicar of Langley Fitzurse	292
On Hedges and Hedge Rows: By JOHN SPENCER, Esq.	317
The Flora of Wiltshire, (No. XIII.): By T. B. FLOWER, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.	324
Notes on the Common Primrose: By T. B. FLOWER, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.	351
Inventories of Church Goods, and Chuntries of Wilts: Annotated by the Rev. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A.	354
A Tyburn Ticket	384
Donations to the Museum and Library	385

 Illustrations.

Plate of Ancient Vases, 125. Photograph of Stockton House, 105.

Fig. 1, Terraces near Stockbridge, 189. Fig. 2, Profile of Terraces on side of
Chalk Hill, near Twyford: Fig. 3, Terraces near Llangollen, &c., 190.
Ancient Map of Stockton, 220. Crapaudine Locket, actual size, 250. Teeth
of *Sphærodus gigas*, natural size, 251. Map of Botanical Districts of
Wilts, 255.

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Contents.

	PAGE
THE NOMINA VILLARUM FOR WILTSHIRE, 1316: By the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A.	1-43
THE ORNITHOLOGY OF WILTSHIRE, (No. XIV.): By the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A.	44-72
THE FLORA OF WILTSHIRE (No. XII.): By T. B. Flower, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.	73-104
HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF STOCKTON: By the late Rev. T. Miles, M.A.	105-121
ON AN ANCIENT VASE FOUND AT COUGHTON: By the Rev. Canon Ingram, F.G.S.	122-126
THE ROMAN EMBANKMENT AT CRICKLADE: By the Rev. W. Allen, M.A.	126-129
NOTE ON THE CUCKING STOOL AT WOOTTON BASSETT: By Mr. W. F. Parsons	129
STONEHENGE NOTES	130
DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.....	130

ILLUSTRATION.

Plate of ancient vases.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

The *Nomina Villarum* for Wiltshire.

9th Edward II. (1316).

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

Vicar of Bradford on Avon.

THE document termed “*NOMINA VILLARUM*,” consists of returns made to writs, tested at Clipston, 5th March, 1316, (9 Edward II.,) addressed to all the Sheriffs throughout England, stating that the King wished to be certified how many, and what Hundreds and Wapentakes there were in the Sheriff’s bailiwick; how many and what cities, boroughs, and townships there were in each Hundred or Wapentake, and who were the Lords thereof. The Sheriff was required, at a set time fixed for the purpose, to furnish the information demanded, to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. The returns were needed for the military levies granted to the King in the Parliament held at Lincoln, 9 Edward II, when it was directed that one man should be raised from every Township to supply soldiers for the wars in Scotland.¹

To assist the Sheriff in his work of providing from each county the proper number of men, there were appointed two or three trusty assistants. Those named to this office in Wiltshire were Walter Gocelyn, John Randolph, and Andrew de Grymstede.

The writs required the Sheriff to attend in person, unless special license were given him to be absent, to give the required information to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. It seems probable enough therefore that when they attended for this purpose the

¹ Stowe, in his *Annals*, under the year 1316, says,—“The same yeere the King tooke of everie towne in England a man to serve in his wars of Scotland, and foure markes of money towards his charges, having no respect to the greatnesse or littlenesse of any towne, which seemed to be indiscreetly done.”

returns were drawn up from the materials which they had obtained. Being of considerable length they assumed the shape of rolls, and the originals, still extant, are in this form,—they consist of the returns for the counties of Devon, Middlesex, Shropshire, Stafford, and Hants, and are preserved among the records usually designated as on “the side of the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer.”

In the first year of the reign of Henry VII., the original returns having become so frayed and illegible, in consequence of the frequent searches made upon them, that they could scarcely be accurately interpreted, by which it was apprehended that detriment might ensue to the Crown, it was ordered by the Barons, after due inspection, that the same should be transcribed in quires and made up and engrossed in a book, to remain for ever in the Exchequer. For this purpose a writer, by name John Snede, was appointed, and admitted by the Barons of the Exchequer.¹ The work was duly completed, and the volume deposited with the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer. Long since, however, the book disappeared, and at the present time no trace of it can be found.²

The loss is in a slight measure supplied by copies existing in different repositories from which the quotations of the *Nomina Villarum* by topographical writers have been extracted. As regards Wilts there are no originals known to be in existence. The materials

¹ All the documents relating to this proceeding, are printed in Parliamentary Writs ii., part 3, p. 5. John Snede was to receive three shillings and fourpence per quire for his labour. When completed the book contained twenty quires and an half, for which he was paid at the before mentioned rate. The binding, covering, and other matters needed for completing the volume, cost *eight shillings and ten pence*, which sum was paid to one John Burell, the stationer, all which particulars appear from the discharge of the Remembrancer, enrolled Hilary Term, 1 Hen. VII., printed as above by Sir F. Palgrave.

² Cooper, in the Public Records (ii., 432), says:—“At the time when Powell published a work under the title of ‘Directions for search of Records’ (1631), this Record was in existence, as we find there mention made of ‘The Booke which is commonly called *Nomina Villarum*, made about the ninth of Edward II., &c.’ Moreover in June, 1800, this Book was still supposed to be kept in the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s office in the Exchequer, although there was some reason to apprehend that it might have been destroyed by fire. But the confusion of the Records in the office rendered it impossible to ascertain the fact.” Reports from select Committee on Public Records, p. 505.

from which we derive the text given below, are contained in two manuscripts, referred to in the following paper respectively as A and B, included among the Harleian collection in the British Museum, of which the following accounts are given.

A. *Harl. MS.* 6281. This manuscript is described in the catalogue, as—"A folio, containing the Cities, Boroughs, Villages and Hundreds, their Names, and who were the Lords of every Manor throughout all the Counties of England in the year of our Lord 1316, entitled 'A transcript of the Book called Nomina Villarum, kept in the office of the Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Exchequer.'"

Judging from the hand-writing, this transcript appears to have been made in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. The Exchequer Book is copied on the left hand of the page, and at the foot of each page, or in the margin, or on the opposite page, are added many notes of possessors of the manors in times subsequent to the date when the record was first compiled, or of other manors held by such persons, extracted from commissions, escheats, subsidy-rolls, and other documents of various classes. The hand-writing of this manuscript is singularly perplexing, and in some places almost illegible. Without local knowledge it would be impossible to decipher it with any accuracy, especially as regards the additions, which are written in a more than usually abbreviated form and with great indistinctness.

B. *Harl. MS.*, 2195. This Manuscript contains the original heading of the Exchequer volume, omitted in the MS. A., and the returns for several counties, and amongst them, for Wilts. This transcript, from the hand-writing, appears to have been made in the 17th century. It is in every respect a more legible manuscript than the former, and the two are useful in helping to interpret each other. Sir Francis Palgrave observed that there were sufficient variations between them to show that the latter was made from the original record, and not from the former transcript. It is certain however that in both are the same omissions as regards Wilts, and that an undoubted error in one case (see below, under § 23), is found in both manuscripts.

The "Nomina Villarum" for Wilts has already appeared in print in the Parliamentary Writs, (Vol. ii., div. iii., p. 346) under the editorial care of Sir Francis Palgrave, but that work is inconveniently cumbrous in its bulk, and is certainly not generally accessible. The document was also printed in a volume issued by Sir R. C. Hoare, entitled "Repertorium Wiltunense." Only a limited number of copies were printed, and it is known but to few. There is no copy of the work in the British Museum. This is the first time therefore that the document will be made generally known. Every care has been taken to secure a correct text; and it is hoped that the illustrative notes, which are now added, may be of use to students of Wiltshire topography.

The chief value of the *Nomina Villarum* consists in this, that we find in it direct evidence of the persons who held the smaller subdivisions of the great tenancies at a particular time. For the long period of a hundred years after the Conquest there is a blank in our national records. We have, after that time, the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, but as in these documents the proper scope was the investigation of tenures *in capite*, the information they afford concerning persons holding by *mesne* tenure was not a necessary part of the enquiry made by the escheator, and consequently the *Nomina Villarum* disclose the names of many landholders of whom no other record remains. As Mr. Hunter well remarks, "When no evidence is to be gathered from the *Testa de Nevil*, or the Hundred Rolls, this information is not only difficult to be arrived at, but can only be attained at all in an *indirect* manner. One fixed period of this kind is of great importance, inasmuch as a single name is an indication of the line in which the lordship is passing, and may often be the means of guiding an enquirer to a series of lords both before and after the date of the record itself: and the determining in whom the possession lay, is one of the chief points in the history of the rural parishes of England."¹

Incidentally this document throws light both on the meaning of the names of many of the places in Wilts, and also, when com-

¹ Quoted in Parliamentary Writs, Vol. ii., part 3, p. 4.

pared with the Exon Domesday, on the gradual changes introduced as regards the Hundreds. The notes appended to the record will explain the former: those who are curious in such matters, may, by comparing the list of Hundreds in Domesday, first of all with those given for the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. in the Hundred Rolls, and then with those furnished for the reign of Edward II. in the *Nomina Villarum*,—see the changes that had taken place. One point they will not fail to observe,—the way in which the Ecclesiastical Lords of manors had formed for themselves distinct Hundreds, at the court of which they required the tenants of their manors, scattered though they might be in various parts of the country, to do suit and service. The Bishop of Winchester, for instance, has a separate Hundred called that of Knowel Episcopi (§ 6);—the Abbot of Glastonbury in like manner holds that of Damerham (§ 10),—and the Prior of St. Swithin that of Elstub (§ 11),—under each of which were included manors situated in various parts of the country.

To make the document more generally useful to students of Wiltshire topography, there has been added an “*Index Locorum*,” containing also the Domesday names, and the modern names of all the Wiltshire vills mentioned in the text. The *Nomina Villarum* contains a tolerably complete list of all such manors, a few omissions only,—such as Whaddon, (near Melksham,) Norton, (near Malmesbury,) Langford Parva, Baverstock, Fisherton Anger,—having been observed. It is a testimony, moreover, to the completeness of the Domesday for Wiltshire, to observe how we are able almost invariably to identify the names with entries in that Record; inasmuch that when, as in a rare instance, we may be in a little doubt, we may fairly conclude that it arises, not necessarily from its being omitted, but from our not being able to recognise the precise form in which the entry we seek is made.

W. H. JONES.

Bradford on Avon,
January, 1869.

The Nomina Villarum for Wiltshire.

COMITAT: } CIVITAS, BURGI, et VILLÆ, eorumq: Domini.
WILTES. }

§ 1. HUNDREDUM DE WONDERDYCHE.¹...Episcopus Sarum.

CIVITAS NOVÆ SARUM ^a	Episcopus Sarum.
BURGIUS VETERIS SARUM...	Dominus Rex.
WILLESFORDE.....	Theobaldus de Verdoun.
LAKE.....	Elias Cotel [de Cotell. B.]
WODEFORD MAGNA.....	} Episcopus.
WODEFORD PARVA.....	
MULEFORDE ²	} Decan. et Capit. ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ [sc. Sarum].
STRATFORDE ³	

^a Civitas Novæ Sarum, et est Dominus ejusdem episcopus Sarum, et non est infra aliq. Hundred. B.

§ 2. HUNDREDUM DE AUMBRESBURY...Comes Lancastr'.

AUMBRESBURY ^a	Comes Lancastr'. et Priorissa de Aumbresbury.
BOLTFORD ⁴	Priorissa de Aumbresbury
DURYNTON ^b	Johan. de Neyville canonicus ecclesiæ Sarum, et est prebendarius.

^a 49 Edw. III., Wills de Cantilupe ten. M. de Aumbresbury de Com. Sarum, per. servic. mil.

^b 9 Edw. III., Gilbert. de Neville ten. M. de Durynton de Rege per servic. mil.

¹ This name, now modernised into UNDER-DITCH, but usually spelt in old documents WONDRE-DIC, and, in the Exon Domesday, WINDRE-DIC, is derived from one of those ancient "dykes," of which there are several near the southern borders of the county.

² MILLFORD, a district of some 1100 acres due east of the present city of Salisbury.

³ STRATFORD SUB CASTRO, situated by the site of Old Sarum.

⁴ NOW BULLFORD;—in Domesday it is called BOLTINTONE.

ALETON ¹	Robertus de Raydon (Reydon B.)
FYGHILDEN.....	Margareta Husee, Joh. de Tourny (Thorney B.), et Isabella uxor ejus.
BRIGHTMERSHTON ^{a 2}	Mauricius de Berkelee.
TUDEWORTH ^b	Henricus Husee.
CHALDRYNTON.....	Henricus le Spicer.
NYWENTON ^{c 3}	Comitissa Warr'.
ALDYNTON	Petrus de Eton, et Johan. de Boklonde.
WYNTERSLEWE	Nicholaus de Preshute.
WELEWE ⁴	Johannes de Pageham.
DERNEFORD.....	Henricus de Prayers (Preyers?), et Johannes Bisshop.
SHUPRUGGE ⁵	Comes Lancastr'.
HENTON ⁵	Johannes Giffard.

^a 6 Edw. III., Edwardus, Comes Arundel, ten. M. de Mershton Meisy.

^b 1 Edw. III., Henric. Husee ten. M. de Standen et medietatem M. de Tudeworth per servic. mil.—35 Edw. III., Ricard. de Husee ten. M. de Tudeworth in capite.

^c 1 Edw. III., Wills La Zouche de mortuo mari ten. M. de Neuton Mortimer per servic. mil.

§ 3. HUNDREDUM DE ALWARDEBURY....Comes Lancastr'.

WYNTERBOURNE COMITIS.⁶Comes Lancastr'.

¹ ALTON, a portion of the present parish of FIGHELDEAN; in Domesday it is called ELTONE.

² In Domesday it is called BRISMAR-TONE, a name derived from BRISMAR, its owner in Anglo-Saxon times; in modern times it has been corrupted into BRIG-MILSTON.

³ NEWTON TONY, deriving its distinctive name from the family of Alice de TONY, Countess of Warwick, mentioned above.

⁴ WELLOW WEST, by Bramshaw, an outlying part of the Hundred, not situated within its local limits.

⁵ SHEEP-RIDGE, and HINTON, are small portions of Wilts locally situated in Berks.

⁶ WINTERBOURN EARLS, deriving its distinctive name from its Lords, the Earls of Lancaster.

WYNTERBOURNE GONNOR ¹	Prior Sci Martini de Bristollia
WYNTERBOURNE DAUNTESEY ²	Ricardus de Dautesey, et Prior de Avebury.
POURTON	Ricardus de Camera, et Jordanus Daunger.
IDEMISTONE	Abbas Glastoniæ.
WINTERSLEWE ^a	Johannes de Cromwell.
PUTTON	Decan. et Cap. beatæ Mariæ Sarum, et Thomas Cosyn.
DUNE GRYMSTEDE ³	Laurent. de Sco Martino, et Oliver. de Ingham.
WHADDON GRYMSTEDE ^{b4} ...	Andr. et Joh. de Grymsted, et Alanus Plukenet.
LAVERSTOKE	Margareta de Wodefolde.
ADWARDEBURY	Decan. et Cap. beatæ Mariæ Sarum, et Prior Monasterii Ederosi.

^a 35 Edw. III., Gilbert de Berewike ten. M. de Wintresleu per servic. magnæ serjiantiæ faciend. Reg. adventu Regis apud Claryndon per summonicionem vinum vocatum Claretum sumptibus Regis, et ad serviend. Reg. de dicto vino in adventu suo. (Cf. Testa de Nev. 149a) See Hoare's Alderb. Hund., 47.

^b 21 Edw. III., Stephanus Tumbly ten. med. M. de Est Grymstede et Waddene per servic. mil.

¹ This estate formed part at one time of the possessions of GUNNORA de la Mare, (Inq. p. m. 33. Henry III.,) whence the name WINTERBOURN GUNNER. It was also termed Winterbourn Cherbourgh, from its Lords of the 13th century. Test. de Nev., 140, 144.

² WINTERBOURN DANTSEY still, in its appellation, preserves the memory of its Lord of the Manor in 1316.

³ The MS. reads as above, but most probably *two* manors are intended DUNE (=EAST DEAN) and GRYMSTEDE, (=EAST GRIMSTEAD), both of which were at Domesday held by Waleran, the ancestor of the families of St. MARTIN and INGHAM. Jones' Domesday for Wilts, 213, 218.

⁴ This entry would seem in like manner to comprise WEST GRYMSTEDE and WHADDON, an immediately adjoining estate, now portion of the parish of Alderbury.

§ 4. HUNDREDUM DE FERSTESFELD....Dominus Rex.

COULESFELD ^{a1}	Henr'. Sturmy, Ricard. de Testewode, et Stephanus Louveraz.
LANEFORD ²	Wills Lye.
WELPELEY ³	Johannes Le Englishe.
ABBODESTON ALDRESTON ..	Johannes de Gremestede, Thomas le Eyr, et Ingelram Berenger.

^a 35 Edw. III., Egidius Normannus ten. M. de Coulesfeld in capite per servic. custodiendi 2 canes pro lupis; ac M. de Camele in capite pro 4^{ta} parte unius feod. mil., et M. de Meorle de Abb. de Malmesb. per servic. mil. Cf. Inq. p. m. ii., 252.

§ 5. HUNDREDUM DE DOUNTON....Episcopus Wynton.

DOUNTON (<i>Burgus</i> . B.)...	} Episcopus Wynton.
CHERLETON.....	
BYSHOPPESTON	
DOUNTON (<i>Villa</i> B.).....	

§ 6. HUNDREDUM DE KNOWEL EPISCOPI.⁴...Episcopus Wynton.

CNOWELL ⁵	} Episcopus Wynton.
FONTELL ⁶	

¹ There are still two manors called respectively COWESFIELD (or COWLESFIELD) ESTURMY, and Cowesfield Loveraz. This is the COVLESTONE of Domesday, which was then held by Richard *Sturmid*.

² LANDFORD;—the descent of the estate from William Lye, its Lord in 1316, to the present time, is given in Hoare's Wilts. *Frustf. Hund.*, p. 84.

³ WHELPLEY, ABBOTSTON, and ALDERSTONE, are all now portions of what is called WHITE-PARISH (Album Monasterium).

⁴ This remained as a distinct Hundred but for a short time. The two manors contained within it were afterwards included in the Hundred of Downton, the lordship of which was vested in the Bishop of Winchester.

⁵ EAST KNOYLE, originally called KNOYLE REGIS, and in the Hundred of Mere. When purchased (c. 1180) by Richard Tocliffe, Bishop of Winchester, and by him given to the Church at Winton, it was called KNOYLE EPISCOPI, or BISHOP'S KNOYLE. It is now in the Hundred of Downton.

⁶ FONTHILL EPISCOPI was originally in Dunworth Hundred. (Jones' Domesday, p. 182). Subsequently to the date of the Nomina Villarum it was transferred to that of Downton.

§ 7. HUNDREDUM DE CAUDON...Dominus Rex.

WYCHEBURY	Abbas Radynge.
ODESTOKE	Robertus Gerberd.
HOMYNTON	Prior de Bradely, et Custos domus Sancti Edmundi Nov. Sar.
BRUTFORD BREMBLESHAWE ¹	Thomas de Omero [St. Omero B.]
COMBE ^{a 2}	Hugo de Plessetis, et Johan. Bysset; ambo infra ætatem et in custodia Regis.
STRATFORD ³	Alicia de Tony, Comitiss. Warr'.
WEST HARNEHAM	} Alanus Pluknet.
LANGFORD	

^a 32 Edw. I., Phillippus Paynel ten. med. M. de Combe Keynes in Comitatu Dorset et alias terras in Purton, Chelleworth, et Brokenebergh in Wilt. de Rob. Keynes pro. 1 feod. mil.

§ 8. HUNDREDUM DE CADEWORTH...Dominus Rex.

Burgus de WILTON	Dominus Rex.	[(Egy?)
SUTTON ⁴	Hugo le Despenser, et Johannes Eyre	
FOVENTE	} Abbatissa de Wilton.	
BRUDECOMBE		
NORTHAMPTON ⁵		
HERDECOTE ⁶	Bartholom. de Badlesmere.	

¹ There was a portion of BRAMSHAW locally situated in the south of Alderbury Hundred, which from an early period seems to have been connected with the Manor of Britford. See Jones' Domesday, p. 200, under "BRAMESSAGE."

² COMBE BISSET, still preserving, in its distinctive name, the memory of one of its owners, in 1316.

³ STRATFORD Tony, so called still from the family of Alice de Tony, Countess of Warwick.

⁴ SUTTON MANDEVILLE, so called from Galfidus de Mandeville, who held it c. 1270 of the Earl of Clare, the lineal descendant of its Domesday owner, Richard Fitz Gilbert. Hugo le Despenser, named above, married Eleanor, daughter of Gilbert de Clare. See Jones' Domesday, pp. 108, 234.

⁵ It is so spelt in the MS., but is evidently intended for what is now called NETHERHAMPTON.

⁶ HURDCOTE (or HURCOT); the Lord of the Manor named above was descended, through the Dunstanvilles, from its Domesday owner Humfrey de L'isle. Wilts Mag. ii., 272.

BEREFORD Baldwin. de Stowe, et Thomas Cheyn-
duyt.

§ 9. HUNDREDUM DE CHALKE.¹... (Abbatissa de Wilton.)

CHALKE	}	Abbatissa de Wilton.
BURCHALKE ²		
BEREWYCK ²		
SEMEIEGH		
STOKE ³		Theobald. de Verdoun.
KYNSERTON ⁴ (Kynferton?)		Laurenc. de Sancto Martino.
FIFHIDE ⁵		Rogerus de Bavent.
EBLESBURNE ⁶		Ingelram Berenger, et Will. de Wy- gelewe (Wygberere B.?) [ham.
ALVEDESTON ⁷		Ingelram Berenger, et Johan. de Per-
TOLLARD ⁸		Rob. de Lucy, et Johan. Gonys.

¹The Domesday name for this Hundred was STANFORD. The name STOWFORD, originally *Stán-ford*, i.e. the "paved" or *Stone-ford* over the river Ebele, is still given to a little place close by Fifield Bavent.

²BOWER-CHALK and BERWICK ST. JOHN. See Jones' Domesday, under CHELCHÉ, p. 204.

³Originally STOKE VERDOUN, (corrupted gradually to *Vardon* and *Farthing*) and so called from the Lords of the Manor in 1316; a district of some 650 acres in the parish of Broad Chalk.

⁴Intended I believe, for what is now called KNIGHTON, which was held in the time of Edw. I. by Joane Nevil, who afterwards married one of the St. Martin family, the ancestor of the Lord of the Manor mentioned above. See Hoare's Wilts, Chalke Hund. p. 143.

⁵FIFIELD BAVENT, still having the name of the Lord of the Manor in 1316.

⁶EBBESBOURN WAKE, granted (6 John) to Galfrid. de Wake, and held by several in succession of that name. Test. de Nev., 142. Hund. R. II., 248.

⁷The name of the tenant in the time of Edward the Confessor, viz. *Aileva*, seems here preserved:—*Alvedes-tun*—the town, (or village) of Aileva. Jones' Domesd., p. 204.

⁸This estate was at one time held by Earl, (afterwards King,) John, in right of his wife Isabella, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester, and hence called TOLLARD ROYAL.

§ 10. HUNDREDUM DE DOMERHAM... (Abbas Glaston'.)

DOMERHAM.....	}	Abbas Glastoniae.
STAPLEHAM ¹		
MERTON ²		
DEVEREL LANGEBRIGGE ³		
MONKTON		
COMPTON CHAMBERLEYN ^a		Robert. le Chamberleyn.

^a 9 Edw. III., Joh. Avenel ten. med. M. de Compton Chamberleyn in capite.

§ 11. HUNDREDUM DE ELLESTUBBE.... Prior Sci Swithini, Wynton.

EVERLEE		Comes Lancastr'.
ENFORD	}	Prior S ^u i Swithini, Wynton.
STOKTON		
AULTON		
OUERTON		
WERSTON ⁴		
HYNETON		Abbas de Becco Herlewyn.
CHYSYNGBURY.....		Ricardus de Combe. infra ætatem et in custodia magri Ricardi Dobyngdon. (Babynton. B.)

^a 36 Edw. III., Robertus de Rammesbury ten. 3 partes M. de Fytelton in feod. firm. per redd. xxⁱⁱ. per ann.

¹ Now STAPLE-TON, a hamlet to the west of Damerham, and in that parish.

² Usually spelt at the present time MARTIN, but originally *mær-tún* (the modern form of which would be Marton, or Merton,) signifying the *boundary-town*, a village on the borders of the county.

³ The last three manors LONGBRIDGE DEVEREL, MONKTON DEVEREL, and COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN, are all outlying portions of the Hundred of Damerham. The last estate was held in the time of Rich. I., by the Sergeantry of being one of the King's *Chamberlains*. Hund. R. II., 253.

⁴ This is most probably a portion of what is now called WROUGHTON. It is the Ellendune of the Anglo-Saxon charters, and is sometimes called ELINGDON-WROUGHTON. Hund. R. II., 244.

NETHERAVENE^a Johan. fil Johan. de Ferrers, infra
ætatem et in custodia Dñi. Regis.

^a 32 Edw. I., Henr. Peverel ten. terras in Northavene (*sic*) et
Newetone in co. Wilts et [terr. in] Suthampt. per redd. iv^{li}. per
ann. ad castr. Wigorn.—Cf. Inq. p. m. ii., 354.

§ 12. HUNDREDUM DE BRENCHESBOROWE—Dominus
Rex.

SHARENTON.....	Johannes Giffard, de Bremmesfelde.
WYLY.....	} Abbatissa de Wilton.
WISHEFORD PARVA ¹	
NEWETON.....	
STAPEL-LANGEFORD ^a (Step- pullangeford B.).....	} Oliv. de Ingham, et Laurenc. de St̄o. Martino.
STAPELFORD.....	Johes Giffard de Bremmesfeld, et Margareta Sturmy.
WISHEFORD MAGNA ^b	Adam Atteford, et Johes. de Bonham.
BUMERTON.....	Andreas de Grymstede, et Andreas de Comener (<i>or</i> Comermere).
BRUDECOMBE ²	Johes Pycot, et Thomas de Tarente.

^a 21 Edw. III., Johes. de Steeres ten. med. de Staple Langford
per servic. mil.—9 Rich. II., Laur. de Sco. Martino chev̄r ten.
med. M. de Westdoune, Est Grymstede, et Stepul Langford.

^b 13 Edw. III., Willus̄ Quyntyn ten. 2 partes M. et terr. et ten.
in Wycheford et Stoford.

§ 13. HUNDREDUM DE DOLESFELD... Dominus Rex.

GORE..... Johes̄ de Combe, et Abbatissa de
Cadamo.

¹ LITTLE WISHFORD is a tithing in the parish of SOUTH NEWTON.

² NORTH BURCOMB; the southern portion is accounted for under Cadeworth
Hundred. See § 8.

ORCHESTON ^a	Willus de Rolveston et Johes Bluet.
ELSTON (Eliston) ¹	Johes Giffard.
SHERUETON ²	Comes Lancastr'.
MADYNTON	Johanna la Moygne, (et) Priorissa de Ambresbury.
ABBODESTON	Abbas de Hyda, et Alexander de Frevylle.
WYNTERBOURN STOKE ^b ...	Johanna Wake.
BEREWYK ³	Henric. de Lancastr'.

^a 21 Edw. III., Hugo de Audele, nuper Comes Glouc. ten. M. de Wexcombe et Bedewind de Rege ad feod. firm. secundum exitus; et M. de Orcheston, Knoukes, et Bourbatch de R. per servic. mil.

^b 6 Edw. III., Hugo Wake ten. M. de Winterborn Stoke pro 3 part. 1 feod. mil.

§ 14. HUNDREDUM DE KYNEWARDSTON...Matilda Comitiss'. Gloucestr'.

Burgus de BEDEWYND ...	Dūs Rex per mortem Com. Gloucestr'.
WEXCOMBE.....	Matilda Comitiss. de Gloucestr'.
PEUESEYE	Abbas de Hyda.
MIDDLETON ⁴	Willus de insula bona.
WOTTON ⁵	Johes fil. et hæ. Johan. de Ripariis, infra ætatem et in custodia Regis.

¹ This manor would seem to have been held in the time of Edw. I. by *Elias* Giffard, and from him probably comes the name *Elys-ton*, contracted into *Els-ton*.

² This manor corresponds with the WINTERBOURNE (pp. 66, 67,) of Domesday, and is called WINTERBOURN SCREYETON in the Hund. R. II., 254. See also Test. de Nev., 135. The distinctive portion of the name would seem to be derived from *Scir-gerefa*, i.e. *Shire-reeve*, (=Sheriff,) and so to be a memorial of the office held by its Domesday owner.

³ BERWICK ST. JAMES;—see under WINTERBOURNE, in Domesday, p. 241.

⁴ Called from the name of the Lord of the Manor, MILTON LILBORN, originally, de *L'isle bonne*, (a translation of which is given above in "*de insula bona*,") and spelt Lilbonne.

⁵ This place still bears the name of one of its Lords, Johan. *de Ripariis*, and is called WOORTON RIVERS.

BOREBACH	Henricus Sturmy.
CHUSSEBERY	Henricus de Cobeham.
STAUNDEN CHAWORTH ^{a1} ...	Henricus de Lancastr'.
CHILTON ^{b 2}	Henricus le Tyers [Tyeis B].
HAMME	Prior Sci Swithini Wynton.
EST BEDEWYND	Theobald. fil. et hæ. Willī Russell infra ætatem et in custodia Regis.
TYDECOMBE	Prior de Modeffonte, et Juliana de Kyngeston.
CROFTON	Willus Brayboef, et Ricardus de Pol- hampton
GRAFTON ^c	Johanna de Haveringe, et Prior Scæ Margaretæ extra Marleburg.
COLYNGEBURNE ^{d 3}	Almaric. [Adomar. B.] de Valence, et Abbas de Hyda.

^a 36 Edw. III., Ricus de Pembrigg ten. M. de Chilton de Edwardo Powell ut de hon. de Wallingford per servic. mil.

^b 1 Edw. III., Henr. Husee ten. M. de Staunden cum med. de Tudeworth per servic. de Com. Lancastr'. ut de honore Leicest': et, 35 Edw. III., Ricardus de Husee ten. M. de Tudeworth.

^c 6 Edw. II., Willus Barman ten. terras in Grafton per servicium inveniendi unum equum ad carianum vinum? Regis cum Rex venat. ferat in forestis de Savernac et de Chute.

^d 46 Edw. III., Edw. de Carmaille, chev. ten. M. de Colingburn Valence in cap. per servic. mil.—Cf. Inq. p. m. ii., 354.

§ 15 HUNDREDUM DE SWANEBERGH... Dominus Rex.

UPHAVENE	} Hugo le Despencer.
MEREDEN	

¹ So called from Patrick de *Chaworth*, who held the Manor 3 Edw. I. Hund. R. II., 160.

² CHILTON FOLIAT; so called from Sampson Foliat, who held the Manor towards the end of the thirteenth century. Test. de. Nev. 145.

³ This entry includes both COLLINGBOURN DUCIS, at one time called Collingbourn *Valence*; and COLLINGBOURN KINGSTON, formerly called Collingbourn *Abbas*, from the estate being part of the possessions of the Abbey of Hyde.

RUSTESHALLE	Robertus de Hungerford et Gena uxor ejus.
CHERLETON	Walterus de Paveley.
WYVELSFORD	} Comes Hereford.
MANYNGFORD BOUN ¹	
STOKE ²	Abbatissa de Shaston.
STAUNTON	} Abbatissa de Wilton.
DREYCOTE ORE ³	
NEWENTON HULCOTE ⁴	
AULTON BERNER	} Comes Lancastr'.
WOODBERGE	
WYLCOTE	
MANNINGFORD ABBATIS ⁵	Abbas de Hyda.
MANNINGFORD BREWOSE ⁵	Maria de Brewose.

^a 46 Edw. III., Hunfridus de Bohun, Comes Hereford, ten. M. de Uphaven in capite per servic. mil. ac M. de Wyvelsford, Wokesey, Manyngford, Stratton, et Seend in capite.

^b 35 Edw. III., Thomas de Aldon. chev. ten. M. de Manyngford Bohun, et 46 Edw. III.—Cf. Inq. p. m., ii., 228.

§ 16. HUNDREDUM DE STODFOLDE.⁶...Dominus Rex.

CHURINGTON	Comes Hereford.
CONICK (CONEKE. B.)	Abbas de Grasteyn.
ERCHESFONTE	Abbatissa beatæ Mariæ de Wynton.
STERTE	Bartholomæus de Badlesmere.
ETHELHAMPTON ⁷	Johannes Malewyn. (Malewayne B.)

¹ So called from the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford; it is still regarded as a tithing of Wyvelsford, (now Wilsford,) which belonged to the same family.

² This Manor is known better as BEECHINGSTOKE.

³ DRAYCOTE is the name of a farm close by Hewish; OARE would seem to include RAINSCOMB, an outlying part of the parish of North Newnton.

⁴ HULCOTE, (or HILLCOTE,) is a tithing of the parish of NORTH NEWNTON.

⁵ These two Manors still bear in their names, MANNINGFORD ABBAS and MANNINGFORD BRUCE, the memory of their owners in the 14th century.

⁶ The name of this Hundred is from the Anglo-Saxon *stod-fald*, i.e. the *fold* or place for horses. It is now included in the Hundred of Swanborough.

⁷ The direct descent of these two Manors, now annexed to the parish of All

ALYNGETONE ^a	Johannes la Warre.
ALCANYNGES	Abbatissa beatæ Mariæ de Wynton.

^a 21 Edw. III., Johannes de la Warre ten. 2 partes M. de Alyngton.

§ 17. HUNDREDUM DE RUBERGH [REGIS]¹...Dominus Rex.

CHYVEREL MAGNA ^a	Edmundus Gascelyn, et Matilda Burnell.
CHYVEREL PARVA	Johannes de Sco. Laudo.
LYTELTON ²	Wills Paynell.
STUPEL-LAVINGTON ³	Petrus de la Mare, Willus Forstal, [Forescal?] Ricardus de Ryvers, et Thomas Schokthrop. ?
IMMERE ⁴	Johannes le Rous.

^a 43 Edw. III., Galfridus filius Edwardi Gascelyn ten. M. de Magna Cheverel et Budeston de Nicholao Burnel milite per servic. mil.

§ 18. HUNDREDUM DE RUBERGH [EPISCOPI]...Episcopus Sarum.

BURGHUS DE DEVYSES	} Margareta Regina Angliæ.
ROUDES	
POTERNE	} Episcopus Sarum.
WORTON	
LAVINGTON ⁵	

Cannings, from their owners mentioned above, to their present Lords, may be seen in the Wilts Mag.

¹ This and the next-named Hundred were at the time of Domesday one Hundred. The name RUGE-BERG means the "rough" or hoar "barrow." These two Hundreds are now divided between those of Potterne and Cannings, and Swanborough.

² Still called LITTLETON PAYNELL, from the name of its Lord of the Manor.

³ LAVINGTON FORUM, or MARKET LAVINGTON.

⁴ IMMERE, or IMBER as it is now called, is also partly included in the Hundred of HEGHTREBURY, (Heytesbury). See below § 36. The name originally seems to have been *gemær*, i.e. *boundary*, and as formerly, so to the present time, it is parcelled out between two Hundreds.

⁵ LAVINGTON EPISCOPI, or BISHOP'S LAVINGTON.

FYSSHIDE¹ (TYSSHIDE?)Bogo de Knouille.

§ 19. HUNDREDUM DE CANYNGES [EPISCOPI]...Episcopus Sarum.

CANYNGE	}	Episcopus Sarum.
RYNDEWEY.....		
COTES		Willus de Cotes, et Johannes Mautravers.
HYWEY		Willus de Hywey, et Johannes Quyntyn.

§ 20. HUNDREDUM DE RAMESBURY...Episcopus Sarum.

RAMESBURY	}	Episcopus Sarum.
ASHRUGGE		
BEDON		
BYSSHOPESTON		
ESTRYGGE		

§ 21. HUNDREDUM DE SELKLEE...Margareta Regina Angliæ.

BURGUS DE MARLEBERGE	Dominus Rex.
BURGUS DE LUTEGARSALE	Dominus Rex.
ALDEBURNE	Comes Lancastr'.
SCUTESCOMBE ²	Rogerus de Scutescombe.
MILDENHALE	Johannes Meryet.
BURTON REGIS	Dominus Rex.
CLATFORD	Abbas de Sco. Victorio.
LOKERUGGE	Johannes de Berewyke.
OVERTON FIFHIDE ³	Prior Sci Swithini, Wynton
OVERTON ABBISSÆ ⁴	Abbissa de Wilton.
KENETE	Johannes de Berewyke, et Galfrid. de Westone.

¹ It is so spelt in both MSS. It is evidently intended for TILSHEAD, the THEODULVESIDE of Domesday.

² Most probably this Manor is what is now called STICHCOMB, close to Mil-denhall.

³ This would seem to represent FIFIELD, an appendage to the parish of OVERTON. The portion of Overton *proper* that belonged to the Prior of St. Swithin, Winton, is accounted for under the Hundred of Ellestubbe. See § 15.

⁴ This is the *western* portion of the parish of OVERTON; the *eastern* portion belonged, as stated in the previous note, to St. Swithin, Winton.

BAKHAMPTON.....	Ricard. de Casterton, et Johanna quæ fuit uxor Henrici le Moygne.
AVEBURY	Abb. Sc̄i Georgii de Baskerville.
WYNTERBOURNE MONACHORUM	Abbas Glastoniensis.
RYCARDESTON ¹	Willus Mauduyt.
RUBBEDESTON ¹	Priorissa de Aumbresbury.
WYNTERBOURNE BASSETT	Hugo le Despenser.
HENTON.....	Johannes de Cobham, et Rogerus Waz.
ROUCLE	Hugo Poyntz.
OKEBURNE MAGNA.....	} Abbas de Becco Herlewin
OKEBURNE PARVA.....	
OKEBURNE MEYSY.....	Walter. le Blake, Johannes de Nony, Henr'. de Harisul?
POLTON	Abbas de Tewkesbury, et Bartholomæus de Badlesmere.
SHAWE	Johannes de Hardyngton.

§ 22. HUNDREDUM DE WORTH...Margareta Regina Angliæ.

HEYWORTH	} Margareta Regina Angliæ.
SEVENHAMPTON	
STRATTON SUPERIOR	
STRATTON INFERIOR	
BLUNTESDON SC̄I LEONARDI	
STAUNTON ²	Episcopus Cestrensis, et Herbert. fil. Johannis.
RODBOURNE	Rex per mortem Comit. Cornubiæ.
LYDEYER ^{2 3}	Ida de Clynton.

* 21 Edw. III., Johan. de Northwode ten. M. de Lydgard in capite per servic. mil.

¹ These are now called RICHARDSON and ROBSON,—two farms in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett.

² STANTON FITZWARYN; so called from Fulco Fitz-waryn who held lands here, and presented to the living, in 1299. See Test. de Nev., 150. The parish is called also from successive owners, STANTON FITZ-HERBERT, and STANTON FITZ-BRYNDE.

³ LYDIARD MILLICENT;—deriving its distinctive appellation from the Christian name of a Lady who held the Manor in the time of King John. Aubrey, 153.

BLUNTESDON SCI ANDREÆ	Barthol. Badlesmere, et Johannes Mau- travers.
HANYNGDON	Henr'. de Lancastr'.
ETONE MEYSY ^b	Nicholas de Scō Mauro.
NORTH MERSHTON.....	Hugo le Despenser.

^b 35 Edward III., Ricardus Seymour ten. M de Etone, Rode, et Wythenham. Cf. Inq. p. m. ii., 241.

§ 23. HUNDREDUM DE CREKKELADE...Margareta Regina
Angliæ.

BURGUS DE CREKKELADE	Margareta Regina Angliæ.
POLTON ¹	Nichus de Scō Mauro.
ASHTON ^{a 2}	Abbas de Teukesbury.
CERNECOTE ^b	Rex per mortem Comit. Gloucestr'.
SOMERFORD ^{c 3}	Hugo le Despenser.
LATONE.....	Abbas de Cirecestre.

^a 35 Edw. III., Johannes le Strange de Whitchurch ten. mediet. M. de Ashton.

^b 9 Edw. III., Thomas de Radleggh ten. M. de Cerncote, de Willo la Zouche et Alionora uxore sua, per servic. mil.

^c 11 Rich. II., Hugo Segrave ten. M. de Somerford Keynes.

§ 24. HUNDREDUM DE KYNEBRIGGE...

WOTTON BASSETT	Hugo le Despenser.
ELECOMBE ^a	Johanna Lovel.

^a 21 Edw. III., Johannes Lovel, miles, ten. M. de Elcombe et Blontesdon de Edwardo, Principi Walliæ; et, 36 Edw. III., Johannes Lovel ten. M. de Elcombe in capite de honore Winton. per servic. mil.

¹ POULTON, an outlying part of Wiltshire, locally situated in Gloucestershire.

² ASHTON KEYNES,—Robert de *Keynes* died siesed of part of this estate in 1280. Aubrey, 160.

³ SOMERFORD KEYNES, Ralph de *Keynes* had this Manor given to him on his marriage with the daughter of Hugh Maminot, a Baron in Kent. Hutchins' Dorset, I, 110. Domesd., 234.

KYNEBRIDGE	} Willus et Johannes Bluet.
ELYNTON	
LYNEHAM	Prior de Bradenestoke.
WYDECOMBE	Johannes de Langeford.
CLYVE WAUNCY ¹	Johannes Podewardyn.
LITTLECOTE	Radulfus Bluet.
TOKKENHAM	Hugo le Despenser.
BISHOPPESTON ²	} Prior Sci Swithini Wynton.
THORNHULL	

§ 25. HUNDREDUM DE THORNHULLE... Dominus Rex.

OWERWERSTON ³	Dominus Rex.
HYNETON	Prior Sci Swithini, Wynton.
WAMBERG ^a	Emelina de Longespeye.
LYDINGTON	Abbatissa de Shaston.
CHUSELDENE	Abbas de Hyda.

^a 21 Edw. III., Johannes de Holand ten. M. de Wamberg de Edwardo Principi Walliæ, ut de Com. Sarum, per servicium falcandi pratum de Stoneham pro omnibus serviciis.

§ 26. HUNDREDUM DE BLAKINGROVE... Dominus Rex.

ALTA SWYNDON	Adomar. de Valence.
LYDEYARD ⁴	Henric. de Preyers, et Henric. Tyeys.
BENKNOLLE	Johannes de Cobeham.

§ 27. HUNDREDUM DE CHIPPENHAM... Edmundus Gastelyn.

BURGUS DE CHIPPENHAM	} Edmundus Gastelyn.
BUDESTONE	

¹ Radulph de Wancy held lands here c. 1275, (Test de N., 137.); hence the name, which is however now corrupted into CLEVANCY.

² This name is now corrupted into BUSHTON; a tithing of Cliff Pipard.

³ This would seem to be OVER WROUGHTON, (=Upper Wroughton).

⁴ LIDIARD TREGOZ, so called from the Tregoz family, who held it in the time of Edw. I. Hund. R. II., 244.

SHERSTON	}	Maria soror Domini Regis, et monialis
COSHAM		de Ambresbury.
SOPPEWORTH		Prior de Farley, et Johannes Mautravers.
COMBE ¹	}	Bartholomæus de Badlesmere.
COLERNE		
KINGTON	}	Abbas Glastoniae.
GRUTELINTONE		
NETELTON		
HASLEBURY		Reginaldus Crok.
COKELBERGH		Henricus de Cobeham.
WEST KYNTON		Petrus fil. Reginaldi, et Cecilia de Bello Campo.
LITTLETON DREW ²		Walter. Drew, et Johannes Pludel.
LANGLE ³	}	Johannes de la Mare, de Langeley.
LEIGH ⁴		
SURYNDENE		Willus de Middelhope.
LOKYNTONE		Comes Lancastr', et Thomas de Anerle, (Querle?)
YATTON ⁵		Comes Arundel, et Henric. de Lancastr'.
ALYNTON	}	Prior de Farley.
SLAGHTERFORD		
BOXE		Henricus de Boxe.
LACOCK		Abbatissa de Lacock, et Johannes Bluet.
STANLEY		Abbas de Stanley.
BREMELE		Abbas de Malmesbury.
TUDERYNTONE ⁶		Willus Percehay, Johes Turpyn, Walt. Skydemore, Johes Kaleway.

¹ CASTLE COMBE; so called from being the head of the Barony of the Dunstanvilles, the ancestors of the Badlesmeres, who held it in 1316.

² LITTLETON DREW, still preserves the memorial in its name of this Lord of the Manor.

³ LANGLEY BURREL; the tenant at the time of Domesday was BOREL, and the family of *Burel* continued to hold the Manor till the 14th century. Aubrey, 95.

⁴ LEIGH DELAMERE; the name of the Lord of the Manor, mentioned above, is still preserved.

⁵ YATTON KEYNEL; in the time of Henry III. one Knight's fee was held by Henry Kaynel, at Yatton; hence the distinctive name. Test. de Nev., 142.

⁶ In the name TITHERTON KELWAYS is still preserved the memorial of one of the owners mentioned above.

WROXHALE	Johannes de Wroxhale.
HERTHAM	Johes de Hertham, Ricus de Comerwell, et Bartholom. Peche?
ESTONE GREY ¹	Johannes Grey.
SHERSTON PARVA	Johannes Giffard.
HARDENYSSH	Johannes de S̄co Laudo.
ALDRYNTON	Johannes de Hertham, Hugo de Da- vereswell (Cavereswell?), Robert. de Harlegh.

§ 28. HUNDREDUM DE STAPLE...Hugo le Despencer.

CHELEWORTH.....	Hugo le Despenser.
PURYTONE	Abbas de Malmesbury.

§ 29. HUNDREDUM DE STERKELEE²...Abbas de Malmesbury.

BURGUS DE MALMESBURY } BRINKEWORTH	} Abbas de Malmesbury.
CRISTE-MALLEFORD .....		Abbas Glastoniæ.
DAUNTESEY	Walterus de Paveley.
SOMERFORD ^{3 a}	Johes Mauduyt et, Johes Mautravers.
SEGRE.....	Prior de Bradenstock et Johes de Segre.
DRAYCOT ^{4 b}	Johes de Cerne.

^a 36 Edw. III., Theobaldus Mounteney miles ten. M. de Somerford Keynes;—11 Rich. II., Hugo Segwarre ch̄vr. ten. M. de Somerford Keynes.

^b 1 Edw. III., Johes de Berm... ten. M. de Draycote per servic. mil.

¹ The parish is still called EASTON GREY, a name it acquired from the owner here mentioned

² This Hundred is now included in that of Malmesbury. The name STERKLEY, (or STARKLEY,) is still preserved in a hamlet belonging to the parish of Broad Somerford.

³ SOMERFORD MAUDUIT; Gunfrid [Mauduit], an ancestor of John Mauduyt, named above, would seem to have held the estate under the Abbot of Malmesbury, at the time of Domesday. See Domesd., 35, 235.

⁴ DRAYCOT CERNE; so called from the name of its Lords in the fourteenth century.

STANTON ^{1a}	Herbert. de Sco Quintino.
HUNDLAVYNGTON	Abbas Sci Victoris.

^a25 Edw. III., Robertus Husee ten. M. de Stanton Sci Quintin:—
9 Rich. II., Edmund. de Sco Johanne, chev. ten. M de Stanton in
capite per servic. mil.

§30. HUNDREDUM DE CHEGGELEWE²..Abbas de Malmesbury.

SOTTONE ³	} Abbas de Malmesbury.
RODBURNE	
BROKENBOROW	
NEWENTONE	
CHERLTONE	
CRUDEWELE	
KEMELE	} Comes Hereford.
BOKESEY ⁴ (WOKESEY?)..	
POLE	Robertus fil. Pagani.

§ 31. HUNDREDUM DE CALNE...Willus la Zouch.

BURG. DE CALNE	Decan. et Capit. Sarum, et Willus la Zouche.
BEREWYK	Hugo le Despenser.
YATESBURY ^a	Henr. de Wyleton, Radulf. le Botiller, Dec. et Capit. Sarum.
CHYRIELL	Matilda de Tony, Comitissa Warr'.

^a49 Edw III.. Baldewinus Frevill, miles, ten. terras in Yates-
bury de Gilberto de per servic. mil.

¹Called still, from the family who held it in 1316, STANTON ST. QUINTIN.

²This Hundred is called in Domesday CICEMETHORN, or CICEMERTONE. (pp. 6, 158.) The name CHEDGELOW is still that of a small hamlet in Crudwell. It is now, with the ancient Hundred of Sterkely, merged in the Hundred of Malmesbury.

³SUTTON BENGEE, which though not situated within the proper limits of the Hundred of Cheggelewe, is reckoned as belonging to it, as parcel of the large grant included under "Brokenberge," made to the Abbey of Malmesbury in 956, by King Edwy. Cod. Dip., 460.

⁴This name is so written in the MS. It is intended, for what in Domesday, (p. 131) is called WOCHESIE, and at the present time OAKSEY.

CALSTONE ^a	Willus la Zouche, Johannes de Wyleton, Johannes de Comerwell.
COMPTON ¹	Hugo le Despenser, et Johannes de Comerwell.
HERDYNGTON ²	Robertus de Cantilupe.
STODELY	Abbas de Stanley.
BLAKELONDE	Abbas de Malmesbury, et Ricardus de.....
BEVERSBROOK	Johes Mauduit, et Alexander le Blount.
BROMHAM	Abbas de Bello.

^a 32 Edw. I., Willus la Zouch (et de Haryngeworth 28 Edw. III.) filius et heres Millicent de Monte-Alto ten. M. de Calston per servic. dimid. feod:—11 Rich. II., Johes de Wilington chev^r ten. M. de Calyston.

§ 32. HUNDREDUM DE BRADEFORD.. Abbatissa Shaston.

BRADEFORD	} ..Abbatissa Shaston.
WYNESLEY	
WROXHALE	
HOLTE	
ATTEWORTH	
FARLEY MONACHORUM ..	Prior de Farley.
BROUGHTONE ³	Margareta Giffard.
WESTWODE ⁴	Prior Sci Swithini Wynton.
WYNEFELD	Abbas de Keynesham.
CHAEFELDE	Rogerus de Percy.
WYTHENHAM ⁵	Nicholaus de Sco Mauro, (Seymour).
COMERWELL	Johes de Comerwell.

¹ COMPTON BASSET; this manor was held in 1233 by Gilbert Basset. Aubrey, 41.

² It is so spelt in both MSS;—intended for HEDDINGTON.

³ BROUGHTON GIFFORD;—an account of the descent of the manor to the present day will be found in the Wilts Mag., v., 265.

⁴ This manor was afterwards placed in the Hundred of ELSTUB.

⁵ This was the name of a parish which was afterwards merged in that of Farleigh Hungerford, forming the Wiltshire portion of it, the greater part being in Somersetshire. See Wilts. Mag., v., 20.

§ 33. HUNDREDUM DE WHEREWELLESDOWNE. . Abbatissa
de Romeseye.

COULESTON CHAUMBERLAYN Abbatissa de Romeseye, (et Simon le
Chamberlayne.)

TENHYDE	} Abbatissa de Shastōn. ¹ [Romeseye?]
EDYNGDON	
ASHTON	
BRADELEY	
HENTON	
KYVELE	Comes Arundel.

§ 34. HUNDREDUM DE WESTBERIE...Walterus de Paveley.

WESTBERIE Walterus de Paveley, Thomas Mauduyt,
et Prior de Syninton. [Styvington.B.]

BRATTON Willus de Maundeville, et Ricardus
Darcy.

LYE Thomas Mauduyt, Johannes le Rous,
et Prior de Farley.

§ 35. HUNDREDUM DE MEYRE...Margareta Regina Angliæ.

MEYRE Margareta Regina Angliæ.

BRADELEY² Prior de Bradeley.

STURTON Robertus le Fitzpaysn.

SELES Philippus de Aylesbury, et Johannes de
Seles.

KNOWEL³ Abbatissa Wiltun.

§ 36. HUNDREDUM DE HEGHTREBURY...Bartholomæus de
Badlesmere.

HEGHTREBURY Bartholomæus de Badlesmere.

¹ It is so written in both manuscripts: without doubt, however, the Abbess of *Romsey* held these manors.

² A hospital for "leprous *maidens*" was founded here by Manassèr Bisset c. 1154; hence the name MAIDEN BRADLEY. Test. de Nev., 156.

³ WEST KNOYLE or KNOYLE ODIERNE; a person called "*Hodierna nutrix*" (*i.e.* *Hodierne*, the nurse), was pensioned with lands in the parish. Wilts. Mag. III., 30.

BAYLLESCLYVE	Prior de Bradeley.
HORNYNGLISHAM	Ricardus de Vernon.
BRYGHTESTON ¹	Abb. de Becco Herlewin.
HULLE	Joh̄es Mautravers, Elias Deverell, et Robert le Bor.
IMMERE ²	Matt. Owayn, et Walterus de Paveley, (et 21 Edw. III., Hugo de Audele, Comes Gloucestr').
ORCHESTON	} Dominus Rex, per mortem Com. Gloucestr'.
KNOUK	
CHUTERNE ³	Abbissa de Lacock, Johannes Syfrewast, (Cifrewast B.) Prior de Bradenstoke, et Alicia Picheford.
UBETON	Laurencius de Sco Martino.
CORTON	Prior de Farley, et Johannes Druveys.
ASHETON ^{a 4}	Johannes Giffard.
COTEFORD ^{b 5}	Johannes Giffard, et Oliverus de Ingham.
BOYTON	Margar. Giffard
DEPEFORD	Radulfus Cheynduyt.
BAKHAMPTON	Matilda de Wyly. et Margar. de Wode- ford.

^a 35 Edw. III. Joh̄es le Strange de Whitchurch ten. M. de Asheton in capite.

^b 21 Edw. III. Joh̄es bertt ten. 2 partes M. de Codeford.

¹This is the 'Deverel' that in Domesday belonged to Brictric. Hence the name BRIXTON DEVEREL, originally *Brictrices-tun*, (in Test. de Nev., 154, spelt *Brichtriches-ton*), that is, "the town, or village of *Brictric*."

²On this manor see the remarks under the Hundred of RUBERG § 17.

³This entry represents what are really from distant manors, each with a separate owner. See them distinguished in Domesday, 205.

⁴ASHTON GIFFARD; now a tithing in the parish of Codford St. Peter.

⁵This entry represents both CODFORD ST. MARY, and CODFORD ST. PETER, the one belonging at Domesday to Waleran, the ancestor of Oliver de Ingham; and the other to Osbern Giffard, whose name is still preserved, as just mentioned, in the tithing of Ashton Giffard.

§ 37. HUNDREDUM DE DONEWORTH.....Dominus Rex.

DOUNHEAD	} Abbatissa Shaston.
TYSSEBURY	
FOUNTILL GIFFORD ¹	Johannes Mauduyt.
CHYLMERK	Abbatissa Wiltun.
SWALECLYVE ANSTEYGH ...	Prior Hosp. Scī Joh̄is Jerusal. in Anglia, et Johannes de la Mare.
HACCHE	Stephus de Segrave, Margar. de Hacche, Johannes de Brudesyerde, Roger. de Bavent, Walter de Stanlegh.
CHICKLAND.....	Robertus Lof (Los?), Elias Cotes, Johannes Strug, Junior.
TEFFONT ²	Alianora Husey, Joceus de Hoghton.
VERDURE ³ (Werdure. B.)	Laurencius de Sco Martino.
ESTON ³	Isabella de Hasledene.

¹ 1. Hen. VI. Johannes Lovell chev̄r, filius Joh̄is Lovell chev̄r, filii J. Lovell chev̄r, et Matilda uxoris suæ, ten. castra et M. de Verdure, ac M. de Briddeford et Erdescote.

§ 38 HUNDREDUM DE WEREMINSTER...Thomas Mauduyt.

WEREMINSTER	Thomas Mauduyt.
UPTON ⁴	Walterus Skydemore.
NORTHRYGGE THOLNESTON ⁵	Walterus Gastelyn.
CORSELEGH	Priorissa de Stodlegh.
BYSSHPESTOWE.....	Abbatissa de Lacock.
NORTON ⁶	Johannes (Rogerus. B.) Bavent.

¹ FONTEL belonged at Domesday to Berenger Giffard, and still preserves the memory of its ancient owner in the name FONTHILL GIFFARD.

² TEFFONT EVIAS; like other estates belonging at Domesday to Alured of Marlborough, this was held as of the Barony of *Ewyas*, and hence its distinctive name. Hund. R. II., 269, 377.

³ ESTON is generally spoken of in the records in connection with Haseldean, (now Haseldon) the name of a farm in the parish of Tisbury. Hoare's Wiltshire, Dunworth Hundred, 225.

⁴ Still called, after the name of its owner, UPTON SCUDAMORE.

⁵ NORRIDGE, and THOULSTON, are two places close by UPTON SCUDAMORE.

⁶ Still called, from its owner in 1316, NORTON BAVENT.

SUTTON MAGNA ¹	Henricus de Lortehay, Willus de Wanton, Johannes de Kyngeston.
DONYNGTON TEFFONT ² ...	Abbatissa Shaston.
FISHERTON BRABYNTON ³ (Babington B.)	Jacobus de Norton, Willus de Read, Antonius Bydyk.

§ 39. HUNDREDUM DE MELKESHAM...Priorissa de Aumbresbury.

MELKESHAM	Priorissa de Aumbresbury.
TROWBRIGGE ^a	Comes Lancastr'.
HULPRYNTONE	Walterus de Pavely.
SENDE ^b	Hugo le Despenser.
BUKINGTON (Bulkington B.)	Comes Arundel.
ERLESTOKE ^c	Radulfus de Mont. Hermery.
PAULESHOLT	Nicholaus Bourdon (Bordoun B), et Johannes de Paulesholte.

^a 36 Edw. III. Johes de Warren nuper Comes Sarum ten. M. de Trowbrigge, Winterbourn, Amesbury, Aldebourn in capite per servic mil.

^b 46 Edw. III. Humfridus de Bohun nuper Comes Hereford ten. inter alia M. de Sende.

^c 14 Edw. III. Thomas de Mont. Hermery ten. M. de Erlestoke de Rege per servic. mil.

¹ SUTTON MAGNA is the same as SUTTON FENNY, now commonly written VENEX.

² These are DINTON, and TEFFONT MAGNA, the latter being a chapelry belonging to the first-named parish.

³ The second of these names would seem to be intended for BAPTON, an estate within FISHERTON DELAMERE: the Delamere family of Nunny owned Fisherton c. 1390. Hoare's Wiltshire, Heytesb. Hund., 252.

INDEX.

The figures in the *first* column refer to the *sections* in the preceding paper; those in the *second* column to the pages in the Rev. W. H. Jones' Domesday for Wilts.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Abbodeston, 4.	<i>Under</i> Ferstesfeld, 135, 216.	Abbotston.
Abbodeston, 13.	<i>Under</i> Wintreburne, 66, 67.	Rolleston?
Alcanynges, 16.	Caninge, 52.	All-Cannings.
Aldburne, 21.	Aldeborne, 11.	Aldbourn.
Aldreston, 4.	<i>Under</i> Ferstesfeld, 216.	Alderston.
Aldrynton, 27.	{ Aldritone, 111. { Aldrintone, 119.	Alderton.
Aldynton, 2.	Alentone, Allentone, 54, 62.	Allington, near Amesbury.
Aleton, 2.	Eltone, 147.	Alton, in the parish of Figheldean.
Alta Swyndon, 26.	Svindune, 25, 235.	High Swindon.
Alvedeston, 9.	<i>Under</i> Chelche, 47.	Alvediston.
Alwardebury, (Hundred) 3.	Alwareberie, 189.	Alderbury.
Alwardebury, 3	Alwarberie, 56, 107, 149.	Alderbury.
Alyngetone, 16.	Adelingtone, 79.	Allington, near All Cannings.
Alynton, 27.	<i>Under</i> Chipeham, 205.	Allington, in the parish of Chippenham.
Ansteygh, 37.	Anestige, 105, 136.	Anstey.
Ashrugge, 20.	<i>Under</i> Ramesberie, 229.	? Axford.
Asheton, 33.	Aistone, 195.	Steeple Ashton.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Asheton, 36.	<i>Under</i> Coteford, 117, 210.	Ashton Giffard, in the parish of Codford St. Peter.
Ashton, 23.	Essitone, 214.	Ashton Keynes.
Atteworth, 32.	<i>Under</i> Bradeford, 200.	Atworth, by Bradford on Avon.
Aulton, 11.	Awltone, 18.	Alton Priors.
Aulton Berner, 15.	Aultone, 65.	Alton Berners, (or Barnes).
Aumbresbury, (Hun- dred) 2.	Ambresberie, 185.	Amesbury.
Aumbresbury, 2.	Ambresberie, 8, 68.	Amesbury.
Avebury, 21.	Avreberie, 16.	Avebury (or Abury).
Bakhampton, 21.	Bachentune, 95.	Beckhampton, in the parish of Avebury.
Bakhampton, 36.	<i>Under</i> Wili, 241.	Bathampton, on Wy- ly, in the parish of Steeple Langford.
Bayllesclyve, 36.	Ballochellie, 70.	Baycliffe, in the parish of Hill Deverel.
Bedon, 20.	<i>Under</i> Ramesberic, 229.	Baydon.
Benknolle, 26.	Bechenhalle, 94.	Binknoll, in the parish of Broad Hinton.
Bedewynd, 14.	Bedvinde, 7.	Great Bedwyn.
Bedewynd, Est—14.	<i>Under</i> Bedvinde, 7. 198.	Little Bedwyn.
Bereford, 8.	Bereford, 198.	Barford St. Martin.
Berewyck, 9.	<i>Under</i> Chelche, 204.	Berwick St. John.
Berewyk, 13.	<i>Under</i> Wintreburne, 241.	Berwick St. James.
Berewyk, 31.	<i>Under</i> Cauna, 203.	Berwick Basset.
Beversbrook, 31.	Beversbroc, 201.	Beversbrook, by Calne.
Bisshopeston, 5.	<i>Under</i> Duntone, 213.	Bishopston, <i>alias</i> Eb- besbourn Episcopi.
Bisshopeston, 20.	<i>Under</i> Ramesberie, 229.	Bishopston, by Rams- bury.
Bysshopeston, 24.	<i>Under</i> Clive, 19, 207.	Bushton, in the parish of Cliff Pypard.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Blakingrove(Hundred) 26.	Blachegrave, 166.	Blagrove: now merged in the Hundred of Kingsbridge.
Blakelond, 31.	<i>Under</i> Calestone, 122.	Blackland, by Calne.
Bluntesdon Sci. Leonardi, 22.	Bluntesdone, 69, 144.	Broad Blunsdon.
Bluntesdon Sci. Andreæ, 22.	Blontesdone, 87.	Blunsdon St. Andrew.
Bokesey, 30.	Wochesie, 131.	Oaksey.
Boltford, 2.	Boltintone, 53.	Bullford.
Borebach, 14.	Buberge, Burbetc, 202.	Burbage.
Boxe, 27.	<i>Under</i> Haseberie, 219	Box.
Boyton, 36.	Boientone, 69.	Boyton.
Brabynton, 38.	<i>Under</i> Fisertone, 114, 216.	Bapton, in the parish of Fisherton Delamere.
Bradeford (Hundred,) 32.	Bradeford, 170.	Bradford.
Bradeford, 32.	Bradeford, 43.	Bradford on Avon.
Bradeley, 33.	<i>Under</i> Edendone, 214.	North Bradley.
Bradeley, 35.	Bradellie, 98.	Maiden Bradley.
Bratton, 34.	<i>Under</i> Westberie, 239.	Bratton.
Brembleshawe, 7.	Bramessage, 200.	Bramshaw.
Bremele, 27.	Breme, 200.	Bremhill.
Brenchesborow (Hundred,) 12.	Brencsberge, 184.	Branch.
Brinkeworth, 29.	{ Brecheorde, 35. { Brenchewrde, 92.	Brinkworth.
Brutford, 7.	Bretford, 201.	Britford.
Brokenborow, 30.	Brocheneberge, 35.	Brokenborough.
Broughtone, 32.	Broctone, 85.	Broughton Gifford.
Brudecombe, 8.	Bredecumbe, 49.	South Burcomb.
Brudecombe, 12.	Bredecumbe, 60.	North Burcomb.
Bryghteston, 36.	Devrel, 55.	Brixton Deverel.
Brightmershton, 2,	Brismartone, 112.	Brigmerston (or Brigmilston.)
Budestone, 27.	Bedestone, 89.	Biddeston.
Bukkington, 39.	<i>Under</i> Chivele, 206.	Bulkington.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Bumerton, 12.	Bimertone, Bermen- ton, 135, 123.	Bemerton.
Burton Regis, 21.		Burton Regis.
Burchalke, 9.	<i>Under</i> Chelche, 204.	Bower Chalk.
Bysshopestrowe, 38.	Biscopestreu, 70.	Bishopstrow.
Cadeworth (Hundred), [8.]	Cadeworde, 187.	Cadworth.
Calestone, 31.	Calestone, 203.	Calston.
Calne Hundred, 31.	Calna, 171.	Calne.
Calne, 31.	Cauna, 7.	Calne.
Canynge Episcopi, (Hundred,) 19.	Canenge, 173.	Cannings Episcopi.
Canynge, 19.	Cainingham, 22.	Bishop's Cannings.
Caudon (Hundred), 7.	Caudune, 186.	Cawdon.
Cernecote, 23.	Schernecote, 121.	Sharnecote.
Chyverel Magna, 17.	Chevrel, 74.	Cheverel Magna.
Chyverel Parva, 17.	Chevrel, 74.	Cheverel Parva.
Chalke Hundred, 9.	Stanford, see note § 9.	Chalk.
Chalke, 9.	Chelche, 47.	Chalk.
Chaldrynton, 2.	Celdrintone, 203.	Cholderton.
Cheleworth, 28.	Celewrde, 149.	Chelworth.
Cheggelewe (Hun- dred), 30.	Cicemethorn, 158.	See note § 30.
Cherleton, 5.	<i>Under</i> Duntone, 17, 213.	Charlton, by Down- ton.
Cherleton, 15.	<i>Under</i> Rusteselve, 230.	Charlton, by Rushall.
Cherlton, 30.	Cerletone, 37.	Charlton, by Malmes- bury.
Chadefelde, 32.	Caldefelle, 75, 76.	Chaldfield.
Chickland, 37.	Chigelie, 137.	Chicklade.
Chilton, 14.	Cilletone, 91.	Chilton Foliot
Chippenham (Hun- dred), 27.	Cepeham, 161.	Chippenham.
Chippenham, 27.	Chepeham, 9.	Chippenham.
Churington, 16.	Ceritone, 96.	Chirton.
Chussebury, 14.	Cheseberie, 94.	Chisbury.
Chuseldene, 25.	Chiseldene, 41.	Chiselden.
Chuterne, 36.	Chetre, Cheltre, 205.	Chitterne.
Chylmerk, 37.	Chilmerc, 46.	Chilmark.
Chyriel, 31.	<i>Under</i> Cauna, 7, 203.	Cherhill.
Chysyngbury, 11.	Chesigeberie, 123.	Chisenbury delaFolye

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Clatford, 21.	Clatford, 110.	Clatford.
Clyve Wauncy, 24.	Clive, 83.	Clevancy.
Cnowell Episcopi (Hundred), 6.		See note § 6.
Cnowell, 6.	Chenuel, 15.	Bishop's Knoyle, or East Knoyle.
Cokelbergh, 27.	<i>Under</i> Chepeham, 9.	Cockelborough, by Chippenham.
Colerne, 27.	Colerne, 88, 209.	Colerne. [Bradford.
Comerwell, 32.	<i>Under</i> Bradeford, 43.	Cumberwell, near
Corton, 36.	Cortitone, 120.	Corton, by Boyton.
Colyngburne, 14.	Coleburne, 40, Col- ingburne, 14.	Collingbourn.
Combe, 7.	Cumbe, 12.	Combe Bisset.
Combe, 27.	Come, 89.	Castle Combe.
Compton, 31.	Contone, 85, 139.	Compton Basset.
Compton Chamber- leyn, 10.	Contone, 10.	Compton Chamber- lain.
Conick, 16.	Cowic, 57.	Conock.
Cosham, 27.	Cosseham, 11.	Corsham.
Corsley, 38.	Corselie, 135.	Corsley.
Cotes, 19.	<i>Under</i> Cainingham, 202.	Coate, in Bishop's Cannings.
Coteford, 36.	Coteford, 100, 104.	Codford.
Coulston Chaumber- layn, 33.	Covelestone, 131.	Coulston.
Coulesfield, 4.	Colesfelde, 132.	Cowlesfield.
Crekkelade(Hundred), 23.	Crechelade, 162.	Cricklade.
Crekkelade, 23.	Crichelade, 39.	Cricklade.
Crofton, 14.	<i>Under</i> Bedvinde, 7.	Crofton.
Crudewelle, 30.	Credvelle, 37.	Crudwell.
Criste-Malleford, 29.	Cristemeleforde, 30.	Christian Malford.
Dautesey, 29.	Dantesie, 34.	Dauntsey.
Depeford, 36.	Depeford, 72.	Deptford.
Derneford, 2.	Diarneford, 98, 46.	Durnford.
Devyses, 18. [10.		Devizes.
Deverel Langebrigge, Dolesfeld (Hundred), 13. [10.	Devrel, 30.	Longbridge Deverel.
Domerham(Hundred),	Dolesfeld, 183.	Dole.
	Domerham, 188.	Damerham.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Domerham, 10.	Dobreham, 28.	Damerham.
Doneworth (Hundred), 37.	Doneworda, Donworth, 182.	Dunworth.
Dounhead, 37.	Duneheve, 43.	Donhead.
Dounton (Hundred), 5.	Duntone, 190.	Downton.
Dounton, 5.	Duntone, 17.	Downton.
Donynton, 38.	Domnitone, 44.	Dinton.
Dreycote, 15.	Draicote, 26.	Draycot, near Wilcot.
Draycot, 29.	Draicote, 147.	Draycot Cerne.
Dune, 3.	Duene, 107.	West Dean.
Durynton, 2.	Derintone, 61.	Durrington.
Eblesburne, 9.	Eblesborne, 113.	Ebbesbourn Wake.
Edyngdon, 33.	Edendone, 52, 144.	Edingdon.
Elecombe, 24.	Elecome, 63.	Elcomb.
Ellestubbe (Hundred), 11.	Ailestebba, Alestabe, 179.	Elstub.
Elston, 13.	<i>Under</i> Orchestone, 117.	Elston, by Orcheston St. George.
Elynton, 24.	Elendune, 19.	Elingdon, in the parish of Wroughton.
Erlestoke, 39.	<i>Under</i> Melchesam, 224.	Erlestoke.
Enford, 11.	Enedforde, 20.	Enford.
Eston, 37.	<i>Under</i> Tisseberie, 42.	Eston, by Tisbury.
Estone Grey, 27.	Estone, 115. -	Easton Grey.
Erchesfonte, 16.	Jerchesfonte, 51.	Erchfont.
Estrygge, 20.	<i>Under</i> Ramesberie, 229.	Eastridge.
Ethelhampton, 16.	Ecesatingetone, 75, 137.	Etchilhampton.
Etone Meysy, 22.	Ettone, 59.	Eaton Meysy.
Everlee, 11.	? <i>Under</i> Colingeburne, 14. (See Domesday, p. 179.)	Everley.
Farley Monachorum, 32. [4.	Farlege, 131.	Monkton Farley.
Ferstesfeld (Hundred), Fifhide, 9.	Ferstesfeld, 189.	Frustfield.
Fifhide, 9.	Fifhide, 82, 84.	Fifield Bavent.
Fisherton, 38.	Fisertone, 114.	Fisherton Delamere.
Fontell, 6.	Fontel, 17.	Fonthill Episcopi.
Fountill Giffard, 37.	Fontel, 115.	Fonthill Giffard.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK,	MODERN NAME.
Fovente, 8.	Febefonte, 50.	Fovant.
Fydelton, 11.	Viteleton, 113.	Fittleton.
Fyghelden, 2.	Fisgledene, 139.	Figheldean.
Fysshide, see Tysshide.		
Gore, 13.	Gare, 126.	Gore, by Market Lavington.
Grafton, 14.	Grastone, Graftone, 100, 145.	Grafton, by Bedwin.
Grutelintone, 27.	Gretelintone, 32.	Grittleton.
Grymstede, 3.	Gremestede, 106.	East Grimstead.
Grymstede, 3.	Gramestede, 136, 138.	West Grimstead.
Hanyngdon, 22.	Hanindone, 29.	Hannington.
Harneham, West, 7.	<i>Under</i> Cumbe, 12.	West Harnham.
Hacche, 37.	<i>Under</i> Tisseberie, 23.	Hatch, by Tisbury.
Hamme, 14.	Hame, 18.	Ham.
Hardenyssh, 27.	Hardenehus, 78.	Hardenhuish.
Haslebury, 27.	Haseberie, 219.	Haselbury.
Heghtrebury, (Hun- dred), 36.	Hestredeberie, <i>Ex- tredeberie</i> , 177.	Heytesbury.
Heghtredbury, 36.	Hestrebe, 16.	Heytesbury.
Herdecote, 8.	Hardicote, 90.	Hurcot.
Henton, 21.	Hantone, Hentone, 89, 95.	Broad Hinton.
Henton, 33.	<i>Under</i> Aistone, 53, 195.	Hinton, by Steeple Ashton.
Henton, 2.		See note to § 2.
Hertham, 27.	Hertham, Heortham, 220.	Hartham.
Herdyngton, 31.	Edintone, 65.	Heddington.
Heyworth, 22.	Wurde, 15.	Highworth.
Holte, 32.	<i>Under</i> Bradeford, 43.	Holt.
Hornyngesham, 36.	Horningesham, Hor- ningsham, 57, 84.	Horningsham.
Homynton, 7.	Humitone, 125.	Homington.
Hulcote, 15.	<i>Under</i> Newetone, 45.	Hilcot.
Hulle, 36.	Deverel, 212.	Hill Deverel.
Hulpryntone, 39.	Helprintone, Helper- intone, 219.	Hilper-ton.
Hundlavynton, 29.	Hunlavintone, 109.	Hullavington.
Hyneton, 11, 25.	Hantone, 113.	Little Hinton.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Hywey, 19.	Hiwei, 34, 110.	Highway.
Idemistone, 3.	Eunestetone, Wenistetone, 33, 139.	Idmeston.
Immere, 17, 36.	Imemerie, 110.	Imber, see note, § 17.
Kemele, 30.	Chemele, 36.	Kemble.
Kenete, 21.	Chenete, 205.	Kennet.
Kington, 27.	<i>Under</i> Langhelie, 221.	Kington Langley.
Kynton, West, 27.	Chintone, 110.	West Kington.
Knouk, 36.	Cunuche, 133, 142.	Knook, near Heytesbury.
Knowel Episcopi (Hundred), 6.	See note, § 6.	
Knowel, 35.	Chenuel, 47.	West Knoyle.
Kyngbridge (Hundred) 24.	Chingbrigge, 165.	Kingsbridge.
Kynewardston (Hundred), 14.	Chenewarestan, 180.	Kinwardston.
Kynserton, 9.	<i>Under</i> Chelche, 47.	Knighton.
Kyvele, 33.	Chivele, 74.	Keevil.
Lacock, 27.	Lacoc, Lacoeh, 71, 83.	Lacock.
Lake, 1.	? <i>Under</i> Wifesforde, 240.	Lake, near Salisbury.
Langeford, 7.	Langeford, 141.	Longford.
Langeford, Stapel—, 12	Langeford, 105.	Steeple Langford.
Laneford, 4.	Langeford, 143.	Landford.
Langele, 27.	Langhelie, 32.	Kington Langley.
Lattone, 23.	Latone, 56.	Latton.
Laverstoke, 3.	Lavertestoche, 50, 143.	Laverstock.
Lavington, 18.	Laventone, 126.	Bishop's Lavington.
Lavingtone, Stupel—17	Laventone, 126.	Market, or Steeple, Lavington.
Leigh, 27.	<i>Under</i> Sevamentone, 231.	Leigh Delamere.
Littlecote, 24.	Littlecote, 92.	Littlecote, near Hilmarton,
Littleton Drew, 27.	Littleton, 27.	Littleton Drew.
Lytelton, 17.	Liteltone, 99.	Littleton Paynell.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Lokyntone, 27.	Lochintone, 97, 111.	Luckington.
Lokerugge, 21.	Locherige, 97.	Lockeridge.
Lutegarsale, 21.	Litlegarselle, 67.	Ludgershall.
Lydeyerd, 22.	Lidiarde, 15.	Lydiard Millicent.
Lydeyard, 26.	Lediard, 81.	Lydiard Tregoz.
Lydington, 25.	Ledentone, 44.	Liddington.
Lye, 34.	<i>Under</i> Westberie, 239.	Leigh, near West- bury.
Lyneham, 24.	<i>Under</i> Stoche, 233, <i>or</i> , Bradenestoch, 200.	Lineham.
Madynton, 13.	Wintreburne, 55.	Maddington.
Manyngford Boun, 15.	Maniford, 129.	Manningford Bohun.
Manyngford Abbatis, 15.	Maneforde, 39.	Manningford Abbas.
Manyngford Brewose, 15.	Maniford, 136.	Manningford Bruce.
Marleberge, 21.	Merleberge, 16.	Marlborough.
Malmesbury, 29.	Malmesberie, 3, 6, 26, 136.	Malmesbury.
Melkesham (Hundred,) 39.	Melchesam, 170.	Melksham.
Melkesham, 39.	Melchesam, 12.	Melksham.
Mershton, North, 22.	(?) <i>Under</i> Ettone, 59, 215.	Marston Maisey.
Mereden, 15.	Meresdene, 121.	Marden.
Merton, 10.	<i>Under</i> Dobreham, 212.	Martin.
Meyre (Hundred,) 35.	Mere, 181.	Mere.
Meyre, 35.	Mere, 224.	Mere.
Middleton, 14.	<i>Under</i> Otone, 228.	Milton Lilborn.
Mildenhale, 21.	Mildenhalle, 31.	Mildenhall.
Monkton, 10.	Devrel, 34.	Monkton Deverel.
Muleford, 1.	Meleford, 90, 141.	Millford.
Netelton, 27.	Niteleton, 31.	Nettleton.
Newton, 12.	Newentone, 48.	South Newton.
Newentone, 30.	Newentone, 36.	Long Newnton.
Nywenton, 2.	Newentone, 80.	Newton Tony.
Newenton, 15.	Newetone, 45.	North Newnton.
Northampton, 8.	? <i>Under</i> Waisel, 49, 239.	Netherhampton.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Netheravene, 11.	Nigravre, 226.	Netheravon.
Norton, 38.	Nortone, 82.	Norton Bavent.
Northrygge, 38.	Under Opetone, 227.	Norridge.
Ore, 15.	? Under Wilcote, 65.	Oare.
Orcheston, 13.	Orcestone, 67.	Orcheston St. Mary.
Orcheston, 36.	Orcestone, 116.	Orcheston St. George.
Oddestoke, 7.	Odestoche, 132.	Odstock.
Okeburne Magna, 21.	Ocheborne, 15.	Ogbourn St. George.
Okeburne Parva, 21.	Ocheborne, 93.	Ogbourn St. Andrew.
Okeburne Meysy, 21.	Ocheburne, 139, 142.	Ogbourn Meysy.
Overton, 11.	Ovretone, 20.	East Overton.
Overton Abbissæ, 21.	Ovretone, 47.	West Overton.
Overton Fifhide, 21.	Fifhide, 18.	Fifield.
Overwerston, 25.	Wertune, 86.	Over-Wroughton.
Paulesholt, 39.	? Under Melchesham, 142.	Poulshot.
Peuseseye, 14.	Peuesie, 75.	Pewsey.
Pole, 30.	Pole, 70.	Poole Keynes.
Polton, 21.	Poltone, 89.	Polton, in Mildenhall.
Polton, 23.	Poltone, 59.	Poulton.
Pourton, 3.	Poertone, 73.	Porton.
Poterne, 18.	Poterne, 21.	Pottern.
Purytone, 28.	Piritone, 39.	Purton.
Putton, 3.	Portone, 140.	Pitton.
Ramesbury (Hundred) 20.	Ramesberie, 169.	Ramsbury.
Ramesbury, 20.	Ramesberie, 23.	Ramsbury.
Rodbourne, 22.	Redborne, 92,	Rodbourn Cheyney.
Rodburne, 30.	Under Brochene- berge, 201.	Rodbourn, near Mal- mesbury.
Roucle, 21.	Rochelie, 82.	Rockley.
Roudes, 18.	Rode, 80.	Rowde.
Rubbedeston, 21.	Under Wintreburne, 54, 242.	Robson, see note § 21.
Rubergh Episcopi (Hundred,) 18.	Rugeberg, 173.	See note § 17.
Rubergh Regis (Hun- dred,) 17.		
Rusteshalle, 15.	Rusteselve, 10.	Rushall.
Ryndewey, 19.	Under Cainingham, 22.	Roundway.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Rycárdeston, 21.	<i>Under</i> Wintreburne, 89, 242.	Richardson, see note § 21.
Sarum,—Civitas Novæ, 1.		New Sarum, or Salisbury.
Sarum,—Burgus Vesteris, 1.	Sarisberie, 23.	Old Sarum.
Scutescombe, 21.	Stotecome, 137.	Stichcomb, by Mil- denhall.
Segre, 29.	Segrie, Segrete, 97, 119.	Seagry.
Selkelee (Hundred), 21.	Selchelai, 168.	Selkley.
Seles, 35.	Sela, Sele, 128, 135.	Seals, or Zeals.
Semelegh, 9.	<i>Under</i> Chelche, 204.	Semley.
Sende, 39.	<i>Under</i> Melchesam, 224.	Seend.
Sevenhampton, 22.	? <i>Under</i> Hanindone, 29.	Sevenhampton.
Sharenton, 12.	Scarentone, 118.	Sherrington.
Shawe, 21.	Essage, 102.	Shaw, by Alton Ber- ners.
Sherston, 27.	Sorstain, 16.	Sherston Magna.
Sherston Parva, 27.	Sorestone, 90.	Sherston Parva.
Sherueton, 13.	Wintreburne, 242.	Shrewton.
Sheeprugge, 2.		See note, § 2.
Slaughterford, 27.	<i>Under</i> Chepeham, 205	Slaughterford.
Somerford, 23.	Sumreford, 28.	Somerford Keynes.
Somerford, 29.	Sumreford, 235.	Somerford Magna.
Soppeworth, 27.	Sopeworde, 101.	Sopworth.
Sottone, 30.	<i>Under</i> Brochene- berge, 201.	Sutton Benger.
Stanley, 27.	Stanlege, 105.	Stanley.
Staple (Hundred), 28.	Stapla, 164.	Staple.
Stapleford, 12.	Stapleford, 143.	Stapleford.
Stapelham, 10.	<i>Under</i> Dobreham, 212	Stapelton.
Stapel-Langford, 12.	Langford, 105.	Steeple Langford.
Stupel-Lavington, 17.	Laventone, 126.	Steeple, or Market, Lavington.
Staunden Chaworth, 14	Standone, 75.	Standon Chaworth.
Stanton, 29.	Stantone, 116.	Stanton St. Quintin.
Staunton, 15.	Stantone, 45.	Stanton Berners, [or Bernard].

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Staunton, 22. Sterkelee Hundred, 29.	Stantone, 137. Sterchelie, 159.	Stanton Fitz Waryn. Sterkley, or Starkley. See note, § 29.
Sterte, 16. Stokton, 11. Stodely, 31. Stodfolde Hundred, 16. Stoke, 9.	Sterte, 85. Stottune, 21. ? <i>Under Cauna</i> , 203. Stodfald, 174. <i>Under Chelche</i> , 204.	Stert. Stockton. Studley, near Calne. See note § 16. Stoke Verdoun, [or Farthing].
Stoke, 15. Stratforde, 1. Stratford, 7.	Bichenestoch, 42. <i>Under Sarisberie</i> , 230. Stradford, 63.	Beechingstoke. Stratford sub Castro. Stratford Tony. Stratton St. Margaret (Upper).
Stratton Superior, 22. Stratton Inferior, 22.	} Stratone, 123.	Stratton, (Lower).
Sturton, 35. Sutton Magna, 38.	Stortone, 104. Sudtone, Sutone, 107, 124.	Stourton. Sutton Veney.
Sutton, 8. Suryndene, 27.	Sudtone, 108. Sirendone, 110.	Sutton Mandeville. Surrenden, or Sur- rendell.
Swaleclyve, 37. Swanebergh Hundred, 15.	Svaloclive, 234. Swaneberg, 175.	Swallowcliff. Swanborough.
Swyndon, Alta—26.	Svindune, Svindone, 25, 81, 235.	High Swindon.
Teffont, 37. Teffont, 38.	Tefonte, 80. <i>Under Domnitone</i> , 212.	Teffont Evias. Teffont Magna.
Tenhyde, 33. Thornhull Hundred, 25.	<i>Under Edendone</i> , 214 Thornehelle, Torn- hulle, 167.	Tinhead. Thornhill.
Thornhulle, 24. Tholneston, 38.	? <i>Under Clive</i> , 19. <i>Under Opetone</i> , 227.	Thornhill. Thoulston, by Upton Seudamore.
Tokkenham, 24. Tollard, 9.	Tocheham, 237, 238. Tollard, 73, 102, 123.	Tockenham. Tollard Royal.
Tudeworth, 2. Tuderyntone, 27.	Todeworde, 237. Terintone, 118.	North Tidworth. Titherington, near Chippenham.
Tydecombe, 14.	Titicome, 141.	Tidcomb.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Tyssebury, 37. Tysshide, 18.	Tisseberie, 42. Theodulveside, Tidulphide; 10, 236.	Tisbury. Tilshead.
Trowbrigge, 39.	Straburg, 131.	Trowbridge.
Ubeton, 36. Upton, 38. Uphavene, 15.	Uptone, 55. Opetone, 78, 102. Oppavrene, 16, 227.	Upton Lovell. Upton Scudamore. Upavon.
Verdure; See, Werdure Wamberg, 25. Welewe, 2.	Wemberge, 239. See note § 2.	Wanborough. West Wellow, by Bramshaw.
Welpelay, 4.	Under Fistesferie, 90, 216.	Whelpley.
Werdure, 37. Wereminster Hundred, 38.	Werdore, 46. Warminstre, 176.	Wardour. Warminster.
Wereminster, 38. Westberie Hundred, 34.	Guerminster, 8. Westberie, 176.	Warminster. Westbury.
Westberie, 34. Werston, 11.	Westberie, 13. Wertune, Wervetone 86, 136.	Westbury. Wroughton.
Westwode, 32. Wexcomb, 14. Whaddon, 3.	Westwode, 19. ? Under Bedvinde, 7. Watedene, 106, 107.	Westwood. Wexcombe. Whaddon, near Alderbury.
Wherewellesdowne Hundred, 33.	Wervesdone, 172.	Wherwellsdown.
Willesforde, 1. Wilton, Burgus de, 8.	Wiflesford, 60, 112, Wiltune, 6.	Wilsford. Wilton.
Wishford Magna, 12. Wisheforde Parva, 12.	Wicheford, 149. Wicheford, 48.	Great Wishford. Little Wishford.
Wokesey, 30. Wodeford Magna, 1. Wodeford Parva, 1.	Wochesie, 131. Under Sarisberie, 230 Under Sarisberie, 230.	Oaksey. Great Woodford. Little Woodford.
Wonderdyche Hundred, 1.	Windredic, 188.	Underditch.
Woodberge, 15. Worth Hundred, 22.	? Under Wilcote, 240. Worde, 164.	Woodborough. Highworth.

NOMINA VILLARUM.	DOMESDAY BOOK.	MODERN NAME.
Worton, 18.	<i>Under Poterne</i> , 21.	Worton.
Wotton, 14.	Otone, 13.	Wootton Rivers.
Wotton Basset, 24.	Wodetone, 91.	Wootton Basset.
Wroxhale, 27.	Werocheshalle, 72.	North Wraxall.
Wroxhale, 32.	<i>Under Bradeford</i> , 43.	South Wraxall.
Wychebury, 7.	Witeberge, 111.	Wychbury.
Wydecombe, 24.	Widecome, 76.	Widcomb.
Wylcote, 15.	Wilcote, 65.	Wilcot.
Wyly, 12.	Wilgi, Wili, 48, 88.	Wyly.
Wynefeld, 32.	Winefel, 26.	Winfield.
Wynterbourne Gon- nor, 3.	Wintreburne, 128, 242.	Winterbourn Gunner
Wynterbourne Comi- tis, 3.	Wintreburne, 73.	Winterbourn Earls.
Wynterbourne Daun- tesey, 3.	Wintreburne, 27.	Winterbourn Daun- tesey.
Wynterbourn Stoke, 13.	Wintreburne-Stoch, 241.	Winterbourn Stoke.
Wynterbourne Mona- chorum, 21.	Wintreburne, 31, 242.	Winterbourn Monk- ton.
Wynterbourne Basset, 21.	Wintreborne, 89, 242.	Winterbourn Basset.
Wynterslewe, 2.	Wintreslie, 62, 243.	East Winterslow.
Wyntreslewe, 3.	Wintresleu, 58, 243.	West Winterslow.
Wynesley, 32.	<i>Under Bradeford</i> , 43.	Winsley, a tithing of Bradford on Avon.
Wythenham, 32.	Withenham, 26, 243.	Withenham.
Wyvelsford, 15.	Wivelesford, 133.	Wilsford, near Pew- sey.
Yatesbury, 31.	Etresberie, 122, 215.	Yatesbury.
Yatton, 27.	Etone, 79, Getone, 101.	Yatton Keynel.

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 14.—GRALLATORES (*Waders*).

IT might be supposed at first sight, that in a county so deficient in large sheets of water as ours confessedly is, the fourth great Order of birds comprising the Waders, would be but scantily represented. When, however, it is considered that a large proportion of this numerous class is apt at certain periods of the year, not only to retire inland, but to frequent large open plains, however distant from lakes and rivers; as well as secluded valleys, watered by diminutive streams: it is evident that our wide-spreading downs, and the rich valleys which intersect and border them, offer attractions sufficiently tempting to many of this Order: and the consequence is, that the list of Wiltshire Waders is by no means a scanty or a meagre one.

This class of birds may be said to occupy a middle space between the Ground birds last described which are truly terrestrial; and the next Order which contains the Swimmers or true Water-fowl. The Waders known in the British isles are comprized within six families, the Plovers, the Cranes, the Herons, the Snipes, the Rails, and the little family of Lobe-footed birds: and in this list we shall again remark the gradual advancement towards the true water-birds: those which stand at the head of the list being in many respects nearly related to the Game-birds which they succeed, while those at the farther end approach both in conformation and in habits very closely to the great Order of Swimmers which follows them. The general name assigned to them of "Grallatores," signifies "walkers on stilts," and describes at once the characteristic for which they are conspicuous; the great length of leg which enables them to wade in the shallows and marshes, whether on the sea-coast or on the banks of fresh-water lakes and rivers.

Combined with this peculiar length of leg, we shall see a proportionate length of neck or beak or both together, by means of which they can secure the food which they find in the shallow water or mud banks in which they delight: and in the more typical members of the Order, we shall find the toes of great length and partially connected with a membrane, by which they are the better enabled to traverse the soft oozy ground where their prey is most abundant, and to seek their food on the slimy mud into which their bodies would otherwise sink. They are generally provided with powerful wings, and their flight is rapid as well as strong. Their food consists almost, if not quite entirely of animal substances, of which the lower classes of reptiles, fishes, molluscs, worms, and other invertebrate creatures form the principal portion. They are generally of shy and timid nature, ever on the alert for danger, and avoid the too near approach of man.

CHARADRIADÆ (*The Plovers*).

Closely allied to the Bustards, last described, and with the same peculiar formation of foot, from which the hind toe is absent, the large family of Plovers stands at the head of the Waders: their legs are of moderate length, and their beaks of comparative shortness, as become those which connect the Land and Water birds; thus too they can on the one hand run with considerable swiftness, and on the other hand they can fly with great rapidity, and prolong their flight almost indefinitely. Being generally late, if not nocturnal feeders, they are furnished with large full eyes, which, with a corresponding expansion of socket, give the head a bulky appearance, which is quite characteristic of the family. When in repose, (and I have often seen them standing asleep) the neck is shortened, and the head drawn down between the shoulders, reminding one of a hunchback. The large majority of them lay four eggs on the ground; and when an intruder appears in the neighbourhood, the male whirls about, and feigns lameness, and practises sundry manœuvres to draw away attention, until the female has stolen away from the nest unperceived. They compose a very large family, and some of the species may be found in every

part of the world. During the greater portion of the year they congregate in large flocks; and most of them migrate, or partially migrate, retiring to the sea-coast when frost sets in; as is the case with many other birds.

“Pratincole.” (*Glareola torquata*.) It is highly satisfactory to me that I am able to head my list of Wiltshire Waders with this extremely rare visitor to Great Britain, and that satisfaction is much enhanced by the circumstance that the individual in question has found its way into my collection through the kindness of the gentleman who killed it. As the bird is so very little known in this country, it may be of interest if I extract from the pages of the Zoologist the whole story of its capture, as I recorded it in that publication at the time.¹ “In the middle of November, 1852, when Mr. Hussey, of Tilshead, was walking over his land, the day being very rough and cold, the wind blowing from the east, he saw a strange bird descend near him with the velocity of lightning, and settle inside a sheep-fold among the sheep. As Mr. Hussey chanced very fortunately to be an observer of birds, he immediately remarked that this was one he had never seen before, and pointed it out to his shepherd who was with him, desiring him to watch the bird well while he returned to his home, at the distance of a mile, for his gun. Before he went, however, he saw the bird suddenly rise from the ground, and after a short flight of the most marvellous velocity, return again to the fold, where it seemed to enjoy the shelter from the bleak east wind, and to care nothing for the presence of the sheep, the men and, the dogs. This short excursionary flight was renewed several times, which made Mr. Hussey hesitate whether he should take the trouble to return home on so remote a chance of still finding on his return so singularly restless and swift a bird; however, as the bird always came back to the same spot after each successive excursion, Mr. Hussey hesitated no longer, but hurried home for his gun, giving strict charge to the shepherd to keep quiet, and on no account to lose sight of the bird. Now the shepherds of Salisbury Plain (in the midst of the bleakest part of which the parish of Tilshead lies), are not

¹ Zoologist for 1852, p. 3843, et seq.

remarkable for their sharpness: indeed, I fear we must own them to be the perfection of all that is dull, heavy, and ignorant; no wonder then that a bird so very rapid in its movements as the collared pratincole should soon elude the slow gaze of the heavy-eyed Argus, and that on Mr. Hussey's return, in answer to his enquiries as to the whereabouts of the strange bird, he should be met with the provoking reply—"Doant know, zur, he flee'd away so terrible sudden that I could'n zee 'en nowhere, I could 'n: I never zee sech a bird to flee." Upon this, it may be supposed that Mr. Hussey walked on somewhat disappointed, when, in a moment, at the distance of about thirty yards, up sprang the bird, and was darting off at a prodigious rate, but a well-aimed shot laid it dead on the ground. On picking it up, the long wings and forked tail caused Mr. Hussey and others to suppose it to belong to the Swallow tribe; and the dull-eyed shepherd, seeing no brilliant hues in the dead bird, as if to excuse his slowness, exclaimed with a sneer of contempt, "Well, zur, 'taint much of a bird, arter all, I'm zure." In addition to the above narrative, Mr. Hussey tells me that "the land on which I found the bird, was a stiff clay soil. I shot it close to the sheep-fold, where there were sheep feeding off turnips; the bird appeared to be rather tame, but whether from exhaustion or nature, I cannot tell."

The home of the Pratincole seems to be the steppes of Tartary and the central parts of Asia; but when we look at its marvellous length of wing and deeply-forked tail, we are prepared to find that it is of frequent occurrence in southern Europe, as well as northern Africa, vast distances being soon traversed by a bird of such enormous powers of flight. It can also run rapidly on the ground, and it catches its insect prey on foot as well as on the wing. Its prevailing colour is dove-brown above, and buff and white below; and its distinguishing mark whence it derives its specific name, is a collar or crescent of black, which in a narrow line encircles its throat to the eyes.

"Cream-coloured Courser." (*Cursorius isabellinus*.) It is somewhat strange that the second species of this family should also have occurred in Wiltshire, inasmuch as it is one of the very rarest

of the accidental visitors to this country, the straggler whose appearance I will now relate being only the fifth individual whose occurrence in Great Britain has been recorded. It was met with by Mr. Walter Langton of Wandsworth, Surrey, when out shooting on the estate of Mr. Stephen Mills, at Elston, near Tilshead, on Salisbury Plain, on Oct. 2nd, 1855 (very near the same spot where the Pratincole, last described, was found). It was first seen on an open piece of down land called Eastdown, which was particularly bare of vegetation, as is generally the case at that season of the year with all down lands. The day was somewhat stormy, the wind south-west, and Mr. Langton and his companion were following a wild covey with a brace of young pointers, when one of them stood on the open down, and suddenly a Cream-coloured Courser took wing, almost immediately under the dog's nose, and apparently flew at the dog's face, who indeed snapped at the bird. Indeed in a second letter with which Mr. Langton most obligingly favoured me at the time, he calls particular attention to this strange fearlessness on the part of the bird; which however is quite in accordance with its general character. It then flew with a lazy kind of flight about two hundred yards, and again settled on the open down, and began to run at a moderate pace, reminding Mr. Langton of the gait of the Landrail. That gentleman immediately followed it, and when within forty yards, shot it as it ran upon the ground. It was not heard to utter any cry, and the keepers who were present conjectured it to have been wounded: but as they seem to have arrived at that conclusion solely from the unwillingness of the bird to take flight, and its apparent disregard of danger, for which its natural disposition fully accounts, no regard need be paid to that surmise. When first found by the dog, it was lying so close, that until it rose, though from the bare down, nothing was seen of it. It was sent to Mr. Gardner, the well known taxidermist in Oxford Street, who stuffed it, and who kindly communicated with me on the subject.

The Cream-coloured Courser, Swift-foot, or Plover, is a native of the sandy deserts of Africa, to which its pale buff plumage closely assimilates in colour, but though I kept a constant look out

for it when in its native land, and though it was occasionally seen by some of my companions, I was never so fortunate as to fall in with it. It is described as of surprising fleetness of foot, as its name would lead us to infer; and of strange confidence, or rather carelessness of man, so unusual in other members of the family, to which I have already called attention.

“Great Plover.” (*Edicnemus crepitans*). This is the largest bird of the family with which we are acquainted in this country: and is elsewhere known as the Thick-kneed Bustard, the Stone Curlew, and the Norfolk Plover. Not long since it was frequently to be seen on our open downs during the summer months, for it leaves this country for warmer latitudes in the autumn, and I have met with it within the tropics in Nubia in winter. Colonel Montagu imagined that it never penetrated to the western parts of England, but was confined to the eastern counties, where undoubtedly it is most abundant: but I have information from many quarters that it was very generally known in Wiltshire, whose wide-spreading downs indeed offered it the retirement as well as the space in which it delights. The late Mr. Marsh told me that up to 1840 it was still common on the downs. Mr. Benjamin Hayward of Lavington spoke of it as becoming more scarce, but still occasionally to be seen on Ellbarrow and the higher hills. The late Mr. Withers, of Devizes, mentioned that it had on several occasions been shot on Roundway down, and brought to him for preservation: and Wadham Locke, Esq., of the Cleeve House, Seend, (to whose intimate acquaintance with birds I owe many a lesson,) writes me word that he has seen a very large flock of these birds in the air, migrating from north to south at the fall of the year, when they made a most melodious whistling noise. In addition to this satisfactory evidence, I will now add that for several years past I have seen these birds on the downs of North Wiltshire in a particular locality, which for obvious reasons I do not desire to specify more minutely, and that during the summer I can generally find them in or near their favourite haunts. Still more interesting is the fact of their rearing their young in our county, as I am informed by the Rev. Alexander Grant, Rector of

Manningford, from whose letter, dated Sep. 2nd, 1864, I quote the following particulars, "I think you will be glad to hear that the Norfolk Plovers I mentioned are alive and doing well: my son picked them up on our downs between Manningford and Everleigh, and as I believe no instance of their breeding in Wilts is yet recorded, it may be worth while to note the particulars. F. O. Morris says that 'the young when fledged will squat, and allow themselves to be picked up. If disturbed from the nest, the parent runs off very swiftly, with the head stooped.' This, my son states, is exactly what occurred when he found the birds. About ten days after he had taken them, a person called at my house with another young Norfolk Plover, picked up on the Rushall or Charlton downs: and about the same time I saw at least two pairs flying and hovering about the downs near Sidbury Hill, not far from the old track from Marlborough to Salisbury." Thus it is clearly established that the Great Plover is no stranger to Wiltshire, albeit of not very frequent occurrence in the present day: and I have entered fully into the evidences of its appearance on our downs, because it has been doubted by some whether the species has not been mistaken. That such, however, is not the case, I am perfectly convinced, and indeed there is no other bird with which it can be readily confused: it is of fine stately form, of considerable size and of erect carriage, and its large prominent yellow eye is the principal feature which attracts attention. Like the Bustards, it lays but two eggs, and in its insect and animal diet as well as general habits, it follows the custom of its congeners.

"Golden Plover." (*Charadrius pluvialis*.) The Wiltshire sportsman on the downs will not need to be told that here we have a winter migrant which favours our county when frosts and snows drive it from more northern latitudes, but which retires again as spring draws on, to breed in the mountain districts it loves so well. It is a handsome bird even in winter, when the golden hue which overspreads its plumage gives it a bright appearance, but when met with in full breeding dress in summer, as I have seen it in Norway, on the high fields of that wild country, it assumes such altered colours that we can scarcely recognize it: for in place of

the greyish white which prevails on all the under plumage, a glossy black now appears, while bright golden yellow tips the edges of the upper feathers, and the contrast of dark below and light above, is extremely pleasing. Its flesh is very highly esteemed by epicures, and therefore it is diligently sought for by the fowler, but thanks to its innate shyness, it is not very easily approached, except during a fog. I have found the nest of this species in Norway in the very middle of a footpath, in the mountains of that scantily populated country, and the four eggs which are now in my cabinet were on the point of hatching in that ill-selected spot. Its call-note during the breeding season is the most mournful melancholy sound which I know, and condemned as we were to listen to it during a whole night, while crouching over a smouldering fire of wet wood in a goat-house, when overtaken by a sudden snow storm in the higher mountains of Norway in July, we felt quite provoked at its plaintive monotonous cry, however congenial with the circumstances by which we were surrounded, and in unison with our feelings on that somewhat uncomfortable occasion.

“Dotterell.” (*Charadrius morinellus*.) This too, is, or perhaps I ought to say *was* a thoroughly Wiltshire bird, our county being one of the few enumerated by Yarrell as its regular haunts. At the beginning of this century, Colonel Montagu described it as a bird which annually visits us in spring and autumn in its migratory flights to and from its breeding places in northern Europe: and he adds, “on the Wiltshire downs it resorts to the new sown corn or fallow ground for the sake of worms, its principal food: in the autumn they fly in families of five or six, which we have observed to be the two old birds and their young: but sometimes a dozen or more flock together.” They generally rested but a few days amongst us, but during that period they were often so numerous that sportsmen now alive have killed from forty to fifty. Now they are rarely to be met with, and though scarcely a year passes without a notice of the capture of one or more on some portion of our downs, it is but an accidental straggler, which has wandered out of its way. Our good friend, Rev. W. C. Lukis, chanced to see such an one, as he was driving with the Rector of

Manningford Bruce, between Upavon and Enford, in May, 1857: it was close to the road-side, standing on a clod of earth, all alone in its glory, and did not care to move out of the way. My own specimen now in my collection, was shot on the Lavington downs. The late Mr. Withers had many pass through his hands for preservation; and indeed everybody conversant with our Wiltshire birds will know something of its occurrence. Its flesh is considered a great dainty, and in the days of its abundance on our downs, it was eagerly sought for by fowlers. It may be readily known by the dark orange brown of the breast, which deepens into black lower down; and by the streak of black and another of white which cross the breast. It is a smart dapper little species, and its dwindled numbers and rapid extinction from among our down birds it much to be lamented.

“Ringed Plover.” (*Charadrius Hiaticula.*) Common enough on the sea-shore all round our coasts, this species is such a lover of salt water that it very rarely is seen inland: and but for a notice by the late Mr. Marsh, of a specimen which was killed near Malmesbury, in 1838, and which I have seen in his collection, I should not have been able to include it in our Wiltshire list. It is a prettily marked little bird, light brown above and white below, and is conspicuous for the distinct collar of white and then of black which encircles its neck. It is indigenous in our island, and I have met with it at all seasons on the Norfolk coast in considerable abundance; like other shore-feeding birds it follows the tide, and runs rapidly at the edge of the advancing or retreating waves.

“Lapwing.” (*Vanellus cristatus.*) Here we have the true Plover of the downs of modern days; and what Wiltshireman does not know the peculiar call-note of the Peewit, or the remarkable flight of the Lapwing, (for both names belong to one and the same bird,) as he traverses any portion of the downs. Resplendent with a metallic gloss on its dark green upper plumage, capped with a crest or tuft of long narrow curling feathers; elegant as it runs forward at a rapid pace, and as suddenly stops; and then runs forward again in spasmodic jerks; the Lapwing arrests the attention of the most unobservant. It is indigenous in England,

and breeds on our downs; but assembling in large flocks as autumn approaches, it retires to the sea-coast in November, and returns again at the end of February or beginning of March: and I have long been accustomed to watch for its arrival as the first harbinger of spring in my upland home. Its eggs are very highly esteemed in the London market, and though doubtless the majority of veritable Plover's eggs, as the dealers declare, are the produce of the Black-headed Gull, the Peewit's nest is still the object of diligent search: fortunately, however, it is so difficult to find in the extensive corn-fields or wide-spreading expanse of turf; and the parent birds are so cunning in their artifices to entice away the intruder, that it is not very often found in this county at least, where the search for its eggs has happily not become a regular trade. The bird and its habits are so well known that I need not further describe them.

“Oyster-catcher.” (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*.) This robust powerful species is a true salt-water bird, and seems to have no place in our inland county: but an account of its capture at Bradford on Avon in September, 1859, as recorded in a newspaper at the time, permits me to include it in our Wiltshire catalogue: though how it came to follow the river so far from its regular haunts on the sea-shore, and what it found to subsist on during its journey, I am at a loss to conjecture. Its plumage is striking, from the pleasing contrast of black and white which it displays: and its bright orange-red bill, of a peculiar wedge-shaped form, to enable it to wrench open the shell-fish which constitutes its food, and its vermilion legs give it a handsome appearance. It is a very common bird in those localities on the coast which abound in the molluscs on which it feeds.

GRUIDÆ (*The Cranes*).

The magnificent birds which comprise this family may be said to occupy the position among the Waders, which the Bustards enjoy among the Ground-birds. Of great size, tall and erect, they are a stately race, and stalk among their fellows with elegant and lordly mien: the few species known in Europe are all migratory;

and their chief peculiarity consists in the long, flowing, flexible, and arched feathers, (reminding one of the plumes of the Ostrich;) which, curled at the end, and springing from the wing, overhang the tail, and which the bird can erect or depress at pleasure.

“Common Crane.” (*Grus cinerea*.) Though once known in England as the *common* Crane, this specific title is a sad misnomer, for this handsome bird is now become exceedingly scarce; indeed an occasional straggler alone visits us at rare intervals. But a hundred years ago, it formed an important item at all state banquets; and was the noble quarry at which falconers were wont to fly their largest hawks. It was pretty generally distributed over all unenclosed districts, whenever uncultivated tracts enabled it to roam undisturbed; and doubtless our wide-spreading downs afforded it a welcome retreat: but now the ornithologist must go to foreign lands to see this noble bird in a wild state. In Egypt I have watched it for hours on the mud-flats and sand banks of the Nile, as it walked with majestic step a very king amidst the smaller Waders; but the most complete monograph on any bird with which I am acquainted is the story of the Crane in its breeding place in Lapland, as detailed by my lamented friend, the late Mr. John Wolley, in the *Ibis*,¹ a most perfect description of this now uncommon bird. When migrating, as all known species of Cranes do, it collects in large flocks, and is said to fly at a great height, and to keep up a perpetual hoarse scream, or trumpet-like shrill cry, which, owing to the very remarkable structure of the wind-pipe, is louder than the note of any other bird, and which may be heard when the birds are far out of sight. Mr. James Waylen has most obligingly furnished me with the following interesting anecdote of a Wiltshire Crane: “In 1783, it was recorded in the Salisbury paper that a gentleman shot a Crane, on whose leg was found a piece of copper which he himself had attached in the year 1767, after having caught the same bird by means of a hawk: the copper plate bore his initials, and the date 1767.” I am afraid that I have no more modern instance of the occurrence of the Crane in Wiltshire.

¹ *Ibis*, vol. i., pp. 191—198.

ARDEIDÆ (*The Herons*).

Though wholly incapable of swimming, the various species which compose this large family may certainly be ranked as water-birds, so entirely are their haunts and habits aquatic. Conspicuous for the excessive length of their legs, and for their long and sharp-pointed beaks, with which they can transfix their prey, or seize it in shallow water, the various members of this truly elegant family roam wherever marsh, lake, river or brook offer a suitable fishing ground: and there they may be seen standing motionless in shallow water, the very emblems of patience, carefully watching till the prey they seek comes within reach of their powerful beak, which they dart with unerring precision on the hapless victim. Many of the true Herons are adorned with elongated flowing plumes, which spring from the back of the head, the neck, and the back: the occipital crest is composed of soft loose pendant silky feathers; and the dorsal plumes have long hair-like webs or barbs, all of which give an air of elegance and finish to these gracefully formed birds. Notwithstanding the immense length of their wings their flight is heavy; and as they flap slowly overhead to and from their hunting grounds, their progress seems slow, and the exertion laborious. And yet on occasion, or when prompted by fear, they can show great speed: but the race seems somewhat indolent and disinclined for unnecessary exertion. During their progress on the wing, their neck is bent back, so that the head rests upon the shoulders; and the long legs are extended behind as a counterpoise to preserve the balance of the body: thus the Herons present a peculiar appearance in their flight, and may readily be distinguished at a great distance. There is a popular delusion still prevalent amongst the ignorant (however ridiculous it may seem) that the Herons when sitting on their nests, project their legs through holes formed for that purpose at the bottom: now not to mention the very awkward and uncomfortable, not to say impossible position which the poor bird would thus be condemned to assume, I will merely point out that the thighs of the heron being of a length exactly proportioned to that of the legs, the bending of the knee causes the leg to recede sufficiently

towards the tail to allow the feet to come to the centre of the body; (as has been most ably demonstrated by Mr. Waterton in his Essay on the Heron :) and therefore it is not one whit more irksome to the heron to perform its task of incubation after the accustomed manner of other birds, than it is for the sparrow, the finch, or the domestic fowl. Their habits are generally solitary, except at the period of breeding, when they generally congregate in large companies.

“Common Heron.” (*Ardea Cinerea.*) This is the only species of the whole family which we can really designate an inhabitant of Wiltshire; those others which I have to mention being now mere stragglers of very rare occurrence. But the Common Heron is known to everybody, and we have all seen this majestic bird on the wing to and from its roosting-places, or surprized it standing motionless in shallow water watching for its prey. It bears a bad character with those who preserve fish, but Mr. Waterton has pointed out that this is wholly undeserved, as the benefit it confers by destroying rats, reptiles, and insects, more than compensate for the few fish which it will devour when it can find them in the shallows. At one time it was in high favour, and indeed protected by law as the most noble game at which hawks could be flown. Its flesh was also greatly esteemed as a most dainty morsel: but those palmy days when it stood high in the estimation of English gentlemen are gone by, and it is despised alike by the epicure and the sportsman, and persecuted by the gamekeeper and the fisherman. The bird is so well known that I need not say more of its appearance or its habits: but for those who value an interesting scene, and are not well acquainted with the peculiar aspect of this graceful bird, I would advise a visit in early spring to the heronry at Bowood, where on an island in a retired part of the lake, and yet within view of the mansion, the herons, protected from molestation by their noble owner, annually breed, and may be seen on the wing and in repose, and their barking note or croak listened to with delight.

“Squacco Heron.” (*Ardea Comata.*) I have the unexceptionable authority of Yarrell for the fact that this beautiful species

has been taken in Wiltshire, but no particulars of the capture, the locality, or the date, are recorded by him: I presume however that he derived his information from Colonel Montagu, who relates that a bird of this species was shot at Boyton, in Wiltshire, by Mr. Lambert, in 1775, and that mention is made in the Minutes of the Linnæan Transactions, vol. iii., that Mr. Lambert presented a drawing of the bird, April 4th, 1797.¹ It is an Asiatic and African bird: the delicate buff-colour streaked with dark lines of the upper plumage; the pure white of the under parts; the hair-like feathers of the back, whence the specific name *comata*; and the general shape and bearing of the bird combine to give it an elegance unrivalled even in this graceful family: but it is a very rare bird in the British isles, and its appearance is annually becoming more and more infrequent.

“Little Bittern.” (*Botaurus minutus*.) This is a very rare bird in England, though common enough in France and Germany, and I have met with it on the Simplon Pass in Switzerland: it is a diminutive member of the great Heron family, and a very prettily marked species. I have a record of one killed in the neighbourhood of Bath, but whether in Wilts or Somerset there is no evidence to show: but I have information of two undoubted specimens being taken in this county: one killed about 1850 in the parish of Seend, and in the possession of Mr. Taylor, of Baldham Mill, as I was informed by the late Mr. Withers: the other shot by Mr. Jervoise’s keeper at Britford, near Salisbury, about ten years since in the month of June; for the knowledge of which I am again indebted to my good friend, the Rev. George Powell, Rector of Sutton Veny. The chief characteristic of the Bitterns, wherein they differ from the true Herons, consists in the plumage of the neck, which, in the hinder part is bare, or scantily clothed with down, but the front and side feathers being long and extending backwards completely cover the naked space: these feathers can also be expanded laterally at will, when the bird assumes a strange appearance, reminding one of the voluminous folds of cravat in fashion in the palmy days of Beau Brummel:

¹ Montagu’s Supplement to Ornith. Dict. *in loco*.

the neck is also considerably shorter, and the beak stouter than in the preceding species. The Little Bittern is common in the south-east of Europe, as well as in Asia and North Africa; is a migratory bird; of solitary habits; and its usual position when at rest amidst the reeds or aquatic herbage of a marsh, is that of sitting upon the whole length of the tarsus, with the neck bent, the head thrown back, and the beak pointing almost perpendicularly upwards.¹

“Bittern.” (*Botaurus stellaris*.) Fifty years ago this species was not uncommon in this country, wherever marsh or swamp or fen invited its approach: now, however, it is gradually disappearing before the march of agricultural improvements and the reclaiming of waste lands, and bids fair to be very soon exterminated from amongst us. I have notes of its occurrence in many parts of the county, north and south; and the late Rev. John Ward, Rector of Great Bedwyn, informed me that a specimen taken in that parish exceeded in beauty of plumage any he had ever beheld. The last Wiltshire specimen which I myself have seen, was killed at Enford, and was in the hands of Mr. Withers, at Devizes, who was preserving it for Mr. Stratton. It is a very handsome bird, and the mixture of various shades of buff and brown, spotted, speckled and barred in every direction is particularly pleasing. The cry of the Bittern, which is a hoarse booming sound or bellowing, when heard on a dark night in the lonely retreats which that bird loves, had a startling effect on the hearer, and was strangely weird and unearthly. Like many other members of this family it is a solitary bird, and lies concealed in the rank herbage of a swamp during the day, emerging at twilight to hunt for food in the marshes. Its flesh was very highly esteemed when the bird was better known than it is now.

“White Stork.” (*Ciconia alba*.) It is very sad that this bird, so ready to be familiar with man, and which may be seen in Holland and Germany building its nest on the roofs of houses, and meeting that encouragement and protection which its confidence deserves, should be scared away from England by the persecution it has met with here. And yet the White Stork is not only

¹ Selby *in loco*.

harmless, but positively useful, and acts the scavenger to perfection. In Scandinavia, we are informed by Mr. Lloyd,¹ that it is looked upon with a kind of veneration similar to that entertained towards the Swallow and Turtle-dove, because (so the legend runs) it flew over the Redeemer at the Crucifixion, crying in a sympathising tone "*Styrk, Styrk, Styrk Honom,*" "strengthen, strengthen, strengthen Him." Hence it derived the name of *Stork*, and it was in remembrance of the affectionate solicitude it evinced on this occasion, that the gift was bestowed upon it of bringing peace and happiness to the roof where it was allowed undisturbed to rear its young.

This attribute is also equally assigned to it by the inhabitants of Germany, but whether resulting from a similar legend to that accepted in Sweden, or from some other conceit I am unable to determine. It is so frequently seen on the continent by every tourist, and its fearlessness permits such close observation, that it will be needless to describe its appearance. It is migratory, arriving in Europe in the spring, and retiring to Africa where I have met with it in large flocks in winter, fishing on the shallows and sand-banks of the Nile. When at rest, it stands upon one leg, with the neck bent backwards, the head resting on the back, and the beak resting on the breast: and when alarmed, it is apt to snap the mandibles of its beak together with a loud clattering noise. I have the authority of Yarrell for stating that an individual of this species has been killed near Salisbury.

"Glossy Ibis." (*Ibis falcinellus*). The long arched beak of this bird with a blunt rounded tip, at once commands recognition, and its dark brown plumage glossed with a metallic lustre of green and purple reflections equally arrests attention. Moreover the portion of the head from the beak to the eyes is quite bare of feathers, and the naked skin is of a green colour. It is the only species really known in Europe, for though the celebrated Sacred Ibis, (*I. religiosa*) has obtained a place in Mr. Bree's excellent work,² yet the author candidly owns that its right to figure therein is extremely doubtful: moreover it is so rare even in Egypt, that only an occasional

¹ Scandinavian Adventures, vol. ii., p. 390.

² "The birds of Europe not observed in the British Isles;" vol. iv., p. 45.

straggler, at long intervals, appears in that classic land: and the black and white Ibis, ("the Father of the Bills," as the Arabs expressively term it,) must be sought for in Abyssinia, or still nearer the equator. The Glossy Ibis, though certainly an uncommon bird, is not amongst our rarest visitors, as scarcely a year passes without the notice of the occurrence of one or more in different parts of England, the fenny districts of Cambridgeshire, Lincoln and Norfolk, being generally favoured: and I have the authority of the late Rev. George Marsh for stating that a specimen was killed at Whetham near Calne, the residence of the then Rector of Yatesbury, Rev. W. Money, in the year 1825. The hook-shaped beak, which is so striking a feature, and whence it has derived the title of "Sickle-bill," enables this bird which is a true Wader, the better to probe and search in the soft mud where it seeks its prey. It was venerated in Egypt no less than its more distinguished relative, and I brought home the embalmed bodies of these birds both from Memphis and Thebes.

SCOLOPACIDÆ (*The Snipes*).

Many of the species which compose this large family are well known to the sportsman as well as to the epicure. The most observable characteristic of the race is the long and slender round-tipped beak, with which they are enabled to probe the soft earth or mud and extract their prey, which consists of worms and various insects and grubs; for the Snipe family does not live on air, or on nourishment derived by suction from muddy water, as is very often popularly supposed. And yet these birds are in one sense truly designated "birds of suction," for their beaks are marvellously formed for the purpose required, by means of an unusual development of highly sensitive nerves to the extreme tip, thus endowing them with an exquisite sense of feeling: while at the same time that member is further provided with a peculiar muscle, which, by the closing or contracting of the upper part of the mandibles operates so as to expand them at the point, and enables the bird, with the beak still buried in the ground, to seize its prey the moment it is aware of being in contact with it. Thus the delicate

sense of touch down to the very point of the beak, and its capability of seizing as in a forceps the worm which it cannot see, renders that admirable organ complete for its purposes, and enables it to serve the place of eyes, nose, tongue, and hand. Birds of the Snipe family have also for the most part long and slender legs, large and prominent eyes, and well developed wings. They are all migrants, and also move from one chosen locality to another, as the frost compels them: for soft damp ground in which they can bore with their sensitive beaks without difficulty, is absolutely essential to them.

“Curlew.” (*Numenius arquata*). This was a common bird on the downs, within the memory of many living sportsmen. Mr. Butler of Kennett, (from whom I derive much practical information on the Ornithology of Wilts) tells me that he can recollect the time when they were frequently killed here: and others assure me they used to breed regularly in certain districts on the downs. I have now many records before me of the occurrence of single birds in various parts of the county; but they are only stragglers and by no means regular visitors now. Everybody knows the wild mournful whistling cry of the Curlew, as it rises from the marsh or mud-bank on the sea-shore; and equally well known is the peculiar long curved beak with which it is provided. It is of a shy timid nature, and avoids the proximity of man, and is so wary, vigilant, and withal so quick-sighted as to be the first to discover and give notice of the presence of an intruder, as every shore-shooter knows to his vexation and cost. And as it seeks out for its retreat the most retired and lonely spots, I conclude that the breaking up and cultivation of our wild downs has been the cause of banishing it from amongst us.

“Whimbrel.” (*Numenius phæopus*.) Doubtless this bird is often confounded with the preceding, to which it bears a very close resemblance in all points, and from which it differs in little else than in size. It is about one third less than its congener, and hence has derived the names of Half-Curlew, and Jack-Curlew. I have but one undoubted instance of its occurrence in Wilts, the specimen in my lamented friend the Rev. George Marsh’s collection

having been obtained in his own parish in 1838, killed in Sutton Mead, where it had been observed alone for some time.

“Green Sandpiper.” (*Totanus ochropus.*) This and the following species seem interlopers in the midst of the Snipe family, and scarcely deserve to be classed with them, for their beaks are neither so long nor so sensitive, and they seek their food on the surface as much as below the mud. In other respects they are closely allied to the other members of the family. The Green Sandpiper is by no means a common bird in England, but it has been shot by the late Mr. Marsh in the water-meadows at Salisbury in 1833. It does not remain on the sea-coast, when it reaches our island in its migrations, but proceeds at once to the rivers and streams of the interior. I have met with it in great abundance in Egypt in winter, and I have seen it in summer in its breeding haunts in Norway.

“Common Sandpiper.” (*Totanus hypoleucos.*) This is a far more common species than the last, as its trivial name implies, and may be frequently met with in summer on the banks of our streams, and even occasionally on our downs. I am told that it is especially abundant in the neighbourhood of Salisbury. It is an elegant little bird, and all its movements are graceful and pleasing; whether on the wing, as it skims over the surface of the water with a shrill piping whistle; or on foot, as perched on a stone, it continually moves its tail up and down, or runs with great rapidity by the margin of the stream. I found this species also both in Egypt and in Norway. It is known to many under the name of “Summer Snipe.”

“Greenshank.” (*Totanus glottis.*) It is again through the kindness of my good friend, the Rev. George Powell of Sutton Veny, that I am enabled to include this rare species in my list of Wiltshire birds. The specimen in question was procured in his immediate neighbourhood, having been observed on the 27th of August, 1868, by Mr. William Swayne in the Knook meadows in the parish of Heytesbury; and, after flushing it several times, that gentleman contrived to get a shot at it as it rose from some rushes, and killed it. It appeared to have been wearied by previous long flight; and my informant, who examined the bird carefully, and is

a good ornithologist, believes it to have been a young bird and a hen. The Greenshank, though a scarce bird in England, does make its appearance almost every year as a straggler, and is generally observed during the spring or autumn migrations, either on its way to or its return from its breeding places in the far north. Hence our Wiltshire specimen was undoubtedly on its journey southwards, when it halted to rest in the parish of Heytesbury. It is almost always found in England as a single bird, and very rarely in company with others.

“Ruff.” (*Machetes pugnax*). This is truly a fen bird, and belongs of right to the eastern counties, from which however the draining of the fens, and the rage for reclaiming waste land, have nearly succeeded in banishing it. But I am glad to hail it as a straggler to our county, for it is extremely handsome, and withal a very interesting species. Two instances have come to my knowledge of its occurrence in Wiltshire; one killed by a farmer in the neighbourhood of Wootton Bassett, about 1850; the other taken in the immediate neighbourhood of Salisbury in 1828. The striking feature of the bird is the strange frill or ruff of feathers which together with conspicuous auricular plumes, surrounds the neck of the male bird in his breeding plumage, and which when raised form a shield round the head, reminding one of the costume of the worthies, with whose portraits we are familiar, of the time of Elizabeth. These birds are polygamous, unlike all the rest of the Snipe family: they are exceedingly pugnacious, hence both their generic and specific names: and so much do they vary in colour of plumage, that it is scarcely possible to find two alike; the ruffs which these birds assume being of all shades; from white, yellow, chesnut, brown, or a mixture of any or all of these colours to pure black. At all other seasons of the year, they are of comparatively sober hue, and more nearly resemble the females, which are called *Reeves*.

“Woodcock.” (*Scolopax rusticola*). I need scarcely assert that this is a winter migrant to our county, though I fear it is becoming less abundant every year. A few pairs undoubtedly remain in England to breed in summer, and a nest was found at Winterslow, in

1830, but the larger part retire to more northern and more secluded localities. It loves open glades, and moist ground in woods, and is not therefore often seen in the down districts. Occasionally, as I learn from Mr. Stratton, of Gore Cross, who is a keen observer of birds, as well as from my friend Mr. William Tanner, of Rockley, it is to be met with in our more exposed covers on the hills. But the moister climate of Ireland seems to have attractions for the Woodcocks which this country does not hold out, for we learn from Mr. Knox's admirable book that "forty couple is frequently the result of one days sport in the Emerald Isle."¹ And yet this is as nothing compared to the immense quantities which are obtained in the evergreen woods and swamps of the Greek coast and Ionian Islands, as we may gather from Lord Lilford's graphic account in the Ibis.² The Woodcock is a nocturnal feeder, as might be inferred from its immense, full, dark, bright, and very prominent eyes, which are also placed very far back in the head, and give the bird a singular staring appearance. Unlike its congeners it seeks the retirement of woods during the day, only emerging at twilight or dusk to its feeding places in swampy ground. Its flight is perfectly noiseless, and very rapid, and it is marvellous how quickly and accurately it will thread its way through the thick branches of the trees, and very soon it will close its wings, and suddenly drop into any tempting cover, and then run to shelter into any rank grass, or thick underwood it can find. It is a solitary bird, and seldom associates with its fellows. Its plumage is peculiarly rich, of a deep brown colour, barred and spotted, and crossed with black or very dark brown.

"Great Snipe." (*Scolopax major*). I have little doubt that this species is often confused with its commoner relative, and mistaken for a large specimen of *S. gallinago*; while fine individuals of that bird have undoubtedly in their turn equally been hailed as *S. major*. Since however the attention of naturalists has been directed to the points in which these species differ, the Great Snipe is found to be sparingly scattered over the country every autumn;

¹Game Birds and Wild Fowl, p. 50.

² Ibis for 1860, vol. ii., pp. 340—342. See also Thompson's Natural History of Ireland, vol. ii., p. 242.

and Wiltshire is one of the counties named by Montagu in which it had then been observed. The late Mr. Marsh reported that one was killed in Winterslow Wood, in 1831, and he had himself seen a specimen in Christian Malford, though he was not able to obtain it: and the Rev. George Powell tells me of one killed in South Wilts, in 1854; and quite lately of another killed by his brother, at Hurdcott, on the 25th September, 1868: when from some unexplained cause these birds were extraordinarily numerous in many parts of England: and I have notices of another killed on Salisbury Plain, another at Milton, near Pewsey, and of several others on the borders of the county. It is often called the "Solitary" Snipe, as it was supposed, though it seems erroneously, to shun the society of its fellows. It is also called the "Double" Snipe, from its size: the "Silent" Snipe, from its uttering no cry as it rises on the wing; and the "Meadow" Snipe, from its habit of frequenting fields of long coarse grass, whence it is also designated by the Germans "*Wiesen Schnepfe*." It is rarely seen in England but in the autumn: in summer I have met with it in Norway, where it retires to breed on the vast wild fjelds of that thinly populated country. The principal points wherein it differs from the Common Snipe, are its greater size and heavier form; its smaller and shorter beak; its stouter and shorter legs; and the under plumage invariably barred with brown and white, which in the commoner species is pure white. It also flies more like a Woodcock than a Snipe, and when on the wing, spreads its tail like a fan.

"Common Snipe." (*Scolopax gallinago*.) It is unquestionable that these birds once so numerous here in winter, are gradually becoming perceptibly scarcer every year. This may be attributed to the general increase of draining, and the reclaiming of fens and marshes; so that, like the Red Indian in America, the Snipe will soon be improved off the face of this country by the rapid advance of high farming. In Wiltshire and the more southern parts of England, it is a true migrant, arriving in the autumn and departing in the spring; but in more northern counties many pairs remain annually to breed in the moors or fens. The shrill alarm cry of this bird, and its peculiar zigzag flight are too well known

to require comment. I may mention, however, that in addition to the sharp scream with which we are all familiar in the winter, it makes a drumming or bleating noise in the breeding season, and hence is called by the French "chèvre volant," and in several other languages words equivalent to the "air-goat," or the "kid of the air." To distinguish it from the succeeding species it is sometimes called the "Whole" Snipe.

"Jack Snipe." (*Scolopax gallinula*.) This diminutive species might, with much more reason, be denominated "Solitary" than its largest relative, inasmuch as it is almost always found alone. It utters no cry when it rises from the ground, nor does it fly with such twists as does the preceding; and it invariably departs to northern countries for breeding purposes. In general habits, feeding and nesting, the Snipes are all alike. It is often called the "Half" Snipe in allusion to its size; and is said to have derived the name of *Jack* Snipe from an old erroneous supposition that it was the male of the "Common" Snipe. The provincial names of these three species accurately describe their relative size; the Jack or *Half* Snipe weighing about two ounces; the Common, *Whole*, or *Full* Snipe four ounces; and the Great or *Double* Snipe eight ounces.

"Knot." (*Tringa Canuta*.) This is in my judgment one of the most excellent birds for the table: nor am I singular in that opinion; for however little known to modern epicures, it derives its name, Latin as well as English, from the famous Danish King Knut or Canute, who had an especial liking for the flesh of this, the most delicate perhaps of all the well-flavoured family to which it belongs. It is a winter migrant, and the mud-flats and sand-banks of the eastern coast literally swarm with the vast flocks of this species: at one moment they will rise simultaneously in a compact body, and after a short flight, settle again in close array on the shore: then they will run at the extreme edge of the receding tide, and seek their food in the ooze laid bare by the retreating waves. The numbers which compose these great flocks must be immense, and cannot contain less than many thousands, so widespread and at the same time so dense is the cloud, which, with one

impulse takes wing, wheels about with simultaneous movement, and as rapidly settles again at the edge of the waves. This general account of their immense numbers may in some degree prepare the way for a marvellous shot, which I am about to relate; and which will doubtless seem incredible to those whose experience is confined to inland shooting only, and who are unaccustomed to see the vast flights of birds which occasionally collect on our coasts; but of the truth of which I have satisfied myself, and therefore do not hesitate to publish the story. It is the custom of the wild-fowl shooters or "gunners," as they are called on the Norfolk coast, to paddle noiselessly down the creeks of the Wash in a low narrow gun-boat or canoe, with a large duck gun moving on a swivel lashed like a cannon in the bow; and a single lucky shot into a flock of geese, or ducks, or knots, or other birds, frequently produces a great harvest of spoil. With one of these gunners I am very well acquainted, and have been accustomed to overhaul the produce of his day's or rather night's excursion in search of rare specimens: and from him I have gathered a great deal of information on the shore-feeding birds of the eastern coast. He has often astonished me by the quantities of ducks of various species with which his boat was loaded on his return, and I have seen half a sackful of Knots, amounting to above two hundred in number, turned out on the floor of his cottage as the result of one fortunate shot with the long gun: but when he assured me that on one occasion he had picked up and brought home after a single discharge no less than thirty-six dozen and eleven Knots, or four hundred and forty-three birds, I acknowledge that I was incredulous, till conversation with sportsmen of the neighbourhood convinced me that the story was true; and then I felt ashamed that ignorance of shore-shooting in the fens led me to doubt the word of an honest man. Since then I have often watched the Knots by the hour together on the Norfolk coast, on the shores of the Wash; and with a double field-glass (the ornithologists best companion) have followed the every movement of these busy birds: and seeing the dense array of the countless hosts which compose a flock, I can well understand the havoc which a well-aimed

discharge of the big gun must cause.¹ I have but one instance of the occurrence of this bird in Wiltshire, when a male was killed at the side of the railway cutting at Langley, in 1850, by Mr. Bethell of Kellaways Mill, and is, I believe, still in his possession.

Considering the high favour in which all birds of the Snipe family are deservedly held for the table, and the method of dressing these birds, as practised in England, though repudiated abroad; considering also the positive assertion which I have made that they do not live by suction, but devour worms and various grubs and insects; it is but fair that I should add that the digestion of all these birds is extraordinarily rapid.

RALLIDÆ (*The Rails*).

We are now approaching the more essentially aquatic birds, and there are several characteristics in the family of Rails which lead on to the true water-fowl. Thus their bodies are more compressed and boat-shape, and most of them can swim with ease; their legs are shorter and their feet larger, and with the hind toe more developed than in the preceding family. Their beaks, too, are much harder and stronger, and some of them are furnished with a narrow membrane on the sides of the toes, which is the first approach towards a web-foot. They are for the most part a shy race, and as they generally prefer inland ponds and lakes to the sea-coast, they secrete themselves in the flags and reeds and rushes which border their haunts, and are often found in wet ditches. They creep through the thick cover with amazing quickness, winding their way amidst the dense grass, and are very unwilling to rise on the wing, but when compelled to do so, their flight is heavy and awkward, as might be expected from the shortness of their wings.

“Land-Rail.” (*Crex pratensis*.) This species known also as the Corn-Crake, is familiar to the partridge shooter, and well known

¹ Mr. Thompson, who has more practical knowledge of shore-shooting with the swivel gun than any other author of birds with whose work I am acquainted, will be found in great measure to corroborate this assertion. See his *Natural History of Ireland*, vol. ii., p. 292, under the head of “Dunlin,” and p. 309 under the head of “Knot.”

also to him is its disinclination to rise, and the rapidity with which it skulks with depressed head through the stubble; and if forced to take wing where it can drop into cover again, it will fly with legs hanging down and prepared to run the instant it alights. It is common enough in our corn-fields in summer, and yet it is a genuine Rail, and resorts to damp meadows and marshy soil to seek its food. It is a true migrant and never winters with us; but in May its harsh croaking cry of *crek, crek*, may be frequently heard; and the bird which produces it has the remarkable power of the ventriloquist in causing the note to sound now on this side now on that, now under your feet, now at the farther end of the field; and many a hopeless chase, and many a bewildered and baffled pursuer has been the result of this peculiarity. Gilbert White speaks of it as having been abundant in the low wet bean-fields of Christian Malford in North Wilts.

“Spotted Crake.” (*Crex porzana*.) Though not in reality uncommon, this sombre-clad little species is so retiring and timid in its nature, and seeks such little-frequented quiet ponds for its haunts, that it escapes observation, and is supposed by many to be a rarer bird than it really is. I have heard of several in Wiltshire, and the late Mr. Marsh killed one in some marshy ground at Christian Malford in October, 1849. It is, like its congener, a migrant, but unlike that species it is one of the earliest to arrive, and one of the latest to depart. Its general plumage is dark green and brown, speckled with white.

“Water-Rail.” (*Rallus aquaticus*.) This is a very common bird in wet and marshy districts; and I am told is especially common in the low lands near Salisbury. I have shot it in the water meadows at Old Park, near Devizes, and I have instances of its occurrence in all parts of the county. Like all other members of the family it seeks safety in running amidst coarse herbage, and in hiding itself in the thickest cover it can find; and I have seen it when driven by a dog from its place of refuge, fly up and settle in the branches of a thick bush, in preference to seeking safety by flight. It will on occasion run on the water, making use of the flags and floating water plants as stepping stones in its course, and

it can both swim and dive with great ease. It remains with us throughout the year.

“Moorhen.” (*Gallinula Chloropus*.) This is the most common species of the whole family, for it may be seen on almost every retired pond or lake, either swimming amidst the rushes with its peculiar jerking motion, or alarmed at the presence of an intruder, seeking the shelter of the most distant bank and the thickest sedge: or as evening draws on, wandering over the newly-mown grass of a hay-field, searching diligently for food. Though a shy bird, it is more familiar and shows more confidence in man than the preceding species, and has been known when undisturbed to become quite tame. In the classic grounds at Walton Hall, the seat of the late well-known naturalist, Mr. Waterton, where all birds were encouraged and protected, I have seen the Moorhens feeding just beneath the drawing room windows, and not caring to move nearer the water, even when a stranger approached. At Bowood, they show great boldness, and at Draycot pond, where they are not molested, they evince none of that timidity for which the race of Rails is renowned. Where however they are not so protected, and are surprized in an open space, they will skim along the surface of the water, partly flying, partly running, legs as well as wings being actively employed, till they have hurried into thick cover. They are conspicuous for the bright scarlet frontal plate or horny shield which extends above the beak, and as they swim over the pond, with a nodding motion of the head, examining every weed on either side; or as they hurry through the meadows, in both cases perpetually jerking up their tails, they always seem in a bustle, and as if they had no time to waste.

LOBIPEDIDÆ (*Lobe-feet*).

There is no more perfect example of the gradual transition from one class of birds to another than is to be seen in the little family of Lobe-feet. Occupying a position as they do at the end of the Order of Waders, and immediately before that of the Swimmers, we find them partaking of the anatomical structure as well as the habits of both. They have neither the stilted legs and lengthened

beaks of the one, nor have they the webbed feet of the other; but yet they approach both these characteristics. With slender naked legs of moderate length they possess feet of a very remarkable structure, inasmuch as these are furnished with a lateral development of membrane, which, though it does not connect them as in the true Swimmers, projects in rounded lobes on either side of the toes. With these they can swim and dive with perfect ease; indeed they pass the greater portion of their lives in the water, though frequently seen on land too. There are but three species of this family known in England, and I have instances of the occurrence of all of them in Wiltshire.

“Common Coot.” (*Fulica atra.*) This is a common bird, generally to be found in the haunts of the Moorhen, and like that species, has a horny frontal plate which runs from the base of the beak to the forehead; and which being of a pure white colour, is very conspicuous on the nearly black plumage of the bird: hence it is often called the “Bald Coot.” It is the only species of the family which frequents inland lakes; and in its general habits, innate shyness, retirement amongst sedge and reeds on the least alarm, and method, when flushed, of scuttling over the surface of the pond, striking the water with its feet to aid its progress, it bears a very close resemblance to the Moorhen last described.

“Grey Phalarope.” (*Phalaropus lobatus.*) This pretty little bird belongs rather to the ocean than the land; and its home is in Northern Asia, Siberia, and Northern America, so that when it visits us in Wiltshire, it is as an accidental straggler indeed: and yet I have many records of its occurrence here. The specimen from which Colonel Montagu took his description and which was in his own museum, was taken at a pond at Alderton.¹ Yarrell reports that “Mr. Lambert presented to the Zoological Society a beautifully marked adult bird, which was killed in Wiltshire in the month of August, and retained at that time a great portion of the true red colours of the breeding season or summer plumage.”² The late Mr. Marsh recorded that one was brought to him which was killed by some boys with a stone on Dunspond pond, on the

¹ Ornithological Dictionary *in loco.*

² British Birds, vol. iii., p. 132.

downs at Winterslow. Another was shot at Dauntsey by the Rev. A. Biedermann; and another at Kellaways Mill, by the Rev. R. Ashe. Lord Nelson showed me a fine specimen in his possession which was taken on the borders of the county on the Hampshire side. The late Rev. John Ward announced the capture of another at Great Bedwyn: and Mr. Elgar Sloper, of Devizes, speaks of several as having been killed in that neighbourhood; one which came into his collection having been taken on the banks of the Kennet and Avon Canal, in November, 1840. If we exchange the scene from the retired inland pond to the open ocean, we shall find the habits of the Phalarope very like those of the more familiar Coot: they are, however, perhaps still more aquatic, and they differ in having great power and swiftness of wing. In summer their plumage is of a reddish chestnut, or rich brown hue, but in winter of a light grey colour; which great variation has given rise to much confusion in identifying these birds as belonging to but one species only.

“Red-necked Phalarope.” (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*). This elegant but diminutive species is far more rare in England than its larger congener. The specific name *hyperboreus* fully declares its habitat, for it ranges over all the Arctic regions of the Old and New Worlds, and descends as low as the Orkneys, and the northern coast of Scotland, where it is not uncommon. The plumage may be generally described as lead coloured above; chest and neck reddish bay, otherwise white below. I have a notice from Mr. Elgar Sloper that a male bird in the breeding plumage was shot by him in the brickfield at Old Park, in May, 1841, and that as the pinion of one wing was the only part injured, it lived for several weeks, feeding in the water on animal food, with which Mr. Sloper supplied it, and swimming with great facility.

We have now reached the end of the fourth great Order of Birds, viz., the Waders, and but one more order remains to be considered, the true Water-fowl, or Swimmers.

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

Yatesbury Rectory, Calne,
February, 1869.

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. XII.

ORDER. OROBANCHACEÆ. (VENT.)

OROBANCHE, (LINN.) BROOM-RAPE.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Named from *orobos*, (Gr.) a leguminose or *pea-like plant*; and *anchein*, to *strangle*; owing to its supposed power of destroying the plant on which it grows.

1. *O. Rapum*, (Thuill.) greater Broom-rape. *O. major*, (L.) Sm., *Engl. Bot. t.* 421. *Reich. Icones, t.* 900 and 923.

Locality. Parasitical on the roots of furze, and broom, and other shrubby Leguminiferae. *P. Fl. May, July.* *Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*
South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Dry banks by the sides of the road from Amesbury to Stonehenge," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "On the roots of furze on Amesbury Down," *Major Smith.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District*, On furze at Nine Hills Drew's Pond, Devizes, and near Seend. "On broom and furze at Heytesbury," *Miss Selwyn.*

3. *South-west District*, Longleat Park. "Corsley," *Miss Griffith.*
"Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, On the roots of *Sarothamnus scoparius* at Bowden Hill, and Spye Park. "Winsley," *Flor. Bath.* "Kington St. Michael," *Rev. E. Rowlandson.* "Chippenham," *Dr. Prior.*

5. *North-east District*, "Martin," *Miss M. A. Self.* "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

A local plant in the county, and the largest of our Wiltshire

species. When first developed it is of a pale yellow, but very soon assuming in every part, a dingy purplish brown colour. One to one foot and a half high, leafless. *Flowers* in a long spike. *Stigma* of two distant yellow lobes. *Anthers* white when dry.

2. *O. minor*, (Sutt.) lesser Broom-rape. *Engl. Bot. t. 422.*

Locality. Parasitical chiefly on *Trifolium pratense*, the crops of which it often completely over-runs. *A. Fl. June, July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

In all the Districts, and not uncommon throughout Wilts. A very variable plant in size and colour, often not more than 4 or 5 inches, at other times more than a foot and a half in height; usually of a dingy purplish brown or bluish colour. *Corolla* tinged with violet in its upper part, downy, with several strong purple ribs. *Stamens* more or less hairy in their lower part. *Anthers* yellow when dry. *Stigma bilobed*, lobes purple. It varies according to station and the plant it affects. I have seen some of the clover-fields in the county completely infested with this species.

3. *O. Hed'erae*, (Duby) Ivy Broom-rape. *O. barbata Engl. Bot. Suppl. t. 2859, not Poir.*

Locality. Parasitical upon Ivy, in moist shady woods, and on walls and banks. *P. Fl. June, July. Area, * * 3. * **

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, On Ivy in the Rectory garden at Bishoptrowe. "Cop-heap," Mr. R. C. Griffith.

The only localities at present recorded in the county for this species, which may possibly be only a variety of the last (*O. minor*). *Stems* purplish, about one foot high. This is best distinguished from the last by its yellow *stigma*, cleft only two thirds down instead of to the base. *Anthers* fuscous, rather paler when dry.

O. elatior, (Sutt.) *Engl. Bot. t. 568.* *O. major* (L.) Fries. has been reported to have been found in the county. I have not as yet seen specimens, and should be obliged to any botanist for Wiltshire examples of this species, with *O. Hed'erae*. *O. elatior* should be looked for upon *Centaurea Scabiosa*, chiefly on balks in open chalky fields.

LATHRÆA, (LINN.) TOOTHWORT.

Linn. Cl. xiv., Ord. ii.

Name. From (*lathraios*), concealed; in allusion to the plant growing in much concealed places. Toothwort, from the scales of the root much resembling teeth in form and colour.

1. *L. squamaria*, (Linn.) scaly-rooted Toothwort. *Squamaria* is a Latin substantive formed from *squama*, signifying a scale, and is applied to this plant in reference to its roots, which are covered with scales. *G. E. Smith, S. Kent. t. 3.*

Locality. Parasitical on the roots of trees especially hazel, in damp shady places. Besides the hazel it grows on the oak, ash, beech, and elm. *P. Fl. April, May. Area, 1. * 3. 4. 5.*

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Plantations near Trafalgar Park," *Dr. Maton and Major Smith.* "Brickworth Park," *Rev. E. Simms.* "Woods at Clarendon," *Bot. Guide.*

3. *South-west District*, "Woods at Ashcombe," *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Rudlow and Box. "Collet's Bottom, near Corsham," *Dr. R. C. Prior.*

5. *North-east District*, "Granham copses, and copses on White Horse Down;" "Pewsey and Tottenham," *Flor. Marlb.* "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

A singular parasitic plant closely allied to the *Broom-rapes*, but the flowers more regular. *Whole plant* succulent, with many fleshy tooth-like scales. *Flowers* in a long unilateral spike, flesh-coloured or bluish. *Bractea's* broadly ovate. This plant like *Melampyrum* turns quite black in drying, or on exposure to the air soon after being gathered. See a valuable paper on the structure and growth of this plant by J. E. Bowman Esq., in *Linn. Trans. v. xvi., p. 2*, accompanied by a beautiful plate.

ORDER. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

VERBASCUM, (LINN.) MULLEIN.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

The name appears to be a corruption of the word *Barbascum*, on

account of the bearded or shaggy and downy surface of the leaves in most of the species.

1. *V. Thapsus*, (Linn.) Great Mullein, High-taper. The specific name of *Thapsus* has been derived from Thapsus in Africa, near which place it is said to have formerly abounded. *Engl. Bot. t.* 549. *V. Schraderi* Koch.

Locality. Roadsides, hedge-banks, waste places, in calcareous sandy and gravelly soils; also in newly cut copses. *B. Fl. July, August.* *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. Stem 4 to 5 feet high, angular, winged. Leaves thick, excessively woolly, ovate or oblong. Flowers handsome, golden yellow; three of the *stamens* hairy; the two longer ones glabrous. The tomentum or down on all the species will, on examination under a microscope, be found to be composed of innumerable stellate hairs.

2. *V. nigrum*, (Linn.) Dark Mullein. *Engl. Bot. t.* 59.

Locality. Waste ground and banks, on dry gravel or chalk. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Roadsides between Salisbury and Milford," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Landford," *Rev. E. Simms.*

2. *South Middle District*, Sparingly on Salisbury Plain.

3. *South-west District*, "Lanes about Odstock and Nunton;" "Between Charlton and Downton, also Berwick St. John," *Major Smith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "Corn-fields on the road to Colerne," *Flor. Bath.* "Ford," *Mr. C. E. Broome.* "North Wraxhall by the roadside going from Chippenham to Marshfield, and in the village abundant," *Dr. Prior. Wats. Bot. Guide.*

5. *North-east District*, "West Woods," *Flor. Marl.*

In all the Districts but local. Leaves nearly glabrous, dark green. Flowers in clusters, on the almost-simple long spike. *Corolla* rather large yellow. *Stamens* with bright purple hairs.

V. Blattaria, (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 393, is stated to have been

found in lanes between Downton and Charlton, (*South-west District*) by *Dr. Maton, Nat. Hist. Wilts.* It would be desirable to have this station *again* verified, as it at present rests on old authority. I have never seen this species in a locality which could be considered truly wild.

DIGITALIS, (LINN.) FOXGLOVE.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Name. From *digitus*, a *finger*; its flowers resembling the finger of a glove, (and hence sometimes called *finger-flower*); so named by *Fuchsius*, after its German designation.

1. *D. purpurea*, (Linn.) purple Foxglove. *Engl. Bot. t. 1297.*

Locality. Hedge-banks, woods, and sides of hills, on a gravelly or sandy soil. *B. Fl. June August. Area 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "In birch woods near Winterslow, and by the side of the hill, leading from Downton to Redlynch," *Dr. Maton, Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Plentifully at Langford on the chalk formation," *Rev. E. Simms.*

2. *South Middle District*, Woods round Drew's Pond, Devizes. The white variety occurs here.

3. *South-west District*, In woods at Longleat and Stourton.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Woods at Spye Park and Bowood. "Bowden Hill," *Flor. Bath.*

5. *North-east District* "In the neighbourhood of Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

A local plant in Wilts, and occurring but sparingly in those Districts recorded for it. *Stem* solitary, 3 or 4 feet high, downy, terminating in a raceme of large pendulous flowers. *Leaves* downy, rugged, and deeply veined. *Corolla* campanulate, the tube an inch and a half long, of a rich purplish crimson, elegantly speckled, and hairy within; rarely white. The most stately and beautiful of our herbaceous plants; and one that has obtained great reputation as a medicine.

ANTIRRHINUM, (LINN,) SNAPDRAGON.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Name. *Antirrhinon* or *Anarrhinon* is a word used by Pliny; derived probably from (*anti*), resembling, and (*rhin*), a nose, in allusion to the form of the flowers.

1. *A. majus*, (Linn.) great Snapdragon. *Engl. Bot. t.* 129.

Locality. Naturalized on walls and old buildings; frequently the out-cast of neighbouring gardens, not very common. *P. Fl. July, September.* *Area* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts. *Flowers* large, on short pedicles, imbricated in dense terminal racemes. *Corolla* various shades of purple red, rose-colour, or white; in all cases with a bright yellow downy palate: when pressed laterally between the thumb and finger it gapes, closing again when the pressure is removed; hence the vulgar name, which is, however, equally applicable to the genus *Linaria*.

2. *A. Orontium*, (Linn.) lesser Snap-dragon; (*orontion*) is an old Greek name. The ripe capsule, viewed in front, bears a strong resemblance to the face of an animal. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1155.

Locality. In cultivated fields amongst corn, and dry waste places, on sandy, gravelly, or chalky soils. *A. Fl. July, August.* *Area*, 1. * 3. 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Corn-fields in chalky soils about Downton," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wills.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District*, "Corn-fields between Downton and Charlton," *Major Smith.* "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Corn-fields at Spye Park, Bromham, and Sandridge. "Corn-fields near the George Inn, Sandy Lane," *Flor. Bath.*

Not frequent in Wilts, and as yet unrecorded in *Districts 2 and 5*. An erect, annual, seldom above a foot high, much more slender than *A. majus*, with narrower leaves. *Flowers* rose-colour, with yellow palate; remarkable for the great proportional length of the calyx, whose linear segments equalling the corolla when first expanded soon extend far beyond it.

LINARIA, (MILL.) TOAD-FLAX.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Name. From *Linum*, (Lat.) flax, which some of the species resemble in foliage. This genus only differs from *Antirrhinum* in the tube of the corolla, which is projected at the base into a conical or cylindrical spur.

1. *L. Cymbalaria*, (Mill.) Ivy-leaved Toad-flax. The name *cymbalaria* is from *cymbe*, a boat, in reference to the shape of the leaves. *Engl. Bot. t.* 502. *St.* 70, 10. *Antirrhinum* Sm.

Locality. Naturalized on old walls and stony places, the outcast from gardens. *P. Fl. May, November.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts throughout Wilts. *Stem* very long filiform. *Leaves* petioled, often purple beneath. *Flowers* small, pale blue or purplish. The long festoons, which are formed by the many branched slender stems of this pretty graceful plant, are highly ornamental to the walls, rocks and ruins, upon which it fixes itself, and seems to revel in the conquest which time has gained over the proudest monuments of man's construction.

2. *L. Elatine*, (Mill.) elantine or halbert-leaved Toad-flax. *Antirrhinum* Sm. *Engl. Bot. t.* 692, *St.* 70, 11.

Locality. In corn-fields after harvest, on a gravelly or chalky soil. *A. Fl. July, September.* *Area* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Corn-fields near the gate at Pitton abundant; also between Downton and Redlynch," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Corn-fields in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South Middle District*, Corn-fields on Salisbury Plain.

3. *South-west District*, "Arable fields about Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Corn-fields between Kingsdown and South Wraxhall, Conkwell, Monkton Farley Avenue, Box, Rudlow, Slaughterford and Spye Park.

5. *North-east District*, Marden, Purton, Swindon and Lydiard. "Near Burbage," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

More or less distributed throughout all the Districts. A prostrate annual, with the stem and leaves hairy, but less so than in the next species, which this plant resembles in most respects. Flowers solitary, axillary, upon long slender stalks, small, yellow, with the upper lip purple.

3. *L. spuria*, (Mill.) spurious Toad-flax or round-leaved Fluellin. *Antirrhinum* (Sm.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 691. *St.* 70, 12.

Locality. Fields, especially on clay over chalk, and seldom straying beyond the limits of cultivation. *A. Fl.* July, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in similar situations with the preceding, but of rather less frequent occurrence in general. Flowers small, yellowish; upper lip purple. Calyx large, segments ovato-lanceolate, the outer ones, sometimes all, cordate at the base. In this species some of the flowers are often regular with 5 spurs, or partially so with 2, 3, or 4.

4. *L. minor*, (Desf.) lesser Toad-flax. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2014. *St.* 70, 15.

Locality. In dry gravelly and sandy fields, also on clay and chalk. *A. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Not uncommon in the County. Stem erect, much branched. Leaves although linear, yet broader and more obtuse than in any of the preceding species, and narrowed at the base. Flowers very small, the corolla scarcely exceeding the calyx, of a pale purple or violet colour with a short blunt spur.

5. *L. vulgaris*, (Mill.) common yellow Toad-flax. *Antirrhinum Linaria*, Sm. *Engl. Bot. t.* 685, *St.* 18 13.

Locality. Borders of corn-fields, and in hedges, on a gravelly soil. *P. Fl.* June, August. *Area* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts frequent. Plant very smooth, and generally with a glaucous hue. Stems 1 to 2 feet high, little branched, mostly simple. Leaves linear inclining to lanceolate. Flowers large bright yellow with an orange palate. A singular deformity called *Peloria* occurs sometimes, in which the corollas are regular with 5 spurs. Varieties are also occasionally found with smaller flowers.

SCROPHULARIA, (LINN.) FIGWORT.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Name. From *scrofula*, (Latin) the plant having been used as a remedy for the disease so called. The English name Figwort refers to its use as a remedy for the disease called *ficus*; thus also, *ficaria*.

1. *S. nodosa*, (Linn.) knotty-rooted Figwort. *Engl. Bot. t. 1544, St. 23, 14.*

Locality. Moist woods, and shady places. *P. Fl. June, August.*
Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Frequently distributed in the county. Root tuberous, thick, knotty. Stem 2 or 2 feet high, sharply 4-angled, smooth and glossy, often of a reddish brown colour, the angles sometimes edged with a membranous line, but *not* winged. *Flowers* small, a little drooping. *Corolla* greenish purple lurid, sometimes milk-white. *Staminode transversely oblong, slightly emarginate.*

2. *S. aquatica*, (Linn.) water figwort, water-betony. *Engl. Bot. t. 1544.* *S. Balbisii* Koch.

Locality. Banks of the Avon, Canal, along ditches, and sides of streams. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Not unfrequent in Wilts. Very variable in size, but it is generally taller and rather less branched than the *S. nodosa*, which it much resembles in habit and in flowers. The angles of the stem project into narrow wings, and the leaves are not so broad, and more obtuse. *Panicle* long and narrow. *Flowers* of a dark purple. *Staminode roundish, uniform, entire.*

MELAMPYRUM, (LINN.) COW-WHEAT.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Name. From the Greek (*melampuron*) compounded of (*melas*), black, and (*pyros*) wheat. Its seeds resemble wheat, and they are said, when mixed with flour, to make the bread black.

1. *M. pratense*, (Linn.) meadow or common yellow Cow-wheat. *Pratensis*, meadow, seems to be an ill-chosen name for this species, which more commonly inhabits woods and thickets, rarely meadows. *Engl. Bot. t. 113.*

Locality. In woods and thickets especially on a clay or loamy soil *A. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

In all the Districts but sparingly in District 2. Stem one foot or more high, slender, with straggling branches. *Corolla* pale yellow, sometimes tinged with purple towards the base; lips orange or deep yellow. *Whole plant turns black in drying.*

PEDICULARIS, (LINN.) LOUSEWORT.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii:

Name—derived from its supposed property of producing the lousy disease in sheep that feed upon it; a malady which rather arises from the wet pastures where such plants grow.

1. *P. palustris*, (Linn.) marsh Lousewort, Red Rattle. *Engl. Bot. t. 399.*

Locality. Marshy and boggy places. *A. Fl. May, July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Near Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey. "Amesbury," Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District*, "Stratford Marsh," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.*

3. *South-west District*, "Marshy ground about West Harnham," *Major Smith. "Warminster," Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, In a bog between Wraxhall and the Horse and Jockey, Kingsdown. "Pond on Bowden Hill and Spye Park," *Dr. R. C. Prior. Flor. Bath.*

5. *North-east District*, "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett. Not so common in the County as the following species Stem* 1 foot high, branched throughout. *Calyx* slightly hairy on the outside, nearly glabrous within, not inflated, spotted. *Flowers* large, crimson, almost sessile in the axils of the upper leaves.

2. *P. sylvatica*, (Linn.) Pasture Lousewort. *Engl. Bot. t. 400. St. 13, 14.*

Locality. Moist pastures and heaths. *A. Fl. May, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

South Division.

1. South-east District, "Alderbury Common," Major Smith.
"Salisbury," Mr. James Hussey.
2. South Middle District, "Westbury," Mrs. Overbury.
3. South-west District, "Near Corsley," Miss Griffith.

North Division.

4. North-west District, Meadows at South Wraxhall. "On Whitley Common near Melksham," Dr. R. C. Prior. *Flor. Bath.* "Marshy fields at Bromham," Miss Meredith. "Heath, Kingston St. Michael," Rev. E. Rowlandson.
5. North-east District, Copse on the north side of Martinsell Hill. Savernake Forest. "Great Bedwyn and Marlborough Common," *Flor. Marlb.*

Not a rare plant in Wilts. Stems 3 to 5 inches long. *Calyx* quite glabrous on the outside, woolly within, at the mouth inflated, reticulated with green veins. *Flowers* large, rose-colour, sometimes white.

RHINANTHUS, (LINN.) RATTLE.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Name. From *rhin*, a nose, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the beaked upper lip of the corolla, which is very remarkable in the *R. Elephas*. The English name Rattle refers to the rattling of the seeds in the capsule when ripe.

1. *R. Crista-galli*, (Linn.) Cockscomb or common yellow Rattle. The name cockscomb is derived from the appearance of the upper leaves or bracteas which accompany the flowers. *Engl. Bot. t.* 657. *R. minor*, (Ehrh.) *Reich. Icones*, 731.

Locality. In meadows and damp pastures. *A. Fl. June.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Generally distributed more or less throughout all the Districts. *Flowers* on very short peduncles, axillary in the bracteas, each pair crossing the next, and altogether forming a kind of loose interrupted spike. *Calyx* large, bladdery, strongly ribbed, smooth, of a pale yellowish green colour. *Corolla* yellow; the segments of its upper lip short, bluish. The rattling of the seeds in the capsules indicates to the Swedish peasantry the season for gathering in

their hay. In England we have better indications, such as the flowering-heads of wild red clover beginning to fade, and the predominant grasses of the crop opening their glumes, and displaying their anthers.

EUPHRASIA, (LINN.) EYEBRIGHT.

Linn. Cl. xiv., Ord. ii.

Named from euphraino to delight; in allusion to the gaiety of its flowers. Eyebright, from the old notion of its being useful in disorders of the eyes.

1. *E. officinalis*, (Linn.) officinal or common Eyebright. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1416.

Locality. Heathy and chalky pastures, also on the downs. *A. Fl. July, August. Area;* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed generally throughout the County. An elegant little plant, varying in height from 1 inch to 4 or 5, with a square, downy, leafy stem, either simple or branched. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, very abundant, inodorous, but remarkable for their brilliant variegated aspect. The *corolla* varies much in size as well as colour, being commonly white with dark purple streaks, and a yellowish palate; the *anthers* violet. The plant is still much used in rustic practice as a remedy for diseases of the eye. Milton represents the Archangel Michael as employing it to remove the film from the eyes of our first parent, occasioned by eating the forbidden fruit:—

—————“But to nobler sights
Michael from Adam’s eyes the film removed,
Which that false fruit that promised clearer sight
Had bred; then purged with *Euphrasy* and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see.”

2. *E. Odontites*, (Linn.) red Eyebright. *Odontites* is a word used by Pliny for some herb. *Bartsia* Sm. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1415.

Locality. In cultivated ground, corn-fields and waste places, especially on a cold and wet clay soil. *A. Fl. June, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. About a foot high, more or less; copiously branched, each branch terminating in a leafy unilateral

cluster or rather spike, of numerous rose-coloured scentless flowers, whose calyx is tinged with a dull violet hue. Every part even the calyx and corolla is finely downy; the stem rough with deflexed hairs. Root parasitic according to Decaisne.

VERONICA, (LINN.) SPEEDWELL.

Linn. Cl. ii. Ord. i.

Named after Veronica, a Roman female saint; in which case the English name Speedwell may refer to its connection with that saintly personage.

1. *V. scutellata*, (Linn.) narrow-leaved, marsh Speedwell. *Scutellatus* (Lat.) means dished, from *scutella*, a dim. of *scutum*, a shield, and alludes to the capsule, which is of two flattish orbicular lobes, and becomes conspicuous when ripe. *Engl. Bot. t. 782. St. 58, 3.*

Locality. Wet places and sides of ditches, also in spongy bogs. *P. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. ** 4. **

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Bogs on Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Boggy ground in a meadow at West Dean," *Major Smith.* "Above 'No Man's Land' on the borders of the New Forest, within the county," *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "In a bog between the old Horse and Jockey and South Wraxhall," *Flor. Bath.* "Monkton Farley," *Mr. C. E. Broome.*

A local and scarce plant in Wilts. Stems slender, ascending or spreading, generally smooth, but like *V. serpyllifolia* becoming hairy and even hoary in dry or barren ground. Flowers few, in very slender racemes, proceeding alternately from one axil only, of each pair of leaves. Corolla rather small, of a pale pinkish blue or white. Capsule very flat, broad, and rather deeply notched.

2. *V. Anagallis*, (Linn.) pimpernel-like or Water Speedwell. *Engl. Bot. t. 781.*

Locality. Banks of the Avon, Canal, ditches and slow streams. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Ditches near Milford," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Marshy ground about Downton," *Major Smith.* "Neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Amesbury and Bulford," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District*, Banks of the Kennet and Avon Canal. "Near Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.*

3. *South-west District*, "Neighbourhood of Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Banks of the Avon at Bradford, Melksham, and Chippenham.

5. *North-east District*, Banks of the Canal between Swindon and Purton. Water meadows about Cricklade and Marston Meysey. "Not uncommon in the vicinity of Marlborough," *Flor. Marl.*

Intermediate in appearance between *V. scutellata*, and the next species *V. Beccabunga*, yet abundantly distinct from both. *Stems* succulent, a foot or more high. *Leaves* varying somewhat in width. *Racemes* long, many flowered. *Flowers* bluish, or inclining to purple. Plant somewhat succulent, turning blackish in drying.

3. *V. Beccabunga*, (Linn.) Brooklime. The name *Beccabunga* comes from the German *Bachpungen*; bach meaning a rivulet; in Yorkshire and Norfolk, a beck. Brooklime from its growing in the lime or mud of brooks. *Engl. Bot. t. 655.*

Locality. On the margins of brooks, ditches, and ponds. *P. Fl. May, August.* *Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Generally distributed throughout the Districts. Most commonly the companion of Water Cresses. Whole plant glabrous and very succulent. *Leaves* shortly stalked, ovate or oblong. *Flowers* small, blue, or rarely pink when it is *V. limosa* (Lejean.) *Capsule* shorter than the calyx, broad and rather thick, and notched at the top.

4. *V. Chamædrys*, (Linn.) Germander-like Speedwell. *Chamædrys* is a word taken from the Greek (*chamai*), on the ground, and (*drys*), an oak. *Engl. Bot. t. 623. St. 58, 6.*

Locality. Woods, pastures, and hedge-banks. *P. Fl. May, June.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Common throughout Wilts. *Stems* procumbent, often above a foot long, and remarkable by the hairs collected into two opposite lines down the stem from between each pair of leaves to the leaf next below, whilst the rest of the stem is glabrous or nearly so. *Leaves* wrinkled, sometimes deeply cut. *Flowers* large, numerous, very bright blue, greeting us at an early season of the year and rendering the plant a general favourite; supposed by some to be the true *Forget-me-not*.

5. *V. montana*, (Linn.) mountain Speedwell, though by no means confined to high ground. *Engl. Bot. t.* 766. *St.* 58, 5.

Locality. In woods and moist shady hedge-banks. *P. Fl. May, June.* *Area,* * 2. 3. 4. *

In all the Districts except 1 and 5, but not so frequent as the last species. *V. montana* bears a considerable resemblance to the much more common *V. Chamædrys*, but the narrower segments of the corolla, the general hairiness of the stem, the stalked leaves which are thinner and more shining; and lastly the capsule, thrice as large and formed as it were of two orbicular portions joined together, distinguish this from the last.

6. *V. officinalis*, (Linn.) common Speedwell. *Engl. Bot. t.* 765. *St.* 58. 4.

Locality. Dry banks, woods, and heaths. *P. Fl. June, August.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. A very variable plant, especially in size. *Whole plant* more or less rough, with spreading, short, pointed hairs. *Leaves* obovate or oblong, toothed, and hairy. *Flowers* nearly sessile, rather small, pale blue, or rarely flesh-coloured. *Capsule* obovate or obcordate, broader than it is long.

7. *V. serpyllifolia*, (Linn.) Thyme-leaved Speedwell. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1075. *St.* 58. 1.

Locality. Roadsides and damp places, both in cultivated and pasture land. *P. Fl. May, July.* *Area* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Frequent in all the Districts. *Stems* more or less procumbent, very much branched, forming a small, flat, dense, leafy tuft.

Leaves nearly sessile, ovate, usually glabrous as well as the rest of the plant. *Flowers* very small, of a pale blue or white, with dark blue streaks; sometimes flesh-coloured. *Capsule* broad, and often rather deeply notched.

8. *V. arvensis*, (Linn.) corn-field or wall Speedwell. *Engl. Bot. t.* 734. *St.* 58. 11.

Locality. Wall-tops, dry gravelly banks and fields. *A. Fl.* April, July. *Area* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Common in all the Districts. *Stems* upright, slender, rough, pale green, about 6 inches high; usually branched at the base. *Flowers* small light blue; white in the centre. *Capsule* smooth, broad, much flattened, with rounded lobes, which are longer than the style.

9. *V. agrestis*, (Linn.) field, or green procumbent Speedwell. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2603. *St.* 58. 14. *Reich. Icones. f.* 440.

Locality. In cultivated ground, hedge-banks, and waste places. *A. Fl.* April, September. *Area* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts common. *Stems* procumbent, from 3 to 8 or 10 inches long. *Leaves* shortly stalked, ovate and toothed. *Sepals* ovate or oblong, usually larger than the corolla. *Capsule* composed of 2 turgid keeled lobes, seeds about 6 in a cell. *Lower part* of the corolla white. Closely allied to the next species *V. polita*, but is almost always a larger plant, and of a yellower green.

10. *V. polita*, (Fries.) polished or grey procumbent Speedwell. *Engl. Bot. t.* 783. *St.* 58. 16. *Reich. Icones. f.* 404. 405.

Locality. In cultivated ground, hedge-banks and waste places, especially where the soil is somewhat sandy. *A. Fl.* April, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts but not common. *Very closely allied to the preceding species*, from which it is readily known at a distance by its bright blue flowers and grayish herbage; and on a nearer examination by the more deeply cut or serrated leaves; the broadly ovate and pointed sepals, and in the very turgid subglobose lobes of the capsule.

11. *V. Buxbaumii*, (Ten.) Buxbaum's Speedwell; called after a botanist of that name. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2769. *St.* 56, 5. *Reich. Icones*, 430, 431.

Locality. In cultivated fields, gardens, and waste ground, *certainly introduced.* *A. Fl.* April, September. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed throughout all the Districts, probably by the sowing of clover seeds, or by other means, but not frequent. This species, which is of Asiatic and South-eastern European origin, is easily recognized by its pale green leaves, by the long, slender, and nearly straight pedicles, the ovate-lanceolate sepals, the divaricate lobes of the capsule, which are compressed upwards, and sharply carinate, and the large blue corolla, rivalling in size and beauty that of *V. chamædrys.*

12. *V. hederifolia,* (Linn.) Ivy-leaved Speedwell. *Engl. Bot. t.* 784.

Locality. Waste and cultivated ground. *A. Fl.* April, June. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. *Stems* much branched from the very base. *Leaves* numerous, pale dull green; but the chief distinction is in the calyx, the divisions of which are broadly heart-shaped, *not* narrowed at the base. *Corolla* and *capsule* nearly those of the *V. agrestis.* This is quite a spring plant and seldom to be found after the month of June. Our tillage-lands are often covered with the Ivy-leaved Speedwell in the spring and earlier summer months.

ORDER. LABIATÆ. (JUSS.)

So named from *Labium,* (Lat.) a lip; in allusion to the two-lipped corolla. This is one of the most natural and distinctly marked of all the orders. It comprises the *Didyna'mia Gymnospermia* of Linnæus, as the order *Scrophulariaceæ* does the *Didynamia Angiospermia.* The opposite leaves, monopetalous corolla, 2 or 4 stamens, and the free 4-lobed *ovarium,* are characters so easily observed, and so constantly accompanying the general habit of the whole series, that from the time of Linnæus to the present day, but two or three genera have been improperly associated with or separated from it.

MENTHA, (LINN) MINT.¹

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. *Mintha* or *Minthe*, an ancient Greek term for these plants.

1. *M. rotundifolia*, (Linn.) round leaved mint. *Sole Menth t.* 3. *Engl. Bot. t.* 446.

Locality. Moist places in waste ground. *P. Fl. August, September.*
Area * * * 4. 5.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "Between Slaughterford and Biddestone,"
Dr. Alexander Prior. Wats. Bot. Guide.

5. *North-east District*, "Road by Brick-kilns near Pewsey Road,"
Flor. Marl.

A local plant in Wilts, and occurring but sparingly in the above localities. Similar to the next species, (*M. sylvestris*) but coarser, greener, and more hairy. *Leaves* broadly ovate or orbicular, much wrinkled, green above, and whitish underneath. *Spikes of flowers* terminal and slender, 1 to 2 inches in length. *Flowers* small, pale pink, or sometimes white. Scent acrid.

2. *M. sylvestris*, (Linn.) wood or Horse-mint. *Engl. Bot. t.* 686. *Sole Menth.* 1. & 2.

Locality. In wet pastures, and waste places along ditches. *P. Fl. August, September.* *Area* 1. * 3. * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Moist places in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Major Smith.*

3. *South-west District*, "Moist hedge-rows in the parish of Wick, near Downton," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.*

These are the only stations recorded in the county at present, for this species. *Stems* 1 to 2 feet high, erect, slightly branched, and as well as the whole plant, more or less hoary with a short close down. *Leaves* closely sessile, broadly lanceolate, or oblong.

¹ To those who may feel desirous of studying this difficult genus, I would particularly refer them to *Mr. Baker's valuable paper on British Mints* in *Dr. Seeman's Journal of Botany* for 1865. *The Herbarium Mentharum of Dr. Wirtgen of Coblenz*, and *Sole's Menthae Britannicae*.

Flowers small and numerous in dense cylindrical spikes, usually several together, forming an oblong terminal panicle. Scent sweet.

3. *M. viridis*, (Linn.) green or Spear Mint. *Engl. Bot. t. 2424. Sole Menth. 5.*

Locality. In marshy places. *P. Fl. August. Area, 1. 2. * 4. **
South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Stratford Marsh," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Ditch in a meadow at Stratford," *Major Smith.*

South Middle District, "In a pond by the roadside near Chittern turnpike-gate," *Mr. Sole, M.S.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, By the side of the river Avon between Dundas-aqueduct and Stoke-bridge.

Rare in the County and probably not truly wild. Stems 2 or 3 feet high, branched, smooth, often purplish. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, glandular beneath. Whorls of the spike rather distant. Corolla glabrous. The whole plant is gratefully aromatic. The perfectly smooth and naked flower-stalks are essentially characteristic of this species.

4. *M. piperita*, (Sm.) Pepper Mint. *Engl. Bot. t. 687. Sole 15, t. 7.*

Locality. In watery places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, * 2. * * **

South Division.

2. *South Middle District*, "Ditch-bank at Bemerton," *Major Smith.* "In Chittern bottom," *Mr. Sole. Engl. Flor.*

Rare in Wilts and perhaps not wild, often an escape from gardens. Stem 1 to 3 feet high, a little hairy, often purplish. Leaves all on foot-stalks, dark green and smooth above, more or less hairy beneath. Spikes bluntish, interrupted below. Calyx slender, furrowed, covered with pelucid dots. Corolla purplish. This species is much cultivated for the sake of its essential oil which resides in minute glands conspicuous on the leaves, and especially on the calyx.

5. *M. aquatica*, (Linn.) Water capitate Mint.¹ *M. hirsuta*, Sm. *Engl. Bot. t. 447. Sole Menth. t. 10, 11.*

¹ "At Mintie is an abundance of wild mint, from whence the village is

Locality. Banks of the Avon, wet ditches, and on the edges of streams. *P. Fl. July, August.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed throughout all the Districts. Stems from 1 to 3 feet high, much branched, and almost always softly hairy, although some varieties become nearly glabrous. *Leaves* stalked, ovate or slightly heart-shaped. *Flowers* in dense, terminal, globular or oblong heads, of more than half an inch in diameter. *Calyx* tubular, furrowed, often purplish, with fine pointed teeth, and glandular. This is a very variable species, the flowers are sometimes capitate, sometimes whorled, and occasionally the whorls are placed so close on the extremity of the branches as to form a spike.

6. *M. gracilis*, (Sm.) slender or narrow-leaved Mint. *Sole, Menth. 37, t. 13.*

Locality. In watery places, or moist meadows. *P. Fl. August, September.* Area, * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "By the side of a brook near Bradford," *Mr. Sole.*

This appears to have been found in the above locality only by Sole in 1772; and there is a specimen in the set of Sole's mints in the possession of Mr. John Hardy of Hulme, Manchester. It is a slender plant with few and distant branches, growing to the height of 2 feet or more. *Stems* rather wiry and flexuous. This mint should be again carefully sought for in the neighbourhood of Bradford.

7. *M. arvensis*, (Linn.) Corn Mint. *Engl. Bot. t. 2119.* *Sole, Menth. t. 12.*

Locality. Cornfields, especially on a sandy or gravelly soil. *P. Fl. July, September.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts. The short, open, campanulate calyx, covered all over with horizontally spreading hairs, distinguishes this from all the other British *Menthæ*. *Flowers* reddish purple. It varies much in stature, in hairiness, and in the size of the leaves. The whole plant has a strong disagreeable scent, compared to that of decayed cheese.

denominated."—*Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 49. *M. aquatica*, (Linn.) is still plentiful at Minety.—*T. B. F.*

8. *M. Pulegium*, (Linn.) flea Mint, or Penny-royal. *Pulegium*, or *pulecium* is a word used by Pliny, derived from *pulex-icis*, a flea. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1026, *Sole Menth. t.* 23.

Locality. On wet commons and marshy places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1 * * 4. **

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Landford Common," *Mr. James Hussey.*
North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "Broughton Common near Melksham,"
Mr. Sole, MS. "By the brook at Ford," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

A rare and local plant in Wilts. This species is the smallest we have of its genus, and is readily known by its prostrate stems, small, downy, recurved leaves, and numerous dense whorls of purple flowers. The smell is peculiarly pungent and unlike that of any other native mint.

LYCOPUS, (LINN.) WATER HOREHOUND.

Linn. Cl. ii. Ord. i.

Name. From (*lukos*) a wolf, and (*pous*) a foot; in allusion, probably, to the form of the leaves.

1. *L. europæus*, (Linn.) common Water Horehound, or Gipsywort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1105.

Locality. Banks of the Avon, canal, streams and ditches. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Recorded in all the Districts. Leaves opposite, nearly sessile, almost pinnatifid. Flowers small, in dense whorls at the base of the superior leaves, whitish, with purple dots. The plant affords a permanent black dye, and is said to be employed by gipsies to stain their skin.

SALVIA, (LINN.) SAGE OR CLARY.

Linn. Cl. ii. Ord. i.

Named from salvo, to save or heal; in allusion to its balmy or healing qualities.

1. *S. Verbenaca*, (Linn.) Vervain-like Sage or wild English Clary. The English name of this plant Clary, originates in *sclareia*, a word formed from *clarus*, clear. *Engl. Bot. t.* 154.

Locality. Dry pastures and banks, especially in a chalky or gravelly soil. *P. Fl.* May, June. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. Lower leaves petio- late, ovate, upper ones sessile and acute, all wrinkled with veins. *Corolla* purple, small in proportion to the calyx; upper lip concave, compressed.

THYMUS, (LINN.) THYME.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. (*Thymos*) is a word used by old Greek authors, probably from (*thyo*) to perfume, because it was used for incense in temples.

1. *T. Serpyll'um*, (Linn.) common or garden Thyme. *Serpyllum* is a word used by Virgil to signify a kind of wild Thyme; from *serpo*, to creep, in allusion to its habit. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1514.

Locality. On heathy and chalky banks and pastures. *P. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Frequently distributed throughout the County. Stems filiform, decumbent and rooting. *Leaves* elliptical-ovate, sprinkled with resinous dots. *Heads of Flowers* terminal. *Seeds* seldom perfected. Exceedingly variable in size, scent, and in the hairiness of the foliage in different soils and situations; but it is very doubtful whether any of the cultivated Thymes derive their origin from this as commonly supposed.

The variety *T. citrina* occurs in some plenty on Monkton Far- leigh down. (*North-west District.*)

Cottony galls are sometimes observable on the wild *Thyme*; these are supposed to be the nidus of a species *Tephritis*.

T. Chamædrys, (Fries.) stated in the "*Flora of Marlborough*" to have been found at Pewsey by Mr. C. Stedman, *must be referred to T. serpyll'um*, (L.) as I am informed by the Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw. It is not unlikely this plant will ultimately be detected in Wilts.

ORIGANUM, (LINN.) MARJORAM.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. From (*oros*) a hill, and (*ganos*) joy; from the dry hilly places of which the species are the ornament. Marjoram is a translation of *Marjorana*.

1. *O. vulgare*, (Linn.) common wild Marjoram. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1143. *St.* 13, 3.

Locality. On banks by roadsides, also dry hilly and bushy places, especially where the substratum is chalk or limestone. *P. Fl. August.* *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. Stems about 1 foot high, hairy, of a reddish or purple hue. Leaves often slightly toothed, very conspicuously dotted with glands. Flowers rose-colour, rarely white. *Whole plant* powerfully fragrant and aromatic.

“The Thyme strong-scented 'neath one's feet,
And Marjoram so doubly sweet.”

CALAMINTHA, (MOENCH.) CALAMINT.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. From (*kalos*) sweet, and (*mentha*) mint.

1. *C. officinalis*, (Moench.?) Common Calamint. *Thymus Calamintia*, Sm. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1676. *C. menthaefolia* Host.

Locality. Hedge-banks and borders of fields, particularly in chalky and gravelly soils. *P. Fl. July, September.* *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts but sparingly distributed. Leaves stalked, ovate and toothed. Flowers very variable in size, usually turned to one side in loose cymes. *Calyx* tubular, ribbed, the teeth finely pointed, those of the lower lip finer and longer than the upper ones. Flowers purplish. Larger in all its parts than the next species.

2. *C. Nepeta*, (Clairv.) Lesser Calamint. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1414. *St.* 70, 3. *Thymus* Sm.

Locality. On dry banks and by waysides on a chalky soil. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area*, * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, “By the roadside near Lacock Abbey,” *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

This is the only locality recorded at present for *C. Nepeta* in Wilts. Other plants so named by several correspondents are merely small-leaved examples of *C. officinalis*, growing in dry and

sterile places. This species is smaller in all its parts than the last, especially the leaves which are strongly serrate. Odour strong, resembling *Mentha Pulegium*.

3. *C. Acinos*, (Clairv.) common Basil Thyme. *Acinos* is the Greek name of a balsamic plant now unknown. *Engl. Bot. t. 411. St. 70, 5. Thymus Sm.*

Locality. Dry gravelly, or chalky fields. *A. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

General in all the Districts. Flowers pale, purple, in axillary whorls, on short erect pedicels. *Calyx* strongly ribbed; the teeth short and fine, all converging in fruit. *Corolla* little longer than the calyx although occasionally near twice as long. A white variety on the top of Oar Hill, between Pewsey and Marlborough, *Dr. Alexander Prior. Wats. Bot. Guide.*

4. *C. Clinopodium*, (Benth.) common Wild Basil. *Engl. Bot. t. 1401. Clinopodium vulgare, Linn.*

Locality. Dry hilly and bushy places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Common in all the Districts. Flowers purple, in dense cymes, forming compact whorls or heads in the axils of the upper leaves, or at the ends of the branches. Tube of the corolla rather longer than the calyx-teeth. The smell of the plant is somewhat aromatic and not unpleasant.

SCUTELLARIA, (LINN.) SKULL-CAP.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. From *scutella*, (Lat.) a small dish; in allusion to the form of the calyx.

1. *S. galericulata*, (Linn.) common Skull-cap. *Galericulum* (Lat. dimin. of *galea*) means a little cap or hat. The peculiarity of the calyx, so well expressed by the English name Skull-cap, is the distinguishing feature of the genus. *Engl. Bot. t. 523.*

Locality. Banks of the Avon, canal, brooks, and wet shady places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

In all the Districts but not frequent. Leaves nearly sessile, ovate-lanceolate, slightly toothed. Flowers nearly sessile, opposite in

axillary pairs along the greater part of the stem, and all turned to one side. *Corolla* large, blue, usually downy.

2. *S. minor*, (Linn.) lesser Skull-cap. *Engl. Bot. t. 524.*

Locality. Moist heaths and boggy places. *P. Fl. July, September.* Area, 1. * * 4 *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Moist ground on Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts* "Near Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "Swampy ground near the mill in Spye Park," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

A rare plant in *Wilts*, and the above localities are the only ones at present recorded for it. More branched than the preceding and scarcely one third its size. *Leaves* of the same shape but nearly entire. *Flowers* not half so large as in *S. galericulata*; of a delicate pink colour, rarely inclining to blue; the lower lip white, dotted with red.

PRUNELLA, (LINN.) SELF-HEAL.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. Said to be derived from the German word *Bräune*, the quinsy, which the plant is reputed to cure; whence *Brunella* of Ray altered into *Prunella*. The plant was formerly much used as a vulnerary; whence the English name *Self-heal*, which is a corruption of *Slough-heal* its old appellation.

1. *P. vulgaris*, (Linn.) common *Self-heal.* *Engl. Bot. t. 961.*

Locality. Meadows and pastures, especially in rather damp situations. *P. Fl. July, August.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. *Leaves* stalked, ovate, and nearly entire. *Corolla* usually of a violet purple, rarely white, but varying much in size and depth of colour. *Flowers* very densely whorled so as to form an imbricated oblong spike.

NAPETA, (LINN.) CAT-MINT.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. From *nepa*, a scorpion; it being reputed efficacious against the bite of that reptile.

1. *N. Cataria*, (Linn.) Cat Mint. *Engl. Bot. t.* 137.

Locality. Dry banks by roadsides and waste places, especially in a chalky or gravelly soil. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "In a lane leading from St. Martin's churchyard, Salisbury, into the turnpike-road," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District*, "Harnham," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Neighbourhood of Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, About Rudlow Box, Slaughterford, and Gastard. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District*, Purton. "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

Not a common plant in Wilts. Stems 2 or 3 feet high. Whole plant invested with a soft, short, velvet-like down. *Corolla* whitish, tinged with rose-colour and sprinkled with deeper dots. Every part of the plant exhales, when bruised, a pungent aromatic odour, somewhat resembling that of *Mentha Pulegium*. Cats delight as much in this scent as in that of *Valerian*, hence the English name.

2. *N. Glechoma*, (Benth.) Ground Ivy. *Engl. Bot. t.* 853. *Glechoma hederacea*, Linn.

Locality. Hedge-banks and waste places frequent. *P. Fl. April, June. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. Stems extensively creeping. *Leaves* stalked, downy; floral ones similar to the others. *Flowers* large, blue, very rarely pure white; the tube of the corolla at least twice as long as the calyx.

[*Melit'tis Melissophyllum*, (Linn.) Bastard Balm, *Engl. Bot. t.* 577 and 636, *M. grandiflora*, Sm. has been observed by the *Rev. E. Simms* at Batt's Croft, Whiteparish (*South-east District*); not having visited the locality, am unable to state whether this most beautiful plant is truly wild in the above station.]

LAMIUM, (LINN.) DEAD-NETTLE.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. From (*laimos*), the throat; so called from the ringent flowers. The name Dead Nettle refers to the leaf, which resembles that of the nettle, but is without the sting.

1. *L. amplexicaule*, (Linn.) stem-clasping, Hen-bit Dead Nettle. The leaves embrace the stem (Lat.) *caulis*. *Engl. Bot. t. 770. Reich. Icones, f. 373.*

Locality. In cultivated land and waste places, especially on chalk and gravel. *A. Fl. May, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

In all the Districts. Lower leaves small, orbicular, on long stalks; the floral ones closely sessile, broadly orbicular, and deeply crenate or cut. *Corolla* pale rose-colour; the lower lip spotted with crimson, the upper deep red and hairy on the outside; *tube* very long and slender.

2. *L. purpureum*, (Linn.) red Dead Nettle. *Engl. Bot. 769.*

Locality. Hedge-banks, waste and cultivated ground. *A. Fl. May, August, Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Common in all the Districts, and one of the most troublesome weeds in cultivated ground. *Stem* 6 or 8 inches high, branched below, naked in the middle, bearing its leaves and flowers crowded together at the apex. *Leaves* clothed with silky hairs, the upper ones purplish. *Corolla* of a purplish red, shorter than in *L. amplexicaule*, (Linn.) A form of this plant with more deeply cut leaves is often taken for *L. incisum* (Willd.)

3. *L. incisum*, (Willd.) cut-leaved Dead Nettle. *Engl. Bot. t. 1933.*

Locality. Cultivated and waste ground. *A. Fl. April, June. Area, * * 3. * **

South Division.

3, *South-west District*, "In a lane near Britford, not common," Major Smith.

This species has not been observed elsewhere in the county. Closely allied to the last (*L. purpureum*), of which Bentham considers it merely a variety.

4. *L. album*, (Linn.) White Dead Nettle. *Engl. Bot. t. 768.*

Locality. Borders of fields, roadsides, and waste places abundant. *P. Fl.* May, June, Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Common in all the Districts. Flowers large, white, or cream-coloured, sometimes tinged with bluish. *Anthers* black. A beautiful plant, which, were it less frequent would be highly prized, though in its abundance regarded only as a troublesome weed.

5. *L. Galeob'dolon*, (Crantz) Yellow Archangel Weasel-snout. From (*gale*), a weasel and (*bdolos*), a fetid smell; in allusion to the fetid smell of *G. luteum*; hence, too, the name Weasel-snout. *Engl. Bot. t.* 787. *G. luteum*, Sm. *G. montanum*, Reich.

Locality. In moist woods, thickets, and shady lanes. *P. Fl.* May, June. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

General in all the Districts. Flowers whorled, large and handsome. *Corolla* yellow, the lower lip variegated with deep orange and crimson specks; the upper lip downy on the outside.

GALEOPSIS, (LINN.) HEMP NETTLE.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. From (*gale*), a weasel, and (*opsis*), appearance; in allusion to the mouth of the corolla gaping like that of an animal.

1. *G. Ladanum*, (Linn.) red Hemp Nettle. *Ladanum* is a word used by Pliny, and applied to this species with reference to its supposed resemblance to a shrub *Ledon* or *Ladon*, from which a gum is obtained called *Ladanum*. *Engl. Bot. t.* 884.

Locality. Fields, chiefly on chalk and clay. *A. Fl.* August, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts. Leaves shortly stalked, narrow-ovate or lanceolate, coarsely toothed. Flowers purple, in dense whorls in the upper axils, the upper ones forming a terminal head. *Calyx teeth* usually very pointed, the tube of the corolla considerably longer than the calyx. It varies much in the breadth of the leaf from ovate to nearly linear, in the degree of hairiness, and in the size of the flower.

2. *G. Tetrahit*, (Linn.) common Hemp Nettle. From the Greek (*tetra*), four; with reference to the quadrangular stem. *Engl. Bot. t.* 207. *St.* 62, 6.

Locality. Waste and cultivated ground, and in copses for a year or two after they have been cut. *A. Fl. June, September.*
Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Generally distributed throughout Wilts, and a troublesome weed in cultivated land where the soil is gravelly. It is a variable plant as to size and habit; the colour of the corolla is in general a pale purple, variegated with white. The whole plant is rough with rigid bristles.

STA'CHYS, (LINN.) WOUNDWORT.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. A word used by Pliny; from the Greek (*stachus*), an ear of corn; in allusion to the spiked inflorescence.

1. *S. Betonica*, (Benth.) Wood Betony. The name altered from *Bentonic*, in Celtic; *ben*, meaning *head*, and *ton*, good, or *tonic*; being a good cephalic. *Betonica officinalis*, Sm. *Engl. Bot. t. 1142.*

Locality. Woods, heathy and bushy places. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

In all the Districts not unfrequent. Leaves oblong, somewhat heart-shaped at the base; lower ones on long hairy petioles; upper ones opposite, nearly sessile. Flowers reddish purple, or rose-coloured, sometimes white, growing in a terminal oblong spike. Calyx nearly glabrous.

2. *S. sylvatica*, (Linn.) wood or hedge Woundwort. *Engl. Bot. t. 416.*

Locality. Woods and thickets. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Distributed throughout all the Districts. Whole plant dark green, rough with hairs. Leaves heart-shaped, strongly serrated. Inflorescence terminal, consisting of numerous 6-flowered whorls. Corolla deep purple, the lower lip prettily variegated with dark lines and spots mixed with white. Petioles as long as the leaves themselves.

3. *S. palustris*, (Linn.) Marsh Woundwort. *Engl. Bot. t. 1675. St. 18, 10.*

Locality. Banks of the river Avon, Canal, and in damp places. *P. Fl. July, August.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

General throughout the County. Resembles the last species, but the leaves are much narrower; they are very shortly stalked, oblong or lanceolate, slightly cordate at the base. *Flowers* of a pale bluish purple, forming shorter and more crowded spikes than in *S. sylvatica*. A variety with rather broader and longer-stalked leaves and a longer tube to the corolla is the *S. ambigua* (Sm.); this form should be looked for in the county.

4. *S. arvensis*, (Linn.) corn Woundwort. *Engl. Bot. t. 1154.*

Locality. Corn-fields on a damp loamy soil. *A. Fl. August, September.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts but not common. Stem branched, spreading, often procumbent. *Flowers* small, the dull purple corolla scarcely extending beyond the calyx. *Nuts* covered with minute dots and scattered tubercles.

BALLOTA, (LINN.) HOREHOUND.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name derived from the Greek *ballote*, to reject; on account of its disagreeable smell.

1. *B. fetida*, (Lam.) stinking Horehound. *Engl. Bot. t. 46. Reich. Icones, 1041.*

Locality. Dry hedge-banks and waste ground. *P. Fl. July, August.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts, frequent. Stems 2 or 3 feet high.

Flowers in whorls, purple, sometimes white. Whole plant fetid. A hard coarse plant covered with hairs.

MARRUBIUM, (LINN.) WHITE HOREHOUND.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Name. A word used by Pliny, from the Hebrew *marrob*, bitter juice; the herb being extremely bitter, and a very old and popular remedy for coughs and asthmas.

1. *M. vulgare*, (Linn.) common or white Horehound. *Engl. Bot. t. 410.*

Locality. Banks and dry waste ground. *P. Fl.* August, September.
Area, 1. * 3. * 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Hedge-rows near the road from Downton to Salisbury," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.*

3. *South-west District*, "Hedge-rows between Downton and Charlton, not common," *Major Smith.* "Near Corsley," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

5. *North-east District*, "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

A rare plant in Wilts, although it may occasionally be found in abundance at particular localities. Whole plant hoary, with a white thick pubescence, or wooliness. *Leaves* orbicular, soft, and much wrinkled. *Flowers* in dense whorls or clusters, small, of a dirty white. Smell aromatic, flavour bitter.

TEUCRIUM (LINN.) GERMANDER.

Linn. Cl. xiv., Ord. i.

Named from an ancient King of Troy, called *Teucer*, who is said to have first employed this plant medicinally.

1. *T. Scorodonia*, (Linn.) garlick Germander or Wood Sage. (*Skorodon*) is the Greek for garlick, which this plant somewhat resembles in odour. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1543.

Locality. Woods and dry stony places. *P. Fl.* July, August.
Area 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed more or less throughout all the Districts. *Leaves* very much wrinkled, ovate or lanceolate, with glandular resinous mealiness beneath. *Flowers* yellowish white. *Stamens* purplish red. The whole plant is extremely bitter, and has been sometimes substituted for hops.

AJUGA, (LINN.) BUGLE.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. i.

Named from the Latin word (*abigo*), to drive away, in allusion to its remedial qualities. Bugle may refer to the tubular, trumpet, or bugle-horn shaped flowers.

1. *A. reptans*, (Linn.) creeping or common Bugle. The term *reptans* applies to the creeping scions. *Engl. Bot. t.* 489.

Locality. Woods and damp shady places. *P. Fl. May, June.*
Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. *Flowers* in close whorls in the axils of nearly all the leaves; the upper ones forming a cylindrical leafy spike *Corolla* blue, rarely flesh-colour or white, with the tube much longer than the calyx.

2. *A. Chamæpitys*, (Schreb.) is stated in the 3rd edition of *English Botany*, to have been found in *Wilts.* I should feel greatly obliged to any Botanist for the locality, accompanied by a specimen.

ORDER. VERBENACEÆ. (JUSS.)

This order (named after its type, *Verbena*), is closely allied to the *Labiata*, though the difference, which chiefly consists in the ovary, is considered sufficient to require its separation from that order.

VERBENA, LINN. VERVAIN.

Linn. Cl. xiv. Ord. ii.

Name. From the old Celtic word *ferfaen*.

1. *V. officinalis*, (Linn.) officinal or common Vervain. *Engl. Bot. t.* 767. *St.* 3.

Locality. Roadsides and waste ground near houses. *A. Fl. July, August.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Generally distributed throughout Wilts. *Lower leaves* obovate or oblong, stalked, and coarsely toothed or cut; *the upper ones* few, sessile, and lanceolate. *Flowers* very small, in long slender spikes, pale purple.

History of the Parish of Stockton, Wilts.

By the Rev. THOMAS MILES, M.A.

THIS account of Stockton is taken from a MS. volume, very carefully prepared by the late Rev. Thomas Miles, Rector there: who died January, 1868. In his Preface to the volume, Mr. Miles says that "it was compiled without any view of being printed; which was his excuse for introducing minute details and recording small matters which would be out of place in a printed book, but might be interesting to those who were connected with the Parish." In order therefore to adapt the memoir to general readers, much of the detail alluded to has been omitted.

The Editors are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Yeatman of Bath, for permission to use Mr. Miles's MS.

The parish of Stockton is situate on the south bank of the river Wyly, in the broken Hundred of Elstub and Everley, in the county of Wilts. The village is about five miles from Hindon, and about the same distance from Heytesbury; and is bounded towards the north by the river, and Codford St. Mary; on the east side by Bapton; west, by Sherrington; and south, by Chilmark, and Fonthill Bishop's.

The population of the parish was in 1801, 224: in 1811, 224: in 1821, 261: in 1831, 274: and in 1841, 307: in 1851, it was 299: in 1861, 288.

Stockton is described in Domesday Book as the property of the Bishop of Winchester, as Superior of the Monks of St. Swithin, the Cathedral of Winchester being like some others, Conventual. In a Charter of Freewarren granted to the Monks of Winchester, Stockton is named among the other manors their property; but it does not appear in the account of the gifts of principal founders of Winchester Cathedral, in Dugdale's Monasticon, nor does he mention it in the account of the sale of Church Lands belonging

to the See of Winchester. It may possibly have passed to the King in exchange, as it is valued in a Roll in the Augmentation Office, 33rd Henry VIII. It does not appear how it came into the possession of the Topp family, who are said by Sir Richard Hoare to have been resident at Stockton, as tenants of the manor under the Monks of St. Swithin, before the Reformation. It was their property soon after that period, as it belonged to the father of John Topp the founder of the manor house, who died in 1635. The family of Poticary were settled and had property at Stockton before the year 1590, but subsequently the whole parish became the estate of the Topps. From them it passed to Robert Everard Balch, Esq., of St. Audries, in Somersetshire, who married Susan Everard, daughter and heir of Robert Everard and Susan Topp, sister and at length heir of John Topp who died in 1745, the last of the male line of the Stockton branch of the family. This John Topp had two sisters; Susan mentioned above, and Christiana, the wife of Mr. Lansdown of Woodboro' near Bath, who had a portion of the estate at Stockton which he sold to Mr. Pinchard. After the death of Mr. John Pinchard, solicitor, of Taunton, grandson of the purchaser, this freehold, consisting of a house and premises, and 201a. 1r. and 8p., was bought of his executors by Harry Biggs, Esq. Mr. Balch sold his estate here about the year 1773 to Henry Biggs, Esq., father of the present lord of the manor who is owner of the whole parish, containing about 2100 acres, excepting the Rector's glebe of 632 acres and 23 perches.

The surface of the parish rises gradually from the south bank of the river Wyly, and contains meadow, pasture and arable land, with a large extent of down and some wood. The downs are broken up, by nature, and by British and Roman earthworks, into very picturesque forms; the upper part of them is bounded by Stockton wood, being varied with groups of old thorns and plantations, the latter made by the present lord of the manor. The old thorns on the glebe down were unfortunately destroyed by Mr. John Chisman, the tenant in 1837. The parish is unenclosed; the lands were divided and an allotment given to the Rector in lieu of tythes by Act of Parliament, in 1815. An open district like the parish of Stockton can-

not present any very picturesque features, but the higher parts of the downs afford wild and extensive views over the surrounding country. Towards the north is a dreary prospect over the plain to the hills near Marlborough and Devizes. In other directions may be seen Beacon Hill beyond Amesbury; the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, and the woods of Wardour, Fonthill and Longleat. The downs also present traces of British or Roman works, which extend along the edge of Stockton wood. Sir Richard Hoare speaks of "the magnificent Station at Stockton-wood corner," meaning probably the earth-works on the Rector's glebe. This station appears to have extended westward to what is called the Cow Down. Some men digging chalk here in 1833, found the remains of ancient masonry, apparently enclosing a place of sepulture. It was a long narrow cavity, about seven or eight feet in length, two feet deep, and the same in width; paved at the bottom; the sides walled, and the whole covered with slabs of stone. The stones were set in lime mortar. The cavity was nearly full of earth, in which were bones and a black substance like ashes, or the residuum of a body, and pieces of earthenware. Near this was discovered another similar cavity constructed like the former, but only two or three feet square, and containing bones and the black substance before mentioned. The stones were of the Chilmark and Fovant quarries. On trial with an iron bar, they struck upon masonry in several other places, and found broken earthenware and bones. The pottery, of which a few specimens were preserved, is of a very coarse kind; some of it of light brown colour, and some black. A piece of copper was found, apparently the cover of a small vessel, but no coins. Sir Richard Hoare supposes this station to have been upon the Roman road, between old Sarum and Uphill on Severn, of which he gives the following account. "No traces of this Road appear 'till you come to the Eastern corner of Grovely wood, where the pitched causeway is perceptible at the distance of 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from old Sarum. It traverses the whole of Grovely, and comes out at Dinton or Wyndham's Beeches. It crosses the London road at the 90th mile stone; and leaving the fine British works and subsequent Roman station at Stockton-wood corner, a

little on the right enters Great Ridge wood, where it is at times visible. The elevated ridge over which this causeway is conducted, is thickly beset on each side by British settlements. The 'via' emerges from the wood at the 15th milestone from old Sarum, and continues along the line of the road from Warminster to Shaftesbury, which it traverses at milestone 6 from the former place. It then crosses an open down to Lower Pertwood, where all traces of it are lost close to a tumulus; but it is supposed to have passed on near Kingston Deveril to Maiden Bradley, and from thence thro' some woods and a deep valley to Gaer Hill, from thence to the Mendip Hills, and so on to Severn." There are only four barrows on Stockton Down. Two of them on Mr. Biggs' property are square ones. There is a small round one in Rokeham Bottom, a part of the glebe, and another by the green road to Hindon. Some of these barrows were opened by Sir Richard Hoare. The south side of Stockton down joins an extensive tract of woodland called Great Ridge, which covers 2000 acres. A portion of this woodland called Stockton wood, is within the bounds of the parish, and adjoining it towards the west is a down farm of about 200 acres, sheltered by extensive plantations; one of them named High Grove, may be considered a small wood. These plantations were all made by Harry Biggs, Esq., since he succeeded to the property. In the dip below High Grove, are the farm buildings and two labourer's cottages erected, partly with the materials of a gamekeeper's lodge, which stood at the edge of Stockton wood by the gate which opens into the private road towards Chilmark. To this cluster of buildings we may give the name of Biggsthorne.

The village of Stockton stands in a very low situation near the river Wyly, which bounds the parish towards the north. The Wyly, though an inconsiderable stream, is noticed by Spenser in his "Fairy Queen," book iv., chap. 11.

"Next him went Wylebourne with passage sly,
That of his wyliness his name doth take,
And of himself doth name the Shire thereby."

The vicinity of this "sly" river does not increase the beauty of the village, which is separated from it by meadows irrigated through a

considerable part of the year. Stockton is, however, considered a pretty village. The cottages are many of them picturesque old buildings, well grouped on each side of the road among orchards and gardens, interspersed with many fine trees. In 1838, there were 63 inhabited houses and tenements in the village, and one tenement vacant, and the same in 1845. The eight dwellings in the almshouse are included in the number of inhabited houses.

The Church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains a chancel, nave, and aisles; a north porch, and a low tower at the west end. The chancel is 16 feet 10 inches long, and 18 feet 6 inches wide. The nave is 36 feet 6 inches long, and the whole width of the nave and aisles is 38 feet. The chancel is separated from the nave by a thick wall, and is entered by a low obtusely arched doorway, recessed, on each side of which is an arched opening or squint. The small arches of the squints are chamfered on the west side of the wall, the door-way on the east side. Two of the brackets which supported the rood loft remain on the west side of the wall. The floor of the chancel is raised only 3 inches above that of the nave, and there are no altar steps. The chancel is Early English, but none of the original work remains, except it be a part of the south wall, and one, or perhaps both of the lancet windows, and retains no interesting features. The north wall was re-built by the Rev. Henry Good, in the beginning of his incumbency, and the east end which had no foundation, and was gradually falling outwards, was re-built in a very substantial manner by the Rev. R. F. St. Barbe, in 1840. The east window consists of 3 lancets, the centre one rising above the others, enclosed in a large outer arch, with an external and internal label, with corbel heads. It is in all respects a fac-simile of the old window, excepting that the old window had a light in the form of a pointed oval, or vesica piscis, over the middle lancet. The lancets are chamfered on the outside, and on the inside are surrounded by a triple roll moulding, which is carried round the head of the outer arch. There are no windows in the north wall. The door in this wall was made by the Rev. R. F. St. Barbe, in 1832. He also raised the ceiling, and put on a new roof when the east end was re-built in 1840. On the removal of the old ceiling,

it appeared that the chancel had been formerly ceiled, in the form of a lofty pointed arch, and that the walls had been painted in oil, on a smooth surface of plaster. Traces of this painting were found under the white-wash, when the east window was scraped, in 1828, and as the old ceiling cut off the upper part of the window, and had preserved the wall above from the white-wash, the design of the painting was clearly made out. The ground was a dull white, marked out by rather wide double lines of black or chocolate, in imitation of regular stone work; on each stone was a black quatrefoil, and a sprig of a dull yellow colour. The splay of the window had larger black quatrefoils at regular distances, without the imitation of stone work. Above the label of the window was inscribed "O come let us worship and fall down, and kneel before the Lord our Maker," Psalm 95, 6. The corbel heads had been painted, and had black eye-brows. The painting was probably not very ancient, but had an ornamental effect. The communion table is of oak, not older perhaps than the time of James I., and was in a very dilapidated state in 1842, when it had a new oak top, and was thoroughly repaired. The altar rails were of the meanest description until December, 1847, when Mr. St. Barbe presented to the church a very handsome oak railing. There are two square pews in the chancel.

The nave has on each side two lofty pointed arches, supported by low heavy pillars, and respond; with square capitals, and bases of transition Norman character. The arches are recessed, and chamfered on both sides. The capitals of the piers differ on the south side of the nave; on the north side they are alike, though that of the respond at the west end varies in some respects, and is peculiar in its form. The wall on each side connecting the piers and arches with the chancel, is pierced with a small arch, pointed; that on the south side moulded round, the arch on the north side, chamfered. The tower arch is early English, recessed and widely chamfered, supported on half columns with only a 2-inch round at the spring of the arch in the place of a cap. In the wall above was a lancet window to give light from the church into the tower; it is now plastered up. The clerestory is perpendicular, with three

square-headed two-light windows on each side; the heads of the lights are cinquefoiled. The north aisle, at least the west end of it, is probably of the same period as the piers and arches in the nave, and contains one of the original obtusely pointed lancets in the west wall, and there is a projecting stone, near which seems to be part of a vaulted ceiling over the aisle. The east end of this aisle has been re-built and widened to receive the monument of the founder of Stockton House; and the three-light window in the east wall was probably inserted at that time. Some fragments of windows used up in raising the walls of the porch, probably belong to this aisle. The south aisle is considered to be of decorated character, and is the most interesting part of the church. It has a doorway, obtusely pointed, and two square headed windows of two lights, with trefoiled ogee heads in the south wall; and a window of the same kind at each end. There is a plain piscina at the east end of the south wall, and near the centre of this wall was a pointed arch, moulded, about seven feet high, serving as a canopy over a female effigy, reclining on the left side, her feet resting on a dog. There is a handsome oak roof with moulded beams over this aisle. This part of the church was thoroughly repaired in the year 1844.

The monumental effigy before mentioned, was found half buried at the foot of the wall, the arch over it having been mutilated and partly walled up, to receive a large marble tablet to the memory of Henry Greenhill, who died in 1708. A skeleton was discovered about three feet below the effigy, the bones of which were carefully collected and buried in a small cavity made in the foundation of the new wall, close to the place where they were found. The effigy was removed to the only situation where it could be exposed to view in the new wall; viz., under the window near the west end, where an arched recess was formed to receive it, lower, but similar to the original one; the first stones of the arch being those which supported the old one. The effigy was, perhaps, at first, on a level with the floor; but it was thought best to raise it on a low tomb in its new situation, that it might be seen to more advantage. Nothing is known as to the person represented by this figure; but

as the mouldings correspond with the other mouldings in the aisle, and the arch was evidently formed when the old wall was erected, it is supposed to be the monument of the person who rebuilt the south aisle, and probably founded a chantry there in the decorated period. That there was a chantry in this aisle is proved by the discovery of a piscina at the east end of the south wall, behind the brass which commemorates Elizabeth Poticary, who died A.D. 1590. The arch of the piscina had been destroyed, that the stone to which the brass is attached might be let into the wall. The drain and the fragments of the first stones of the arch over it, were the only remains of the piscina. It was restored when the south wall was rebuilt, the mouldings of the arch being copied from the fragments of the old one. It was impossible to make out the form of the original arch, but some pieces of the broken mouldings led to the supposition that it might have been of an ogee form, similar to the heads of the window lights. The stone brackets which support the north side of the roof of this aisle, are the old ones; those in the south wall are new. The coats of arms in front of these brackets, are those of the See of Winchester, (the Bishop of that see being patron of the Rectory,) of the Rector; and of the lord of the manor. The shield at the west end of the wall bears the cross of St. George. The corbel heads over the east and west windows, are also new; that over the west window replacing an old one, of which only a fragment remained. The font is of Transition Norman character, probably of the same date as the nave piers, to which it bears a strong resemblance, being a heavy short pillar on a square base, with a circular capital hollowed out for the bowl. It is lined with lead, and has a drain and a modern inappropriate cover. The old staples, used to fasten down the cover, remain. It stands in its original place under the western arch, on the south side of the nave. The font was thoroughly restored in 1844. The pulpit is of carved oak, of rather a handsome pattern, probably not older than the time of James I. or Charles I. The seats in the church are principally old oak benches, with plain standards. The west end of the nave is disfigured by a modern gallery of painted deal. There is accommodation in the church and chancel for about

215 persons. The stonework of the piers and arches and the window frames, excepting the three windows on the south side of the clerestory, has been cleared of whitewash, and in doing this, much of the painting with which the walls were once decorated, was exposed. Nothing that could be called a picture, or figure, was discovered. The best specimen was found behind the pulpit, where a part of it may be seen under the seat. The pillar by the reading desk and wall above it, were coloured with red ochre, on which was a pattern in black or chocolate, of entwined branches and leaves. On the west front of the pillar, was a large circle enclosing a shield, in which, on a greyish ground, was the monogram I.H.S. in red letters, the upper part of the H formed into a cross.

On the wall over the entrance to the chancel, the painting was in a different style, and better executed. The ground here was grey, the pattern shades of grey and black, with a few touches of red: the design was a grove of palm trees. All the painting was in distemper, probably on the original plaster, the surface being extremely rough. On several of the coats of whitewash which covered the painting, were found texts of scripture in old English character, the letters black and red. The east wall of the nave seemed to have been once nearly covered with inscriptions, including the Commandments and texts of Scripture, as was also the wall above the arches on the north side of the nave. Only two of the texts were legible; namely, one on the east wall above the pulpit; "Give the King thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the King's son." And on the north wall, "It is not good that the man should be alone, I will make him an help meet for him." The texts were generally enclosed in borders, some of them of good design. As the painting was done in water colour, the greater part of it came off with the white-wash, and only a small specimen on the east wall could be left exposed. There was formerly some painted glass in the centre light of the window at the east end of the north aisle, the fragments of which are preserved. They are the remains of the coat of arms of the Topps, the same as those over the almshouse gateway; there had been an escutcheon of pretence in the middle. Among the frag-

ments were parts of a border of earlier date than the coat of arms, and bunches of fruit. These last were placed in the corners of one of the windows of the south aisle in 1844. When Sir Richard Hoare visited the church, he observed hanging in the nave an iron frame, with some pieces of tattered ribbon attached to it. This he says, is one of the last memorials of a custom now disused in this part of England; viz., that of carrying a garland decorated with ribbons at the funeral of a young unmarried woman. It was afterwards suspended in the church. Sir Richard says, "in this case the custom which had long become obsolete, was revived at the particular request of a person buried 30 years before, and the remains of the garland still exist." The remains have since disappeared; but some of the old parishioners remember the garland in tolerable preservation. Until the year 1833, the pulpit was covered with what had been a splendid pulpit cloth of rich purple velvet, edged with narrow gold fringe. In front of it were the initials of the donor, and the date of the gift (J. T., 1681), in massive gold embroidery. It was the gift of one of the Topp family who were liberal benefactors to their parish church. This pulpit cloth was removed in 1833, it being so much decayed as to be no longer a decent ornament. The gold letters and date were placed on a piece of the velvet which retained some of its colour, and hung up in a frame in the church as a frail memorial of the donor. He has no other monument. The velvet cover of the cushion had long disappeared, and a new cover of handsome crimson cloth, was presented by Mr. St. Barbe, who at the same time gave a crimson cloth for the communion table.

The church is indebted to the piety of the Topp family for a very beautiful altar-cloth, and for a massive service of communion plate. Few village churches can boast of such an ornament as this altar-cloth, which is still in good preservation. It is of large size, and covers, not only the table, but the wall behind it, being suspended from brass hooks in the string course below the cill of the east window. The ground of the cloth is a kind of rich yellow satin, on which is a pattern of purple and red velvet. It is joined together in broad stripes, the pattern being alternately red and

purple. The communion plate presented by the Topps, consists of two massive flagons, which stand a foot high, on each is the arms of Topp. On the covers is inscribed "Deo et Ecclesiæ," and round the bottom of each, "The gift of John Topp, the elder, Esq., 1640." The chalice and paten were presented by another member of the Topp family. These are also massive; the chalice stands nine inches high, and on it is engraved the arms of Topp, impaling argent, on a bend voided, three fusils ermine; and this inscription, "Ex dono John Topp, Esq., to the Church of Stockton in the County of Wilts." A handsome silver alms basin was presented to the church by Mr. and Mrs. St. Barbe in 1844.

Stockton Church contains more monuments than are usually found in so small a church. There are six in the chancel. The oldest is on the north end of the east wall. It is a black marble slab, enclosed in a frame of alabaster, formerly painted and gilded, supported by a small cherub. It has this inscription:—

"If men should be silent, this stone shall speak the due praises of God's grace in John Terry, lately a faythful, paynful, vigilant and fruitful Minister of God's truth in this Church of Stockton. He was born of substantial parentage at Long Sutton, in Hampshire; bredde a well deserving Member of New College in Oxford; freely presented to this charge by the Right Rev. Bishopp of Winchester, Cooper, An. Dom. M.D.X.C., and now in his ripe age of LXX. An. Do. M.DC.XXV., May xxx., sleepeth happily in the public Cemetary of this Church, till the last trumpet shall awake him to a joyfull resurrection in Christ!

He lived, he learn'd, he wrat, he tought,
Well, much, truly, duly, he brought
Hoame the lost sheep, which Christ's Blood bought,
Against Hell's power he stoughtly fought.
Terræ Terra datur, Cælum sed spiritus ornat,
Mundus habet famam, lusa Gehenna fremit."

On the north side of the wall is a stone monument to the Rev. Samuel Fyler and his wife. It was originally placed before the centre-light of the east window, and the cherub which supported it remained there till the wall was rebuilt in 1840, when it was placed on the outside of the wall, over the window. The monument was removed by Mr. Good, to the centre of the north wall, and from thence it was removed to its present situation, when the chancel door was made in 1832. The monument is thus inscribed:—

“Hic infra conduntur mortales exuviæ Samuelis Fyler, A.M. hujus Parochiæ per quadragenta prope annos Rectoris, et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis de Sarum Succentoris, Pastoris fidelis, Patris optimi, verâ in Deum et Proximum charitate imbuti, inter primos docti, et Fidei vere Catholiçæ contra Arii et Socini Sectatores assertoris studiosi. Qui pluribus annis morbo chronico fatigatus Æstimate tandem correptus a laboribus quievit 13^o idus Maij anno salutis nostræ M.DCC. iij., Ætatis suæ 74.”

“Jacet sub eodem tumulo Maria Fyler, uxor ejus, unica filia Tho. Hyde S.T.P., et Ecclesiæ predictæ Cathedralis Precentoris; Quæ obiit 6^o idus Maij An. Dom. 1676.”

On the south wall between the two lancet windows, is a handsome marble monument, which has a very long, pompous, Latin inscription to “the Rev. David Price, L.L.B. of Christ Church, Oxford, first, lecturer at Bewdley, county Worcester, then Incumbent of Portland, county Dorset, in 1727. Whence in 1730, he was removed to Stockton, by Bishop Willes. He was Rector for 35 years, and dying at Salisbury, 12th November, 1771, aged 70 years, was buried here. Also his two wives; Rebecca, died 12th March, 1744, aged 43; and Anna, died 28th January, 1760, aged 58.”

On the north wall, west of the door, are two plain marble slabs, thus inscribed,

“Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Henry Good, 33 years Rector of this Parish, who departed this life 2nd July, 1824, aged 60. Also of Eleanor, relict of the above Rev. Henry Good, who died April 7th, 1836, aged 70.”

“Sacred to the memory of Anne, relict of the Rev. Henry Good, S.T.P. of Wimborn Minster, Dorset, who died 23rd June, 1817, aged 90. Also of William Hiley, son of the Rev. Henry Good, Rector of this Parish, and Eleanor his wife; who died 11th April, 1804, aged 4 months. And of Charles, their second son, who died 21st June, 1824, aged 22 years.”

On the south wall, near the east end, is another marble slab, thus inscribed:—

“Near this place is interred the body of William Wansboro Pinchard of Stockton, Gentleman, who departed this life Jan^{ry}. 28th, 1815, aged 80 years. Also of Anne his wife, daughter of the Rev. David Price, M.A., formerly Rector of Stockton. She died 15th June, 1822, aged 88 years.”

There are three or four grave-stones forming part of the floor within the altar rails. One of them is a large slab of Purbeck marble, without inscription. On the stone adjoining is inscribed,

“Here hides the depositum of Mrs. Mary Fyler, who died May 28th, An^o. Dom. 1676. My Redeemer liveth.”

There are three monuments to members of the Topp family, in the north aisle of the church. The oldest is one of those handsome canopied stone tombs which were in fashion in the time of Elizabeth and James 1st. It is a good specimen of the style, and is supposed to commemorate the builder of Stockton House, John Topp, Esq., who died 1632, and his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Hooper, Esq., of Boveridge, Dorset, who died in 1617. There are no traces of an inscription, but the arms of Topp, impaling Hooper, carved on the gable, prove it to be the monument of the founder of Stockton House. The recumbent effigies are uninjured, excepting that the feet of the female figure are gone, and an ornament on the top of her head-dress, was broken by a fall of a part of the vaulting over it in 1840. On the west side of this tomb is a mural monument of black and grey marble. On a shield above the cornice, are the arms of Topp, impaling, Azure, a chevron between three pheons Or, within a bordure ermine, for Swayne. The inscription is as follows:—

“Extra sacros hos parietes, jacent ex voto Joannes Topp, generosus, ejusdem nominis junior, et Elizabetha uxor ejus. Ideoque nunc extra jacent quia multum prius intrâ: genuina nempe pietas deprimendo elevat cultores, ascenditque deorsum. Extra Templum jacent qui tot viva Dei instaurârunt Templâ, quique indies ipsum Templi Dominum vestierunt et cibârunt. Vixerunt hilariter Deo aliisque, et sic optimè sibi ipsis. Sublatos hos ex oculis lugent quotquot norunt, et non parce Curatores Testamenti qui pia fidelitate hæc posuerunt marmora, Anno Dom. M.DC.LXIII.” (He was the eldest son of John Topp and Mary Hooper.)

The other monument in the north aisle rests on the cap of the east pier, fronting west. It is in the form of a shield of white marble, and has this inscription:—

“Alexander Topp, Citizen and Merchant of Bristol, 4th son of Edward Topp, Esq., and Christiana his wife, died 30th January. 1738, in the 41st year of his age, and at his own request was brought to Stockton, and buried near this place.”

“Edward Topp. 2nd son of the same Edward and Christiana Topp, who died in London 24th of Febꝛ., 1740, also lies here. Mors Janua Vitæ.”

This Edward Topp is supposed to have been buried in the nave, under a stone marked E. T., where a skeleton was found when the grave was opened to receive the remains of Mrs. Henry Biggs. The bones were re-buried in the same place.

In the south aisle there are five monuments, besides the recumbent effigy before mentioned. Three of them are connected with the Poticary family. The oldest is an altar-tomb of freestone, against the east end of the south wall. On a shield in one of the front panels is a sort of P., supposed to be the merchant's mark of the family, who were clothiers, and probably not entitled to bear arms. On a similar shield on the other panel, are the letters E.P. Over the tomb is a brass enclosed in a stone frame, inscribed as below :—

“ Here shee interred lyes, deprived of breath,
 Whose light of virtue once on earth did shine,
 Who life contemn'd, ne feared gastly death,
 Whom world, ne worldly cares could cause repine.
 Resolved to dye, with hope in Heaven placed,
 Her Christ to see, whom living shee embraced.
 In prayer fervent still, in zeal most strong ;
 In death delighting God to magnify :
 ‘ How long wilt thou forget me Lord ? ’ This song
 In greatest pangs was her sweet harmony.
 Forget thee ! No : He will not thee forget ;
 In Book of Lyfe for aye thy name is set.

Elizabeth Poticary, wife of Hierom Poticary, Clothier, deceased at the age of 35 years, A.D. 1590.”

Above this inscription is engraved a female figure kneeling before a desk, and behind her a male, and four female figures also kneeling. Close to this monument, but on the east wall, is a large mural monument of freestone, on which is a shield with the same P., or merchant's mark. In the centre of the monument is a brass inscribed with some ordinary Latin verses, to the memory of Hieronymus (Jerome) Poticary, who died 3rd May, 1596, aged 52, placed here by his son Christopher. Below this inscription are a male figure and three sons on one side, and on the other, a female and three daughters, all kneeling.

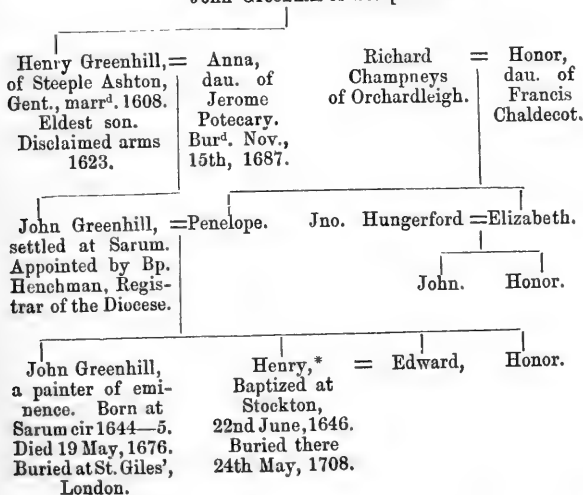
Against the south wall is a handsome marble monument, to the memory of Henry Greenhill. The arms above it are, Vert, 2 bars argent, in chief a leopard passant, or ; impaling, argent, on a chevron azure, 3 garbs, or ; on a canton, gules, a fret, or. The inscription is as follows :—

“ Henry Greenhill, Esq., son of John Greenhill of Shiple (i.e. Steeple) Ash-

ton, in the Co. of Wilts, Esq., and Penelope his wife, daughter of Richard Champneys of Orchardleigh, in the Co. of Somerset, Esq. Born in this parish the 21st of June, 1646; went to sea very young, made many voyages to the West Indies, and visited most other parts of the known world. In the year 1676, he did the Dutch signal service by burning and destroying several French ships at Petit Guavas, for which he was generously rewarded by the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1680, the Royal African Company sent him to Cabo Corso Castle, their agent General, and chief Governor of the Gold coast of Africa. In 1685, he was elected elder Brother of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, to the poor of which Corporation he was a good Benefactor. In 1689, he was made Commissioner of the Transport Office, and in 1691, appointed one of the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy. He laid the foundation and finished the Buildings of Her Majesty's Dockyard near Plymouth, where he died the 24th of May, 1708, and lies interred near this place."

The Greenhills were from remote antiquity substantial yeomen, residing at Steeple Ashton, Wilts. The name occurs in the parish register as early as 1561.

John Greenhill of Steeple Ashton.



The arms which Henry Greenhill of Steeple Ashton assumed and his descendants continued, were disclaimed at the Herald's Visitation at Salisbury, in 1623. These arms, impaled with Abbot,

*The arms on his monument shew that his wife's name was "Eardley." He was no doubt the same Henry Greenhill to whom a ring was given at Pepy's funeral p. 120.

once in the Council House, Salisbury, are now in the drawing room of Mr. George Benson in the Close.

John Greenhill the painter, was a pupil of Sir Peter Lely, and is said to have excited by his talents the jealousy of his master. He painted portraits of several of the eminent men of his time. His portrait of Bishop Seth Ward, said to be a noble picture, is in the Council House at Salisbury. It was painted in 1673. His portrait of the philosopher John Locke, has been engraved in Lord King's memoirs of Locke. He also painted Lord Shaftesbury when Lord Chancellor, in 1672. There is an etching by him of his younger brother Henry, dated 1667, in the British Museum, and there is a portrait of John Greenhill, painted by himself, bequeathed to Dulwich College by William Cartwright, of whom there is also a portrait there by the same artist. This portrait of John Greenhill is engraved in Dallaway's Edition of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. Sir Peter Lely is said to have settled £40 a year on John Greenhill's widow, of whom nothing is known. The painter appears to have been of dissipated habits. He was found in a kennel in Long Acre, and died in the night of May 19th, 1676. His father, John, was at one time engaged in the East India trade, and his Uncle Joshua Greenhill, described as a merchant and soldier, died at Balasore in the East Indies, in 1652. (See History of Salisbury, in Hoare's Modern Wilts).

Henry Greenhill, an officer in the Navy, had a 15s. ring at the funeral of Samuel Pepys the Diarist.

Near this monument is a black marble slab, sculptured with the coat of arms of Greenhill, thus inscribed:—

“Here lieth interred the body of Henry Greenhill, Esq. who departed this life the 24th of May, 1708, aged 62 years.”

Before the repairs in the south aisle, this slab was nearly covered by the floor of a pew. It was originally placed over only a part of the brick grave in which the body lies. It was moved a little towards the west, that it might be seen in the aisle, and still covers as much of the grave as it did originally. Henry Greenhill left £25 to the poor of the parish, and an account of the distribution of it is given in the old Churchwarden's book. He was connected

with the Poticarys, which accounts for his being born and buried at Stockton. The Greenhills of Steeple Ashton bore the same arms, and may have been connected with a family of that name, who owned the manor of Hide in Abbots' Langley, in the County of Herts. Henry Greenhill, of Greenhill in the parish of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, purchased the manor of Hide, and died seized of it in 1655; and it descended to his posterity. (Chauncey's Herts, Vol. 2, p. 337).

Over the south door are two small marble slabs to the memory of two daughters of Mr. William Wansboro Pinchard, who both died unmarried.

In an arched recess under the window at the west end of the south wall is the recumbent effigy of the foundress of this aisle, (as is supposed,) of which an account has already been given. On the west side of the wall which separates the nave and chancel, is a very handsome monument, executed in Caen stone, by Mr. Osmond of Salisbury, and erected a few years since, by Harry Biggs, Esq., to the deceased members of his family. It is in the decorated style of Gothic, richly ornamented. In the gable are the family arms, and the slab is thus inscribed:—

“Sacred to the memory of Henry Biggs, Esq., who died March 31st, 1800, aged 77 years.

Also of Diana his wife, who died June 30th, 1818, aged 89 years.

Also of Margaretta Anne, eldest daughter of Harry Biggs, Esq., only son of Henry and Diana Biggs, born Oct. 11th, 1819.

Also of Mary Anne, wife of Henry Godolphin Biggs, Esq., and second daughter of William Wyndham, Esq., of Dinton, born Jan. 23rd, 1798; died Feb. 12th, 1838.

Also of Arthur William Biggs, Major of 7th Hussars, youngest son of Harry Biggs, Esq., born Aug. 9th, 1804; died Nov. 2nd, 1840.”

The dark coloured stone under the tower arch (which was removed into the church-yard in 1849, when the tower arch was restored), is an ancient coffin lid of Purbeck marble, the upper side turned down. It was examined in 1846. The upper end has been broken off through the head of the cross, which appeared to have been formed of circles. The edge of the stone is widely chamfered between two beads. It is unfortunately too much injured to be restored.

(To be continued.)

On the Ancient Use of a small Clay Cup, found near Coughton in Warwickshire,

AND COMPARISON OF IT WITH STONE VESSELS OF A SIMILAR SIZE FOUND IN ORKNEY, AND COLLATERAL ELUCIDATION OF THE USE OF CLAY VESSELS CALLED INCENSE CUPS, DISCOVERED IN THE BARROWS OF WILTSHIRE AND ELSEWHERE.

By the Rev. A. H. WINNINGTON INGRAM, F.G.S., Hon. Canon.

THE cup represented in its actual size, plate I., fig. 1, was found four feet below the surface in a gravel-pit on the bank of the river Arrow, near the village of Coughton, Warwickshire. It is of rude workmanship, and made of coarse gritty pottery, projecting at the sides into three ears perforated with holes, through which some ligament has doubtless been inserted for the convenience of carrying or suspending it. I dismiss the idea that it was employed as a drinking vessel because its cavity, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, seems too shallow to favour that supposition. The opinion which I have formed concerning its use after comparing it with the stone vessels, plate I., figs. 2, 3, placed in my hands at Edinburgh by the courtesy of Mr. Macculloch, the Curator of the Museum of Antiquaries of Scotland where they are preserved, is, that it, and the hollowed stone, plate I., fig. 4, found in Aberdeenshire, and clay cups of a similar depth of cavity, and diameter of orifice, such as the vessels called incense cups, a specimen of which found also in Aberdeenshire, is represented plate I., fig 5, serve for the purpose of containing pigment which was mingled in them by the primitive races of our island, with a view to staining their bodies. The custom of body-painting in Britain in ancient times, seems to have extended to both sexes. Cæsar (Com. V. 14.), informs us that the Britons dyed their bodies with woad to give themselves a bluish colour and become more terrible in battle. Pliny, (Nat. Hist. xxii., 2) writes, "There is a plant in Gaul called by the name

of Glastum. With this both matrons and girls in Britain are in the habit of staining their bodies all over when they take part in the performance of certain sacred rites." So the North American Indians stain their faces with red paint before battle.

"And they stood there on the meadow
With their weapons and their war gear,
Painted like the leaves of Autumn,
Painted like the sky of morning."—*Hiawatha* I.

And after the combat, they

"Washed the war paint from their faces."—*Hiawatha* I.

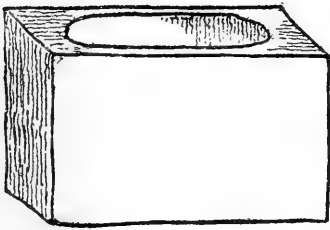
The same Indians, before they engage in certain dances, put white clay on their bodies. And the New Zealand Chief coloured his skin with red ochre to make himself smart for the reception of strangers.

The observations of Cæsar and Pliny, confirmed by the analogous customs of modern uncivilized races indicate then that body-painting must have been a frequent process with the early inhabitants of our island. It is therefore a natural supposition that a cup in which to mingle war paint would form part of a warrior's kit on a hostile expedition, and one to contain ornamental body paint would be among the articles of toilet used by Britons of both sexes in their huts or wigwams. Of such a character were, doubtless, the two stone pots, plate I., figs 2, 3, discovered in a Picts house at the bay of Skail Orkney; for of these the oblong one, fig. 2 actually contained red pigment, and the angular one, fig. 3 exhibited manifest traces of its contents having been once of a similar nature. No one will be surprised then that acquaintance with such a discovery should have suggested to the writer of this paper the supposition that the use of the Coughton cup and the so called incense cups might have been the same as that of the stone pots of Orkney, with this exception, that through the perforated ears of the Coughton cup, and the pairs of holes in the incense cups, which Sir Richard C. Hoare, who gave that name to those vessels, probably supposed were draught holes to cause the incense to burn freely, might have been inserted some ligament for the purpose of the suspension of those articles to the person, or to the walls of the habitation of the early

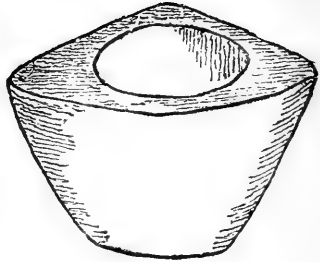
Briton, while the stone pots of Orkney and probably the hollowed stone of Aberdeenshire, having no means of suspension, were carried in the lappet of the savages hide-cloak, or stood in his habitation to be employed in the use for which they were fabricated. I am aware that this opinion which I have advanced concerning the ancient use of the so-called incense cups conflicts with the ideas of the eminent archæologists Sir John Lubbock and Professor Daniel Wilson, both of whom consider those vessels to have been employed as lamps, the latter writer intimating that the perforations were made to admit of their suspension. The specimens however, to which the author of the "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland" refers in that valuable work, page 424, are in the same museum which contains the stone pots from Orkney, and were with them submitted to my inspection by the curator. Of the three clay cups thus referred to, and represented in Professor Wilson's work, plate vi., fig. 78, the one found at Rolandshay, Orkney, has four perforations, one pair opposite to the other pair *at the bottom*. These holes, which would, according to my supposition about the use of such a vessel, serve very well for the insertion of ligaments that might lap over the outside of the cup, and suspend it and its contents safely, provided that what it held was of the consistency of pigment, would certainly allow oil or blubber, which it has been supposed was at that time used to nourish the flame of the wick, to exude. The cup found near Dunbar I observed to have only one pair of holes *on one side*, and so to be incapable of suspension as a lighted lamp by means of a ligament drawn through them. By this instrumentality however the vessel might have been hung up empty or full, if its contents were caked together and solid as pigment would probably be when dry; or if a small osier twig had been bent and inserted into the holes to serve as a handle, the owner might with convenience have mingled and carried paint in the vessel. The third clay cup figured in Professor Wilson's work, found at Old Penrith, Cumberland, has *one pair of holes together at the bottom*, and is therefore open to both the objections already stated against its use as a lighted lamp. On the other hand it might have been employed as a pigment pot, and by means of a



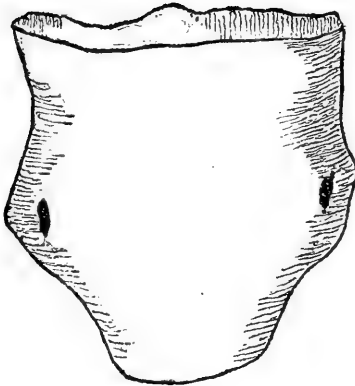
PL. I.



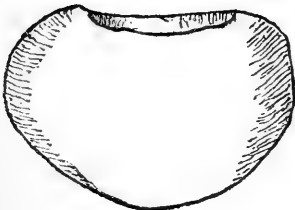
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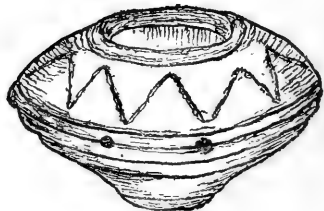
3



1



4



5

ligament passed through the holes, carried about the warrior's person, or suspended in his habitation. But my supposition that the so-called incense cups served the purpose of vessels in which to mingle body-paint does not rest solely on their adaptation for that use, and their inapplicability for other uses suggested by eminent archæologists, and on the important discovery of stone pots of similar capacity, and actually containing red pigment, or traces of it, in Orkney; but appears to receive further important corroboration from the following piece of *direct* evidence. In a cist at Liffs, in Derbyshire, three bits of red ochre were found associated with an incense cup, as recorded in Bateman's vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire, transcribed in Sir John Lubbock's Pre-historic times, page 94. On these grounds the writer of this article presumes to hope that his readers will recognize a probability in his supposition, that the Coughton cup and the so-called incense cups represent in pottery the ruder stone vessels of Orkney. In fact, we may conclude from our knowledge of the prevalence of the custom of body-painting among the primitive inhabitants of our island, that these vessels were used to contain pigment; that they would be discovered on the site of their habitations, and would also be found associated with their interments.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

Fig. 1.—Clay cup (actual size), found as described in this paper, near the village of Coughton, Warwickshire. Depth of cavity, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; diameter of orifice, 2 inches; has red stain inside.

Fig. 2.—Stone vessel (half size). Depth of cavity, 1 inch; diameter of orifice, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; found in a Pict's house at the bay of Skail, Orkney; contains red pigment.

Fig. 3.—Stone vessel (half size). Depth of cavity, 1 inch; diameter of orifice, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; found with vessel fig. 2, in the same Pict's house; exhibits traces of having contained red pigment.

Fig. 4.—Hollowed stone (half size). Depth of cavity, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; diameter of orifice, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; found at Udny, Aberdeenshire.

Fig. 5.—Clay cup (half size). Depth of cavity, 1 inch; diameter of orifice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; having a pair of perforations on one side; found in a cairn at foot of the hill of Benachie, Aberdeenshire.

The stone vessels, figs. 2, 3, 4, and clay cup fig. 5, are all in the Museum of Antiquaries of Scotland at Edinburgh. Their dimensions were taken and outlines sketched by the writer of the paper, as accurately as he was able during his visit to that Museum in 1867.

Roman Embankment at Cricklade.

By the Rev. WILLIAM ALLAN, M.A.

IN the year 1776, a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to enquire into the election which had taken place at Cricklade the previous year. Many very old people were examined as witnesses, as well as many younger persons. These witnesses referred to an embankment which surrounded Cricklade on all sides, and which was then generally believed to have been constructed by the Romans. John Haynes, who was born in Cricklade in 1712, said, "Inside the borough there is a bank, which is said to have been thrown up during the Roman wars, but I never understood it to be the boundary of the borough; indeed, it cuts off part of St. Mary's parish, which is deemed to be within the borough. The bank or mound extends to within about thirty yards of the eastern boundary. The general report has always been that the mound is a Roman encampment." This was corroborated by William Giles, born in 1701. Morgan Byrt, speaking of this mound, said "This bank is thought to have been formerly a fortification, it is everywhere plainly to be seen, except where the streets cross it." William Saunders, born in 1702, a witness on the other side, also referred repeatedly to this embankment. The evidence upon this particular point was so clear, that the counsel on both sides acknowledged that according to general tradition, this bank was clearly the remains of a Roman encampment.

Although, however, this tradition was so distinct in 1786, it appears to have died out during the last hundred years, for although a native of Cricklade, and much interested in its history, I had never heard of such an embankment until I read the above evidence

in an ancient legal work on elections. I have since then paid a visit to Cricklade, with a view to discover how far it was still in existence. This proved an easy task. The mound in its entire course is still distinctly visible, and forms a square rather more than a third of a mile each way. The S.W. corner is in the meadow adjoining the parsonage and St. Sampson's churchyard; the N.W. corner at the north end of Long Close; the N.E. corner in the meadow adjoining the farm-yard of Abingdon Court; and the S.E. corner in Paul's Croft. In some parts it is very distinct; in others less so, having been levelled for gardens or for the roads. St. Mary's Rectory house and garden stand upon the bank, and are considerably higher than the lane outside. The bank is less distinct in Paul's Croft than in any of the other meadows. I think there can be no doubt that it is of Roman origin. The nature of the mound, its shape, its size, and whole character, present the appearance of such an encampment; and it would be interesting if some who have closely studied Roman fortification would visit Cricklade, and report upon the age of the bank. As far as I am aware, it has not been examined or alluded to by any antiquarian or archæologist. After an examination of General Roy's standard work upon the Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the ancient local tradition will be found supported by scientific investigation. Its situation, close to the Irmine Street, Roman Road, of course adds to the probability of this opinion. Dr. Stukeley in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, observes that Cricklade is probably a Roman town. The number of Roman coins which have been found in and around Cricklade, and which are frequently discovered now, leads irresistibly to the same conclusion. In 1865, as many as 75 Roman coins of a very early period, were found about half-a-mile from Cricklade, with many other Roman and Roman-British curiosities.¹ It may not, perhaps, be generally known that about 1670, a tessellated pavement was discovered near the same spot, which is described as having consisted of chequer work two or

¹ See a paper on "Roman Remains found at Latton, Wilts," by Professor Buckman, *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 232.

three inches square. The colours of the pieces were white, black, and red. Pieces of brick, which are supposed to be of Roman manufacture, were also discovered in 1862 in the restoration of St. Mary's Church.

It is, however, certain that Cricklade was a fortified town, and the seat of important military operations at a date long subsequent to the Roman era, namely, in the time of King Stephen. Those who will refer to the "Gesta Stephani," or to "Waylen's History of Marlborough," will find that William of Dover erected there "an inaccessible castle, surrounded on all sides by water, and by marshes." From his head-quarters at Cricklade, he furiously attacked all the followers of King Stephen within a radius of many miles. He was succeeded as Commander there by Philip, son of the Earl of Gloucester, who was even more violent than his predecessor. Stephen, however, either by flattery or bribery, converted his enmity into friendship, and so secured the important post of Cricklade. Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., returning from Normandy, A.D. 1153, captured Malmesbury, but was ignominiously repulsed by King Stephen, when he made an attack upon Cricklade.

It is clear that the fortifications which were in existence in the time of Stephen were not of recent construction, although the castle itself seems to have been so; the wall was not erected by William of Dover, but was probably at that time several centuries old. We know at least that it must have encircled or rather environed the town for 150 years; for by the laws of the Saxon Kings the privilege of minting was only conceded to walled towns, and from the time of Canute, and possibly long before, Cricklade was honoured by being one of the places set apart to manufacture the coin of the realm. I trust that some future student of the history of Cricklade may be able to discover additional links to connect the walls and fortifications which existed there in the time of the Saxons, and of the Norman invaders, with the Roman era, and to strengthen the opinion which tradition has handed down as to the Roman origin of the embankment. It would be interesting also if the latest date could be ascertained when remains of the

ancient walls were still in existence. As far as I am aware the last encounter sustained by the ancient fortifications of Cricklade was in the vain attempt of Prince Henry to recover Cricklade from the hands of King Stephen.

WILLIAM ALLAN, M.A.

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have had the pleasure of receiving a communication on the subject from that eminent archæologist J. Y. Akerman, Esq. He says, "There can be little doubt that the mound was formed by the Romans, probably coeval with the military road." Such an opinion from such an authority is a weighty testimony to the opinion I have ventured to express.—W. A.

As the Wootton Bassett Cucking Stool has been described and illustrated in the pages of the *Wiltshire Magazine*, (vol. i., p. 68, and vol. vii., p. 25) it may be well to record the fact that there is now living (May, 1869), a person who can distinctly remember the last occasion on which it was used. His name is Thomas Blanchett, now 91 years old, and residing at present in the Butt-Hay, Wootton Bassett. He states that the punishment was inflicted in the Weir-pond (filled up in 1836), which was a short distance to the west of the "Angel" and "Crown" Inns, in the High Street. The culprit's name was Margaret (or Peggy) Lawrence. Blanchett has a most vivid recollection of seeing her gasp for breath on being drawn out of the water, when the handle of the machine was pulled down by the two men who conveyed her to the pond. He believes the occurrence took place about 1787. Blanchett's wife is nearly 90 years old, and a strong hale woman. They have been married 67 years. His mother reached the patriarchal age of 99 years.¹

W. F. PARSONS.

¹ Since this paragraph was in type, the old man, Thomas Blanchett, who gave the above information, has died.

Stonehenge Notes.

THE Editors do not venture a remark on the following opinions on Stonehenge, which have been published during the month of June, 1869.

- I. "That Stonehenge was a place of burial and not a temple, is proved by analogy, as the stone circles of Khassia, Algiers, Penrhyn Island, are all sepulchral." From a paper "On Cromlechs and Megalithic Structures," by Hodder M. Westropp, in "Scientific Opinion," June 9th, 1869.
- II. "Whatever the date of Stonehenge, there can be little doubt that as a temple it represents that ancient, nay, that patriarchal worship which identified itself with the erection of commemorative stones." From an address by J. W. Morris, President of the Bath Church of England Young Mens' Society, June 14th, 1869.
- III. "Other points of resemblance between Stonehenge and the Dracontine Temples of India, may be pointed out." * * "Here then we may seem to have a clue to the origin and adaptation of the Megalithic circular temples of our own island; they are the surviving memorials of a Turanian people, who in the far distant past were the sole inhabitants of whose existence we have any knowledge. These they raised, and they still remain, abundant evidence of the influence and persistency of that peculiar form of worship which was then cultivated—the worship of the serpent—the oldest form of religious idea." From a paper read at Salisbury, June 15th, 1869, by Rev. J. Kirwan.

Donations to the Museum and Library.

- The Council have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following.
- By Rev. H. HARRIS, *Winterbourne*:—Eight coins. Small bronze torque. Object in bronze.
- “On Roman coins found on Salisbury Plain,” by C. Roach Smith, Esq.: presented by the author.
- Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. vii., 8vo, has been received. Also *Journal of Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland*, No. 4, and No. 5, 8vo. And *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society*, vol. 4, part 4, 8vo.
- By Rev. E. H. SLADEN:—Botanical works of Robert Brown. Ray Soc. fol., vol. iii. *Masters’ Vegetable Teratology*. Ray Soc. one vol., 8vo.
- “*Statistics of Crime in the County of Wilts, from 1801 to 1850*”: by W. Dowding, Esq.: presented by the author.





STOCKTON HOUSE, WILTS.

THE
WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

No. XXXV.

MARCH, 1870.

Vol. XII.

Contents.

	PAGE
REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING AT CHIPPENHAM.....	133
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS	135
ORNITHOLOGY OF WILTS, (No. XV.): By the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A.	152
ON TERRACES OR LYNCHETS: By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., F.R.S..	185
HISTORY OF PARISH OF STOCKTON: By Rev. T. Miles, (concluded)..	192
ON AN ANGLO-SAXON CHARTER OF STOCKTON: By Rev. W. H. Jones, MA., F.S.A.	216
ON THE EXISTING STRUCTURE OF LACOCK ABBEY: By C. H. Talbot, Esq.	221
ON MONUMENTAL BRASSES NEAR CHIPPENHAM: By Rev. E. C. Awdry	233
ABURY AND STONEHENGE—A REVIEWER REVIEWED.....	242
NOTE ON AN ARTICLE IN THE ATHENÆUM	248
ON A CRAPAUDINE LOCKET FOUND AT DEVIZES: By Mr. Cunningham	249
INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORMING A WILTSHIRE HERBARIUM: By T. Bruges Flower, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.	252
INQUISITION ON RUTH PIERCE	256
DONATIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY	258

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Photograph of Stockton House, (<i>frontispiece</i>)	
Ancient Map of Stockton	220
Woodcuts of Terraces	189-190
Woodcuts of Locket and of teeth of <i>Sphæroodus</i>	250-251
Map of Botanical Districts of Wilts	255

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.*

THE SIXTEENTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT CHIPPENHAM,

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 7th, 8th, and 9th September,
1869.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING,

SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY.

THE proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, opened at the New Hall, Chippenham, on Tuesday, September 7th, at 1.30 p.m., by the President of the Society, Sir John Awdry, taking the chair, and calling upon the Rev. A. C. Smith (one of the General Secretaries,) to read

THE REPORT.

“The Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has once more the satisfaction of reporting on this the seventeenth anniversary of its formation, the continued prosperity of the Society. The number of names on the books now amounts to 317, being slightly above the average at which we usually stand, and almost exactly the same as last year, when the number was recorded as 313.

“Your Committee has at the same time to lament the loss of several influential members, who by the interest they evinced at our annual meetings, or by their contributions to the pages of our Magazine, deserve special mention in this report. Amongst these we beg to specify the Rev. Canon Prower, of Purton; Mr. Bendry Brooke, of Malmesbury; and, above all, the late Bishop of Salisbury,

whose warm sympathy and cordial co-operation with the work of the Society, and whose generous hospitality on the occasion of the annual gathering at Salisbury in 1865, will be fresh in the recollection of all the members of the Society.

“With regard to finance, it will be enough to say that our funds have increased to £270 from about £250, which was the sum announced in last year’s report as then in hand; and this, notwithstanding that the Society has engaged in an extra work of publication beyond the ordinary Magazine. For in addition to two numbers of the Magazine which have been issued this year (reaching to the thirty-fourth number, and beginning the twelfth volume of that publication), your Committee desires to call your particular attention to the first part of the volume on the Blackmore Museum, which we have printed during this year, and which has been gratuitously circulated amongst the members of the Society, a publication containing papers of extraordinary archaeological interest, as well as recording a brief history of the Museum and its inauguration in the autumn of 1867, when its munificent founder, Mr. William Blackmore, entrusted its care to his native city of Salisbury.

“The Museum and Library of our Society at Devizes have been enriched by sundry benefactions, which have been acknowledged in the Magazine; one of the last and not the least interesting of which is the gift, by Major Perry Keene, of the original inquisition on the body of Ruth Pierce of Devizes Market-cross celebrity.

“Your Committee at the same time desires again to remind you that the want of a suitable building as a Museum has again necessitated the rejection of many offered gifts; and we have within the last few days been compelled, for lack of available space, to decline the generous proposal of contributing to our archaeological and natural history collections objects which were too bulky for us in our present straightened space to stow away.

“Your Committee, in concluding this report, desires again to commend to your active and continued co-operation the work of the Society; assuring you that neither the natural history nor the archæology of the county is by any means exhausted, and remind-

ing you of the very appropriate motto adopted from the first by our Society,

‘*Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.*’ ”

The Report having been adopted and ordered to be printed, the officers of the Society were re-elected, with the following additions. Mr. E. C. Lowndes of Castle Combe, to be added to the Vice-Presidents; the Rev. E. Barnwell, as a member of the Council; and as additional Local Secretaries, the Rev. T. A. Preston, for Marlborough; Mr. Brine, for Shaftesbury, or rather the portion of Wilts bordering on that town; Mr. Kinneir, for Swindon; Mr. George Noyes, for Chippenham, and Mr. Forrester, for Malmesbury.

These appointments having been confirmed by the meeting, and the formal business of the Society disposed of, the President's address followed:—

SIR JOHN AWDRY said a request had been put in print that he would deliver an address upon this occasion. He had however addressed the Society at considerable length at a former meeting; and as to their general objects, and the local matters of general interest within the county, he had said then more fully than he was disposed to repeat what were his views upon the subject. The general idea of the Society was this—to follow up the history, natural and human, of the county, and of the subjects connected with it. He used the words natural and human advisedly, because they were an Archæological and Natural History Society, and secondly, because the two branches of the Society connected themselves in this way:—Inorganic nature was first created, afterwards organic, and every intelligent reader of the first chapter of Genesis, be he a Darwinian or not, must see, that the creation as there described, was a progressive one, of which Scripture and geology both tell us that man was its final work. Therefore from the history of material creation we come down to that of the existence and condition of man upon this earth. We heard a great deal about pre-historic monuments and records; the word pre-historic is inaccurate, for as far as they lead to any sound inference as to the former condition and progress of man they are strictly *historical*. They are not indeed annals or chronicles, that is narratives of past events. These

(we agree with Sir G. C. Lewis) are nothing unless they can be traced to contemporary authority. For instance, the pyramids of Egypt—whatever was found in the rubbish heaps upon the Danish coasts—whatever implements were found in the gravel-pits, or the barrows of this country or of France and which are attracting daily increasing attention as records of the early condition of mankind—these were historic monuments if they were anything; or to take a more popular instance, if we regard as fabulous the story of Romulus and Remus, of the wolf and the vultures, of Numa and Egeria, of Servius Tullius and the Tarquins; yet there is material evidence of insular eminences rising out of the swamps on the south side of the Tiber, fit to be the fastnesses of outlaws. Then in the dyke defending the promontories cut off from the nearest table-land, we have evidence of a larger and more settled population, probably of Latin and Sabine origin. In the *Cloaca Maxima*, the great drain, and in the religious system, prevailing through the period of the subsequent republic, we have proof of an interval of Etruscan dynasty, and Etruscan civilization. All these things are as truly historical, though not annalistic, as the Annual Register or the Times.

Coming to our own county, Sir John reminded the meeting that they were about to have a paper read upon the pit dwellings near Salisbury, and that there were in the Blackmore Museum many interesting monuments of ancient times, some of which had lately been found in the gravel or clay existing near Salisbury. Then they had Avebury—a vast but rude work; Stonehenge, a large, and more accurately executed work, but entirely without mouldings—all of which things were material with regard to the works of man in bygone ages.

There seem to be four grades of historical criticism, or want of criticism. 1st. Blind and indiscriminating acceptance. 2ndly. Equally crude and unenquiring incredulity. 3rdly. The simple omission of what is thought incredible, and retension of the rest, with a colouring of 18th century ideas, without enquiring how far the incredible facts were essential to the story or to the credit of the narrator as to the rest. Of the last grade, that of really critical en-

quiry I may give an instance (without having myself verified it), in Mr. Jackson's curious paper, in which he connects the stones of Carnack with the legend of St. Ursula and the 11,000 British virgins. The story of their being shipwrecked at Cologne is of course ridiculously false. But he says that a competitor for power during the Roman empire (many centuries before the date of the fable), actually raised an army in Britain and conveyed it to Gaul. That the men settled in Armorica, now Brittany, and sent for some of their countrywomen as wives. That they embarked but met with calamity on the Coast of Armorica. And that the rows of stones there set are about eleven, and were set up as monuments to them.

After dwelling upon this part of the subject at some length, in the course of which Sir John observed that every man in his own particular neighbourhood might contribute a considerable amount of information by the careful observation of details—trivial perhaps in many cases, but in some most valuable,—he alluded to the theory laid down by Mr. Fergusson that all British monuments were subsequent to the Romans, and which, however unsound, derived some countenance from the above story of St. Ursula. Sir John said that since their last meeting at Hungerford investigations had taken place at Silbury Hill, at which Mr. Fergusson was present, when the idea that the hill was built upon the Roman road was entirely disproved, the true line of road having been thoroughly ascertained to the south of it.

With regard to the particular locality of Chippenham Sir John said it was situated between the slope of the oolite, the Cotswold district, on the one side, and of the escarpments of the chalk and green sand beds on the other. All this part of the country appeared in ages gone by, to have been one great lake from Cricklade on the one side, to the neighbourhood of Trowbridge on the other, and in later times when the water had partly escaped through the Bradford chasm, there had been several lakes in the neighbourhood; the whole country from Tytherton to Dauntsey is an evident lake bottom of loam with gravel under. This must have at one time been dammed by the ridge of Oxford clay running along the London

road from Chippenham. Again, in Lackham woods he had himself met with the remains of a pebble beach,

Standing, as Chippenham did, on a ridge, in the middle of the district, with a comparatively steep back to the river which ran on three sides of it, it must in Saxon times have been a very defensible place. He was not going to open Mr. Poulett Scrope's controversy; but if any of them in going from Corsham to Castle Combe tomorrow, were sufficiently well mounted to go round by Slaughterford, they would see one of the most beautiful bits of country in the neighbourhood, and in the village of Slaughterford they would find the dwarf-elder which was said to have sprung from the blood of the Danes.

Alluding to the architecture of the country, Sir John said that although there were parts of England where real Roman buildings existed, he did not know of any such in this county. But there was one remarkable building at Bradford-on-Avon—small and not very striking, to which no date could be assigned later than the Saxon period. Of this building which was situated close to the parish church, and was now used for the purposes of a free school, Mr. Jones had given an admirable description in a paper published in a former number of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*;¹ and if anything practical could be done to secure so perfectly unique a monument from destruction, it would be a great point not only in our local history, but in the history of the building art in England through the middle ages. In regard to the architecture of their own immediate neighbourhood, he need not say much. The parish church of Chippenham had some Norman points in it, but not to a great extent: it had an Early English spire, which was stated to have been once considerably higher than it now was. This was obviously impossible unless the whole was taken down and replaced. But the tower had certainly been altered at a very late period of Gothic art. The mouldings of the Spire were certainly original except where recently restored, and it would be a curious fact if it were proved that those who could not imitate them had yet taken them down and faithfully replaced them. As to the rest of

¹ Vol. v., p. 247.

the church, it presented no feature of interest, unless as proving the increase of population, as exhibited in the reconstruction of the nave, which did not belong to the ancient period when the church was originally built. There were however two most interesting remains of antiquity in that neighbourhood—viz., the Priory of Bradenstoke and the Abbey of Lacock, the latter built in the 13th, the former early in the 14th century, and both of which they would have an opportunity of visiting. Then again there were several smaller Churches which would well repay inspection; Langley Burrell, for instance, which they would pass in the course of their excursion, with very good early English and Decorated features, and Draycot Cerne, which is curious as having the chancel on a lower level than the nave, and contains in its chancel a fine brass of a knight of the Cerne family. Sutton Benger, where there was a good Decorated south aisle; and Christian Malford, in which, if they were able to reach it, some points of interesting construction would be found. From thence they would go up to Clack, where a new Church had been built by Mr. Goldney, close to which lay the interesting remains of Bradenstoke Priory, which Mr. Goldney proposed to shew them. The next day they proposed to go to Lacock Abbey, and at the same time visit Lacock Church—originally a Decorated church of the time of Edward III., as proved by its north transept and tower, but to which had since been added (in the 15th century) in consequence of the increase of population, a clerestory and two aisles. The chancel and south transept had been rebuilt in the course of the last century, the former a very good piece of masonry, but constructed in entire ignorance of Gothic execution. From thence they would go to Corsham, where they would see a church which when he was a boy had a high spire; and then on by the Biddestones, where there were formerly two churches, one of which remained, and which by an addition to the end of its chancel, was now made to accommodate the population of both parishes. Attached to this church was a somewhat curious bell tower, standing upon its gable, much ruder than that at Leigh-de-la-mere, which had been repaired with considerable splendour, but with little regard to its original. At Castle Combe Church, which they also proposed to visit, there

were some curious appendages at the east end, and on an eminence they would be shewn the site of the Castle from that which Combe took its name, and which, as they were aware, belonged for many centuries to the Scrope family, whose recent loss from that neighbourhood they had much cause to deplore. Passing from thence they would reach Grittleton, and in the halls of this splendid mansion, Sir John left them, having he feared already tried their patience to a considerable extent.

At the conclusion of the President's address, the Mayor rose, and on behalf of the corporation expressed the pleasure which it gave them to welcome the Society to Chippenham, and cordially tendered every assistance in their power to further the objects, and promote the comfort of their visitors.

SIR JOHN AWDRY heartily thanked the Mayor, the Corporation, and the inhabitants generally for the courteous welcome which the Society had received on all hands: and then called upon Canon Jackson for a paper on "A few odds and ends about the Town and neighbourhood of Chippenham;" which that gentleman read, to the great satisfaction of the meeting, and which will be found in the Society's Magazine.

The Rev. J. J. DANIELL next read a paper on "Chippenham and its neighbourhood in the Great Rebellion;" which, from its local associations, commanded the lively interest of the Society, but which need not be further alluded to here, as it will appear in the Magazine.

The members then proceeded to inspect the museum, and to visit the Church, and other objects of interest in the town.

THE DINNER

took place in the large room at the Angel Hotel, at five o'clock, the President of the Society in the chair.

After the loyal toasts had been disposed of, the Venerable Archdeacon Stanton, when returning thanks for the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury, went on to say that although he did not wish to take up their time by further remarks, there was one word he desired to add with regard to the object the

Society had in view. He had been a member of the Society ever since its formation, and he was also a member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, and in the presence of his juniors, he would say, that he knew of nothing which gave greater satisfaction or from which greater benefit was derived than these annual gatherings. He strongly urged them to take up the work which he and others must soon put down, and carry it on to greater confirmation. They would find in it sources of the greatest pleasure and profit—of pleasure, in the opportunity which it afforded of meeting many old friends, and of profit, in the instruction which they would derive from it, as the key-note to much research; because although the papers which were read on these occasions were very valuable, they desired them to be considered as inducements to further investigation. He thought if the juniors present would take this kind word of advice from him, they would hereafter say it had been well given, and he was sure they would be wise in following it. If these institutions had only been in existence in bygone ages, how much that was now lost in obscurity might have been preserved.—How much about Stonehenge and Avebury, which were now only monuments of mystery, might have been read and known of all men.

CANON JACKSON in replying for the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol observed that Archdeacon Stanton had given some good advice to those who were to succeed them—because it was clear that they could not go on archæologizing for ever: they had also been recommended, as far as they had opportunities of doing so, to make memoranda in their several parishes of things as they occurred; and he hoped they would follow the Archdeacon's advice. Years ago he had given the same advice himself, but it had not been taken; although much had been done in the way of obtaining a parochial history of our county. Many years ago the late Bishop Hamilton, of whom he must always speak with the utmost veneration, summoned his brethren of this part of the county to his Palace at Salisbury with the view of stirring up the clergy of the diocese to write a parochial history; and this gentleman (pointing to the Rev. Prebendary

Wilkinson, of Broughton Gifford, who sat next to him) was a great advocate for the carrying out of the Bishop's scheme. He (Canon Jackson) remembered saying that he hoped Mr. Wilkinson would be the first to do what had been proposed. Mr. Wilkinson took the hint, and in a short time produced one of the best parochial histories he had ever read. The result of the Bishop's recommendation was the production of several papers, among which was one by Mr. Francis Goddard, whom he had now in his eye, and who had managed to collect a very good history of the village of Alderton. If all that had occurred during the last hundred years had been jotted down as the events happened, what a precious document they would form; and if we now would take the trouble to put down incidents in our parochial histories, they would be invaluable in after time.

The next toast was the Lord Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the County, which was acknowledged by Mr. Merewether in his happiest style.

To the toast of the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Chippenham, his Worship (Mr. C. J. Dowding) repeated the cordial welcome he had given in the morning to the Society, and eulogized the objects of the Society.

In reply to the toast of the Representative of the Borough of Chippenham in Parliament, Mr. GOLDNEY, M.P., said he was very glad to be able to join them as a member of the Society. A great number of people asked what was the use of archæology? It was of great use. In the first place, a love of it had produced these genial meetings: and it afforded an opportunity of seeing houses and of making excursions which might never occur if such a Society as this did not exist. To-morrow, for instance, they were going to see an old convent, much as it existed when it was broken up. The next day they would see one in a dilapidated state, with almost every part of it in the last stage of decay. Then they would have an opportunity of seeing a house which had existed in the time of Queen Elizabeth—he alluded to Corsham Court—and of comparing the times in which it was built with the greater comforts which had since been added; and from thence they would

go to the magnificent mansion of Grittleton. Almost all history was a history of wars: but the pursuit of archæology enabled the modern antiquary to go further—it brought before him the domestic habits of the people, and displayed in its various phases the wealth or the poverty of a nation. In nothing was this more clearly shewn than in our Church architecture. See the poverty of the architecture which prevailed during the Peninsular war; the large streets of London were an instance of it; but no sooner did wealth increase as a consequence of peace, than decorative architecture again began to display itself, and we saw it growing day by day. Thus by a study of archæology we were able to trace the state of comfort and the expenditure of the people at various periods of our history, and also their customs, some of which had come down to the present day—all of which afforded a considerable amount of information. Indeed, it might be said, whether of botany, of chemistry, or of archæology, that any one who travelled and took an interest in either of these subjects, would derive far greater pleasure from his trip than the man who neither thought nor cared about them. Before he sat down, he wished to propose the health of one who had done much for this Society: he alluded to their worthy Chairman; and he did not think he had ever had the pleasure of being at a meeting where the business was conducted so good-naturedly and so well as the business of that day. Sir John had evidently given great thought to the object the Society had in view, and also to the members themselves; and he could only say that he was exceedingly glad to see him in such good health, and was sorry he was about to retire from the presidency.

SIR JOHN AWDRY said he was exceedingly flattered by the kindness and cordiality with which they had received the toast. He must take it in itself as due to him simply as the representative of the Society; but at the same time it was quite impossible that he could shut his eyes to the personal kindness which had been expressed by Mr. Goldney, and which appeared to have been received by those around the tables. He fully agreed with the recommendations which had been given by the Venerable Archdeacon and others, as inducing an interest in men's minds in

matters around their homes, and as giving to the clergy an intelligent interest in the things about them. On the other hand, Mr. Goldney had spoken of the interest which a study of archæology gave to travels abroad, with which he entirely concurred. He did not wish to throw a stone into the smooth waters, but he must be allowed to observe that poor as was the architecture of the beginning of the present century, there was something to be attributed to change of taste. When he was a young man, the grave majesty of Covent Garden Theatre, and the exceeding grace—the Grecian grace and beauty—of the front of Carlton House, made a great impression upon him. Both had gone to the dust. He did not speak of the colonnade, but of the structure itself; and if it had stood upon a gentle eminence, instead of a depression, as it did, it was, to his eye, one of the most beautiful buildings he had ever seen. There may have been a want of wealth, and probably of taste in those days; but our taste had gone off into mediæval instead of classical inclination; and in some instances a great deal more than mediæval taste had followed. These studies instead of being mere amusements had been brought to bear upon the gravest questions, until the origin of man had been called in question. This however he would say, that no man's faith need be in the slightest degree shaken by anything he had yet observed. It seemed to him that the one great fact, which it was the object of the first chapter of Genesis to disclose, was confirmed by the failure of those who had been so anxious to find that man was more ancient than the date ascribed to his creation. That some animals co-existent with the earliest creation of man had died out was more than possible. Of the great animals, some had been killed for the value of their flesh, some as dangerous to man; and when they began to die out, it was likely from their smaller numbers that they would die out more rapidly than the smaller animals. But look at the multitude of plants and animals to which our altered courses of husbandry had rendered the soil unsuitable; many of them had become extinct: and we ourselves should find it a curious object of interest, if we would watch things which were going by, and observe the passing off of one race after another from the face of the country. All this was consistent with

everything which had been taught us from the highest quarter.

In reply to the toast of the General Secretaries of the Society, which was proposed by Mr. Nelson Goddard,

The Rev. A. C. SMITH said when Mr. Goddard said the Secretaries of the Society, he was sure he meant to include the Council of the Society, who carried on its work at Devizes, with the best heart in the world, simply because they took an interest in it. Seventeen years had elapsed since the Society was formed; it was 14 years since it paid its last visit to Chippenham; and during those years, he thought he might say that they had done something towards putting before the county its archæology and natural history. Whether they had done that or not, they had certainly helped to elucidate the topography of the county, because meeting as they did three days in each year, it would be astonishing if they did not learn something of the several districts, the roads and bye-roads of the localities which they visited. With regard to the subject of Parochial Histories, Mr. Smith said that his excellent friend, the late lamented Bishop of Salisbury, had appointed him Secretary to the Parochial History scheme; and that in that capacity he now had in his possession between seventy and eighty histories of different parishes in Wiltshire, some of them of remarkable interest.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Meeting (Mr. Fellowes and Mr. F. Goldney); the Honorary Curator of the Museum (Mr. John Noyes); and though last not least, the Lady Members and Visitors were also duly honoured.

CONVERSAZIONE.

At half-past seven the company re-assembled at the New Schools, which were kindly prepared by the Vicar for the purpose, and after a plentiful supply of tea and coffee, generously provided by the Committee, the President read extracts from an extremely able paper, on the "Existing Structure of Lacock Abbey," illustrating the several points of interest by ground plans and diagrams. The paper was written by Mr. Charles Talbot, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present; but it was done

full justice to by the President of the Society, than whom no one could be found more thoroughly acquainted with the subject.

After a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Talbot and Sir John Awdry, moved by the Rev. A. C. SMITH and carried by acclamation, Mr. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S., read a paper "On Wiltshire Iron Ore and its Working," a subject of special interest in our county.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cunnington's paper, the thanks of the Society were tendered by the President, who then called on Mr. Goldney, M.P., for a paper on "Corsham," when that gentleman exhausted his subject in a most masterly discourse.

These papers will all (it is hoped) appear in the Society's Magazine.

SECOND DAY. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

The archæologists and their friends assembled in goodly force at the New Hall, at 9.30, and punctually to the hour named in the programme, started in a variety of hired carriages, including two breaks with four horses, sundry flys, waggonettes, and a still larger number of private carriages, and drove to the Abbey of Lacock, where they were received by Mr. Charles Talbot, who most courteously conducted them over the Abbey, pointing out the more interesting details of architecture, and shewing the various dates of structure and the alterations and additions from time to time effected. Under so able and so painstaking a cicerone, the members of the Society examined the charming old Abbey as they had never before seen it, and then proceeded to the Church, where again Mr. Charles Talbot and the President of the Society called attention to the history of the building, as read in the mouldings, windows, and arches.

After an expression of thanks to Mr. Talbot for the archæological treat he had afforded them, the company drove to Corsham Court, where for above an hour they revelled amongst the magnificent collection of pictures for which the seat of Lord Methuen is famous. Here too the Church was visited, and then astonishing the quiet town of Corsham by the long string of carriages which clattered through their streets, they first reached the village of Biddeston, and halted for a few moments to admire the simple but elegant

bell-turret for which the Church is noted ; and then, through lovely scenery, and through well-wooded and well-watered valleys, and up and down precipitous hills, to the hospitable and beautiful mansion of Castle Combe. Here they were welcomed and splendidly entertained, to the number of about 120, by the generous owner, Mr. Lowndes, who had prepared a sumptuous repast for them under a spacious marquee. When the appetites of the hungry archæologists had been satisfied, Mr. LOWNDES in a few hearty words cordially welcomed them to his domain, and expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing so large a party as his guests.

To this SIR JOHN AWDRY replied in suitable terms ; and in the name of the Society thanked Mr. Lowndes for his hospitality.

This called forth a round of applause, and with three times three the name of Mr. Lowndes was cheered.

And now for an hour the archæologists dispersed through woods and gardens, some of the more enterprising climbing to the site of the old castle, and even mounting to the top of the tower erected by Mr. Scrope ; others contenting themselves with a stroll through the beautiful gardens, or resting under the shade of the old trees. The Church was in due course visited ; and then, taking leave of Mr. Lowndes, the whole party climbed the steep hills with which Castle Combe is environed, and drove on to Grittleton.

Here they received a cordial welcome from Sir John Neeld, and were hospitably entertained with tea and coffee and other suitable refreshments ; and then for above an hour the pictures and statues and the other splendid works of art with which Grittleton abounds were admired by the large number of visitors who soon spread themselves over the suites of rooms and galleries. Nor were the beautiful gardens, nor of course the Church, forgotten ; and then, with hearty expressions of gratitude to Sir John Neeld for his kind reception, the archæologists drove back through Kington St. Michael to Chippenham.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

Precisely at 8 p.m., as announced in the programme, the enthusiastic members of the Society again met in the New Hall, when

the President took the chair, and called on Mr. CUNNINGTON to read a paper "On the Ancient Pit-Dwellings at Salisbury," which had been written by Mr. Stevens. This was of exceeding interest, and an admirable model of a group of these pit-dwellings amply explained the arrangement of those curious but somewhat contracted subterranean abodes.

The next address was by the Rev. E. C. AWDRY, on "Monumental Brasses in some of the Churches near Chippenham," which was delivered by that gentleman in a pleasant vein of humour, and withal with no little proof of a thorough appreciation of his subject.

This was followed by an interval of a quarter of an hour, to enable the company to partake of tea and ices and other good things provided by the munificence of the Mayor and Corporation.

On the President resuming the chair, the Rev. W. H. JONES was called upon for a paper on "Some Names of English Occupiers in the Time of Edward the Confessor, still preserved in those of Wiltshire Persons or Places," which that gentleman proceeded to illustrate in the masterly way with which he invariably deals with such subjects, which may almost be called his peculiar domain.

SIR JOHN AWDRY then called on Mr. Spencer for his paper on "Hedges and Hedge Rows;" when the Rev. A. C. SMITH explained to the meeting that though he held in his hand the paper in question, which was of very great interest, and written by one thoroughly master of the subject, yet as he had only just received it from the author, who was unavoidably detained at home by illness, he would neither mar the paper nor tax the patience of the audience by stumbling through that which he had not previously read; but promised to print it *in extenso* as early as possible in the Magazine.

The President then called on Mr. MEREWETHER for a paper on "The Head-gear of the Antients," when that gentleman first descanted humorously on a helmet which he had brought for examination, and then amused the company by a happy discourse on the bonnets in vogue amongst the ladies of half a century back, to which the samples he produced of the fashionable bonnets of 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, and 1840 contributed not a little.—We need

hardly say that, handled by Mr. Merewether, this subject was highly appreciated by the audience; and though not strictly of so grave and learned and scientific, we had almost added of so *dry* a character as archæological papers usually are, it was an admirable termination to the business of a very long but very interesting day.

A vote of thanks to the several gentlemen who had communicated papers, and a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their repeated hospitalities and friendly reception of the Society, moved from the chair, and briefly acknowledged by his Worship, brought the proceedings of this day's meeting to a close.

THIRD DAY. THURSDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

At 9.30 a.m. the archæologists and their friends congregated as on the previous day, at the New Hall, and thence started in a variety of private and public carriages on what we may denominate their exploring expedition. First they halted at the little old-fashioned church of Langley Burrell; and, however the modern church restorer may deprecate the inconvenient, shabby, and obsolete arrangement of high square pews and white-washed mullions, there were many interesting points both within and without this humble building, which attracted considerable notice from the ecclesiologists of the party. From Langley Burrell to Langley Fitzurse, where a fine old farm-house, with stone mullions to its many windows, and pointed gables to its steep roof, demanded a halt of ten minutes; and then on to Draycot, where the Rector was in waiting to point out the peculiarities of his church, of which the choir, two steps below the level of the nave, attracted particular attention, and gave rise to much speculation and discussion regarding its intention. Draycot House was also visited, but, in the absence of the family, the furniture was *en papillote*, and there was little to entertain our excursionists either within doors or in the gardens, though the fine park with its magnificent timber could not fail of commanding the admiration of all. And now the Secretary's whistle summoned the stragglers to their carriages, and soon the village of Sutton was reached, where the Incumbent courteously received them at the churchyard gate, and

introduced them to his church. From Sutton, they drove to Christian Malford, or, as it was carefully explained by Mr. Jones, Christ-Mal-Ford, or Christ-Cross-Ford; from the cross or crucifix which once must have stood near the dangerous ford over the deep river Avon. Here the church and its elaborate screens caused much discussion, as did many other details of the fabric, and its history as traced in the mouldings and arches which remain. Then by the large poplars for which this well-watered and rich cheese vale is notorious, and skirting the hill, on the summit of which stood out conspicuously and grandly against the sky the picturesque Abbey of Bradenstoke, our excursionists climbed up to the quaint old village of Clack, and first visited the beautiful new church, built but a very short time back by the munificence of Mr. Goldney. This is really a little gem of ecclesiastical design, admirably executed, and called forth loud expressions of admiration on all sides, as well as of commendation of the liberal founder. Thence the party proceeded to the earthworks which stand at the extreme west of the village, and which consist of a central mound, flanked by banks and ditches; but whether they betoken an ancient British or Roman camp, or a beacon, or whatever fancy may suggest, certain it is that they occupy a most commanding position, overlooking the vale which spreads to the north, and above all to the west to an almost interminable distance, while on the east they are within sight of the famous Barbury camp which overlooks Swindon, and to the south the range of downs above Cliffe Pypard stretches along the horizon on either hand. Hard by, and in this remarkably elevated position, stands the ruined Abbey of Bradenstoke, on an eminence but seldom affected by the monastic orders, who usually planted their residences in the depths of fruitful valleys, in the neighbourhood of streams and fishponds, with which they were generally girt: and here the company wandered at leisure, and under guidance of the friendly occupier (Mr. Freegard) through the many vaulted cellars, and up to the massive roofs, and even out on the leads, marking the strength and solidity of the structure, the peculiar arrangement of the roof timbers, and other interesting details. But archæologists may be generally termed

a hungry race, and exploring expeditions tend to increase the appetite; so that it was with no unwilling hearts they assembled in the spacious marquee beneath which Mr. Goldney had hospitably provided a sumptuous entertainment. Here for a long time the clatter of knives and forks reigned supreme, and then Mr. GOLDNEY rose and heartily welcoming the Archæological Society to Bradenstoke, proposed the health of its president (Sir John Awdry), whose able conduct in the chair had so much conduced to the success of the meeting, while it was with regret that they learnt that the period of his presidentship had expired, and he was on the point of retiring from the chair he had so well filled.

The Rev. A. C. SMITH begged leave, on the part of the Archæological Society, to second the vote of thanks moved by Mr. Goldney, because excellent as had been our former Presidents, none had shown greater interest in the objects of the Society, certainly none had brought greater antiquarian and architectural knowledge to bear upon their meetings than Sir John Awdry. It was with very great regret that they parted from him as their President, and they very cordially thanked him for allowing them to prolong his term of office beyond the usual time in order to include the Chippenham meeting.

SIR JOHN AWDRY, in returning thanks, expressed the sense he felt of the personal kindness which had been evinced towards him, assuring the Society of his entire and cordial sympathy in their objects, and then, in the name of all who were present, offered their hearty thanks to Mr. Goldney for the liberality with which he had entertained them.

And now a further examination of the Abbey ensued, including the barn with its huge timbers, the cellars, the roofs, and the gardens; and then all assembled again in the tent, to listen to an interesting story of the old Abbey, which Canon Jackson, in his happiest vein, related. This terminated the visit to Bradenstoke; and now, under the pilotage of Mr. Fregard, but we are bound to add down the steepest, the stoniest, and the worst of waggon tracks, the whole cavalcade scrambled, and how the heavier carriages and four-horse breaks managed to descend in safety was not the least marvellous

event of the day. Somehow, however, all reached the bottom without mishap, and first the old Manor House of Cadnam, the original residence of one branch of the Hungerford family, demanded a halt. Then Foxham Church, of primitive and unpretending aspect, was not to be passed by unnoticed; and finally, the little Church of West Tytherton, from which the excursionists returned direct to Chippenham; and so concluded one of the most interesting and enjoyable meetings that the Society has ever experienced.

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 15.—ORDER V.—NATATORES (*Swimmers*).

AS the fifth and last great Order of birds contains those only which are thoroughly aquatic, and as by far the larger portion of these belong to the ocean as their peculiar habitat; it is manifest that Wiltshire, as an inland county can scarcely lay claim to an extensive acquaintance with this Order. And yet, with such ease and celerity do they pass over the intervening land which separates us from the coast, that the Ducks, Geese, and Gulls, which enjoy a great power of wing, very frequently visit us, often in considerable numbers; while even the heavy-flying short-winged Divers, Grebes, and Cormorants appear at rare intervals as occasional visitants, and thus all the families which compose the Order of Swimmers are more or less represented in our county, and have been met with from time to time in various localities.

The characteristics of this Order are to be seen in the long boat-shaped body, so admirably adapted for swimming, or rather sailing on the water; in the structure and position of the legs and feet, placed so far behind as to cause an awkward gait on land, but so well fitted to act as oars and paddles and rudders in propelling the body over the surface of the water; and in the close oily plumage which is altogether impervious to wet. They are therefore for the

most part neither active nor graceful on land, and their attempts at walking result in a waddle or a shuffle, and some of them are little less agile on the wing; but in their own proper element the most clumsy on shore will be nimble enough; diving, swimming, sailing, even in rough water, with the utmost buoyancy and ease, and thoroughly at home, and even sleeping on the waves.

ANATIDÆ (*The Ducks*).

This very large family comprises not only the almost innumerable species of Ducks proper, but also the Geese, the Swans, and the Mergansers. They are all of one general uniform character, and their structure as well as habits are too well known to require comment. The distinguishing mark of this family, wherein its several members partake in a greater or less degree, and wherein they differ from the remaining families of the Order, centres in the beak, which is of a broad, flattened form, of a softer consistence than is seen in others, and covered with an epidermis or skin, excepting at the tip, which is furnished with a horny nail. There are other peculiarities regarding the beaks of these birds, suited to the special requirements of the individual species: but in all the family, the edges of the mandibles are provided with plates, rugosities, or even hooks, more or less developed, which are serviceable either in seizing and holding the slippery prey on which they feed, or in separating and removing the mud which unavoidably accompanies its capture. For the same purpose their tongues are usually very large, thick, fleshy, and extremely rough.

“Grey-Lag Goose.” (*Anser ferus*.) This is generally allowed to be the origin of our domestic species, and was at one time common enough in this county, but has now become extremely rare, since the draining of our fens and marshes. Colonel Montagu described it in his day, (at the beginning of the present century) as “frequently killed upon the Downs in the south of England, feeding on green wheat,” and he adds “we remember one being shot in the wing by a farmer in the neighbourhood of the Wiltshire Downs, was kept alive many years, but would never associate with the tame ones.” In more recent days the late Rev. George Marsh

informed me that two or three fine specimens of this bird were killed on the river Avon, by Mr. Ferris of Sutton Benger, in the very severe winter of 1838, and doubtless it is still occasionally met with in hard weather. It is to be distinguished from its congeners by the orange red colour of its beak, legs, and feet, the nail of the beak being black.

“Bean Goose.” (*Anser segetum*.) This is so much more common amongst us in these days, that it has now generally usurped the title of its larger relative last described, and is known as “the Wild Goose.” Specimens occur in various parts of the county almost every winter. The general colour of the beak is black, the middle of it flesh red, and the nail at the extremity, which resembles a bean (hence the trivial name of the bird), black: the form of the beak is also shorter and stouter than is the case with *A. Ferus*. These birds fly in flocks varying in form according to their size, a little band always flying in a long line in Indian file, while a large flock assumes a V like form, the sharp angle being always forward, and one bird acting as leader and taking the head of the party, while the rest form themselves into two lines converging towards their guide: the same bird however does not always keep its place at the van, but after a time falls into the line, and another takes its post. This interesting manœuvre was first pointed out to me in Norfolk many years ago by the famous Arctic voyager Captain Edward Parry, who in his prolonged voyages in the Polar seas had unlimited opportunities of marking the habits of the race of *Anseres*.

“White-fronted Goose.” (*Anser albifrons*.) The Rev. George Powell, Rector of Sutton Veney, tells me that he has seen this species in south Wilts, and though I do not chance to have other notices of its occurrence in the county, it is most probable that so regular a winter visitor to our island frequently favours Wiltshire with its presence. The specific name both in Latin and English, describes its mark of distinction, in the white patch above the beak extending to the forehead. It is also sometimes called the “laughing” Goose, from its peculiar note supposed to resemble a man’s laugh. The beak is of a bright flesh colour, with the tail pure white.

“Brent Goose.” (*Anser torquatus*.) This little black species is the most numerous of all the Geese on our coasts, but is so essentially marine in its habits that it is by no means common in the interior of the country: occasionally however a straggler wanders out of its course, and I have several instances of its occurrence near Salisbury, near Corsham, and near Calne. Its beak is very short, and like the general colour of its plumage, quite black. I cannot forbear to call attention here to the monstrous popular error which very generally prevailed regarding the origin of this goose, sometimes called the “Brent Bernicle,” as well as that of the other Bernicle (*A. leucopsis*), and in deference to the archaeological character of this journal, I will quote the story as related by an old writer of the time of Elizabeth. “There are found in the north parts of Scotland, and the islands adjacent, called Orchades, certaine trees, whereon do growe certaine shells of a white colour tending to russet, wherein are contained little liuing creatures, which shells, in time of maturity doe open, and out of them grow those little liuing things, which falling into the water, do become fowles, which we call *barnacles*; in the north of England, *brant* geese; and in Lancashire *tree* geese: but the other that do fall vpon the land, perish, and come to nothing. Thus much, by the writings of others, and also from the mouthes of people of those parts, which may very well accord with truth.”

“But what our eies haue seen, and hands haue touched, we shall declare. There is a small island in Lancashire, called the Pile of Foulders, wherein are found the broken pieces of old and bruised ships, some whereof haue beene cast thither by shipwracke, and also the trunks and bodies, with the branches of old and rotten trees, cast vp there likewise; whereon is found a certain spume or froth that in time breedeth vnto certaine shells, in shape like those of the muskle, but sharper-pointed, and of a whitish colour; the other end is made fast, wherein is contained a thing in forme like a lace of silke, finely wouen, as it were, together, of a whitish colour, one end wherof is fastned vnto the inside of the shell, even as the fish of oisters and muskles are; the other end is made fast unto the belly of a rude masse or lumpe, which, in time, commeth

to the shape and forme of a bird. When it is perfectly formed, the shell gapeth open, and the first thing that appeareth is the foresaid lace or string: next come the legs of the bird hanging out, and as it groweth greater, it openeth the shell by degrees, til at length it is all come forth, and hangeth onely by the bill. In short space after, it commeth to full maturitie, and falleth into the sea, where it gathereth feathers, and groweth to a fowle bigger than a mallard, and lesser than a goose, hauing blacke legs and bill or beake, and feathers blacke and white, spotted in such manner as is our magpie, called in some places a Pie-Annet, which the people of Lancashire call by no other name than a *tree Goose*, which place aforesaid, and all those parts adjoyning, do so much abound therewith, that one of the best is bought for three-pence. For the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it please them to repair vnto me, and I shall satisfy them by the testimonie of good witnesses. Moreover it should seem that there is another sort hereof, the history of which is true, and of mine own knowledge: for traueilling upon the shore of our English coast, between Douer and Rumney, I found the trunk of an old rotten tree, which (with some helpe that I procured by fishermen's wiuers, that were there attending their husband's returne from the sea) we drew out of the water upon dry land. Vpon this rotten tree, I found growing many thousands of long crimson bladders, in shape like vnto puddings newly filled, before they be sodden, which were very cleere and shining, at the nether end whereof did grow a shell-fish, fashioned somewhat like a small muskle, but much whiter, resembling a shell-fish that groweth vpon the rockes about Garnsey and Garsey, called a Lympit. Many of these shells I brought with me to London, which, after I had opened, I found in them liuing things without form or shape: in others, which were neerer come to ripenesse, I found living things that were very naked, in shape like a bird: in others, the birds covered with soft downe, the shell halfe open, and the bird ready to fall out, which no doubt were the fowles called barnacles. I dare not absolutely auouch every circumstance of the first part of this history, concerning the tree that beareth those buds aforesaid, but will leave it to a further

consideration; howbeit, that which I have seen with mine eyes, and handled with mine hands, I dare confidently avouch, and boldly put down for verity. Now if any will object that this tree which I saw, might be one of those before mentioned, which either by the waues of the sea, or some violent wind, had been ouerturned, as many other trees are; or that any trees falling into those seas about the Orchades, will of themselves beare the like fowles, by reason of those seas and waters, these being so probable conjectures, and likely to be true, I may not without prejudice gainsay, or indeavour to confute.”¹ The little shell-fish which these wise people supposed to have brought forth the geese, still go by the name of “barnacles,” and the Latin name (*Lapas anatifera*), “the goose-bearing bernicle,” recalls the belief respecting them: yet surely the extravagant and ridiculous theory detailed above, must have severely taxed the credulity even of the ignorant and unscientific age in which it was propounded.

“Egyptian Goose.” (*Anser Egyptianus*.) I am indebted to my friend Colonel Ward, of Bannerdown House, Bath, for an account of the occurrence of this very handsome species in our county: two of which were killed at Corsham Court some few years back, and were preserved by Mr. Dangerfield of Chippenham. They were in perfect plumage, and had every appearance of being genuine wild specimens; and not (as has sometimes been the case with such stragglers,) mere semi-domesticated specimens which had escaped from some ornamental water. The Egyptian goose is a splendid bird, and the rich colours of its plumage make it an exceedingly attractive species; and when seen in a large flock, as I have met with it on the sandbanks and shallows of the Nile, presents as gorgeous an appearance as the most enthusiastic Ornithologist could desire. It is a very wary bird, and will not readily admit of near approach, and it was only when sailing with a brisk breeze, and suddenly and noiselessly rounding some corner of the river, that we were enabled to come upon it at close quarters; but at such times, or occasionally when quiet at anchor in the dusk, we have been in the midst of a flock, and could thoroughly admire

¹ “Gerard’s Herbal, or History of Plants.”

the well contrasted and brilliant colours of their plumage, before they took alarm, and decamped at their best speed.

“Spur-winged Goose.” (*Anser gambensis*.) Just as this paper is going to press, I have an account of the capture near Netheravon, on the edge of Salisbury Plain, of this very rare African goose, of which but two other specimens are known to have occurred in the British isles. It had been seen for some days previously associating with some tame geese in the fields. This species is not only extremely handsome, with well marked glossy and bronzed plumage, but it is remarkable for the strong white horny spur, above half an inch in length, and turning upwards, situated on the carpal joint of each wing, as in the Spur-winged Plover (*Charadrius spinosus*), at whose formidable weapons in every variety of bluntness, I had often marvelled in the many specimens which I shot on the Nile.

“Canada Goose.” (*Anser Canadensis*.) The last-mentioned species was a straggler from Africa. This is no less rare as an occasional and very unfrequent visitor to the British Isles from America; in the north of which continent, and in Hudson’s Bay, Greenland, and the regions still farther north it is found in very great numbers, where it has proved a welcome source of provision to our Arctic voyagers. For its occurrence in Wiltshire I am indebted to the pen of Mr. Henry Blackmore of Salisbury, who thus records its appearance, in that very useful periodical the Zoologist. “On Monday the 21st of January, 1867, a fine specimen of the Canada or Cravat Goose (*Anser Canadensis*), was shot in a meadow at Coombe Bissett, Wiltshire, by Mr. Crosse, of the same place. It came into my possession the following day, and on dissection proved to be a male bird, weight twelve pounds. Another was shot in the same locality on Saturday the 26th of January, and was purchased by Mr. Marsh, of Ramridge House, for his collection: this specimen appeared to me to be the same in every respect as the one I have, (a male bird in equally good plumage and condition). Mr. Whatman, of this city told me that he had seen a flock of these birds on the 19th instant, in a meadow at Homington, which is the adjoining village to Coombe Bissett,

where the two birds were killed. From inquiries I have since made, I cannot learn that these birds were kept on any ornamental water or lake in the neighbourhood: it may therefore be deduced that they are bonâ fide specimens of the bird in its natural state.”¹ This bird has obtained the trivial name of “Cravat” Goose from the conspicuous patch of white feathers, almost encircling the black neck.

“Hooper.” (*Cygnus musicus*.) More commonly known as the Wild Swan, and is an annual visitor to our coasts in winter: indeed I have seen nine brought in to the Lynn poulterers by a single gunner in a morning, in severe weather. It is a bird of very powerful flight, and its speed is said sometimes to exceed a hundred miles in an hour: so no wonder it is wont to appear at times on most of our larger inland lakes and rivers. The late Mr. George Marsh reported that a dozen of them settled on the Draycot Pond in 1838, which was one of the hardest winters within the memory of living man. He also recorded that one was brought to Lord Radnor at Salisbury, who offered a guinea if the man would get him another: the worthy fowler soon returned with one of his lordship’s tame Swans, and received the guinea, and neither he nor the noble Earl was aware of any difference between the two birds. It derives the name of Hooper from its peculiar note, said to resemble the repetition of the word “hoop.”

“Mute Swan.” (*Cygnus olor*.) I am somewhat at a loss to know why this species should be reckoned as a British bird, seeing that it certainly cannot be called *fera naturæ* in these islands. However as it is included in all the British lists, and as we have our share of this handsome bird in all parts of the county, I of course follow suit, and add it to my Wiltshire catalogue. Though for the most part of gentle peaceful manners, it becomes very pugnacious during the breeding season: and I well recollect when a boy at Eton, while sculling in a light skiff near the rushy banks of an eyot on the Thames, I unconsciously found myself in close proximity to a Swan’s nest, and the old bird came at me with such furious aspect of beak and wings, that I made my escape as fast as

¹ Zoologist—Second Series, April, 1867, p. 709.

possible, fairly driven off by the victorious bird, which even followed me for some distance, triumphing over my defeat. There is one simple mark of difference whereby the Hooper may be distinguished from the Mute Swan, viz., the colours of their respective beaks. In *C. musicus* the beak is black at the point, and reddish yellow at the base: in *C. olor* these colours are reversed; the point of the beak being of a reddish orange colour, the base black. In other respects the two birds seem externally alike, though on dissection they show several anatomical differences of structure. The Mute Swan has been from early times reckoned a royal bird in England, and I learn from Yarrell that "anciently the crown had an extensive Swannery annexed to the Royal Palace or Manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire."

"Common Shelldrake." (*Tadorna vulpanser*.) We are now approaching the true Ducks, and this fine species seems well entitled to stand at their head: so conspicuous is its bright coloured plumage, and so attractive its general appearance. It is by no means uncommon on the coast, and occasionally a straggler has appeared in our county. The Rev. F. Goddard, at that time Vicar of Alderton, informed me that a specimen was killed in that neighbourhood about the year 1856 or 1857. It is called the "Shell-drake," from the partiality it evinces for the smaller molluscs, which constitute the principal part of its food: and the "Burrow Duck," from its habit of selecting for its nest a cavity in the rock, or a deserted burrow of a rabbit. Like the Geese, but unlike the Ducks, between which it stands, the female wears very much the same coloured plumage as the male.

"Shoveler." (*Anas clypeata*.) The beak of this species at once distinguishes it from all other ducks, as here we see in its most perfect form the laminated structure (as it is called) to which I have already alluded: the laminae taking the shape of fine long bristles; those of the upper mandible projecting beyond the margin, and concealing the front part of the lower mandible. Moreover the beak is peculiarly broad, flat, and depressed, the tip more particularly spoon-shaped, and terminated by a hooked nail. Hence the numerous names by which naturalists of various countries

have designated it, "Spathulea," "Platyrynchos," &c. Though by no means a common species in England, it is sparingly distributed every year over the country.

"Pintail Duck." (*Anas acuta*.) There is no more elegant and graceful duck than this: of slender form, with thin neck, elongated tail feathers, and handsome plumage, it rivals our brightest and gayest birds, whether of land or water. It is common on the southern coast of England, and in Dorsetshire is known by the provincial name of "Sea Pheasant," a *soubriquet* derived from its prolonged tail. Sportsmen accustomed to shoot wild-fowl meet with it from time to time, associated with the common Wild Duck, Teal and Wigeon.

"Wild Duck." (*Anas boschas*.) Though rapidly becoming more scarce under the present system of draining, this is still too common a bird to require comment on its appearance and habits.

"Gargany." (*Anas querquedula*.) This is often called the "Summer Teal," and though larger than *A. crecca*, it bears considerable resemblance to that pretty little species, with which we are so familiar. It arrives in the spring, and the late Mr. Marsh used to describe it as by no means uncommon in his neighbourhood.

"Teal." (*Anas crecca*.) This beautiful little duck, the smallest of the Anatidæ, is well known throughout the county.

"Wigeon." (*Anas penelope*.) As common as the last. The enormous numbers of this species obtained by the fenmen and gunners on the east coast of England by means of a duck boat and swivel gun, surpass conception, and the heap of slain must be seen to be believed. Mr. Waterton has proved that, unlike its congeners, the Wigeon is not a night-feeding bird, but devours by day the short grass which the Goose is known to pluck; hence it is called in Lapland the "Grass Duck."

"Eider Duck." (*Somateria mollissima*.) This large and handsome species abounds in Northern Europe and America, where its well-known down forms a most valuable article of traffic to the inhabitants: so compressible and elastic, so soft and light is this famous down that a large quantity which we brought from Norway, and which when unpacked was enough to fill four quilts, was easily

squeezed into a hat-box for the convenience of transport. On the northern shores of England, and in Scotland, it is commonly met with, but is rarely seen on our more southern coasts; so that I the more marvel what fortunate accident has enabled me to add it to our Wiltshire list. But an undoubted specimen of this bird was killed a few years back on the water at Lyneham, the property of Mr. Heneage, and is still to be seen in the Hall at Compton Bassett House. It is however notorious for very powerful flight, and the speed at which it flies is marvellous: but it is very inactive and sluggish on land. The beak of the Eider Duck has a thick swollen appearance, and is terminated with a strong rounded hooked nail.

“King Duck.” (*Somateria spectabilis*.) This is another species of Eider Duck, more rare in England than the last, but frequenting the same or even still more northern latitudes than its better known congener. It is also a very handsome bird, and the well-contrasted colours of its plumage attract notice. The only information I have of its occurrence in this county, is a short note by my friend the late Mr. Marsh, who wrote “the King Duck in my Collection was killed in Wilts,” but I have no farther particulars of date or place of capture. The down of the King Eider, and its mode of nesting, as well as general habits, are identical with those of *S. Mollissima*.

“Common Scoter.” (*Oidemia nigra*.) The specific name *nigra* sufficiently describes the appearance of this bird, whose plumage may be shortly defined, as deep black in the male, and brownish black in the female. It is a very common bird on the coast, and doubtless visits us in this county occasionally, but the only positive evidence I have of its recent occurrence in Wilts is from my kind correspondent, the Rev. George Powell, Rector of Sutton Veney, who met with a specimen on Salisbury Plain in 1849: and Yarrell mentions that though seldom found on fresh water inland during winter, yet the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. sent him word that his keeper had shot a Scoter on the ornamental water in the park at Stourhead, Wiltshire, which is more than twenty miles from the sea in a straight line, and no such bird had been seen there before.” In truth it is a thoroughly oceanic bird, a true jack tar which seldom comes ashore, and there cuts but a sorry figure; but

which is quite at home in the heaviest surf, and swims and dives with equal facility.

“Pochard.” (*Fuligula jerina*.) This species known also as the Dun bird, visits our shores in winter in immense numbers, and penetrates inland wherever retired lakes and quiet rivers offer it a suitable asylum: for it is a very shy bird, and generally avoids the proximity of man. In contrast to its usual habits of timidity, and in proof of the confidence which even the wilder birds soon learn to entertain when unmolested, I have seen the Pochards arrive on the lake at Walton Hall, (where I was on a visit to my lamented friend, Mr. Waterton,) and fearlessly swim in flocks before the windows, where we could watch their motions at leisure, while they seemed wholly unconcerned at our presence. The Pochard bears a close resemblance in colour and general appearance to the famous Canvas-backed Duck of America, and is said to be little inferior to that bird in delicacy: consequently it is much sought after by the fowler, and taken in vast numbers. It has been very often met with in Wiltshire.

“Scaup Duck.” (*Fuligula marila*.) This too is a very common bird on the British coasts, and as it frequents the southern shores in vast numbers, it is not surprising that a straggler occurs in Wiltshire occasionally. It is of stout compact shape, and the black head and neck glossed with green reflections, and the grey and white spotted plumage of the back contrast to great advantage.

“Tufted Duck.” (*Fuligula cristata*.) This is a regular winter visitant to our shores, and is not unfrequently found inland. The specimen in my collection was kindly given me by Mr. Swayne, who killed it in 1856, when shooting with the late Lord Herbert at Grovely, and this is the only Wiltshire specimen I have seen, though I have heard of its occurrence in several parts of the county. It derives its name from a long pendant crest of narrow silky feathers.

“Long-tailed Duck.” (*Fuligula glacialis*.) I include this species in the Wiltshire list without hesitation, as I do so on the authority of that excellent Ornithologist, the late Rev. George Marsh: otherwise I have no farther notice of its appearance amongst us: indeed,

as it is a thoroughly Arctic bird, inhabiting the most northern lands and seas to which our Polar expeditions have penetrated; and as it is a true denizen of the ocean, seldom coming inland; it is necessarily much more scarce in England than either of its congeners previously described: and yet hardly to be accounted a rare bird in Britain: as it is (though in small numbers) a regular winter visitor to our northern coasts. It is remarkable for the elongated tail-feathers, whence it derives its name.

“Golden-Eye.” (*Fuligula clangula.*) This very active sprightly and withal beautiful bird with a remarkable brilliancy of eye, (which is of a golden yellow colour, whence its name) is tolerably common on the coast, though rarely seen in the interior of the country. I have often met with it on the shores of the Wash, but have never seen it far from the sea. I have however one undoubted instance of its occurrence in Wiltshire from the pen of Mr. Marsh, who wrote that a specimen of this bird had been killed on the river at Salisbury in 1830; and had been preserved at the house of Mrs. Bath: and it is most probable that other instances which have not come to my notice have occurred. This species breeds in Lapland in holes in the trees, often at a considerable height above ground, and I have eggs in my collection taken from such a situation by my lamented friend Mr. John Wolley, who was so keen and accurate an observer, and did so much for Ornithology, and had already earned for himself a European reputation, as a master in Natural Science, and would undoubtedly (had his life been spared) have proved one of the first Naturalists of the day.

“Smew.” (*Mergus albellus.*) Though admitted at the end of the great family of Ducks, and partaking of their general habits and appearance, the Mergansers, (of which this is one) differs from them, in being provided with a beak, both mandibles of which are toothed or serrated, the saw like teeth inclining backwards, the better to prevent the escape of the slippery prey. The form of the beak is also long and extremely narrow, and it is terminated with a very strong hooked nail. Armed with this admirable implement, the Mergansers have no difficulty in supplying themselves with fish, which constitutes the bulk of their food: moreover

they can swim and dive and fly with great quickness, but from the backward position of their legs, are awkward on shore. I am again indebted to Mr. Marsh for the information that the Smew Merganser has been killed in Wiltshire.

“Red Breasted Merganser.” (*Mergus Serrator*). The form of beak at once proclaims that the habits of all the species of Mergansers are identical. This is a more common bird than that last described, but is seldom found inland. I have however positive evidence of the occurrence of one fine specimen which Lord Nelson pointed out to me in his collection, and which his Lordship told me was killed in his water on the Avon, by the Rev. J. N. Neate in December, 1864: and of another killed by Mr. Heath at Quemerford near Calne, about ten or twelve years ago.

“Goosander.” (*Mergus merganser*). This is the largest species of the genus, and perhaps the most common, though none of this little group of birds are very plentiful on our coasts: and very seldom does a straggler from such truly oceanic ducks penetrate so far as our inland county. The Rev. George Marsh however had a pair in his collection which were killed in Wiltshire on the river Avon in February 1838; and I have a more recent notice, which I extract from the Zoologist,¹ of its occurrence at Clarendon Park, Salisbury, where the bailiff picked up a fine male specimen quite dead on the banks of the lake in February, 1867, its mouth full of fresh-water weeds. When alive this species shows a most delicate rose colour on its neck and breast, which (as in the case of *Pastor roseus* and several other species) fades very quickly after death. A magnificent specimen which I once procured from a Norfolk fenman as he was returning with his spoil, and which quite glowed with a rich rosy hue, soon after faded (to my intense disgust,) to a dingy smoke colour, and has now no trace of its former beauty. It is known on some coasts as the “Sawbill,” a nick-name which it sometimes shares, as it ought to do, with both its congeners.

COLYMBIDÆ (*The Divers*).

This very remarkable family of Diving birds shows a most complete structure, and a general formation thoroughly adapted to their submerged habits, for all the species which comprise it pass a

¹ Second Series, vol. for 1867, p. 709.

considerable portion of their lives, not only on the surface of the water, but beneath it. The form of body is remarkably long and oval, the neck long and tapering, the head small and the beak straight, hard, and sharp-pointed: the legs are placed at the extreme end of the body, and the feet are large, thus acting as paddles propelling from the stern. By this arrangement they are enabled to pass rapidly through the water beneath the surface, and can remain a long time submerged: but on land they are awkward and ungainly enough, standing quite upright, and resting upon the whole length of the leg from the foot to the first joint, reminding one of the kangaroo: and when surprised or alarmed they shuffle into the water on their breasts, somewhat after the manner of the seals. But they rarely come on shore, except at the breeding season, and then they place their nests at the water's edge. Though their wings are short, and their bodies heavy, they can fly with astonishing strength and swiftness, yet the flight is necessarily laboured: but, once in the water, none are more active and rapid, and even graceful in their movements than the Divers. Many of them are quite tail-less, and others have but rudimentary apologies for tails: but perhaps the most admirable provision for their subaqueous habits centres in their plumage, which is not only thick downy and soft, but has a glossy silky lustre, which renders it so completely waterproof that prolonged immersion has no effect in penetrating beneath it. There are but two genera, belonging to this family, the Grebes and the Divers, and we have instances of both as having occurred in this county.

“Great Crested Grebe.” (*Podiceps cristatus*.) This fine species well deserves to take rank at the head of the family, and an adult bird furnished with its ruff or fringe round the neck, and long occipital tufts or horns, presents a dignified appearance. It spends a part of its life amidst inland lakes, and part in the shallow waters of the coast, whence it procures its food. So rapidly does it dive, and such progress can it make by exerting wings and feet beneath the surface, that it requires a well-manned boat and sturdy rowers to keep pace with it. Though necessarily only an occasional straggler in Wiltshire, where we have no large lakes suited to its habits, I have several instances of its occurrence. Mr. Elgar Sloper

informs me that a young male in his collection was shot on the Kennet and Avon Canal near Devizes in February, 1839. Mr. Withers had an immature specimen sent to him for preservation which was killed at Enford; and Mr. Marsh possessed a female shot on the Avon in February, 1838.

“Red-necked Grebe.” (*Podiceps rubricollis.*) This is a smaller species than the last, and if not a more rare visitor to our coasts, is more rarely noticed, as it prefers salt water to fresh, and being an inhabitant of more northern latitudes, only comes to us in winter. It is said when diving, “to dart through thick entangled masses of weeds and grass with the ease and rapidity of the fish.” I am fortunate in having one instance of the occurrence in our county of so rare an inland straggler; and I am again indebted to Mr. Elgar Sloper for the information that one was killed near Devizes in 1840.

“Eared Grebe.” (*Podiceps auritus.*) This is the rarest British Grebe, and it is strange that I am able to include it in our Wiltshire list, more especially as I am obliged to omit its far commoner congener, the Slavonian or Horned Grebe (*P. cornutus*), as though in all probability it does occasionally occur in our county, I have no evidence of its occurrence. The Eared Grebe I unhesitatingly admit on the authority of the late Mr. Marsh, who informed me that a specimen was killed at Christian Malford.

“Little Grebe.” (*Podiceps minor.*) We come now to the commonest and best known of all the genus, the familiar “Dabchick,” which may be generally seen on every retired river or large pond; a shy retiring species, disappearing beneath the surface at the first alarm, and only re-appearing at a considerable distance; and then perhaps, after the manner of its congeners, only thrusting its head above water, while the body is still submerged. I would here call attention to the feet of the Grebes, which are very peculiar, and are furnished with a broad membrane down the sides of the toes, not unlike those of the Lobipedidæ.

“Great Northern Diver.” (*Colymbus glacialis.*) This magnificent species is an inhabitant of northern seas, as its name implies, and one of the most glorious sights to me as an Ornithologist when

in Norway was the almost daily view of a pair of these fine Divers, or its congeners, the "Black-throated" (*C. arcticus*), or the "Red-throated" (*C. septentrionalis*), swimming in the midst of some salt-water fjord or fresh-water inland lake, monarchs of all they surveyed, for I never recollect meeting with two pairs on the same water. They are all wild shy birds, and extremely difficult to shoot from the facility with which they would dive, the distance they would traverse before they rose again to the surface, and their instantaneous disappearance again beneath the water when alarmed; and I have spent hours in chasing them in a boat before I could secure the specimens I wanted. The Great Northern Diver is the species which most commonly visits our shores, though all three occur sparingly on our coasts: but they are not often found in the interior of the country. In Wiltshire however I have no less than five instances of this bird's occurrence. The late Mr. Marsh had an immature specimen in his collection shot by his brother in the river at Salisbury in 1831; and an adult specimen killed on the borders of the county near Bath in February, 1838. Holliday, a birdstuffer at Calne informed me that he had preserved one which was shot at Bowood in 1855. A very fine specimen was taken in a brook leading from Spye Park to Chittoe, in November 1853, and is still in the possession of Captain Meredith; the particulars of whose capture I recorded in the Zoologist at that time¹; and a fifth was killed on Mr. Heneage's water at Lyneham, and is now preserved in the hall at Compton Basset House.

ALCADÆ (*The Auks*).

This family comprizes the Guillemots, the true Auks and the Puffins, and I had very nearly omitted the whole family altogether from my Wiltshire list, as until these pages were in the press I had no instance of the occurrence of any of them, and had no expectation of hearing of any straggler so far from the coast and from so thoroughly maritime a race as all the Alcadæ are. Indeed so entirely marine are their habits, that they pass almost all their lives in and on the sea, and accordingly their legs are placed so far

¹ Zoologist for 1854, p. 4166.

behind, that they are wholly incapable of walking on land; while their wings are little more than rudimentary, and are advanced so far forwards that though admirable as oars or fins in propelling them through the water, they are of little service in enabling them to fly through the air. On this account the presence of any member of this family in our inland county is indeed marvellous.

“Razor-bill.” (*Alca torda*). It is indeed most surprising how this bird can have penetrated so far inland: and I confess that its reported occurrence near Marlborough so astonished me, that I felt extremely sceptical as to its identity, until the enquiries instituted by my friend the Rev. T. A. Preston, of Marlborough College, and the arrival of the stranger sent me for identification compelled belief. The specimen sent is in immature plumage, and is in fact a bird of the year, having neither arrived at the size nor the distinctive characteristics of the parents: indeed, except for a faint indication of transverse grooves along both mandibles, neither the shape, colour, nor markings of the beak betoken the remarkable formation peculiar to this bird when in adult dress. There were two individuals which made their appearance near Marlborough, and both of which were seen by Mr. Preston in the flesh. They were not found together, but one was caught on the banks of the Kennet, on the 25th of October, the other was subsequently picked up dead, and was in so emaciated a condition, as to imply that it had died of starvation. The young bird of the year of *A. torda* was for a long time considered a distinct species, and honest old Bewick describes it, (though evidently with some hesitation) under the title of the “Black-billed Auk,” *Alca pica*; but Colonel Montagu has no such scruples, and boldly contends that Dr. Latham in his Synopsis is mistaken in supposing it to be no other than the Razor-bill immatured. More careful observation however has proved that the Doctor was in the right.

PELICANIDÆ (*The Pelicans*).

We pass on to the Pelicans, which is a high sounding title, but the British members of that aristocratic race are but humble and degenerate offshoots of a noble family, and can only claim to

rank as remote relations of a lordly house. For the true Pelicans are magnificent birds: and seen, (as I have many a time watched them within the tropics of Upper Egypt and Nubia,) proudly sailing on the broad Nile; or swimming at their best pace down the stream, while my Arab boatmen gave chase in our small boat; or rising in the air, and flapping with enormous wing overhead, with the sun shining on their cream coloured plumage tinged with pink, is a sight not readily forgotten.

The principal characteristics of this family are to be observed in the feet, which consist of four toes, all directed forwards and all connected with a membrane; in the beak, which is strong large and terminating with a powerful hook; in the legs, which are remarkably short sturdy and strong; and in the wings which are moderately long and equal to very vigorous flight. There are two genera belonging to this family in the British list, the Cormorants and the Gannets, and I have instances of the appearance of both of them in Wiltshire.

“Common Cormorant.” (*Phalacrocorax carbo.*) In many respects this bird partakes of the general habits of the Divers and Auks: thus on land it sits erect, and is awkward enough, although it can walk with somewhat more ease than the Colymbidæ or Alcadæ: it swims with the body deeply immersed; and it dives with great readiness and celerity: but unlike that family it can perch on trees, and grasp the branches with its toes; while its flight is strong and rapid. It lives on fish, and to enable it to retain the slippery body of its victim, the claw of the middle toe is serrated or indented with comb-like teeth: the quantities of fish it consumes is enormous, and it is not without reason that it has become the type of gluttony. Moreover it is an ill-favoured slouching unclean bird, and seen sitting on the rocks gorged with food, and staring with haggard scowling eyes, and spreading out its wings to dry, coupled with its foul odour, it always reminds me of that most unsavoury bird in my eyes, the Egyptian Neophron, and accordingly is no favourite with me. It kills its prey previous to swallowing it, by squeezing it in its powerful and hooked beak. The colour of its plumage is bluish-black, with metallic green reflections; and it has patches of

pure white on its thighs, and a white throat. The tail is composed of stiff hard feathers, and is frequently used on land as a prop to support the body. It is tamed by the Chinese, and trained to take fish, being cast into the water after its finny quarry, much as a falconer will, in hawking, cast off his bird at a heron, or the courser slip his greyhound after a hare: only in the case of the voracious Cormorant it is found necessary to fasten an iron ring round the bird's neck, or the prey would be instantly swallowed. This sport, which is still practised in China, was at one time an English practice, and was in great repute in the sixteenth century; and as there are still the high offices attached to the court of "Master of the Buckhounds," and "Hereditary grand Falconer," so in former days it was no slight honour to be "Master of the Cormorants" to our Sovereign lord king Charles the First. It is a very common bird on all our rocky coasts; and I have met with colonies of it far up the Nile, at least 450 miles from the sea; so that fresh water must be as palatable to it as salt, provided only the supply of fish is sufficient. In this county I have an instance of one killed on Mr. Heneage's water at Lyneham, whence the Great Northern Diver was obtained; and another (as I learned from a paragraph in the newspaper) was killed at Bradford on Avon, in September, 1859.

"Gannet." (*Sula alba*.) Known also as the Solan, Soland, Solent, or Channel Goose, is common enough on our coasts. In general form and in regard to the peculiar structure of foot, it closely resembles the Cormorant, but in habits it widely differs from that bird: for it never dives, is seldom seen on the water, but is almost continually on the wing; indeed its power of flight seems inexhaustible, and being of a light and buoyant nature, and provided with an internal supply of air cells, it can float on unwearied wing without exertion. It is a large bird with an immense expanse of wing, and the adult is of a yellowish white colour with black tips to the wings; but the immature, known also as the "Spotted Booby," in France as "le Fou tacheté," is of a clove brown, spotted with pure white, as if a snow shower had fallen upon it; and as it takes several years in arriving at maturity, it was for a long time considered a distinct species. In seeking its prey it soars to a great height, and then suddenly darts down upon it with amazing impetus.

It has a strong sharp-pointed beak, not hooked as in the Cormorant. Twice within my knowledge has this species occurred in Wiltshire of late years; once (as I learned from Mr. Marsh), on the borders of the county towards Bath, which came into his collection: and for the second instance I am indebted to the daughter of Captain Meredith, who informed me of one killed at Heddington some twelve or fourteen years since.

LARIDÆ (*The Gulls*).

We have now reached the last Family of birds, and it is a very large one, comprising the great tribe of Terns, the still larger list of Gulls, and the Petrels. They are all long-winged, and enjoy a prodigious power of flight, which is not only extremely rapid, but can be indefinitely prolonged, and apparently without exertion, at all events without causing fatigue. They are all web-footed and seek their food on the surface of the sea or on the shore where it has been washed up by the waves: but though they float with buoyancy on the ocean, they are unable to dive. They are consequently rather birds of the air than of the water, and their evolutions on the wing are extremely graceful and pleasing; and as the distances they traverse are very great, they are frequently seen far inland, so that we are well acquainted with many of them in this county, to which an excursion from the southern coast is a mere morning's amusement.

“Common Tern.” (*Sterna hirundo*.) The “Sea-Swallows, as all the species which compose this genus are commonly called, are of light and elegant shape, with small slim bodies, but with wings of prodigious length and deeply forked tails; and as they shoot over the waves, or skim through the air, and occasionally dip into the water, they bear a close resemblance in general appearance to the real Swallows, whose arrival we hail with such joy every spring. But in reality they have no connection whatever with the *Hirundinidæ*, for in anatomical structure and habits they are true water birds, and all their food is derived from the sea, or from fresh-water rivers and lakes, from which they are never long absent, and on whose shores they make their nests. Their beaks are long and straight, and sharp-pointed; and their legs are short and their feet

small. The Common Tern is not so generally distributed on our shores, as its name would seem to imply: it is however abundant in some favoured localities, and I have many notices of its occurrence from time to time both in North and South Wilts. Its general plumage is pearl-grey above and white below, but the velvet-black crown of the head, and the bright-red beak, legs and feet, conduce much to the really handsome appearance of this slender graceful bird.

“Arctic Tern.” (*Sterna Arctica*.) This species is perhaps numerically more abundant than the preceding, to which indeed it bears a very close resemblance, and with which it is doubtless often confounded. It is only to be distinguished from *S. hirundo* by its shorter and deeper-coloured beak, and by the darker under plumage which is of a light grey colour. It is doubtless a frequent visitor in Wiltshire, and Yarrell mentions Devizes as one of the places visited by considerable numbers in the strange irruption of these birds in 1842, as recorded by Mr. Strickland in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for that year: but beyond this notice the only positive evidence I have of its occurrence in our county, is in a note from Mr. Elgar Sloper, who informs me that three were brought to him which had been killed on the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Devizes, after a gale from the west in October, 1844.

“Black Tern.” (*Sterna fessipes*.) The dark sooty colour of its plumage at once distinguishes this species from its congeners. Although in every respect a true Tern, it differs in habits from those previously described, inasmuch as it seeks fresh-water lakes and rivers in the interior, where it lives upon such flies and other insects as suit its palate. Hence it has more frequently been met with in Wiltshire than any other species. Thus I was informed by Mr. Withers that three specimens had been brought to him for preservation in the spring of 1853, one of which was killed at Compton Basset by Mr. Heneage’s keeper: and two at Berwick Basset. Mr. Marsh showed me two in his collection which were killed near Bath in 1845. The Rev. Henry Methuen not only recorded the capture of one at All Cannings on May 2nd, 1849, but generously presented it to our Museum at Devizes (a very

considerate and liberal act which I cannot too highly commend to the imitation of any who may obtain specimens of our rarer birds killed in Wiltshire), and Mr. Elgar Sloper informed me that one was killed near Salisbury in 1840, and added to his note in reference to this species, "I may here remark that I have scarcely known an April or October without hearing of the occurrence of some of the *Sternidæ*."

"Little Gull." (*Larus minutus*.) The Gulls differ from the Terns in their more sturdy and less elegant shape, in their stronger shorter beak with curved tip, in their longer and stouter legs, and in the partial or total absence of fork in the tail. They seem equally at rest, whether floating buoyantly on the surface of the sea, gently flapping on powerful wing through the air, or standing quietly, often on one leg, on the beach. They may be almost called omnivorous, so welcome to their insatiable appetite is every kind of animal food they can secure. The Little Gull, the smallest of its genus which figures in the British list, is by no means a common bird even on our coasts, but I have two undoubted instances of its appearance in Wiltshire, as Mr. Marsh had a specimen in his collection which was killed on a pond at Rodbourne in 1848, and sent to him by Mrs. Pollen: and my kind friend, the Rev. George Powell, (to whom I have been indebted for so many interesting notices in this and previous papers) informed me that a very good specimen, in winter plumage, was killed in January of the present year at Upton Scudamore, near Warminster.

"Black-headed Gull." (*Larus ridibundus*.) I consider this to be the most common species of Gull on our British Coasts, and the immense numbers which congregate together for breeding purposes at their well-known haunt, Scoulton Mere in Norfolk, must be seen to be understood. This is a true Cosmopolite, and I have met with it both within the Arctic regions and within the tropics. It is often seen on Salisbury Plain, and on the Downs of South Wiltshire, following the ploughman after the manner of Rooks, and greedily devouring the grubs which are thus exposed.

"Kittiwake." (*Larus tridactylus*.) This too is a common species on our coasts, though seldom seen in winter: but considering

its abundance, it is, though occasionally met with on our Downs in summer, by no means a frequent inland visitor: I have, however, one instance recorded by Mr. Elgar Sloper of a Kittiwake having been picked up dead on the snow in the neighbourhood of Devizes, in November, 1847. It seems to be more thoroughly marine in its habits than others of its congeners, and derives almost all its food from the surface of the sea or the sea-shore.

“Common Gull.” (*Larus canus*.) I doubt whether this species, numerous though it is, deserves its trivial English name so much as *L. ridibundus*: but perhaps in Wiltshire it may fairly be entitled our “Common Gull.” In the southern parts of the county it is very frequently met with, and I often see it in North Wilts passing overhead. It is also an indefatigable attendant of the ploughshare, and the late Mr. Marsh used to say that in South Wilts it obtained the soubriquet of “barley sower.” The Rev. W. C. Lukis kept one alive for some time that was captured at Great Bedwyn in 1854, and was present when another was secured in the parish of Burbage, in March, 1857, during a snow storm, by which, and the furious gusts of wind which prevailed on that day, it seemed quite overcome and exhausted. Perhaps too the same violent gales had driven it from the coast, and it may have been faint from hunger.

“Lesser Black-backed Gull.” (*Larus fuscus*.) Though common enough on the coast and within a few miles of the sea, this species rarely ventures far from salt water: and I have but one instance of its appearance in Wilts. That individual was shot in the middle of Salisbury Plain, near Tilshead, as I am informed by Mr. Elgar Sloper.

“Herring Gull.” (*Larus argentatus*.) I am informed by Mr. Stratton of Gore Cross Farm in the parish of Market Lavington, that he has killed this bird on his own land on the downs; and though this is the only positive evidence I have of its appearance in Wiltshire, I have little doubt that a species so common on our southern coasts, and of such powerful wing, must frequently visit us. It is extremely abundant in the Isle of Wight.

“Common Skua.” (*Lestris cataractes*.) The robber Gulls, of

which this is the more common species, may be distinguished from their more honest peaceful brethren described above, by the formidable hooked beak, and strong hooked talons with which they are armed. In these respects they resemble the raptorial birds which stand at the head of our list. In habits too they are persecuting and exacting, for no sooner do they behold their quieter congeners returning from their fishing excursions, than they give instant chase, and do not desist from harassing their unoffending fellows till they have compelled them to disgorge the fish they have swallowed, and which they seize before it reaches the water, and carry off in triumph. I have two instances of the occurrence of this bird in Wiltshire, one which I saw in the hands of Mr. Withers, taxidermist at Devizes, in December 1857, and which had just been killed by Mr. Hooper of Lavington, and which Mr. Withers described to me as the "Black Gull;" and another of which the Rev. George Powell wrote me an account, shot at Heytesbury in September 1863 by Mr. O'Brien, son-in-law of Lord Heytesbury, while partridge shooting, and which proved to be a young female.

"Manx Shearwater." (*Puffinus anglorum*.) The Petrels are at once recognizable by their peculiar beaks, which are very much curved, arched, and hooked towards the point, and also furrowed and indented, and furnished with tubular nostrils, through which they can eject at will a quantity of oil, and for which latter valuable article they are highly prized by the hardy natives of the Western Isles of Scotland. They are true birds of the ocean, and I may say birds of the storm; for during the darkest nights and the most tempestuous weather they may be descried following in the wake of the ship in ease and comfort, skimming along the surface of the water, and even resting in the greatest composure in the most tremendous seas. Their principal food is fat or whatever animal substance they can find which is reducible to oil. The Manx Shearwater, though rarely seen on the eastern, is abundant on the western coasts of England; but from its habit of passing the day in the holes or burrows where it breeds, and only sallying forth by night, it is not very generally met with. I am aware of only one

specimen having made its appearance in Wiltshire, and that was taken by a boy at Market Lavington from a hole in a hayfield and carried to Mr. Elgar Sloper at Devizes.

“Wilson’s Petrel.” (*Thalassidroma Wilsoni*.) The scientific name “*Thalassidroma*,” sufficiently describes the habit of the species which compose this genus, of running on the surface of the waves; whence too their English and French name of “Petrel” is derived, in allusion to the incident narrated in the Gospels, of the Apostle St. Peter walking on the water. Wilson’s Petrel is one of our rarest British birds, but three or four specimens alone having been obtained in this country: it is therefore with especial gratification that I am able to record, on the unimpeachable testimony of the late Mr. Marsh, that a fine specimen of this bird was picked up dead from exhaustion in Sutton Benger Mead, in November, 1849. There were no remarkable gales blowing at that time, but it was observed that it was just previous to a long continued frost.

“Forked tailed Petrel.” (*Thalassidroma Leachii*.) I am again indebted to the pen of Mr. Henry Blackmore for the knowledge of the occurrence of this species in Wiltshire, the account of which I extract from the pages of the Zoologist.¹ That gentleman has been so fortunate as to obtain two specimens near Salisbury, of this somewhat rare species: one which was picked up on the 27th of October, 1859, by a railway porter on the Great Western Railway, two miles from the city, having apparently met its death by flying against the wires of the electric telegraph: the other supposed to have been killed in the same manner, as it was also found near the railway embankment with its wing broken, on the 25th of November, 1866, at East Grimstead, a village about six miles from Salisbury. All these Petrels very much resemble in appearance as well as habits their more common congener next to be described.

“Storm Petrel.” (*Thalassidroma pelagica*.) The last bird on the British list is also the smallest of the Order of Swimmers, and this is the common Petrel which is known to all, and which sailors

¹ Zoologist—New Series, vol. for 1866, p. 101.

have designated as "Mother Carey's Chicken," "Little Witch," and a variety of other appellations indicative of the superstitious awe they feel towards these innocent little birds, which they consider not only the forerunners of stormy weather, but the actual cause and origin of the tempest. It is true that all the Petrels are more often seen during the prevalence of gales than in calms, and this is owing to their crepuscular habits, which lead them to secrete themselves in their holes while the sun shines; and they seem thoroughly to enjoy the most boisterous weather, when they will skim over the crested waves, patting them with their feet as they run over the surface; or fly down into the hollows of the great waves, and then up and over some gigantic billow, in evident delight at the storm of elements raging around. Considering this thorough appreciation of angry weather, it is strange how many specimens are annually picked up either dead or in a dying exhausted condition, during stormy weather in inland districts, as if buffeted to death by the violence of the gale. Possibly it may be that driven from their proper element, they are faint from starvation, and so unable to contend against the fury of the wind: at all events not an autumn passes without many such casualties to the Storm Petrel occurring in our inland counties. In Wiltshire I have a notice from my friend the Rev. W. C. Lukis of a specimen picked up dead by a labouring man, in the parish of Ludgershall, in November, 1859. The Rev. Townley Dowding, Vicar of Marlborough, tells me that in April, 1865, he distinctly saw a bird of this species fly to a portion of the Kennet at the foot of his garden, where it remained some five minutes dabbling in the water, then flew off, and alighted again a short distance farther down the stream: and lastly, as a fitting conclusion to this long catalogue of Wiltshire birds, wherein I have derived so much assistance from the records furnished me by my late lamented friend, the Rev. George Marsh, I mention a specimen of which he informed me, which was picked up dead at Somerford Parva in the year 1830, which had evidently died from exhaustion, and which was preserved by Mr. Wightwick of Brinkworth, but subsequently became moth-eaten, and no longer exists.

In concluding this general account of Wiltshire Ornithology, I beg very heartily to thank the many correspondents who have most kindly given me the information I desired, and to express my earnest hope that they will still continue to send me the particulars of the appearance of any of our rarer birds, with such details of date, circumstances, and locality as they may be able to collect.

I subjoin a list of the birds referred to in my previous papers, which will include every species recognized as having occurred in Wiltshire, and which in conjunction with the table printed in vol. i., p. 114, will give the true position in the scale of Nature of each individual.

Wiltshire Birds.

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	VOL.	PAGE
1 <i>Vulturidæ</i>	Vultures,	(not represented in Wiltshire)		
2 <i>Falconidæ</i>	Falcons	. . . . .	iii.	337
	1 <i>Halicæetus albicilla</i>	. . . . . White-tailed Eagle.	„	340
	2 <i>Pandion halicæetus</i>	. . . . . Osprey	„	342
	3 <i>Falco gyrfalco</i>	. . . . . Gyr Falcon	„	343
	4 <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	. . . . . Peregrine Falcon	„	344
	5 <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	. . . . . Hobby	„	346
	6 <i>Falco rufipes</i>	. . . . . Red-footed Falcon	„	347
	7 <i>Falco æsalon</i>	. . . . . Merlin	„	348
	8 <i>Falco Tinnunculus</i>	. . . . . Kestrel	„	349
	9 <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	. . . . . Sparrow Hawk	„	350
	10 <i>Falco milvus</i>	. . . . . Kite	„	351
	11 <i>Buteo vulgaris</i>	. . . . . Common Buzzard	„	352
	12 <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	. . . . . Rough-legged Buzzard	„	353
	13 <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	. . . . . Honey Buzzard	„	353
	14 <i>Circus æruginosus</i>	. . . . . Marsh Harrier	„	355
	15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	. . . . . Hen Harrier	„	355
	16 <i>Circus Montagui</i>	. . . . . Montagu's Harrier	„	356
3 <i>Strigidæ</i>	Owls	. . . . .	iv.	26
	17 <i>Scops Aldrovandi</i>	. . . . . Scops Eared Owl	„	29
	18 <i>Otus vulgaris</i>	. . . . . Long-eared Owl	„	30
	19 <i>Otus brachyotos</i>	. . . . . Short-eared Owl	„	31
	20 <i>Strix flammea</i>	. . . . . Barn Owl	„	32
	21 <i>Syrnium stridula</i>	. . . . . Tawny Owl	„	34
	22 <i>Noctua passerina</i>	. . . . . Little Owl	„	35

FAMILY	GENUS SPECIES		VOL.	PAGE
4	<i>Laniadæ</i>	Butcher Birds	iv.	285
	23	<i>Lanius Excubitor</i>	Great grey Shrike	287
	24	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	289
5	<i>Muscicapidæ</i>	Fly Catchers	„	289
	25	<i>Muscicapa grisola</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	290
	26	<i>Muscicapa atricapilla</i>	Pied Flycatcher	290
6	<i>Merulidæ</i>	Thrushes	„	291
	27	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Missel Thrush	291
	28	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	292
	29	<i>Turdus musicus</i>	Song Thrush	292
	30	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	293
	31	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	295
	32	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel	296
	33	<i>Oriolus galbula</i>	Golden Oriole	297
7	<i>Silviadæ</i>	Warblers	vi.	167
	34	<i>Accentor Alpinus</i>	Alpine Accentor	168
	35	<i>Accentor modularis</i>	Hedge Accentor	168
	36	<i>Sylvia rubecula</i>	Redbreast	169
	37	<i>Phænicura rubicilla</i>	Redstart	170
	38	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Stonechat	170
	39	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	170
	40	<i>Saxicola ænanthe</i>	Wheatear	171
	41	<i>Salicaria locustella</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	171
	42	<i>Salicaria phragmitis</i>	Sedge Warbler	172
	43	<i>Salicaria arundinacea</i>	Reed Warbler	172
	44	<i>Philomela leucinia</i>	Nightingale	173
	45	<i>Curruca atricapilla</i>	Blackcap Warbler	174
	46	<i>Curruca hortensis</i>	Garden Warbler	174
	47	<i>Curruca cinerea</i>	Common Whitethroat	174
	48	<i>Curruca sylvicola</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	175
	49	<i>Sylvia sylvicola</i>	Wood Warbler	175
	50	<i>Sylvia trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	176
	51	<i>Sylvia hippolais</i>	Chiff Chaff	176
	52	<i>Melizophilus Dartfordiensis</i>	Dartford Warbler	176
	53	<i>Regulus cristatus</i>	Golden Crested Wren	177
8	<i>Paridæ</i>	Titmice	„	177
	54	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Titmouse	178
	55	<i>Parus cæruleus</i>	Blue Titmouse	178
	56	<i>Parus ater</i>	Cole Titmouse	178
	57	<i>Parus palustris</i>	Marsh Titmouse	179
	58	<i>Parus caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Titmouse	179
9	<i>Ampelidæ</i>	Waxwings	„	179
	59	<i>Bombycilla garrula</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	179

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	VOL.	PAGE
10	<i>Motacillidæ</i>	Wagtails	vi.	180
	60	<i>Motacilla Yarellii</i>	„	181
	61	<i>Motacilla boarula</i>	„	181
	62	<i>Motacilla neglecta</i>	„	181
	63	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	„	181
11	<i>Anthidæ</i>	Pipits	„	181
	64	<i>Anthus arboreus</i>	„	182
	65	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	„	182
12	<i>Alaudidæ</i>	Larks	vii.	81
	66	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	„	81
	67	<i>Alauda arborea</i>	„	82
13	<i>Emberizidæ</i>	Buntings	„	82
	68	<i>Electrophanes nivalis</i>	„	83
	69	<i>Emberiza miliaria</i>	„	83
	70	<i>Emberiza schœniclus</i>	„	84
	71	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	„	84
	72	<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>	„	84
14	<i>Fringillidæ</i>	Finches	„	85
	73	<i>Fringilla œlebs</i>	„	85
	74	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	„	85
	75	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	„	86
	76	<i>Coccothraustes chloris</i>	„	87
	77	<i>Coccothraustes vulgaris</i>	„	88
	78	<i>Carduelis elegans</i>	„	89
	79	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	„	89
	80	<i>Linota cannabina</i>	„	90
	81	<i>Linota linaria</i>	„	90
	82	<i>Pyrrhula vulgaris</i>	„	90
	83	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	„	91
15	<i>Sturnidæ</i>	Starlings	„	92
	84	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	„	92
	85	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	„	94
16	<i>Corvidæ</i>	Crows	„	94
	86	<i>Fregilus graculus</i>	„	95
	87	<i>Corvus corax</i>	„	96
	88	<i>Corvus corone</i>	„	98
	89	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	„	98
	90	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	„	99
	91	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	„	100
	92	<i>Pica caudata</i>	„	100
	93	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	„	101

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	VOL.	PAGE
17 <i>Picidæ</i>	Woodpeckers	.	ix.	45
	94 <i>Picus viridis</i>	. Green Woodpecker	„	46
	95 <i>Picus major</i>	. Great spotted Woodpecker	„	47
	96 <i>Picus minor</i>	. Lesserspotted Woodpecker	„	47
	97 <i>Picus auratus</i>	. Gold-winged Woodpecker	„	48
	98 <i>Yunx tonquilla</i>	. Wryneck	„	48
18 <i>Certhiadae</i>	Creepers	.	„	49
	99 <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	. Common Creeper	„	50
	100 <i>Troglodytes vulgaris</i>	. Wren	„	50
	101 <i>Upupa Epops</i>	. Hoopoe	„	51
	102 <i>Sitta Europæa</i>	. Nuthatch	„	54
19 <i>Cuculidæ</i>	Cuckoos	.	„	55
	103 <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	. Common Cuckoo	„	55
20 <i>Meropidæ</i>	Bee-eaters, (not represented in Wiltshire)			
21 <i>Halcyonidæ</i>	Kingfishers	.	„	212
	104 <i>Alcedo ispida</i>	. Kingfisher.	„	212
22 <i>Hirundinidæ</i>	Swallows	.	„	213
	105 <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	. Swallow.	„	215
	106 <i>Hirundo urbana</i>	. Martin	„	217
	107 <i>Hirundo riparia</i>	. Sand Martin	„	218
	108 <i>Cypselus apus</i>	. Common Swift	„	219
23 <i>Caprimulgidæ</i>	Goatsuckers	.	„	220
	109 <i>Caprimulgus Europæus</i>	. Nightjar.	„	221
24 <i>Columbidæ</i>	Doves	.	xi.	162
	110 <i>Columba palumbus</i>	. Ring Dove	„	163
	111 <i>Columba ænas</i>	. Stock Dove	„	164
	112 <i>Columba livia</i>	. Rock Dove	„	164
	113 <i>Columba turtur</i>	. Turtle Dove	„	165
25 <i>Phasianidæ</i>	Pheasants	.	„	166
	114 <i>Phasianus Colchicus</i>	. Pheasant	„	166
26 <i>Tetraonidæ</i>	Grouse	.	„	167
	115 <i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	. Capercaillie	„	168
	116 <i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	. Black Grouse	„	168
	117 <i>Tetrao Scoticus</i>	. Red Grouse	„	169
	118 <i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>	. Pallas Sand Grouse	„	169
	119 <i>Perdix cinerea</i>	. Partridge	„	172
	120 <i>Perdix rubra</i>	. Red-legged Partridge	„	172
	121 <i>Perdix coturnix</i>	. Quail	„	173

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES		VOL.	PAGE
27	<i>Struthionidæ</i>	Bustards		xi.	174
	122	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Bustard	„	174
28	<i>Charadriidæ</i>	Plovers		xii.	45
	123	<i>Glareola torquata</i>	Pratincole	„	46
	124	<i>Cursorius isabellinus</i>	Cream-coloured Courser	„	47
	125	<i>Ædicnemus crepitans</i>	Great Plover	„	49
	126	<i>Charadrius pluvialis</i>	Golden Plover	„	50
	127	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Dotterell	„	51
	128	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	„	52
	129	<i>Vanellus cristatus</i>	Lapwing	„	52
	130	<i>Hæmatopus ostralegus</i>	Oyster-catcher	„	53
29	<i>Gruidæ</i>	Cranes		„	53
	131	<i>Grus cinerea</i>	Common Crane	„	54
30	<i>Ardeidæ</i>	Hérons		„	55
	132	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Common Heron	„	56
	133	<i>Ardea comata</i>	Squacco Heron	„	56
	134	<i>Botaurus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	„	57
	135	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	„	58
	136	<i>Ciconia alba</i>	White Stork	„	58
	137	<i>Ibis fulcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	„	59
31	<i>Scolopacidæ</i>	Snipes		„	60
	138	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	„	61
	139	<i>Numenius phæopus</i>	Whimbrel	„	61
	140	<i>Totanus ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	„	62
	141	<i>Totanus hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	„	62
	142	<i>Totanus glottis</i>	Greenshank	„	62
	143	<i>Machetes pugnax</i>	Ruff	„	63
	144	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	„	63
	145	<i>Scolopax major</i>	Great Snipe	„	64
	146	<i>Scolopax gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	„	65
	147	<i>Scolopax gallinula</i>	Jack Snipe	„	66
	148	<i>Tringa Canuta</i>	Knot	„	66
32	<i>Rallidæ</i>	Rails		„	68
	149	<i>Crex pratensis</i>	Land Rail	„	68
	150	<i>Crex porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	„	69
	151	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	„	69
	152	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	„	70
33	<i>Lobipedidæ</i>	Lobe-feet		„	70
	153	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	„	71
	154	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Grey Phalarope	„	71
	155	<i>Phalaropus hyperboreus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	„	72

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	VOL.	PAGE
34	<i>Anatidæ</i>	Ducks . . . . .	. xii.	153
	156	<i>Anser ferus</i> Grey-lag Goose	„	153
	157	<i>Anser segetum</i> Bean Goose	„	154
	158	<i>Anser albifrons</i> White fronted Goose	„	154
	159	<i>Anser torquatus</i> Brent Goose	„	155
	160	<i>Anser Egyptiacus</i> Egyptian Goose	„	157
	161	<i>Anser gambensis</i> Spur-winged Goose	„	158
	162	<i>Anser Canadensis</i> Canada Goose	„	158
	163	<i>Cygnus musicus</i> Hooper	„	159
	164	<i>Cygnus olor</i> Mute Swan	„	159
	165	<i>Tadorna vulpanser</i> Common Shelldrake	„	160
	166	<i>Anas clypeata</i> Shoveler	„	160
	167	<i>Anas acuta</i> Pintail	„	161
	168	<i>Anas boschas</i> Wild Duck	„	161
	169	<i>Anas querquedula</i> Garganey	„	161
	170	<i>Anas crecca</i> Teal	„	161
	171	<i>Anas penelope</i> Wigeon	„	161
	172	<i>Somateria mollissima</i> Eider Duck	„	161
	173	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> King Duck	„	162
	174	<i>Oidemia nigra</i> Common Scoter	„	162
	175	<i>Fuligula ferina</i> Pochard	„	163
	176	<i>Fuligula marila</i> Seaup	„	163
	177	<i>Fuligula cristata</i> Tufted Duck	„	163
	178	<i>Fuligula glacialis</i> Long-tailed Duck	„	163
	179	<i>Fuligula clangula</i> Golden Eye	„	164
	180	<i>Mergus albellus</i> Smew	„	164
	181	<i>Mergus serrator</i> Red-breasted Merganser	„	165
	182	<i>Mergus merganser</i> Goosander	„	165
35	<i>Colymbidæ</i>	Divers	„	165
	183	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> Great Crested Grebe	„	166
	184	<i>Podiceps rubricollis</i> Red-necked Grebe	„	167
	185	<i>Podiceps auritus</i> Eared Grebe	„	167
	186	<i>Podiceps minor</i> Little Grebe	„	167
	187	<i>Colymbus glacialis</i> Great Northern Diver	„	167
36	<i>Alcadæ</i>	Auks	„	168
	188	<i>Alca torda</i> Razor-bill	„	169
37	<i>Pelicanidæ</i>	Pelicans	„	169
	189	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> Common Cormorant	„	170
	190	<i>Sula alba</i> Gannet	„	170
38	<i>Laridæ</i>	Gulls	„	171
	191	<i>Sterna hirundo</i> Common Tern	„	171
	192	<i>Sterna Arctica</i> Arctic Tern	„	172
	193	<i>Sterna fissipes</i> Black Tern	„	172

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES		VOL.	PAGE
	194	<i>Larus minutus</i>	. . . Little Gull	. . .	xii. 173
	195	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	. . . Black-headed Gull	. . .	„ 173
	196	<i>Larus tridactylus</i>	. . . Kittiwake	. . .	„ 174
	197	<i>Larus canus</i>	. . . Common Gull	. . .	„ 174
	198	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	. . . Lesser black-backed Gull	„	174
	199	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	. . . Herring Gull	. . .	„ 175
	190	<i>Lestris cataractes</i>	. . . Common Skua	. . .	„ 175
	201	<i>Puffinus Anglorum</i>	. . . Manx Shearwater	. . .	„ 175
	202	<i>Thalassidroma Wilsoni</i>	. . . Wilson's Petrel	. . .	„ 176
	203	<i>Thalassidroma Leachii</i>	. . . Forked tailed Petrel	. . .	„ 176
	204	<i>Thalassidroma pelagica</i>	. . . Storm Petrel	. . .	„ 177

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

Yatesbury Rectory, Calne,
October, 1869.

ON THE

Origin of the Terraces, Balks, or Lynchets of the Chalk Downs.

By G. POULETT SCOPE, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

OF the natural features of the county of Wilts, none perhaps are so prominent as its chalk downs. And they have consequently attracted considerable notice from our local historians and naturalists, from Aubrey down to the latest contributors to this Magazine, in the last number of which alone two articles describe their ancient earthworks and general character. But I have vainly looked in any of these publications for a descriptive account of what I consider to be some of the most remarkable features of these chalk hills, viz.; the numerous terraces, locally called balks (banks?) or lynchets (ledges?), which frequently score their slopes in more or less horizontal lines. These terraces are perhaps most conspicuous between Mere and Hindon, and near to Warminster and Market Lavington, but are indeed to be met with almost wherever the chalk downs slope into the valleys or low plains. No one travelling along the high roads which run at

the foot of these slopes, can have failed to notice them contouring round the projecting headlands and far up into the intervening combs; and few can have done so without forming some theory as to their origin. I had myself entertained no doubt as to their artificial production, but a few years since I was startled by reading in a scientific Journal an article written by Mr. D. Mackintosh, F.G.S., announcing the opinion that these terraces "thousands in number, are *so many raised sea-beaches*," left at the height where they now stand by the waves during the progress of excavation by the sea of the valleys in which they occur. ("Geological Magazine," vol. iii., p. 69.) I took the liberty of opposing this view, which I considered perfectly preposterous, in a communication printed in the same Journal ("Geological Magazine," vol. iii., p. 293); and as the subject will probably possess some interest to Wiltshiremen, the following extracts from that paper may be acceptable to the readers of this Magazine:—

"Any one who lives in a neighbourhood where these banks occur may see them, if not in course of formation from their beginning, yet growing yearly before his eyes wherever the hill-slope above is under arable cultivation. In this case as the course of the plough almost always follows the more or less horizontal tread of the surface (which is also the direction of the banks), the ridge of soil raised by the mould-board of the plough has everywhere a tendency, through the action of gravity upon it, to fall down-hill rather than upwards. This down-hill tendency of the disturbed soil is greatly assisted by the wash of heavy rains upon the loosened materials of the sloping surface; and the result is that year by year the whole surface soil of the slope, when under continuous arable culture, is, slowly indeed but surely, travelling downwards, until it is stopped either by the cessation in that direction of the disturbing action of the plough, or by some hedge, or wall, or bank, which limits this. Hence it is that wherever a hedge or wall forms the lower limit of any arable surface possessing a considerable inclination, an accumulation of mould or made-earth will be found on the upper side, often several feet in depth, and forming a bank by that much elevated above the surface of the soil on

the lower side of the fence. In the meantime the upper parts of the slope losing their vegetable mould get poorer and poorer; the plough works nearer the bone (as the farmers say) and the soil is then only recruited by contributions drawn from the subsoil or triturated rock beneath. The thrifty farmers of Devonshire therefore often employ their idle hands and teams in winter in digging out the soil which has descended to the bottom of their steep fields, and carting it up to the top again; thus restoring the balance, and maintaining the fertility of the upper portion.

But it may be said the ordinary lynchets of the chalk downs have no hedge or wall along their lower boundary which might act as a material obstacle to the descent of the soil before it reaches the very bottom of the comb or vale. True; but it may be said in reply that fences possibly existed there in early times. It is, however, in no degree necessary to suppose this in order to account for the origin of the banks, which in fact where a fence does exist will rarely be found in actual contact with it, but stopping short by a yard or two above it, at the point where the action of the plough ceases.

We know that in early times the arable lands of the greater part of England were held in severalty by different tenants or owners; and also that on the common field system nothing was more usual than for the same owner or occupier to cultivate several distinct strips or breadths of land separated from each other by the lands of others. Let us assume that a hill side was held in three or four strips of land lying one above the other by distinct occupiers: the strips having, for the sake of convenience in ploughing, their greatest length in a horizontal or nearly horizontal direction, following the sweep of the hill side, whether curved or straight. The boundary line between two of these neighbouring strips may have been originally only a mathematical one, connecting say, two mere-stones, and yet a bank will soon have been formed along it, for each upper cultivator will naturally take care not to allow the soil of his strip to descend to fertilize that of his neighbour below. He would draw the lower limit of his strip by a reversed furrow, throwing the last ridge of soil up hill; thus leaving

a slight trench, sufficient however to stop the silt washed down from above, which consequently would accumulate there in a bed perhaps only an inch or two in depth. But in the next year or next ploughing, the process is repeated; the cultivator again checks the descent of silt by a double boundary furrow, or the same effect is produced by the slight edging of earth or grass which forms the lower limit to the action of the plough. And thus by degrees a slight bank of earth is formed which in the progress of years increases into a "lynchet" or "balk," i.e. a steep grass-grown bank, several feet in height, with a somewhat flattened terrace above—separating the parallel strips on a hill-side in the hands of distinct cultivators. Or, indeed, the same result may be purposely produced by the same cultivator, occupying the whole slope, and desirous of stopping the wash of soil down to the bottom of the valley by forming some artificial checks of this kind to it, in the manner of the terraces so laboriously formed by the vine-cultivators of southern Europe.

This is not mere theory. I have often watched the growth of such banks, and even witnessed their formation from the beginning. It is noticeable indeed with what rapidity they are produced and increased year by year. For example I have seen one from two to three feet high formed in the course of ten years at the foot of a steep slope first broken up from old pasture at that distance of time. A foot-path runs by the side and below it, but there is no hedge or other material limit to check the wash of the soil downwards, other than the slight ridge of grass that grows on the outward edge of the lowest furrow by the side of the path, which latter remains uncovered and undisturbed. It is evident that the slightest impediment would suffice to check the descent of the silt into the path and cause it to settle above.

This I have no hesitation in asserting to be the simple explanation of the origin of those "*thousands of raised sea-beaches* from a few inches to several feet in height which may be found in Wiltshire, Dorset, and other counties," according to Mr. D. Mackintosh.

Were they ever sea or indeed river-beaches, they would be found composed of shingle or rolled pebbles. If sea or river-worn cliffs,

they would consist of chalk or other rock *in situ*. But on the contrary they will be found on investigation, I believe, invariably composed of made earth or soil such as would naturally result from the downward wash of the loose surface-materials of the slopes above, annually broken up by the plough through a series of years, and exposed to the influence of subaërial denudation.

It is indeed remarkable that these terraces, which are brought forward by Mr. Mackintosh as “proofs of the *impotence of rain in moulding the earth’s surface*,” since under his theory they have remained unaltered from the distant period when the chalk hills lay to their very summits beneath the sea waves, afford, on the contrary, very pregnant and convincing evidence of the power exercised by rain in altering the configuration of our hill slopes within very recent and limited times.

G. POULETT SCROPE.

Fairlawn, Cobham, Surrey,
July 10th, 1869.

P.S.—Since this paper was written, a volume has issued from the press, by Mr. D. Mackintosh, “On the origin of the Scenery of England and Wales,” in which his views as to the formation of these terraces by the erosive power of sea-waves, or marine currents, is repeated, and what he calls my “agricultural theory” of their origin, alluded to with contempt.

In the number of the Geological Magazine for December last, I therefore once more controverted Mr. Mackintosh’s views, and still further explained my own. With the former object I inserted in my paper a few woodcuts, accurately copied from some of the illustrations to Mr. M.’s volume, which are reproduced here as examples of the general character of the terraces in question.

No. 1 represents “a series of terraces near Stockbridge on a

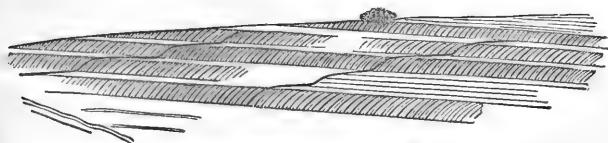


Fig. 1.—Terraces near Stockbridge.

very gentle slope." They are the class to which I would apply the theory given above, of their probable origin in "strips" or "lands," formerly held in severalty by different occupiers. No. 2 represents another class occurring upon very steep slopes, and

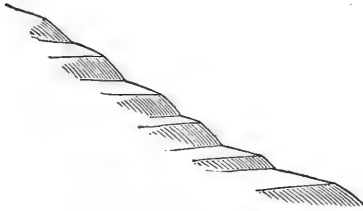


Fig. 2.—Profile of Terraces on the Side of a Chalk Hill near Twyford.

contouring round a promontory of the hill-side. In these cases it is probable that the pick or mattock was employed as well as the plough. The exact resemblance of such terraced slopes to those so generally formed in similar situations by the vine-growers of the continent, with the object of arresting the descent of soil washed down by rain-storms, and also of facilitating the action of the plough, is evident. But Mr. Mackintosh refuses to believe them artificial, and attributes them to "oceanic currents, at different levels with or without floating ice." No. 3 he describes "as the finest series of *undoubted old Coast-lines or Raised Sea-beaches,*" he ever met with.

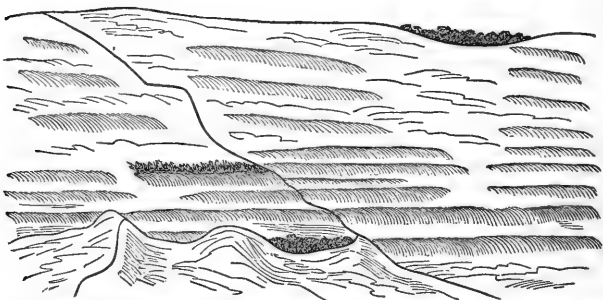


Fig. 3.—Terraces near Llangollen, as seen from the hill north of Llantysilio Railway Station.

I think, however, many of my readers will have seen on the slopes of our chalk or oolitic hills very similar terraces, which they will have no difficulty in referring to the agricultural operations of our forefathers, a view which will relieve us from the necessity of supposing our hills to have been very recently dipped a thousand or fifteen hundred feet below the level of the ocean, and then raised again by a series of steps, in order to account for these insignificant and very artificial-looking banks and terraces. It will be observed in the first and last examples that the banks which support the terraces seem to have been obliterated at intervals, re-appearing again at a little distance. This happens, probably, from the farmer occasionally ploughing or digging down parts of these banks, which being composed, as I believe they are in nearly all cases, of good soil washed from above, would refresh the bare portions of the terrace immediately beneath. Were they on the contrary *shingly sea-beaches*, such a process would be evidently injurious, not beneficial, and would be avoided accordingly. But I have said enough, probably, to explode this "sea-beach" theory. Let those readers of the Wilts Magazine who are acquainted with the numerous examples of terraces, or lynchets, which are to be seen in the neighbourhood of Mere, between Warminster and Salisbury, around Market Lavington, and on many other downsides, (not to travel out of our county) judge the question for themselves.

G. POULETT SCROPE.

NOTE.

It may be interesting to know that the late Mr. Cunnington of Heytesbury, who first directed attention to the remains of the villages of the ancient Britons, on the Wiltshire downs, entertained the same opinions as those expressed by Mr. Scrope, as to the origin of the lynchets.

Among his MSS., I find the following remarks:—"In support of the opinion that the Britons cultivated the high lands, I have had the testimony of the late Mr. Davis of Longleat, Mr. William Smith, (Dr. William Smith, the geologist) and several intelligent

farmers. But we want no other evidence than that afforded by the condition of the high chalk land in the present day. We find squares formed by lynchets (called by Mr. Stackhouse terraces) the marks of ancient agriculture, all over the sides of our hills.

It is now a common practice to dig in these lynchets for flints; and when engaged in this work, the labourers have frequently found Roman coins, fibulæ, pottery, &c. I have many articles of this kind, and I think the evidence is full proof that this ancient agriculture was the work of the Romanized Britons."

It may be well to remark, that there are many terraces on the sides of hills bounding the river courses, which, though resembling lynchets, are in reality the terraces left by the higher level of the rivers in remote ages—in fact, old river banks. Examples may be seen in many parts of the course of the Avon. They also exist at Castle Combe, at a height of about twenty or thirty feet above the present stream. A good example of this kind of terrace, extending for more than a mile, may be seen on the right hand side of the railroad, between Maiden-Newton and Dorchester.

WM. CUNNINGTON.

History of the Parish of Stockton, Wilts.

By the Rev. THOMAS MILES, M.A.

(Continued from page 121.)

THE exterior of the Church presents few interesting features. The north side is particularly plain and void of ornament. The porch, which is on this side, is Early English. The stones used to raise the walls of the porch, are fragments of Early English windows, supposed to have been taken out of the north wall when the recess was made for Mr. Topp's monument. The tower is of three stages, and has a perpendicular battlement, with gurgioles at the angles, two of them mutilated. There is a double lancet window in the upper stage of the west side, and a square-headed

one on the north side. The lower part of the tower is probably of the same date as the piers and arches in the nave; it is very plain and uninteresting, and is in a bad state of repair. It contains four bells, one of them cracked. Some of the bells were re-cast in 1661, and 1684, but one ancient one remains, on which is the following inscription:—

“✠ Ave gratia plen.”

The south aisle is plain decorated. The east end of the chancel is a tolerable specimen of Early English, and over the east window are the arms of the Rector, Mr. St. Barbe, who re-built the east end in 1840. Excepting the tower and porch, the exterior of the fabrick has been restored and put into decent repair within a few years. The chancel had been put into perfect repair in 1840.

The churchyard contains about half-an-acre of ground, of which a narrow piece next the fence on the north side is said to be unconsecrated, it having been the road to the old Rectory House, which stood in the garden adjoining the east side of the churchyard. Several skeletons have however been found laid east and west, on the other side of the north fence, so that probably the churchyard has been encroached upon on the north side. The wall which fences it against the road on the west side, was built at the joint expense of the Rector and parishioners in 1781; and the agreement as to the repair of this fence, is inscribed in the old churchwarden's book. There is now only one tree remaining in the churchyard, an ancient yew tree, which was injured, it was supposed by lightning, on the south side several years ago. There were formerly several large elms on the north side, which perhaps once grew in the fence against the road to the Rectory. In 1842 the surface of the Churchyard, which was very uneven, and much above the level of the floor of the church, was lowered considerably, to give it a slope from the church walls. In doing this care was taken not to disturb any of the graves. The effect of this great improvement, besides draining the church, is to raise the apparent height of the building two or three feet at least. There are not many memorials of the dead in Stockton churchyard. The following is an account of those remaining in 1845.

NORTH SIDE OF THE CHURCH.

There are three altar tombs on this side. The large one at the east end of the north aisle covers the remains of some of the Topp family. The slab has been covered with a long inscription, a few letters of which may be traced when the stone is wet, but not a word is legible. At the head of the stone are the arms of Topp impaling this coat; on a bend cotised 3 fusils. The same arms are on the Communion cup. Near the tomb towards the north, are three vaults without tomb-stones. Westward of these vaults is a large altar tomb to a former tenant of Stockton farm, thus inscribed:—

“In memory of Mr. James Wise, who died Jan^y. 5th, 1795, aged 60 years.”

Opposite the porch is a low altar tomb, (the inscription nearly effaced) to Harry Fleming, who died 19th January, 1781, aged 19. On the east side of the porch, about four feet from the north wall, is a ridged stone, thus inscribed:—

“Here lyeth the body of Mary Barnes, who died Nov. 22nd, Anno Dom. 1709.”

On a long paving stone before the entrance to the porch is inscribed the name of

“Anne Raxworthy, who died June the 22nd, 1829, aged 82. She was a good christian and a worthy faithful servant to the Biggs family for nearly 50 years.”

On a blue head-stone opposite the porch:—

“Edmund Tapper died Dec. 18th, 1788, aged 62. Mary his wife died Feb^y. 25th, 1786, aged 61.”

There are three dilapidated head-stones opposite the chancel door. The one nearest the chancel is to Nicholas Baverstock, who died June 13th, 1740. He was a farmer in the parish. The next stone is broken. The other is to Joan Baverstock, who died June 16th, 1736.

At the east end of the chancel, near the wall, are five large ridged stones, and one small one. The first towards the north covers the remains of Mary Anne Pinchard, who died May 18th, 1807, aged 39. The stone next to this has the inscription worn off. The third from the north is thus inscribed:—

“Decimo Augusti, 1692.

Then dyed Jane, daughter of Archdeacon Ryves, the wife of Martin Tanner, first steward of the Almshouse: and interred near John their son, who departed 17 Junii, 1658. Disce mori.”

The above Jane was probably a daughter of John Ryves, L.L.B. Archdeacon of Berks; who was succeeded in 1665 by Peter Mews, afterwards President of St. John's, Oxford, and Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1672, of Winchester, 1684. A sister of Jane Tanner was married at Stockton, 29th May, 1666, to Edward Elderton of Warminster. Martin Tanner was a farmer at Stockton.

The fourth ridged stone from the north, is a small one thus inscribed:—

“_____ of Martha Lucas, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Lucas, who died the 15th (or 18th) day of April, An. Do. 1668.”

This stone was found below the surface when the east end of the chancel was re-built in 1840. It appears from the old churchwarden's book that Thomas Lucas was churchwarden in 1688, and was tenant of Mr. Topp's lower farm, supposed to be that, late the property of Mr. Pinchard. Below the gravestones just described, are two very ancient ridged stones, or rather coffin-lids, being in fact the covers of stone coffins, which were examined when the surface of the churchyard was levelled. The place for the head and shoulders was cut out in the solid stone. There are two small head-stones within four feet of the east end of the chancel. One of them is marked, “Anne Good, ob. 1817. ”She was mother of the Rev. Henry Good, Rector, who was buried in the same grave, and his name was inscribed on the stone in 1846. His wife Eleanor, is buried on the south side of the above, and a stone was placed at the head of his grave in 1846. Another small head-stone towards the north is inscribed, “William Heley Good, ob. 1804.” He was son of the Rector, and in the same grave lies another of his sons, Charles Good, who died in 1824. Below these, a large blue head-stone commemorates

“Jemima, wife of James Wheeler, who died April 13, 1790, aged 71. And James Wheeler, who died Nov. 10, 1820, aged 91 (or 94).”

Near this stone are two sad calamities in the shape of iron tombs

made of cast iron, a little in the form of ridged gravestones. They are painted stone colour. One of these is placed over the remains of Mrs. Chandler, (who deserved a more churchmanlike memorial,) and the other over the three children of her son, Mr. Thomas Hicks Chandler. It is to be hoped that these iron memorials will not become fashionable, as nothing can be in worse taste; they have a cheap mean appearance, and have this great disadvantage, that to look decent, they should have a coat of paint twice a year. These tombs were only placed in the churchyard in the spring of this year, 1847, and are already (November) becoming rusty. There are two old rigid stones towards the north-east corner of the churchyard. On one is the name "George Lukes," and the date "1663;" the remainder of the inscription is illegible. The other stone has no trace of an inscription, but perhaps may cover the remains of Mr. Terry the Rector, who was buried at his own desire "among the poor" in the churchyard, opposite to the old Parsonage. Near the gate of the parsonage garden is a large head-stone to

"Ann Barker, who died in the service of the Rev. R. F. St. Barbe, 16th Feb., 1833, aged 29." She was a native of Lincolnshire.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHURCHYARD.

Before the south wall of the church was re-built, there was a large altar-tomb placed against it west of the door, inscribed

"Joahn Maton, y^e wife of Nicholas Maton, deceased (month effaced) 1622"

This tomb was too much broken to be restored, but the inscribed stone and a part of the moulding were built up in the wall in 1844.

There was another altar-tomb against the south side of the church, east of the door, which could not be re-erected. The inscribed stones were therefore built up in the new wall, as in the former case. The inscription is,

"Here lyes Melior Bennett, widdow of Thomas Bennett of Pithouse, Esq., who died Nov. 10th, 1669."

This was at the end of the tomb; in front was the same in Latin, now nearly illegible.

Close in front of the tomb last mentioned was another, re-erected a little farther from the church; it is inscribed thus:—

“Here lies the body of Frances, the relict of Richard Hurman, late of Shaston in the County of Dorsett, Gent: daughter of Thomas Bennett, late of Pit House in this County, Esq., and Melior his wife; who departed this life the 24th Jan^r., 1710, aged 80 years.”

Near the east end of the above, is another altar-tomb, thus inscribed:—

“In memory of Mrs. Frances Marks, relict of Thos. Chafin Marks Esq., late in the Close of Sarum, who died Dec. y^e 27, 1753, aged 80 years.”

Opposite to Mrs. Hurman’s tomb is a ridged gravestone, inscribed as follows:—

“Here lyeth the body of Richard Helme, who departed this life Aug^t. y^e 6th, 1711.”

Richard Helme was churchwarden in 1665 and in 1682, and appears to have been a farmer.

Beyond these towards the east, are three head-stones in a line. The first from the south is inscribed to

“John Russell, who died Augst. 13th, 1782, aged 71;” and “Thomas Humphries, who died Nov. 25th, 1784, aged 74.

The centre stone is to

“Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Humphries, who died Augst. 1st, 1808, aged 47.”

The other is inscribed to

“Thomas Humphries, who died Sep. 10, 1829, aged 62; and Jane his wife, who died April 21st, 1827, aged 52.”

Beyond these is a small head-stone to

“Merab, daughter of Thos. and Elizth. Humphries, who died April 10th, 1781, aged 18 *days*.”

On a stone near this:—

“Here lieth the body of Mary Slade, who died Sep. 9th, 1742, aged 23 years.”

At the west end of the churchyard are two head-stones. One is inscribed to

“Humphrey Giles, who died 18 Feb^r. 1829, and Jane his wife, who died 27th March, 1827” They were many years in the service of Harry Biggs, Esq., as bailiff, and dairywoman.

The other stone is to Joseph Hall, also an old servant of Mr. Biggs as groom. He died 27th January, 1832, aged 50.

Stockton House was erected by John Topp, Esq. It was probably begun in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and finished in the reign of James I., as the arms of both these sovereigns are on the ceiling of the great bedroom. Sir Richard Hoare shews that the Topps were resident at Stockton before the Reformation, as tenants of the manor under the Monks of St Swithin at Winchester; but it does not appear how they obtained possession of the property. Sir Richard Hoare has fallen into an error with respect to the Porte family as connected with Stockton. The fact is, the Topp who is the subject of the great monument, married a Hooper of Boveridge in Dorsetshire, whose ancestor having married the heiress of the family of Porte, of Poole, in Dorset, the arms of Topp were very properly impaled with those of Hooper and Porte quarterly. I don't think any of the Porte family ever had anything to do with Stockton.

There is a tradition in the parish that the family was raised to wealth and station by success in trade as clothiers; but in the time of Queen Elizabeth, they were evidently people of consideration. Francis Topp, of a junior branch of this family, was created a Baronet in 1668. The first member of the family noticed in the parish register, is the founder of Stockton House, John Topp, Sheriff of Wilts in 1630, and who died in the night of August 31st, 1632, and was buried in the night following. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Hooper of Boveridge, Dorsetshire. She died in her 43rd year, at 6 a.m., 6th April, 1617, and was buried in the church of Stockton on the 23rd of the same month; being Easter week, a funeral sermon having been previously delivered by Mr. Terry the Rector, and afterwards an ample distribution was made among the poor."

We are indebted for the minute particulars of her funeral to Mr. Crockford, schoolmaster, or curate of the parish, who entered her burial in the register, and describes her as a most excellent person. Her brother James, third son of Edward Hooper of Boveridge, was married at Stockton, September 24th, 1613, to Penelope, sixth daughter of Geoffry Whitaker, late of Tinhead in the parish of Edington, Wilts. John Topp and Mary Hooper

had issue, three sons and three daughters, viz.: John senior, John junior, and Edward; and Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. The eldest son John, senior, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Swayne of Gunville, Dorset, by whom he left no surviving issue; and on his decease in 1660, he was succeeded at Stockton by his brother Edward. It does not appear what became of John, junior. John senior presented the 2 silver flagons to the church. Edward Topp died in 1665, and left issue by his wife Frances, 4 children. John his heir, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Berkley, Knight; of Alexander the second son, nothing is known. Elizabeth the eldest daughter, *married Richard Swaine of Gunville, and Eleanor the second daughter, was the wife of Thomas Lambert of Boyton.

John Topp and Catherine Berkley (who married secondly Thomas Bennett of Pytt House, and survived him) had issue, four children, of whom John the eldest son and two daughters, died infants. Edward Topp, the second son, inherited Stockton, and married Christiana, daughter and co-heir of George Gray of Nether Stowey, Somerset. They had issue, five children, viz.: John Topp, Barrister-at-law, who died without issue in 1745; Edward, the second son, died s.p. in 1710; and Alexander, the third son, died also without issue, 1738. The two daughters of John and Christiana Topp thus became co-heirs of Stockton. Susan the eldest, married Robert Everard of Nether Stowey, Somerset. Christiana, the youngest daughter, married Richard Lansdown of Woodborough near Bath, and died without issue. Robert Everard, and Susan Topp had an only child, Susan, who was married to Robert Everard Balsh of St. Audries in Somersetshire, who sold the manor of Stockton to Henry Biggs, Esq. The pedigree of the Topp family is printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Heytesbury," p. 242.

The exact date of Stockton house cannot be ascertained. There was a stone on the premises a few years ago, with this inscription, "God save this House, built by John Topp, March" Unfortunately the date is broken off. Sir Richard Hoare mentions a stone in the house on which is a part of the date, "16.." The concluding figures defaced. This refers perhaps to the stone before

mentioned, which may have been taken out of the old porch when the drawing-room windows were lowered. The house stands in a small paddock well sheltered by trees, of which some ancient walnut trees and elms are some of the "old hereditary trees" of the Topps. The younger trees and shrubs near the house, were planted by Harry Biggs, Esq. (*owner when this paper was written. Ed.*) When he succeeded his father in 1800, the house and grounds were much in the same state as they were left by the Topps. The house stood within a walled inclosure. To the west was an entrance then a court; the gateway opposite the porch having handsome stone piers, on each of which was a lion holding a shield, bearing the arms of Topp impaling Gray. A paved walk led from the gate to the porch. To the south was the bowling green, to the east was the garden. Within the wall was a raised terrace, extending along the whole length of the south side of the inclosure, and along the west side from the south wall to the gateway. The ascent to the terrace was by stone steps, and it had a parapet on which were placed busts of the twelve Cæsars, and handsome vases. Several of the vases are still preserved, and two of the busts are on a bridge in the garden at Bathampton house, and the remainder are at Pytt house. Under the terrace on the west side, was the cellar, with a handsome entrance at the north end, over which was a figure of Bacchus astride on a cask, with a glass in his hand, and a garland of grapes and leaves on his head. The mutilated trunk of this image, and other remains of the stone work of the terraces were in existence a few years ago. The exact situation of the terraces may be traced on the grass in hot weather, and a group of beeches on a mound marks the south-east corner of the inclosure, which extended westward to a point opposite the gateway of the stable yard. These ornamental appendages to the house were in good condition forty years ago, when they were removed to make room for a carriage approach and other conveniences necessary for comfort in modern times. A part of the materials of the terraces were used, I believe, in building the new stables. It is supposed that the embellishment of the court and terraces, was the work of Edward Topp, who died in 1740, as his arms were

placed on the piers of the gateway, and the ornaments were of much more recent date than the house.

Stockton house is rather a plain specimen of the Elizabethan style, the only part ornamented being the entrance porch in the west front. Attached to the north-west angle of the house is a range of buildings, containing some of the servants' offices. There is a tradition in the village that a part of this wing was at one time used as a Chapel, and this may have been the case during the great Rebellion, when some of the ejected Clergy were sheltered at Stockton by the Toppes. The exterior of this venerable mansion has suffered little, either from time or the improver, and, excepting the new porch and entrance on the south side, and the lowering of some of the windows, it remains in its original state. Fortunately also the house required little alteration in the interior, to adapt it to modern habits, and the only rooms modernized, are the hall, dining-room, and study. The dining-room is on the left of the hall, and is a large handsome apartment, though unfortunately fitted up in a modern style. This room was originally the great hall. Above the dining-room, and of the same size, with the first floor of the porch added to it, is the drawing-room in its original state, untouched by the rude hand of the improver. It is a fine specimen of internal decoration in the Elizabethan style, and is in perfect preservation, excepting that the ceiling rather sinks. There is a plate of this beautiful room in Sir Richard Hoare's "History of Wilts," and the east side of it is given in Mr. Shaw's interesting work "Details of Elizabethan Architecture." Most of the principal bedrooms retain their old wainscots, chimney-pieces and ceilings; but the wainscots have all been painted. The chimney-piece and ceiling in the bedroom over the study, are particularly handsome. In the panel over the fire-place, is a curious carving of Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego, in the fiery furnace. This room (and the drawing-room) have been engraved in Richardson's "Interiors." The large bedroom over the kitchen has a curious ceiling ornamented with the arms of Queen Elizabeth and James I. There is nothing remarkable in the servants' offices, but the kitchen is large and retains much of its ancient character. The old furniture

was in the house when the estate was purchased by Henry Biggs, Esq., who sold it at the request of Major Hartley, (of Bucklebury, Berks) then residing here as tenant. Probably the carved oak chairs, bedsteads, &c., which have been found in some of the cottages in the neighbourhood, once formed part of the furniture of Stockton house. The old kitchen garden behind the house remains, surrounded on two sides by the original wall, but all traces of the ancient pleasure grounds have disappeared, excepting perhaps a very fine old cypress tree, which may have grown within the enclosed parterre. The family of Biggs, or Bygges, appears to have been settled in this neighbourhood before the reign of Edward VI., and to that period the pedigree is traced from authentic evidences. The Biggs's were seated at Stapleford, where they held lands and the presentation to the vicarage. "Johannes Byggs of Stapleford" presented in 1551, in 1554, and in 1571. The Biggs's were connected by marriage with the Snows of Berwick St. James, an old family there, and for many generations Lords of the Manor. The family of Biggs may be traced in this part of the county in the reign of Edw. III. In the None Roll in the Exchequer, made 15th of Edw. III., A.D. 1342, is an application to Bishop Ergham of Sarum, for an augmentation of the Vicarage of Tisbury, when Robert Bigge was one of the principal parishioners who made the application. The Ecclesiastical Survey, made the 26th of Hen. VIII., names John Biggs as Vicar of Tisbury, presented in 1502. John Biggs was Rector of Tisbury in 1532, when he presented Barker to the vicarage. Another John Byggs was presented to the rectory of Chilmark in 1508, and held it till the year 1544. Edmund Bigges was presented by the King in 1611, to the vicarages of Wilsford and Woodford near Stapleford; and Richard Biggs was Rector of Shrewton in 1663.

Stockton farm-house, an interesting old mansion, was built about the same period as Stockton house, by one of the family of the Poticarys, who were rich clothiers, and resided here for two or three generations. (The pedigree of Poticary is printed in Mr. E. Kite's "Wilts Brasses," p. 76.) The house of the Poticarys

To face page 202.

Biggs
Deptford.
ur. at
ford 1700.
mar.).
e.

rr Yeatman, = Emma
st son of Rev. Biggs,
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ouse, Dorset. Stockton.
e Commission
ce for Dorset
omerset.



seems to have been partly built on the site of an older edifice, an interesting portion of which remains. The first of the family of Poticary noticed at Stockton, is Jerome, described in the parish register as an eminent clothier, and evidently a person of some importance. The inscription on his monument shews that he was engaged in an extensive business, part of which was carried on at Stockton, then a much more populous place than it is at present. The register shows that many of the inhabitants were at that time weavers. Jerome Poticary was probably the builder of the more modern part of the house, as there was a date over the old porch 1587. He was twice married, and had a numerous issue. There seems to have been some awkwardness connected with his second marriage which took place within three months after the death of his first wife. The Poticarys were allied by marriage with some respectable Wiltshire families, and the following entry in the register of burials at Stockton, shews a connection of some kind with the Topps:—

“Joanna Poticary, an aged Matron and Widow, of the Topp family, and relict of Elisha Poticary, descended from the Poticarys of Wilton; buried in the Church March 1st, 1603, aged 80 and upwards.”

There was also a sort of connection with the Topp family through the Hoopers of Boveridge. James Hooper, brother of Mrs. Topp, married the sister of Mary, wife of the first Christopher Poticary. The Poticarys of Wylve are probably a branch of this family, as Eleanor, daughter of Jessie Poticary of Wylve, was buried here in 1611, aged 17. The last notice of the family in the parish register is the burial of the elder Christopher Poticary in 1650; he died at Heytesbury. His grandson Christopher, was baptized at Stockton in 1639, and probably the family removed from hence to Heytesbury soon after. There is reason to suppose that the Poticarys of Warminster and those of Hookwood near Farnham, Dorset, descended from the Stockton family.

The house in which this family resided at Stockton, remained much in its original state till the year 1832, when it was repaired and the interior re-arranged. The part supposed to have been built by the first Jerome Poticary, is attached to an old half-

timbered building, the remains of a more ancient dwelling. This is an interesting specimen of a very picturesque style of architecture, of which few good examples remain; and there is a tradition in the parish that it was the original manor house of Stockton.

The rectory house, a plain brick building, was erected in the year 1790, by the Rev. Henry Good, then Rector. The old parsonage which stood in the kitchen garden and had fallen to decay, was occupied in two tenements by cottagers when Mr. Good took the living. The house has been much improved in the interior by Mr. St. Barbe, when Rector. The house on the south side of the church, and the farm attached to it, called in the old parish book Mr. Topp's lower farm, was purchased of Mr. Lansdown, who married one of the coheiresses of the Topps, by Mr. John Pinchard, probably about 1754. The cottage on the north side of the churchyard was a small farmhouse, held with a copyhold by Mr. Price the Rector, from whom it went to the Pinchard family, and from them returned to the lord of the manor. On the green before the house, were three ancient lime trees, probably planted by Mr. Price. Two of them were cut down in 1829. The other, which had then become a very large tree, was cut down in December, 1842. In the garden was a very large old walnut tree, which was blown down by a gale from the north, April 29th, 1835. The four yew trees on the green before the cottage, were planted by William King, late gardener, at Stockton house, and cannot be much more than fifty years old. The stone in the centre of the trees, is the base of the village cross. The steps on which it stood were removed within memory. The porch in front of the cottage was built in 1846, to preserve the ancient carving placed over the entrance. It is part of a chimney-piece found at Codford farmhouse, when a part of it was taken down and re-built. The arms were those of the Hungerford family, who were in no way connected with Codford St. Mary; and it is not unlikely that this chimney-piece was removed to Codford, when the old mansion house at Heytesbury was destroyed. I learn from Canon Jackson of Leigh Delamere, that the arms on the carved stone of the porch door at the cottage, are—1. Hungerford, impaling Zouche,

viz., 10 bezants and a canton ermine. These are the arms of Sir Edward Hungerford of Heytesbury, who married Jane, daughter of Lord Zouche of Haringworth, Northamptonshire. Sir Edward Hungerford died cir. 1521. 2. Hungerford, impaling Sandes, viz., a cross raguly. These are the arms of Walter Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, son of Sir Edward above named; created a Baron by Henry VIII., and beheaded in 1540. He was thrice married, and his second wife was Alice, daughter of Lord Sandes of the Vine. On the attainder of Walter Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury finally passed from the family.

Stockton almshouse was endowed by John Topp, Esq., the founder of the manor house, who by his will dated 1638, left £1000 in trust for some charitable purpose, to be chosen by his executors. The charity money was not made use of for several years after the death of Mr. Topp; but in 1657, the surviving trustees purchased the farm called "Speary Well," in the parish of Mottisfont, Hants, with which they endowed the almshouse built about this time. In 1658, farmer Pile rented Mottisfont at £50 per annum. In 1670, it was lowered to £40. (From an old paper at Stockton house.) In 1685, the tenant was allowed £3 11s. 6d. for maintaining a soldier one month.

John Topp, jun., brother of the founder, gave also by deed an annuity of £4 out of a close at Stockton, called "Barnes Close," formerly the land of Christopher Poticary, as the stipend for the steward to collect the rents and manage the affairs of the charity. Martin Tanner was the first person appointed to the office of steward. The original almshouse consisted of the six tenements in the court; and in 1714, the trustees directed that all the stock in hand except £250, should be expended in adding to the building, so that the number of dwellings might be increased to eight. On the 2nd of August, 1668, articles and constitutions for the better government of the almsmen and women, and of the lands and revenues of the almshouse, were made and established by John Topp, Esq., of Stockton, son and heir of Edward Topp, Esq., of Stockton, deceased; Thomas Lambert, Esq., of Boyton; Mathew Davis of Shaston, Dorset, Esq.; Henry Whitaker of Motcomb,

Dorset, Esq.; Edward Hooper of Hurne Court, Hants, Esq.; James Harris of Sarum, Gent.; and John Murvine of Pitwood, Gent., Governors of the hospital or almshouse of Stockton. The last of these articles speaks of the original governors having appointed a warden to receive the rents and pay the poor; and it orders that office to be discontinued, and its duties to be executed by the steward, for whom a provision of £4 a year had been made by John Topp, Esq., late deceased brother of the founder. Martin Tanner was the first steward of the almshouse. It is stated in an old paper at Stockton house, that in 1711 "the accounts of Martin Tanner, first steward of the almshouse, were finally settled after his death, and after holding that office fifty-three years." The succession of legal trustees having been lost, Harry Biggs, Esq., as lord of the manor, acted in the capacity of trustee for several years before the visitation of the Charity Commissioners in the year 1833, when a new trust was appointed, and the original articles for the regulation of the almshouse, with a few alterations, were re-established by the trustees. The new trustees were, Harry Biggs, Esq., lord of the manor; Henry Godolphin Biggs, Esq.; Lord Heytesbury; Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., of Boyton House; William Temple, Esq., of Bishopstrow; and the Rector of Stockton and Codford St. Mary, for the time being. The instrument of foundation orders that eight poor persons, either men or women, of the parishes of Stockton and Codford St. Mary; single and above the age of 60 years, should be received into the house, and be allowed two shillings a week, and a blue gown or cloak once a year. Kinsmen, or descendants of the founder, were by his will to have the first claim. It appears from an old paper at Stockton house, that in 1685, Luke Allen of Hindon was received into the almshouse for the default of a kinsman or any one in Stockton or Codford St. Mary better qualified. In 1700, William Yates of Chilmark was admitted for want, &c. In 1704, William Chivaler of Hindon, and Mary Aubery of Shrewton, were admitted for want, &c. The remainder of the income arising out of the trust property, to be expended in apprenticing boys belonging to the two parishes. For many years past the inmates of the alms-

house have had an allowance of 4s. 6d. a week, fuel, and a gown or cloak each once a year; to which has been added by the new trust, a hat and two pairs of stockings each for the men, and a beaver bonnet and two pairs of stockings each for the women, to be given once a year. There is no surplus income to expend in apprenticing boys. The almshouse contains eight dwellings of two rooms each; six of the dwellings are built round three sides of the court, which is enclosed on the fourth side by a wall, in the centre of which is the entrance gate. To this the original building, the two dwellings ordered to be erected in 1714, form wings. Behind is a large orchard, of which a portion is attached to each dwelling. An old avenue of elm trees formerly divided the orchard into two parts; the trees were cut down when the buildings were repaired in 1833. The front of the almshouse is a picturesque specimen of the old English style, and presents the gable ends of the two sides of the court united by a coped wall, in the centre of which is an ornamented arched gateway. In the pediment over the arch are the arms of Topp, quartering, semée of fleur de lis, a lion rampant; below the shield is the motto "Fortior est qui se;" probably the vulgate version of Proverbs, 16, 32. Round the coat of arms in a circle, is this inscription:—"Dispersit, dedit pauperibus; Justicia ejus manet in seculum.—Psalm xii., v. 9." Over the doorway leading from the court to the orchard, is an ornamented shield of stone, on which are painted the arms of Topp; impaling azure, a chevron between 3 pheons or. These are probably the arms of the person who endowed the steward's office. In the year 1833, the almshouse was repaired, and suffered some improvements which materially injured the picturesque effect of the building. The comfort of the old people was much increased by these improvements, and especially by the fire-grates and the allowance of coals instead of faggot-wood, which had hitherto been supplied for fuel. But this change has done away with the wood feast, an ancient festival at the almshouse. Formerly when all the wood was brought home, a day was fixed by the steward for dividing it among the inmates, who on that day kept open house, and entertained their friends who came to assist in the division and pile the

faggots. Since coals have been supplied for fuel, this gala day has been discontinued. The inmates of this almshouse are remarkable for longevity, especially the women, many of whom within the last twenty years have attained to extreme old age. A great majority have been above 80, at the time of their decease. In the year 1846, the following aged persons were in the almshouse :—

Sarah Roxby, admitted 1826, aged 91.

Elizabeth King, aged 90.

John Sparey, aged 86.

John House died in 1845, aged 85, having never, to his knowledge, taken any medicine since he was a boy.

THE RECTORS OF STOCKTON.

Sir Richard Hoare, in his "History of Modern Wilts," gives a list of the Rectors of Stockton from the year 1307, in which he has omitted Mr. Terry, the earliest Incumbent of whom there is any memorial in the parish. The "Wiltshire Institutions," printed by Sir Thomas Phillips, 1825, mentions, "Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Akardensis Episcopus, instituted to the Rectory of Stockton in 1447. William Mychell was instituted to the same benefice in 1454."

The following list is supplied by the Parish Registers :—

JOHN TERRY, M.A., Instituted 1590. Buried 1625.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, D.D., Instituted 1625. Buried at Christchurch, Oxford. (William Creed, D.D., is said to have been Rector of Stockton about 1660.

He was buried in the Cathedral at Oxford in 1663.)

SAMUEL WRIGHT, B.D., Institution uncertain. Buried July, 1663.

SAMUEL FYLER, M.A., Instituted 1663. Buried 23rd May, 1703.

JOHN FYLER, Instituted 1703. Buried 5th January, 1730.

DAVID PRICE, L.L.B., Instituted 1730. Buried 1771.

— FROME, —, was Rector about 3 months.

EDWARD INNES, Instituted ——. Died 1788.

HENRY GOOD, B.A., Instituted 1789. Buried 1824.

ROGER FRAMPTON ST. BARBE, M.A., Instituted 1824.

Of Mr. Terry, the parish register gives the following brief memoir :—

"John Terry, Rector of Stockton, was born in the year 1555 'Familiâ eminenter ingenuâ' at Sutton, near Odiham in Hampshire. He was the eldest son of his father, and was educated at Winchester,

and took two degrees in arts at New College, Oxford, where he was a Fellow. He was ordained by John Pearce, Bishop of Sarum, and soon after became domestic chaplain to Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester, who presented him to the Rectory of Stockton. He married Mary White of Stanton St. John near Oxford, by whom he had six sons, who all except the eldest, with his wife survived him. He died of an atrophy the 10th of May, 1625, and was buried by his own desire among the poor, in the churchyard, near to his own house, by Thomas Crockford, Vicar of Fisherton Delamere, after a sermon preached by John Antram, Minister of Langford, die Veneris 13th May, in his 70th year."

Mr. Terry published in 1600, a work with this title, "The trial of Truth, containing a plain and short discovery of the chiefest points of the doctrine of the great Anti-Christ, and of his adherents the false teachers of these last times." It is dedicated to "Henry, Lord Bishop of Sarum." In 1662 he published the second part of "The Trial of Truth," dedicated to Dr. Reves, Warden of New College, Oxford.

The six sons of Mr. Terry were all baptized at Stockton; the eldest, Stephen, was baptized 20th August, 1592. The baptism of the youngest son is thus entered:—

"Alter Stephanus Terry, born 25th August, baptized 31st August, 1608; so named in memory of the former Stephen, a very hopeful studious youth, who died at Oxford this year 1608, on the 28th July, in his 16th year."

In the Commissioners' report of Charities in Hampshire, it is mentioned that about 1625, John Terry, Clerk, being seized of a yearly rent charge of 4 nobles, arising out of messuages and lands in Alton, Hants, gave it to the poor of Long Sutton, Hants. It is not unlikely that this John Terry was the Rector of Stockton, and that the family of Terry still existing near Odiham, are in some way connected with him. Mr. Terry was the friend and patron of the Rev. Thomas Crockford, who transcribed in Latin the earliest register of this parish, and made the entries for several years in a way that gives to the register, almost the value of a history of the parish at that period. Sir Richard Hoare says it is the most curious register he had met with. Mr. Crockford also

made the entries in the registers of Wylve and Fisherton for several years. He gives the following account of himself in the register of Fisherton Delamere.

Thomas Crockford was born in 1580, the son of Richard Crockford, Yeoman, of Wargrave, Berks. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was elected Scholar in 1597. He was ordained by Bishop Cotton of Sarum, in 1603, and officiated occasionally in the churches round Stockton. About 1602, he became schoolmaster of Stockton, where he resided fourteen years, six years an inmate with Mr. Terry at the Parsonage. In August, 1612, he married at Stockton, Johanna Alford, daughter of Thomas Alford, of Mere, Clothier; and in 1613, was presented to the Vicarage of Fisherton Delamere, by William, fourth Marquess of Winton, and was inducted by Mr. Terry. He died 25th March, and was buried at Fisherton, 2nd April, 1634. There is a curious monument to two of his children, who died infants, attached to the east end of the chancel at Fisherton.

Dr. Green, who succeeded Mr. Terry, was a Prebendary of Bristol, and was sequestered by the Parliament during the Great Rebellion. A. Wood says of him, that he was a learned and godly man, and that he died in 1658.

The following curious particulars are from the "State Papers' Collection."

"Grievances of the Wiltshire Clergy in the reign of Charles the First.

Grievances threatened and attempted to be put upon the Clergie of ye Diocese of Sarum, Cou. Wilts.

1.—Dr. Greene's curate (who yeeldeth to register all passports made for vagrants, and to make them also if hee bee not lett by the proper businesse of his callinge), hath been required to provide a booke for that purpose at his own proper charge.

2.—Dr. Greene's servants have been required in the right of their master, to mende the common high waies, and threatened with great penaltie for not obeyinge.

3.—Dr. Greene hath been required to contribute with the Laytie

to the common stocke of match and gunpowder for the country.

4.—Attempt hath beene made to cause Dr. Greene to contribute with ye parishioners to the King's Bench Marshalsie and maimed soldiers whiche thing Mr. John Toppe, high sheriffe, hath effected in one or two other parishes where he hath to doe.

5.—Dr. Greene hath beene required to pay to his Maties provision.

6.—Dr. Greene's servant, his right hand for temporall affaires, hath beene threatened upon any presse to bee sent for a soldier, and it is openly professed that it is as lawfull to presse clergie-mens servants, as lay mens. The encouragement in all these proceedings is both given and taken by a pretended decision of all the judges in the lande under theire handes (upon occasion of some differences betweene the clergie and freeholders of Dyrham), wherein they say that the glebe of rectories is subject to all manner of payments as far forth as farmers and other possessions of lay men, a copy whereof Mr. John Toppe, Highe Sheriffe of the Co. of Wilts hath gotten and divulged thereby possessinge men that all these vexatious proceedings are according to lawe."

"The Grievances of Dr. Green, Parson of Stockton, in the County of Wilts.

1.—Dr. Green's curate was foure severall tymes served with common warrants, by the Tithingman, under the justices handes to appear before them for refusing to wryte passportes for vagrantes, ex-officio, and to receyve into Dr. Green's house (then resident at Bristol,) for an apprentice, a girl of the age of 9 or 10, dissolutely bred, the daughter of a notorious harlott (though Dr. Green proffered money to place her elsewhere with some trade).

2.—One of these common warrants was for Dr. Green himself as well as for his curate, one other for the curate to answere matters of misdemeanour; whereas he appearing, no other thing could be objected against him, save that he refused to make passportes for, &c. Two of them were disgracefully served on the curate upon Sunday, immediately after evening prayer in the churchyard in the face of the whole parish.

3.—Dr. Green's servant hath been often required to keep watch and warde at night in the behalfe of his master, or to hire one in his roome. He also was taken from his worke¹ by a justice his warrant, to appear before him at Salisbury, 10 miles off, there to put in bayle to answer at the next quarter sessions (12 miles off) if he refuse to take into his master's house the said girl for an apprentice, and appearing at the quarter sessions was roughly handled, &c., because he would not yield to receyve the s^d apprentice, and at last committed to the common gaol among theives, &c., ad placitum curiæ et quousque solvit 12^d (these are the wordes of the warrant), to those that did watch for him and his master Mr. Dr. Green, at Stockton, from whence he was not freed, untill after two dayes and two nightes imprisonment. He payed the 12^d.

4.—This sessions made an order against Dr. Green unheard, that if he refused the said girl for his apprentice, he should be bound over to the next quarter sessions for a contempt.

Dr. Creed was Rector of Stockton for a very short time about 1660. He was a person of eminence, a scholar, an eloquent preacher, and a faithful adherent to the royal cause. He was born at Reading, and was of St. John's College, Oxford, which society presented him to the Rectory of Codford St. Mary in 1645; and though a Royalist, he held it through the great Rebellion. After the Restoration, he became Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, Archdeacon of Wilts, Prebendary of Sarum, and Canon of Christchurch, Oxford, where he died, and was buried in the Cathedral. His wife and some of his children are buried in the chancel at Codford St. Mary. Dr. Creed among his numerous preferments, is said to have been Rector of Boyton, for a short time. The Rev. Samuel Fyler was succentor of Salisbury Cathedral, and is said to have been a learned man and a strenuous defender of the Catholic Faith, against the Arians and Socinians. He published a sermon, of which a copy is in the University Library at Cambridge, with this title, "A sermon preached in the Cathedral Church, at the Visitation of Seth, Lord Bishop of Sarum, Chancellor of the Garter; by Samuel Fyler, A.M., Rector of

¹ At ye Devizes, Apr. 19, 1631.

Stockton, in the County of Wilts; Sep. 13th, 1680: London, printed by E. T. & R., for Thomas Flesher, 1682."

Another publication of Samuel Fyler, a copy of which is in the British Museum, has this odd title, "'Longitudinis inventæ explicatio non longa,' or Fixing the volatilized, and taking *time on tiptoe*, briefly explained; by which rules are given to find the longitude at sea by, as truly and as exactly as the latitude is found by the star in the taylor of Ursa Minor, called the Pole Star. 'Nauta sciens modo, si vigilans, dominabitur astris;' by Samuel Fyler, M.A., Rector of Stockton, in the County of Wilts: London, printed for the author, in year 1669." Samuel Fyler married Mary, only daughter of Thomas Hyde, D.D., Precentor of Salisbury, who was probably one of the Hydys of Heale, and related to the great Lord Clarendon. Mrs. Fyler died in 1676, having been the mother of eight children, all baptized and registered at Stockton. John, the youngest son, succeeded his father as Rector of Stockton, and Samuel, the eldest son, was presented in 1701 to the Rectory of Orcheston St. George, on the death of Edward Lambert, by Thomas Lambert, Archdeacon of Sarum, Thomas Lambert, Esq., and Mary St. Barbe, widow. He was buried at Orcheston St. George, 26th Nov., 1727. Frances, one of the daughters, born 1668, was married 8th of June, 1697, to Charles Mason, Gentleman, of Gillingham, Dorset. She was buried at Orcheston St. George, 26th July, 1719. Repentance Fyler, the youngest daughter, born 1671, was married at Orcheston St. George, by licence, 16th February, 1713, to Robert Woryan, Rector of Linkinholt, Hants. Of John Fyler, Rector of Stockton, nothing is known. He was the youngest child of his Father, and was born on Christmas day, 1673, the survivor of twins. He succeeded to the living 1703, and died in January, 1730. By Ann his wife, he had seven children, baptized and registered at Stockton.

David Price, L.L.B., of Christchurch Oxford, was 35 years Rector of Stockton. He was previously Rector of Portland, Dorset. He was twice married. By his second wife, Anne, who died 1760, he had two daughters; one of them died single in —; the other married William Wansboro' Penchard, Gentleman, of Stockton, by whom she had a son, John Penchard of Taunton, Solicitor, and

two daughters, who both died single. She died in 1822 aged 88 years. Her son Mr. John Penchard died in 1841, leaving issue. Of Mr. Froome nothing is known.

The Rev. Edward Innes was Rector of Devizes, where he resided, and held that living with Stockton. He had a daughter married to the Rev. John Haseland, and a son George Innes, who was Master of the Free School at Warwick, and was presented to the Rectory of Hilperton near Trowbridge, in 1799; besides other children. Mr. Innes allowed the rectory house to go to decay.

The Rev. Henry Good, B.A., succeeded Mr. Innes in 1788, and died at Salisbury in 1824. He was the son of Henry Good, D.D., of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, by his wife Anne, who survived him and died at Stockton in 1817, aged 90. Mr. Good married Eleanor, widow of — Austin, by whom she had a daughter, Cooth Anna Austin, the wife of William Whapshare, Vicar of Chittern, Wilts. They both died young, leaving issue four children. Mr. Good had four sons. The eldest, Henry, is one of the Incumbent Ministers of Wimborne Minster, Dorset. He married a daughter of — Berkley, of Cotterstock, Co. Northampton, and had issue. The other three sons of Mr. Good died young and s.p. Mrs. Good a very worthy person, died in St. Anne's Street Salisbury, and was buried at Stockton in 1836. Mr. Good rebuilt the Rectory House in 1790; and during his incumbency, the tythes were commuted for land. The Rev. Roger Frampton St. Barbe, M.A., succeeded Mr. Good in 1824. He was of Catherine Hall Cambridge, B.A. in 1816, M.A. in 1824. He was ordained in 1816 by Dr. Tomline Bishop of Lincoln to the curacy of Little Barford, near St. Neots, Co. of Huntingdon, and was presented by the Bishop to the Rectory of Sudbrooke near Lincoln in 1817. On the translation of Bishop Tomline to the See of Winchester, Mr. St. Barbe became his domestic Chaplain, at Farnham Castle, where he resided till he was presented to the living of Stockton. He married Harriet, daughter and heir of Thomas Money Esq., of Lincoln.

Mr. St. Barbe published in 1819, a Sermon on Superstition, preached in the Cathedral Church Lincoln, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Stow, on May 27th 1819, dedicated to the Archdeacon and clergy and published at their request. There is a

memoir of Mr. St. Barbe, in the "Gents. Mag," Dec. 1854. The Rev. Thomas Miles, M.A. was presented to the living of Stockton, on the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. St. Barbe in 1854, by the Right Rev. Charles Sumner Bishop of Winchester.

The Parish Register of Stockton commences in the year 1590, with the entry of the second marriage of Jerome Poticary, with Eleanor Fooks. The early part was transcribed, and the entries made for several years by the Rev. Thomas Crockford, of whom an account is given above. The first register book is very curious and interesting. Among the marriages are the following, connected with the Bennetts of Norton:—

"1677. William Bishop of Chilcomb, Dorset, Esq., and Patience Bennett, married Jan^y. 7th, 1686. William Bennett of Norton, Esq., and Patience Bishop of Shaston, Dorset, married Oct. 5th.

1661. Thomas, son of Sir Seymour Pile, Bart., and Lady Elizabeth his wife, Baptized Dec. 27th.

1662. Thomas, son of Sir Seymour Pile, Bart., Buried Oct. 4th."

It does not appear how Sir Seymour Pile was connected with Stockton, unless he resided in the Manor House, in the absence of the Topps. Sir Seymour Pile was probably the second son of Sir Francis Pile of Compton Beauchamp, Berks, created a Baronet in 1628. He married a daughter of Sir Francis Popham of Littlecot, Wilts, and died 1635. There is an old book of parish accounts, including those of the churchwardens and overseers, which contains many particulars connected with the history of Stockton, and several curious entries. This book was long in the possession of Mr. Penchard of Taunton, who returned it to the parish in 1835, and it is now in the custody of the Rector. The churchwardens' accounts commence in the year 1660.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

In the year 1861, the school-room, which had been much wanted in the parish, was made out of some old buildings, consisting of a cottage, shop, &c., that had been held as a copyhold, and occupied for many years by a family named Humphries. This copyhold fell this year to the Lord of the Manor, who allowed the Rector to become yearly tenant of the cottage, garden, and out-offices, in order that they might be converted into a school-house.

On an Anglo-Saxon Charter relating to the Parish of Stockton, in Wilts.

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

Vicar of Bradford on Avon.

THERE is in the Chartulary of St. Swithin, Winchester, a copy of an ancient Charter relating to Stockton, which, as the history of that parish is now being printed in the "Wiltshire Magazine," will, it is hoped, be an acceptable addition to its early annals. It will also have an additional interest from the fact, that it was in great part from information derived from the late much esteemed Rector of Stockton, the Rev. T. Miles, that the compiler of the present paper was indebted for its interpretation. In company with him, but a few months before his decease, the writer drove or walked over a large portion of the boundary-line of the parish, and with his local knowledge and ready help succeeded in identifying many of the places mentioned in the Charter.

The Charter is found at *fol.* 86 of the Codex Wintoniensis (Add. MS. 15350 in Brit. Mus.), and has been printed by Kemble in the Cod. Dipl. (No. 1078), and by Thorpe, in his *Diplomatarium Anglicum* (p. 148). The grant, which is itself an ancient one of the date A.D. 901, carries back the history of Stockton to the days of Alfred the Great. In that king's days it had belonged to a certain noble named Wulfhere, and to his wife, but subsequently for some act of disloyalty or treachery, was forfeited to the Crown.¹

¹The words of the charter are as follows,—“Ista...tellus primitus fuit praepeditus a quodam duce, nomine Wulfhere, et ejus uxore, quando ille utrumque et suum dominum regem Ælfredum et patriam ultra jusjurandum quam regi et suis omnibus optimatibus juraverat sine licentia dereliquit: tunc etiam, cum omnium judicio sapientium Gewisorum et Mercensium, potestatem et hæreditatem dereliquit agrorum: nunc vero in calce hujus syngraphæ legentibus et audientibus omnibus patet quia omnibus illis antiquis libris, si quis habeat, sit proscriptum, et nil ultra prævaleant in modico vel in magno.”

By King Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred the Great, the estate was given to one Æthelwulf, and by him granted to Deorswith, probably his wife, with full power to dispose of the same as she might think fit. This appears from the following statement which immediately follows the recital of the boundaries of the estate.

Dis gewrit cyð Deórmódes foresprece and Æðulfes ymb ðæt land æt Wilig; ðæt is ðæt Aðulf hit gesealde Deórswiðe on ágene æht tó áteónne swá hire leófst wære, ægðer ge on hire lyfe ge æfter hyre lyfe, and ágeaf hire ða bæc ðy ilcan deg ðe hi man him geaf, on ðissa manna gewitnesse.

This writing makes known the agreement of Deormod and Æthulf concerning that land at Wily; that is, that Æthulf gave it to Deorswith as her own possession, to dispose of as to her was most desirable, either during her life or after her life, and gave her the deeds on the same day that they were given to him, in the witness of these men.

The names of the witnesses follow, amongst which are Edward, "the King,"—Æthelweard, the king's son; Deormod, Ordgar, Ordlaf, and several others, each describing himself as "Dux;"—together with a considerable number, each placing the title "Minister" after his name.

It would appear probable that, in the exercise of her right, Deorswith granted this estate to the Monastery of St. Swithin, Winchester. It is accounted for in Domesday Book¹ as having belonged in the time of Edward the Confessor to that monastery, and is there called STOTTUNE. It was still assessed at *ten* hides, just as in the original Charter it is described as "*ten cassates (=hides) by Wyly.*"

There is a rubric subjoined to the Charter which seems at variance with this conjecture. It runs thus, "Dis is ðæra land boc tó bi Wilig ðæ Eádweard cing gebócade Æðelwulf bisceope on æce yrfe." [This is the Charter of the land by Wily that King Edward granted to *Bishop* Æthelwulf as a perpetual

¹ Jones' Domesday for Wilts, p. 21.

inheritance.] But there was certainly no *Bishop* who held the see of Winchester of that name during the reign of Edward the Elder, and hence the natural inference is, that the person referred to as the grantee was the same as is described in the earlier part of the Charter as Æthelwulf, and afterwards, in the gift to Deorswith, as Æthulf, or Athulf. This variation of spelling is often to be observed in these Charters. The one before us is of course a transcript, made in the twelfth century, and by a scribe who was probably altogether ignorant of the Anglo-Saxon language. This last fact alone is sufficient to account for the eccentric way in which words are spelt, and for the many corruptions which we find in the documents contained in the old Chartularies.

The land-limits of Stockton are thus described in the charter:—

<p>Ærest on Codanford; ðonne andúne andlang Wilig on Hyssa pól; ðæt on ðære gebyge; ðæt be eástan Cynelminghám ofer ða mæde on Hafocwylle; ðonne andlang mærfyr on greátan þorn; ðonne andlang weges on landscorehline;¹ ðonne andlang scorehlincs on Alercum; ðonne ofer Rádúne sweoran ofer Ná-cum on Trindleá; ðæt swá on Wiláfes treów; ðæt ofer ðone héðfeld on dícgeat; ðet west andlang díc on Wylle-weg; ðæt andlang Wylle-weges on Wídan-cum; ðonne andlang wæges æft on Odenford; of Odanforda on Codanford.</p>	<p>First at Codford; then adown along the Wyly to Hyssa-pool; then to the bight (=bending); then by the east of Kynelmingham over the mead to Hawkwell; then along the mere-furrow to the great thorn; then along the way to the land-share-linch; then along the share-linch to Alercomb; then over the neck of Rawdown over Nacomb to Trindley; then so to Wilaf's tree; then over the heathfield to the dike-gate; then west along the dyke to the Welsh-way; then along the Welsh-way to Widcomb; then along the way again to Odford; from Odford to Codford.</p>
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¹ *Land-score-hline*,—that is, I believe, literally, the “*linch*” that “*divides*” (*scéran*=to share, or divide) the “*land*.” By the term *hline* (=linch) is meant a ridge or rising ground, either natural or artificial, used as a means of marking points of boundary. Junius in his *Etymologicon* defines it,—“*agger limitaneus paræchias, &c., dividens*,”

It is easy to trace to this day the boundary-line indicated by the Charter, and to fix with tolerable certainty several of the points named. It commences from the *north-western* extremity of the parish where Stockton, Codford St. Mary, and Sherrington meet. From this point (*Codanford*), we go eastward down "along the *Wyly river*" till we come to a place called in the Charter *Hyssa-pól*, a name now lost, but probably at the bend of the river, near where Stockton house now stands. Then we reach the *gebyge*, (the bight, or turning,) which is most likely the north-east point, close by Bapton, whence the boundary *turns*, and goes in a southern direction.

The points named as lying along the *eastern* boundary of Stockton cannot easily be identified, until we come to what is called in the Charter *Ná-cúm*, and which may possibly be a clerical error for *Rá-cúm*; and so what is now called *Ro-chum*.

The next points *Trind-lea*, and *Wilafes-treow* were probably at or near the point where the boundary-line crosses the old Roman road, which is still clearly to be traced. The former name bears some resemblance to the present *Hinley*, (also spelt *Hind-ley*) which is exactly in this direction. The *dic-geat* (or entrance to the dyke) is evidently the south-east extremity of the parish, where it meets the *Old Dyke* (called in the Charter relating to Sherrington, the immediately adjoining parish on the west, *Grimes-dyke*)¹ and which is still to be traced from the Dinton Beeches westward. This "*old dyke*" is the southern boundary of both Stockton and Sherrington, and is distinctly to be seen. Hard by it is the site of an old British Town, lying to the north of Stockton Wood. Then we come to what, both in the Stockton and Sherrington Charters, is called *Wylle-weg*, intended, it is believed, for *Weala-weg* (that is Welsh-way, or British way) a very old road

¹The Charter relating to Schearntúne (=Sherrington) is in the Wilton Chartulary. A copy of the land-limits is given by Sir R. C. Hoare in his *Registrum Wiltunense*, p. 13. The *eastern* boundary-line which coincides with the *western* of Stockton is thus given, "Ærest on Odenford; ðon heandun sweoran eastweardan, and swa up andlang Wille-weges, ðon on Grimesdíc, andlang díc, &c." [First at Odenford (Codford St. Peter), then eastward on the neck of the high down (or hill), and so up along the *Welsh-way* (or British track-way), then to *Grimsdike*, along the dyke, &c."]

that is still the boundary for nearly a mile between the two parishes.¹ The next point, called *Widan-cum* (=Widcomb), was probably by the pond at the bend of the road. By *Odenford* is meant Codford St. Peter, a small portion² of which parish would seem to have touched Stockton; and by *Codan-ford*, the point from which we started,—that at which the north-western extremity of Stockton touches Codford St. Mary.

It is certainly a matter of no little interest to be able thus to interpret a Charter granted well-nigh a thousand years ago, and to be justified in drawing the conclusion, that the boundaries of this estate of “*ten hides by Wyly*,” known now to us for many centuries by the name of STOCKTON, are substantially the same as in the days of Alfred the Great. We have no records which throw any light as to the period when the divisions of estates were first settled. Most probably these were arranged from the earliest occupation of the country by our English ancestors, and before they were converted to Christianity. Certain it seems, that the boundaries, once settled, remained unchanged from generation to generation. The fact is in itself a testimony to the deep respect paid by our forefathers to constituted authority and the rights of property; and, if our conjecture be true as to the great antiquity of the first settlement of the boundaries of these estates, their remaining the same through so many centuries seems indirectly to shew, how natural as well as revealed law speak the same language,—“Cursed is he that removeth his neighbour’s land-mark.”—W. H. JONES.

¹ In a Charter relating to Alton Priors, contained in the Codex Winton, fol, 73 b., and printed by Kemble in the Codex Diplom., No. 1035, we have the expression *Weala-wege*. In tracing out the boundaries of that parish with a friend, well acquainted with the locality, we came to a point which tradition marks out as an old British road. The spot is close by what is now tortured into *Walker’s Hill*, though a shepherd, speaking to us of the same place, called it *Walc-way Hill*. It was, in truth, the old *Welsh-way*, the ordinary name for the old British roads.

² Since the above was in type, I have learnt that at *this very point* there is a small triangular piece of ground, having on one side Stockton, on the two others Codford St. Mary and Sherrington, which is assessed for the poor rate still to Codford St. Peter, though no other part of that parish comes within some 500 yards of it, and the tithe from it is paid to the Rector of Codford St. Mary. No account can be given now of this curious anomaly, but it is a singular confirmation of the accuracy of our ancient Charter.



On the Existing Structure of Lacock Abbey.

By C. H. TALBOT, Esq.

Read before the Society at Chippenham, September, 1869.

THE Augustine Nunnery of Lacock was founded in the year 1232, by Ela the widow of William Longespe, in her own right Countess of Salisbury. She afterwards became the first Abbess, and was buried there.

It was surrendered to Henry VIII., in 1539.

It was sold about 1544, to Sir William Sherrington, of a Norfolk family, who converted it into a Manor House. It seems that his estates were forfeited in 1548, and re-purchased in the fourth year of Edward VI.¹ The precise date of his alterations is therefore uncertain.

Sir William left no issue, and the Abbey was inherited by his brother Sir Henry, in the hands of whose descendants it has since remained.

It was garrisoned, during the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I.

Having therefore passed through a certain number of vicissitudes, it is remarkable that it should retain so many of its original features.

The buildings of monasteries in the Middle Ages occupy, in general, the same positions relatively to the conventual church, whether they lie to the north or the south of that structure. The existing remains of Lacock Abbey are those of the domestic buildings of the Nunnery, situated to the north of the church.

These consist of the following:—

1. Early English buildings, vaulted with stone, which surround the cloister court on the east, north, and west, and form a substructure to the present house. They were probably erected about the same time, shortly after the foundation.

¹“Aubrey & Jackson,” p. 91.

2. The Cloisters, erected during the Perpendicular period, comprising south, east, and north walks.
3. The Refectory and Dormitory, on the north and east sides of the cloister, of which the roofs are Perpendicular.

Both the Refectory and Dormitory have been divided by floors at the springing of the roof, the lower part being converted into chambers on one side only, leaving a passage or gallery on the other.

A gallery, apparently the work of Sir William Sherrington, in the sixteenth century, has been inserted in the roof-space of the Dormitory. That of the Refectory has been partially converted into attics, which may possibly have been done rather later.

An octagonal tower at the south-east angle of the house, and two ranges of offices, which form another court to the north, are also Sherrington's work.

These remains, of the sixteenth century, are well worthy of attention.

The first-floor buildings, west of the cloister, have been remodelled in the last century.

The gallery over the south walk of the cloister, and some other parts of the building, have been altered in the present century.

I now proceed to describe these buildings in detail, beginning at the south-east angle with those to the east of the cloisters.

The first is the Sacristy, and the second the Chapter House. There is a general similarity of design between these two buildings. Both are of three bays east and west, and two north and south. Both have their western pillars octagonal, and their eastern ones clustered piers with strong arches and responds, which were required to carry the main wall of the Dormitory.

All the principal buildings on this side, are now open to the terrace, this alteration having been made apparently in the last century, by removing the windows and cutting away the wall in some cases up to the very wall-rib of the vaulting.

The windows were probably lancets; and the Sacristy and Chapter House may have had two in each bay.

THE SACRISTY.

The vaulting of this room is very plain, the ribs being simply chamfered and not moulded, and the manner in which two of the diagonal ribs spring from the eastern wall is decidedly clumsy.

A recent excavation has disclosed the moulded base of the octagonal or western pillar, which had been entirely concealed by rubbish, and has determined the original level of the floor.

Amongst the rubbish were found many fragments of paving tiles, and some pieces of Purbeck marble shafts, of small diameter, showing that this material was used in the Abbey. These must have been detached shafts, and may have belonged to the church. The material does not occur in any of the remaining buildings.

The clustered pillar has its base at a higher level than the octagonal one, and is supported on a short pier or pedestal of masonry. The responds are similarly treated; but that to the south has its base higher and its shaft shorter than the other. Adjacent to this pillar, a little of the original tile pavement has been found "in situ." It consists of small tiles, apparently alternately black and white or light yellow, set diagonally, and bordered by a band of narrow black tiles.

Immediately to the east of this point, the floor must have been at a higher level; and steps probably led up to an altar, for the sacristies of abbeys were commonly chapels as well. The piscina for the service of this altar remains; and is of good character, with a "shouldered arch." The plan of the basin is a trefoil. This piscina forms one composition with a trefoil-headed doorway, that led into the church.

There is also a double ambry, of very plain character.

The principal doorway, which communicated with the cloister area, is not central. The wall here is very thick, and the arch of the rear-vault, like many other specimens of Early English work in this building, is a single segment of a circle. On the face and soffit of this arch are faint traces of the original painting. The arch of the doorway itself is pointed, but almost a semicircle. The

outer, or principal face, towards the cloister, is now concealed; but as its position coincides with that of one of the vaulting-shafts of the cloister, it is probable that, in common with other Early English entrances, it was altered or destroyed by the Perpendicular builders.

There must exist, within the remainder of this west wall of the Sacristy, a vacant space, which communicated by a square-headed doorway with the church. I have conjectured that this may have contained the staircase from the dormitory to the church, which would account for the door of the sacristy not being central.

The carved corbels are various in merit. The best are those at the north-west angle, and on the east side.

On the north side is an arched recess, an insertion of Perpendicular character, and of uncertain use. There is decorative painting on it, in blue and yellow colour, which may be of about the same date. The same painting is seen on an adjacent arch, and on the surface of the vaulting.

The buttresses of the sacristy and chapter-house appear to be original, and are very plain.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

The general levels of this room are lower than those of the sacristy. The pillars originally had bases, which have been mutilated and concealed. The character of the vaulting is more advanced in style than that of the sacristy, though there may not be much difference in point of date. All the ribs are moulded, and are the only moulded ribs that occur in the Abbey.

The vaulting of the western bay is peculiarly treated. Two ribs spring from the same octagonal pillar, and are carried to two corbels in the western wall, so as to divide what would otherwise form two bays of vaulting into three. This would admit of the typical arrangement of a Chapter House, viz., a large central entrance flanked by two windows.

The external arrangement towards the cloister is at present concealed.

The usual position for the abbess's seat would have been opposite

the entrance; but, in this instance, the central position of the pillars prevents this arrangement, and it may have been in the centre of the north side, where the wall shows signs of alteration, and where a moulded string-course is omitted, which is continuous on the south side.

In this room are preserved two stone coffins, a stone slab with a moulded edge and a peculiar ornament on its sides, which may have formed part of an altar-tomb, and the monumental slab of Ilbertus de Chaz, which was brought from Monkton Farley Priory in the last century.

PASSAGE FROM THE CLOISTERS TO THE EAST TERRACE.

This passage has a plain barrel vault of pointed section.

The entrance from the cloisters is the only Early English doorway of importance that the Perpendicular architects seem to have spared. It has detached shafts, externally, the only examples that remain "in situ." The capitals have no neck-moulds, and no bases are visible, probably owing to a change in the level of the cloister floor.

THE SO-CALLED "NUN'S KITCHEN."

This is a fine room of four bays in length by two in breadth.

There are remains of a large hooded fire-place. This may have been shafted. On each side of it were two small stone brackets. It is probably the existence of this fire-place that has caused this room to be considered the abbey kitchen. I should rather suppose it to have been a "Common House," as it seems that such rooms were in use in abbeys, where the inmates might assemble when they had not access to the refectory, and where a fire was maintained in cold weather.¹

The windows may have been single lancets. In that on the west side a recessed seat remains, which, till lately, was filled up, almost entirely with pieces of encaustic tile. On the east side, part of the rear-vaults and splays of the windows are left.

Perpendicular vaulting-shafts have been inserted on this side, and a very heavy flying buttress has been erected externally,

¹ Fosbroke, "British Monachism," 3rd edition, p. 274.

which, from the character of its base-moulding, seems to be Perpendicular. The reason for these additions is not obvious.

In this room is a large trough, cut out of a single stone, which has excited considerable attention.

TWO ROOMS, KNOWN AS "OLIVER CROMWELL'S STABLES."

These rooms run east and west, and have a plain barrel vault. The western one communicated with the room last described. The arch of the doorway between the two, is almost semicircular.

On the north side of the cloister, beginning at the east end, are the following:—

PASSAGE FROM CLOISTER TO COURT-YARD.

This room communicated with the so-called "Nun's Kitchen," with the cloister, the cellarage under the refectory, and the present court-yard. It has been used as an ice-house, and is much obstructed internally by a building erected for storing ice.

CELLARAGE UNDER THE REFECTORY.

This is of four bays in length, on the north side, and two in breadth, one bay being taken off the south-west angle, not improbably to afford room for a staircase from the cloister to the refectory.

THE KITCHEN.

The present Kitchen, adjoining the Early English buildings on the north and west of the cloister, not improbably occupies the site of the original Abbey Kitchen. My reasons for preferring this site to that of the room which has received the name of "Nun's Kitchen," are these:—

1. This particular position is the usual one for a monastic kitchen.

2. The present kitchen has no other room above it, which is a characteristic of ancient kitchens, while the other is a vaulted room under the dormitory.

3. It is not difficult to imagine how this room may have had a communication with the refectory; whilst the Early English buildings remain very perfect in the neighbourhood of the other,

and there are there no signs of any staircase or other communication.

The kitchen, at one time, communicated by an oblique passage with the cloister. It retains the large four-centred arch of a fire-place of the 15th or 16th century.

WEST SIDE OF THE CLOISTER.

The character of the three rooms on this side of the cloister, is very similar.

Beginning at the north end.

A room of three bays in length and two in breadth, now divided, and used as a servants' hall and cellar. Its original use is uncertain. It communicates with the cloister. The windows to the cloister area are modern.

A passage from the cloister-court, running east and west. This is of two bays, and is now used as a cellar.

THE ROOM KNOWN AS "SIR WILLIAM SHERRINGTON'S."

This is nearly square, and vaulted from a single pillar. On the west side are the remains of a hooded fire-place, and a door now walled up, which probably led to other buildings.

In the north-west corner is, what appears to be the jamb of an Early English arch, probably shafted. This seems to have been altered for the insertion of a Perpendicular window. There are some other not very intelligible remains which are probably Perpendicular insertions.

On the south side, one of the original windows remains. It is a blunt lancet, now walled up, and is the only one now visible in the abbey.

In the floor are some tiles, belonging mostly to a pavement of Sir William Sherrington, but disposed in no kind of order.

They bear the arms of Sherrington, and Sherrington impaling Farrington, and the letters W. and G. These stand for William and Grace. Grace Farrington was his third wife. There is also the crest of Sherrington, with the letters W. S.

On the ribs of the vaulting may be traced the Early English

ideal joints of red paint. A sketch on the wall, which may represent St. Joseph, appears to be executed in the same colour.

I should suppose this room to have formed part of the Abbess's private lodging.

The rooms above-mentioned, with the exception of the kitchen, are all Early English.

THE ABBEY CHURCH.

Of this building, which was also of the 13th century, the greater part of the north wall remains, forming the south wall of the present house. There are some drawings by Mr. Harrison, an architect employed for the alterations carried out in the present century, which are useful, as showing what then existed, though very inaccurate in the forms of the arches, which are all drawn as four-centred:

The church appears to have been a rectangle, without aisles, and vaulted with stone. Internally it must have been about 120 feet long, and more than 30 feet to the crown of the vaulting, of which there were six bays. The wall-rib of the vaulting seems to have been shaved down to the general surface of the wall, and is still very plainly to be traced in the two eastern bays. There were lancet windows on the north side in the four western bays. They reached to the vaulting, but it is uncertain how far they descended.

Some of the corbels that carried the wooden roof above the vaulting, remain.

In the second bay from the west there was a doorway, which was probably blocked up on the erection of the cloisters. Harrison's drawing shews another, in the fourth bay, which would agree in position with the east walk of the cloisters, and may have formed the entrance from that side, after their erection. Close to this was the square-headed door, which, as I have suggested, may have communicated with a stair-case to the dormitory.

There is a door in the eastern bay, that led from the sacristy.

Externally, the lower part of the buttress at the west end seems to be Early English, and the base of an octagonal pinnacle above may possibly be of the same period. In 1732, this pinnacle retained its pyramidal top.

EXTERIOR OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE CHURCH.

On this side there have been several vertical stone pipes, for carrying off the water from the church roof. I believe them to be uncommon. They were very short, and seem intended to convey the water to a roof at a lower level. One remains, near Sir W. Sherrington's tower, and two more are shown as perfect in Harrison's drawing, but only their upper stones are now left.

Under the balustrade, itself a Renaissance addition, is a corbel-table, which may perhaps be Early English. If it be so, then that in the same position on the south side, has been removed from the south wall of the church.

THE CLOISTERS.

The cloisters form three sides of a square. There are no signs of the fourth side having been erected, though it must have been intended, and there is some disagreement in the relative positions of the buttresses at the north-west and south-west angles.

Beginning at the west end of the south walk, the first two bays are transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular; the arches are two-centred, and the vaulting springs from piers, with four small vaulting-shafts attached. In the angle, a winding stair-case of the same date, ascends to the floor above, and probably led to the abbess's private chambers.

Under the second bay is a stone slab which once held a Perpendicular brass, to the memory of the foundress Ela Countess of Salisbury. It has been probably removed from its original position in the church. The inscription has been published.

The mason's marks still remain upon many of the arches.

The remainder of the cloister is mostly of one character, of rather late Perpendicular. The arches are four-centred, and the groining springs from single shafts. The design of the windows is rather poor, but that of the interior is very good.

I shall not enter on the devices of the bosses of the roof, which have been frequently described.

At the north end of the east walk I discovered a Perpendicular doorway, which led to a passage, described above. Close to it is

the jamb of an Early English arch, which was shafted, and was probably the original entrance. On this jamb may be traced the Early English painting of ideal stones and joints. The stones were alternately yellow and grey, and a narrow band of lighter yellow or white, bordered by two black lines, formed the joint, another vertical black line bordering the whole.

The vaulting between the second and third bays from the west, in the north walk, springs from a corbel instead of a vaulting-shaft. Supposing that there might be a reason for this, I removed the plaster, and discovered a wide Early English arch. There are no signs of an opening on the other side of the wall, and the jambs do not descend to the ground; I have therefore conjectured that this was a recessed lavatory, with probably two sub-arches and a central shaft; and that after the erection of the cloister, a projecting lavatory may have replaced it. On the arch are traces of painting similar to those mentioned above.

The western bay of this walk is walled off from the rest. Here has been some earlier work, apparently transitional between Decorated and Perpendicular.

Among the fragments preserved in the cloister, I will only mention two stones, which seem to have formed part of the monumental effigy of a nun, with a censuring angel; and part of a coffin lid, with three incised crosses of early character, which has been described.

THE REFECTORY.

The Refectory occupied the whole north side of the cloister court. Externally, the only remains are those of two rose-windows in the south wall, of different radii. These appear to be Perpendicular. The internal dimensions must have been about 79 feet by 26. The open timber roof, of Perpendicular date, remains throughout; but attics have been formed under part of it, and it is not easily inspected. There is a tie beam to every second principal, at about 20 feet distance; the intermediate ones having been terminated on short hammer beams, projecting from the wall. In the gallery below a specimen of these may be seen, carved with

the figure of a man holding a shield. It is uncertain whether the others were similar to this or plain. There is also a stone corbel under the tie-beam, at this end, next the wall. It appears to be Perpendicular; but hardly seems suited to the position of the timbers. There are collar-beams, and braces are framed into the principals and collar-beams in the form of an arch. Between these principals there are secondary rafters, framed into the purlins. All these timbers are moulded.

THE DORMITORY.

The Dormitory occupied the whole east side of the cloister court, and extended still further to the north. There are the remains of a large pointed window at the north end, probably Perpendicular. Internally the dimensions of the dormitory are about 138 feet by 26, and it also retains its Perpendicular roof. The timbers are very plain, with the exception of certain curved braces, which are usual in such roofs, framed into the principals and purlins, and which help to carry the common rafters. These are foliated on the inner edges of the curve. This roof is more difficult of inspection than that of the refectory, owing to the insertion of a 16th century gallery.

REMAINS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

These are the work of Sir William Sherrington. The tower, of three stories, seems to be entirely erected by him. The basement is an octagonal room, vaulted with freestone, with heavy ribs. It had only an external entrance.

On the first floor is a record room. This also has a very peculiar stone vaulting with pendants. There is a stone table in the centre, with a marble top, supported by satyrs, and ornamented with good carving of fruit. Among the carvings of the table and roof are the crests and cyphers of Sir William Sherrington and his wife Grace. The doors of this room are original, and retain some good iron work.

In the upper story is a similar table, a good deal mutilated. It has four figures in niches, of which three represented Bacchus, Ceres, and Apicius, and the fourth is not identified. This room

communicates, by a turret stair, with the leads above. The best external specimens of Sherrington's windows, are to be seen from the cloister court, in the south wall of the old refectory. An ornament, which is a feature of classical architecture diminished, is used constantly throughout his work. It is a kind of bracket, called, I believe, technically a truss. This ornament, applied to the sides of the mullions and jambs, immediately under the lintel of the windows, takes the place of cusping. Internally, these windows were generally recessed, of which examples may be seen in the "Stone Gallery," where the upper part of each window has been altered, but the lower part retains a stone shelf supported by the brackets just described.

In this gallery there is a good fire-place, with a pattern incised in the hearth-stone, and filled with lead. This is, I believe, unusual, and has a good effect.

The gallery in the dormitory roof, remains with no other alteration than the loss of some of its dormer windows. These were half-timbered. The doors retain some good iron work.

THE COURT-YARD.

On the north and east sides of the court-yard are offices of the sixteenth century, which remain with hardly any alteration. Four-centred arches of good character, and square-headed doorways with classical details, are used indiscriminately.

There are some good plain chimneys in the north wing. The space in the roof is lit by dormer windows of half-timbered work.

The building is very substantial, and well finished.

The chimneys throughout the house, are mostly of this date. They are of various designs, and some of the spiral ones are very good. Of this period also are the carved animals bearing shields, which serve as finials to most of the gables.

Besides these, it may be well to mention the conduit house on Bowden Hill, which is Sir William Sherrington's work, and bore the arms of Sherrington impaling Farringdon.¹ This, no doubt,

¹The arms of Sherrington may still be made out. That the sinister bearing was Farringdon, appears from Dingley's "History from Marble," lately published by the Camden Society.

replaced an earlier building erected by the nuns, and from thence the water-supply of the Abbey is still conveyed.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Many alterations were made in the last century. It will be sufficient to mention the hall, which was remodelled about 1756. It appears to have succeeded an older one, perhaps a private hall of the abbess.

On the alterations of the present century it will not be necessary to enter.

Some pieces of painted glass, preserved in the hall and galleries, are worthy of notice; and among the pictures, there are some curious portraits painted on panel. Many of these are not identified. That of Henry VIII. is believed to be by Holbein.

The caldron made at Malines in Belgium in 1500, has been often described.

Some of the principal stones of the Lacock market-cross are preserved; and as a section and elevation exist, drawn to scale by Carter, it would easily admit of restoration. It was rather a plain cross, and apparently of Perpendicular date.

A PAPER ON

Monumental Brasses in some of the Churches
near Chippenham.

By the Rev. EDWARD C. AWDRY,

Vicar of Kington St. Michael.

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Society, at Chippenham, on Wednesday Evening, Sep. 8th, 1869.

The writer is indebted for much information to the "Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire," by Mr. Edward Kite of Devizes, published in 1860: also to the volume entitled "Monumental Brasses and Slabs," by the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., published 1847.

I HAVE been requested at this Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society, to make a few remarks on a strictly *archæological* subject, the history of some of the oldest memorials of the departed left in our ecclesiastical buildings, **MONUMENTAL**

BRASSES; which, despite of the spoliation of fanaticism in one age, and of ignorance and we may say dishonesty in another, still abound in many parts of our country. A list of more than 2000 has been published as existing still in England; of which more than *sixty* are in our own county of *Wilts*, some in our own immediate neighbourhood, viz., *Bromham, Draycot, Laycock, Dauntsey, &c.* In all ages and countries it was and is the custom to raise memorials of the dead. The pillar over Rachel's grave set up by Jacob at Bethlehem; the *Cromlechs* in our own country of the most extreme antiquity; the many *Barrows* on our downs round about *Stonehenge and Avebury* (which some suppose were themselves sepulchral monuments), all owed their origin to the desire of the survivors to keep in memory those departed, and to mark the spot where their dust was laid.

Afterwards when Christianity had become the religion of our land, the dead were laid in the sacred enclosures round the churches then in the churches themselves, where monuments were placed of various sorts and designs. There was placed the stone coffin which contained the body, and on the lid were carved various devices; the Christian Symbols, and the Warrior's Sword, and the Bishop's Pastoral Staff, and sometimes the figure of the deceased cut in stone, recumbent, as large as life. These monuments we see still in our oldest monastic churches and Cathedrals, and some remains of them even in our village churches, going back to the time of the Saxon Kings and the succeeding Normans. To these succeeded brass memorials, which were found more durable and more convenient. Figures sculptured in relief on the floors of churches would often be found in the way as filling up the space which was wanted for living worshippers; and thus we may imagine flat slabs and plates of brass or latten, came to be used. They offered no obstruction in the churches, and being engraved and often painted, would serve to enrich and beautify the buildings in which they were placed. The durability also of brass plates made them more suitable as memorials than sculptured effigies. Thus we still find brasses of the 13th or 14th centuries almost as perfect (except their colouring) as when first laid down; while many stone figures are

almost entirely defaced ; many more utterly broken and destroyed.

These simple durable and highly effective *memorial brasses* are interesting to every lover of antiquity, because they show as in a *picture* those of bygone ages ; the *Prince*, the *Noble*, the *Lady*, the *Knight*, the *Artizan*, the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Merchant*, the *Judge*—each in their appropriate costume ; the flowing robe ornamented with fur and embroidery ; the armour of the soldier with its varying fashion according to the age ; and the unchanging vestment of the cleric, &c. ; and thus over the very spots where their ashes lie, and have lain for centuries, we have *representations* not fanciful but, real of those commemorated.

Shakespeare has spoken of these Monumental Brasses, and represents the *King of Navarre* in “*Love’s Labour Lost*,” (Act I. Sc. 1) as saying,

“ Let fame that all hunt after in their lives
Live register’d upon our ‘*Brazen Tombs*,’
And then grace us in the disgrace of death ;
When spite of cormorant devouring time
The endeavor of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe’s keen edge
And make us heirs of all eternity.”

Thus the *Cormorant Time* which has swallowed up so many persons and their works, and his *Scythe* which has cut down so many mighty ones of the earth, has not been able to swallow up all of these *Monumental Brasses*, or sweep away the memories of many, whose names yet remain deeply cut on these sepulchral plates.

But many useful purposes are served by these Monumental Brasses.

To the *Genealogist*, one who is fond of tracing old families and shewing the descent of living persons from the illustrious or wealthy of olden times, they afford *authentic evidence* of those long passed away : they tell of the very times in which they lived, and their connection, and property, and descent. To the *Herald* they furnish examples of the original usage in *bearing arms*, and give authorities in the appropriation and adjustment of *badges and other personal devices*. The *Architect* will see in the beautiful *canopies*

so often found engraved on these brasses, the details and arrangements, and the characteristics of each successive style of his art. The *Artist* has examples in the earliest of these *engravings*, of the beauty and excellency of his work; and can trace as they come down nearer to our own times their *gradual decay*, for so it is that the very oldest are the very best, the very latest, (for they come down as late as the end of the 17th century,) are the most tasteless and barbarous. The *Chronologist* may be much helped by these monuments, fixing and determining as they often do by *dates*, the different events of history. The *general Antiquary* may gain information as to the *writing* and *pointing* of the day, as to the formation of *letters in different ages*; their contractions and abbreviations; and so be helped in deciphering other ancient engravings, such as seals and medals, the paintings in *windows*, the illumination of old MSS., &c. Thus we see how these Monumental Brasses are *useful* as well as *interesting*.

We may learn also a lesson of *piety and humility* from these memorials of ancient days. The very *attitude* of the figure, lying with closed hands as if in prayer, or one hand raised in prayer, the other linked in that of husband or wife (like that of Draycot), or resting on the handle of the sheathed sword, intimating perhaps that the departed gained the victory through the LORD's help, and now sleeps in peace, "like a warrior taking his rest, with his *mailed* coat around him," suggests religious and humble thoughts: so different from the *unbecoming attitude* of figures of more recent device, unbecoming in GOD's house: for we often see modern figures reclining on their elbows as if *reposing on a sofa*, or sitting in a chair reading or writing a book, or standing in the dress of a soldier, or of a lawyer, or of a senator, as if addressing the senate or the court; utterly unbecoming *the sacred building* where the monument is placed. No one can behold the noble Abbey Church at *Westminster* without being struck by the *incongruity* of the monuments there; and seeing how many of them disfigure, and we may say, disgrace that splendid building. *The piety and religiousness and the humility* of many of the *inscriptions* on these ancient monuments, nobly contrast with the vanity, and irreverence, and pride, and folly of those

of more *modern* days. The old epitaphs were simply "Hic jacetcujus animæ propitiatur Deus; Amen—whose soul may God pardon;" while on a scroll proceeding from the hands or the mouth, were the words "Domine miserere mei;" or "Dne secundum actum meum noli me judicare;" or "exultabo in Dèo, Jesu meo." In later times they began to speak of the virtues and good deeds of the departed; the prayer of the *Publican* was changed into the boast of the *Pharisee*¹—till in modern times epitaphs became a mixture of absurdity and impiety. Even now our churches and churchyards contain monuments and inscriptions which every one of taste or piety must deplore—and which we hope time's destroying hand will at length *obliterate*. These *ancient* inscriptions, though tinged perhaps with *superstition*, are far better than "*afflictions sore, long time I bore,*" &c.; while a *Monumental Brass on the floor*, having a figure with hands *in prayer*, is far more becoming and convenient than a huge ugly monument placed on the wall, or stopping up a beautiful window, or disfiguring a fine pillar or arch—covered too with doggerel verses all about the virtues of the deceased, and the sorrows of the survivors. Some one speaking of *ancient* monuments, says, "these must be our admiration and ought to be our *pattern*." Thus do our ancestors of a truth "being dead, yet speak;" with powerful though silent eloquence.

I now say a few words about the brasses in our own neighbourhood, and firstly of *Draycot*.

DRAYCOT CERNE BRASS.

This is the figure of Sir Edward Cerne and his wife; he died 1393, she 1419. The family of Cerne were for more than 150 years Lords of Draycot, which is still called from this family *Draycot Cerne*. He died seized of the manor of Draycot, with the advowson of the church, one messuage and one virgate of land in *Langley*, and the manor of *Avon*, which he held in right of his second wife, relict of *Sir Walter Paveley*. The figure represents

¹ "And after all upon his Tomb is seen
Not what he was, but what he should have been."

the armour worn at that period. On the head is the *helmet* or *bascinet*, conical in shape; from the rim descends the *camail* or tippet of *chain mail*, covering the shoulders, and fastened to the helmet by a *lace*, which is plainly seen. The *hauberk* or shirt is of *ring mail*, covered by the *jupon* or *jerkin*, scalloped at the lower edge. The *arms* are encased in plate armour, with *joints* of mail at the elbows and shoulders. The *legs* are encased in plates, with joints of *chain* at the instep. The feet with pointed *sollerets*, riveted and jointed. The long straight sword is attached to the belt on the left, while on the right is attached the short sword or *miserecorde*, or "*dagger of mercy*," which was used to give the *last stroke*, unless the foe cried for *mercy*. The *left hand* is in a gauntlet uplifted on the breast, while the *right hand* grasps that of his wife. *She* is habited as a *widow* with the *wimple* and *coverchef*; a loose robe with tight sleeves fastened by a cord with slide and tassels; her head resting on a *cushion* with chequered embroidery. The inscription is in *Norman French*:—"Monn Sire Edward Cerne chivaler et Elyne sa Femme gist icy: de les queux almes Deux p̄ sa pyte eyt m̄ci: Amen."

The *shields of arms* which were at each corner of the stone slab have been torn away; as also the *crest*, which from the shape of the *matrix*, is supposed to have been a *demi-lion rampant*, on a helmet. There was another brass near, which Aubrey speaks of, that of *Philippa de Cerne*, daughter of Sir Edward: which was in the church within the memory of old persons—now wholly lost.

THE LAYCOCK BRASS.

This brass represents *Robert Baynard, his wife, and eighteen children*, lying on the floor of the south transept of Laycock Church. This family were for ten generations Lords of the Manor of *Lackham*, which they obtained about 1349, by marriage with the heiress of *Sir John Bluet* (whose family was said to be settled there before the foundation of *Laycock Abbey*). The effigy of *Robert Baynard* is remarkable for exhibiting the ancient way of wearing arms; literally a *coat of arms*. This is called the "*Tabard*," embroidered with the arms of *Bluet* (or, an eagle with two heads

displayed, *gules*) quartering *Baynard*, (*sable*, a fess, between 2 chevrons *or*). Above and beneath the tabard are seen portions of the *ring-mailed* shirt; the sword hangs diagonally; no "miserere," or helmet; while the feet, covered with *rounded plates*, rest on *two dogs*. The lady is habited in a mantle, embroidered with the arms of *Baynard* quartering (not impaling) *Ludlow*. (She was the daughter of Henry Ludlow of Hill Deverill, Esq.) *The inscription* is:—

"Hic jacet Robertus Baynard Arm. vir egregius, et legis peritus, in armis bellicis multum strenuus, dapifer, precipuus inter primos, pacis conservator diligentissimus. uxorem habens Eliz^m. devotissimam cum totidem filiis et filiabus subnumeratis: qui obiit 26 Aug. A.D. 1501, quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

Below are the effigies of *thirteen sons* and *five daughters*; all the sons are of equal height, except the eldest, who is taller and has a *pocket*: the second has a *plain* collar, tonsure and girdle, representing that he belonged to the *Priesthood*. *The four shields* bear the arms of *Bluet* and *Baynard*, *Baynard* and *Ludlow*, as on the *tabards*. One of the daughters married *William Temmes* of Rood Ashton, of which family was *Johanna*, the last *Abbess* of *Laycock*. Notwithstanding the multitude of children, in 1635, the estate of *Lackham* came to an *heiress*, who, marrying the Honorable *James Montagu*, son of the Earl of *Manchester*, conveyed it to that family, to whom it belonged within the memory of many still surviving.

THE BRASSES OF DAUNTSEY.

These represent *Sir John Danvers* and *Lady*, A.D. 1514. The *Danvers* family came out of Oxfordshire: from this family descended this *Sir John Danvers* who married the heiress of the *Stradlings*, and thus became possessed of *Dauntsey*. The *Stradlings* came to an end in a very unhappy manner. *John Aubrey* the antiquary, gives us the history of it:—"Here (about 1490—1500) was a robbery committed at the Manor House on the family of the *Stradlings*. Sir Edward Stradling and all his Servants, except one Ploughboy who hid himself in an Oven, were murdered; by which means this whole estate came to *Anne* his Sister; and that heir married afterwards to *Sir John Danvers* a handsome gentleman,

who clapt up a match with her before she heard the news, he by good fortune lighting upon the messenger first. She lived at that time in *Paternoster Rowe* in London, and had but an ordinary portion. This robbery was done on a Saturday night; the next day the Neighbours wondered none of the family came to Church; they went to see what was the matter; and the *Parson of the Parish* very gravely went along with them, who by the Boy was proved to be one of the company of the Robbers; and was (I think) hanged for his paines."

The village derived its name from the family of *Dauntsey*, who lived there early in the 15th century. It passed by an heiress to the *Stradlings*, and from them to the Sir John Danvers on the *brass*.

This brass lies with that of Lady Danvers, on the top of an *altar-tomb*. The armour is of the same description as that of *Baynard*, except that he has no *tabard*; while on the left shoulder rises what is called a *pass guard* to protect the neck; the *round* shape of the armour on the feet, shews it to be of the 16th century. *The Lady* has the usual dress of the time: the *head-dress* is called the *angular or pedimental* head-dress, as seen in portraits of that date. It was made of velvet or embroidered cloth, and being *pointed* over the forehead, descended in *lappets* upon the shoulders and back: then comes the long robe with tight sleeves; cuffs of fur or plaited linen, with a girdle hanging down in front from a buckle, embroidered, &c., &c. *The inscription is round the margin, in English:—*

"Here lyeth buried *Syr John Danvers*, Knt., sumtyme Lorde of this Maner and patron of this Church in the ryght of Dame Anne his Wyf: the wh. said *Syr John* the 4th day of Jan^y. dep^d. this lyfe too transitory, the yere of our Lord God 1514."

The arms are, Brancester; Barendes; Stradling; and Dauntsey.

The next brass is that of *Anne Danvers*, the same individual who is engraved with her husband, but here differently described. The figure is engraved on a small tablet of brass, fixed to the south wall of the church under a canopied altar-tomb. She is represented kneeling at a desk; on her *right hand* is a representation of the

Holy Trinity; on her left, the arms of the *Dauntsey* family, of which she was the heiress. Over her head is a label bearing her name, *Anne Danvers*; while from her uplifted hands issues another label with the words "*Dñe miserere mei.*" The inscription is:—

“ What vayleth yt Riches or what possession
 Gyftes of high nature, nobles in gentry
 Dafteness depuryd * or pregnant pollycy,
 Sith prowes, sith power have their progression :
 Ffate it is fatall on self succession.
 That world hath no thing that smellith not frealtie
 Where most assurance, is most unsuertie.
 Here lieth Dame Anne the lady of Dauntsey
 To Syr John Danvers spowse in conjunction,
 To Syr John Dauntsey by lyne discencion
 Cosyn and Heire ; whose herytage highlye
 Fastely be firmed in Christe his Mancion.”

Thus then have I endeavored to bring before you a few particulars relating to these ancient monuments which have come down to us from bygone times: shewing their utility to the *Chronologist*, the *Historian*, the *Herald*, the *Artist*, and the *Architect*; while to us *Archæologists* they are objects of interest, as showing the character and customs and arts and doings and belongings of our remote ancestors, many of them *famous* in their own times, and who live still in the pages of history, though their bodies are turned to dust. Reminding *all* at the same time of the end of all men here below: “dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.—” “*Memento homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris.*”

We may listen to the voice of some of these ancient monumental figures who seem to say to us—“*Siquis eris qui transiris, sta, perlege, plora: sum ceu eris, fueramque quod es: pro me precor, ora.*”

* *Daftness*, seems to mean *folly*, ignorance. *Depuryd*, *purified*; done away, like dross from metal. So “*daftness depuryd*” would mean “*ignorance removed*” (that *wisdom* might take its place).

Abury and Stonehenge.

A REVIEWER REVIEWED.

IN the last October number of the British Quarterly Review, among the articles announced was one under the captivating title of "Prehistoric England," and great must have been the disappointment of many who hoped to find in it a paper written with the ability and candour of a Sir John Lubbock, or a Mr. Boyd Dawkins. The writer has taken for pegs upon which to hang his article Stukeley's "Abury," and Mr. Lockhart Ross' "Druidical Temples at Abury," and as he makes frequent allusions to Wiltshire antiquities, it will be necessary to take notice of his statements and theories.

He is evidently but very imperfectly acquainted with the literature of either Abury or Stonehenge, and he seems also to be but very imperfectly acquainted with the places themselves. We cannot prevent a crazy writer from broaching as grand discoveries any absurdities which his brains may have secreted, but we have a right to expect from all propounders of new theories, that they shall at least have mastered all the data which can be procured either by local examination, or by a study of the works of others. This has not been done by our reviewer; and the consequence is that his article is full of inaccuracies in matters-of-fact, and that it is written in the self-satisfied and pretentious style which is generally to be found in company with ignorance and in-exactness.

We proceed to comment on some of his statements and opinions.

"Two ancient sites of towns and of fortresses, yet imposing to the eye of even the most careless wayfarer, by the number and the size of the great transported blocks of fine gritstone that strew the ground, have so utterly lost even the echo of their names, as to be known only as the 'Grey Wethers' (from the resemblance

afforded by the stones to a flock of sheep), and the 'Devil's Den.' It may be that the syllables of some forgotten speech have been, in the latter phrase, translated into an incongruous vernacular," p. 399.

The reader of this sentence, who knows anything about the Wiltshire downs and the antiquities to be found upon them, would naturally suppose when his eyes had reached the words "strew the ground," that the writer of the article was going to speak of Abury and Stonehenge, and to prove that they had been the sites of towns and fortresses;—but what is his astonishment, when he gets to the end of it, and finds that the towns and fortresses in question were, the one in the valley of stones adjoining the public road, called the Grey Wethers; and the other in Clatford bottom, where the cromlech called the "Devil's Den" was reared?

As the reader proceeds, however, he soon discovers the cause of the especial value and importance which the writer attaches to each of the stones which are to be seen erect or prostrate upon the Marlborough Downs and upon Salisbury Plain.

They are not, according to him, of local origin. Mr. Lockhart Ross, late Vicar of Abury, who, in his simplicity, had stated in his little book called "The Druidical Temples at Abury, with some account of Silbury, Wilts," that "the stones which compose the temples at Abury, were evidently brought, like those of Stonehenge, from Marlborough Downs, where they lie on the surface in great numbers, and of all dimensions," meets with severe treatment at the hands of his reviewer. It is fortunate for other benighted individuals, who have ventured to say the same in print, that our writer seems to know nothing at all about them or their writings. His own view is, that "the large number of blocks which strew the face of the rolling downs that are connected with Salisbury plain" had been wrongly attributed by "earlier enquirers" to a local origin; and that "the fact is unquestionable, that the whole of this large quantity of building material has been transported from some far distant quarry or quarries;" or, as he says in another place, "from a site so distant as to be problematical;" that it is

"geologically impossible that the material should have come from any Wiltshire quarry; that the "builders of Avebury were in possession of some secret now lost, as to its source." If any one could, in sober sadness, believe that every sarsen stone now to be seen in Wiltshire, and every sarsen stone which has been destroyed or covered over in the same district, had been brought thither "from a site so distant as to be problematical," he might well agree with the writer, that the "works of the early British builders are not merely remarkable but *wonderful*, not only as efforts of strength, but also as proofs of skill, of forethought, and of extraordinary command of labour."

It is sad to think that archæologists of a past generation, such as Sir Richard Colt Hoare and Mr. Cunnington, should have passed away before they could learn the truth respecting the foreign origin of the sarsen stones with which they were so familiar; and it is also a grievous reproach under which our Bucklands, our Smiths, our Cunningtons, and Prestwiches must lie, that they not only have never discovered the quarries "in a distant site" from whence these stones were brought, but that they have actually been hitherto in ignorance that the stones had been "transported" to the Downs of Wilts.

Our "British Quarterly" reviewer having imported his stones, (would that he could tell us whence!) proceeds to "work" them. But he should have been content with the unmistakable "masonic character" of Stonehenge, and not have hazarded such a sentence as the following, "the principal stones at Avebury impress the observer with the idea that they have once been carefully wrought." He goes on, indeed, to say "It is possible that this idea is erroneous." If archæology and archæologists are, at some future period, to become objects of ridicule, it will be by the treatment of subjects such as this, in the manner adopted by the writer of "Prehistoric England." Nothing can be more reckless than such a statement as that he has made respecting the impression to be derived by an observer of the careful working of the stones at Abury. It may be safely asserted that there is not a single stone now visible at Abury which could convey any such impresson to a person of

clear vision and unprejudiced mind. If archæology is to be shifted from a basis of facts into a region of "ideas," it will inevitably come to be lightly regarded; and no paper has appeared of late in any of our periodicals, in which accuracy of statement has been so little esteemed, or wildness of theory so carelessly indulged in, as in that now under our notice.

We have been accustomed hitherto to regard Abury and Stonehenge as open-air structures, devoted primarily to religious purposes, and possibly, in the second place, to assemblies for political or judicial proceedings. Our reviewer now informs us that we have been entirely in error; that these stone circles were not hypæthral, but that they were covered with roofs, and that those roofs were conical! But this is not all, "At Stonehenge, at Avebury, and in the ruins of circular structures in general, we have traced indications of the mason and of the *joiner*." "Nor is it reasonable to doubt that the apertures between the stones were closed (at Stonehenge) by *timber*, and that the more perishable portions of these costly structures were completed with a care and skill appropriate to the perfection of the masonry." And why was Stonehenge to be roofed in, and boarded up at the sides between the upright stones? Because "no public solemnity could have been held in any unroofed building in northern climates, without the risk of ill-omened interruption!" The variations experienced, year by year, in the climatic condition of almost every part of Europe, should have prevented our reviewer from propounding such an unqualified statement as this. He has however his architectural reasons; "The minute and accurate care of which the results are yet visible in the relics of Stonehenge, denotes, that we are in presence of a structural edifice, properly so called, and the opinion that it was protected by a roof, and that a conical roof, is a consequence of this view." But what does the writer mean by the "minute and accurate care of which the results are yet visible in the relics of Stonehenge?" Any one who propounds such a theory as he has put forth is bound to be explicit, and to show, in detail, the grounds upon which he has constructed it. Such vague and unmeaning words are very uncomplimentary to the intellects of his readers.

The descriptions of the round churches in England, of the chapter houses of Cathedrals, and the Abyssinian Churches are quite beside the mark; while the combination of wood and stone exhibited in the British dwellings represented on the Antonine column at Rome, and in the "picturesque old houses that are yet to be found in Gloucestershire and other English counties," cannot possibly be cited as authorities for a similar combination of these materials in the "structure of the circular pre-historic temples."

The following specimens of our writer's dogmatic assertions will tend to show the extent of his qualifications for the task which he imposed upon himself of enlightening the world respecting Abury and Stonehenge.

Page 400. "Two Geological formations have been laid under contribution for the outer and the inner circle of Stonehenge; and the material of one of these groups is taken from a bed which is the geological equivalent of the London clay."

Mr. Cunnington or Mr. Prestwich would inform the reviewer that the stones composing the outer circle at Stonehenge belong to a series of beds beneath the London clay, called the "Woolwich and Reading beds."

Page 402. "Quarrymen, transporters and masons—such were the builders of our forgotten capitals. They differ from their Egyptian brethren in the circumstance that their labours do not appear to have been directed by men of astronomical knowledge. There is no such (astronomical) mark on our Wiltshire temples."

Dr. Thurnam could have told him that "at a distance of about 200 feet from the outer circle (at Stonehenge), in the avenue leading to the entrance to the temple, is an isolated unhewn stone, apparently intended to direct the observation, at the summer solstice, to the point of the rising of the sun. He (Dr. T.) had himself tested this, and at Midsummer, 1858, had watched the rising of the sun from the "altar stone," when it was seen to rise precisely over the top of this stone. From this circumstance he inferred that this temple was connected with a solar worship, which was one of the chief characteristics of many ancient systems

of heathenism."—Report of Lecture at Stonehenge, Aug. 7th, 1860, p. 9.

Page 409. "In the outer circle of Stonehenge, five large stones are found within the inner ditch..... The only conclusion feasible as to their office is, that they formed solid points of support to a wooden palisade which enclosed the exterior court of the temple."

Two stones are to be seen within the vallum and adjoining it; and there is a large recumbent stone just inside the avenue entrance to the vallum—but where are the other two?

Page 409. "The Hackpen on Overton Hill consisted of 40 stones."

What does the writer mean by "the Hackpen?" He does not appear to know that this was the name of the ridge extending from Overton Hill to Barbury Castle. We must suppose that he adopts Stukeley's absurd interpretation of the word as meaning the "serpents head," and that by this name he refers to the circles of stones on Overton Hill which were removed in 1724.

Page 413. "We have the portrait, as it were, of each stone that stood erect at the time of Dr. Stukeley's survey. We have also indications of the position of the fallen stones, and of the places from which stones had been removed. But we have no means of detecting how the latter points have been determined; whether by depressions in the ground, testimony of eye-witnesses, or Dr. Stukeley's ideas of Druidical symmetry."

Had the reviewer kept his eyes open when he was at Abury (and it is hard to believe that he was ever there), he might have seen, in very many places, depressions in the turf which indicate the sites of stones which have been destroyed.

Page 414. "But no traces exist of benchings or steps on the bank" (at Abury).

It is quite true that there are no traces of steps on the bank, but a flat ledge may be distinctly seen in the south-eastern portion of the vallum.

Page 416. Of Silbury Hill we have the following:—

"Allowing for the long influence of natural causes, its original

size must have been from one and a half to twice its present dimensions."

No turf-clad hill or barrow would have been affected to this extent, or anything like this extent, by the "long influence of natural causes."

Page 416. "Early in the course of last century this royal tumulus was pierced, and the human bones and bridle-bit found near the surface are held to have been the relics of some ancient king, over whose body, *seated, as when in life, on his horse*, this giant mole-hill was piled up."

Stukeley, who is the authority for the bones and the bit, does not say a word about the horse. He merely says "I bought of John Fowler the bridle buried along with the monarch, being only a solid body of rust."

But enough, and to spare, of this.

Our reviewer described Mr. Ross's book by a word generally used to designate refuse material shot from a cart into out-of-the-way places. It would be equally unpolite, but certainly more true, to apply the same word to the article in the British Quarterly Review.

Note on an Article in the Athenæum.

ANOTHER contribution to the "*out-of-the-way places*" alluded to in the above article is supplied by a correspondent of the *Athenæum*, in November last.

It does indeed seem surprising after all the investigations at Abury, so accurately made of late years by Hoare, Long, and others, that a writer should venture to publish such statements as the following:—

"*I decline to believe in circles and avenues.* The whole district teems with these stones. Take an area of four or five miles, and we may count them by thousands. * * * At Clatford we have the Devil's Den; a cromlech *apparently*. They have been forced

along this route by the agency of water or ice, and appear to consist of *pimary* rock, (!) and a *soft oolitic* (!) sandstone *that crumbles into dust*. Finding them so freely scattered in the immediate neighbourhood, I infer that *those found at Avebury have been lodged there as a freak of nature*. Accordingly, I look upon *Devil's Dens*, serpent *avenues*, charmed *circles*, and high altars *as just so many myths*. That Avebury was entrenched at an early period, and inhabited by primitive Britons, seems very clear. Their rude imaginations may have prompted them to venerate—yea, to worship—these huge fantastic blocks, weather-worn into all sorts of queer shapes, placed there by a power which they could not divine, and thus found in possession of the land before themselves."

[The italics in the above quotation are *not* the author's.]

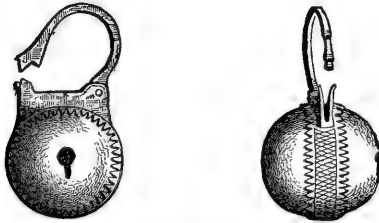
Wiltshiremen generally do not require to be cautioned against such assertions as these, but it is to be regretted that the public should be misled by the statements of a person, who, if he ever visited Abury, must, like the reviewer mentioned above, have done so with his eyes shut. From the date of "A Fool's Bolt soon shott at Stonage," down to the present time, Stonehenge and Abury specially appear to have inspired certain pseudo-antiquaries with an irresistible desire to add to the literary "kitchen-middens."

On a Crapaudine Locket found in St. John's Churchyard, Devizes.

By Mr. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S.

IN the year 1838, the Rev. E. J. Phipps, then Rector of Devizes, made some improvements in the churchyard. The footpath which before passed in a very irregular and unseemly manner among the graves, was diverted, and carried under the wall to the east. In making these alterations much of the surface was necessarily disturbed, and amongst the earth taken from an old

grave was found the small locket, or padlock, which is represented in the woodcut.



Crapaudine Locket, actual size.

It is formed of two of the round smooth teeth of *Sphæroodus gigas*,¹ ("Crapaudines") set together in an ornamental band of metal, to which the loop of the lock is attached. The metallic parts have been well gilded, and are in good preservation. The key-hole is cut in the centre of one of the teeth, and some remains of the wards of the lock may still be seen inside. Mr. A. W. Franks of the British Museum, has examined this locket, and judging from the ornamentation, he thinks that it is not of later date than the sixteenth century. He has never seen a similar object.

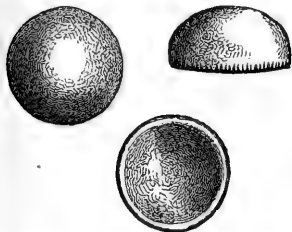
Sphæroodus gigas is a fossil fish,¹ first described by Agassis, in 1833, as belonging to the family of Pycnodontes (hump-toothed fishes), which are distinguished by the thick rounded form of their teeth. These teeth were attached to the palate and lower jaw in parallel rows, and formed an apparatus well adapted for crushing the small shell-fish on which *Sphæroodus* lived.

The teeth have been found in situ only in the Kimmeridge Clay, for though they occur in the Lower Green Sand at Seend, Wilts, (and in no other locality in the county,) yet in this instance they have evidently been washed out of the Kimmeridge Clay, during the formation of the Lower Green Sand. I have specimens from

¹ It may possibly be of *S. annularis*, as the teeth of that species do not differ much from the other. M. Agassis says, "Comme ni le squelette ni les écailles de ce genre sont connu, il est souvent très difficile de distinguer les espèces." Poissons Fossiles, p. 240.

the same stratum at Faringdon, where they have been deposited under similar circumstances.

Coated as they are with a brilliant natural enamel, these teeth are really beautiful objects, and well suited for ornamental purposes. Their form is shown in the woodcut.



Teeth of *Sphærodon gigas*, natural size.

But besides their natural beauty, a superstitious value was formerly attached to them: in the dark ages, designing or ignorant persons represented them to be jewels from the head of the toad.¹

For many ages it was popularly believed that this animal was possessed of a jewel which was engendered in its head, and hence arose the name "Crapaudine" or "Toadstone." It is hardly necessary to say that no such stones ever existed in the toad.

There is an allusion to this belief in the following passage from "As you like it,"

" Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head :"

it is however scarcely probable that Shakespeare was a believer in this superstition.

Nichols, in his "Lapidary," says, "Some say this stone is found in the head of an old toade; others say that the old toade must be laid upon the cloth that is red and it will belch it up, or otherwise not: you may give a like credit to both these reports, for as like truth is to be found in them as may possibly be. Witness Anselmus Boetius in Lib. 2, in the chapter on this stone, who saythe that to try this experiment, in his youth, he took an old toade and laid it upon a red cloth, and watched it a whole night to see it belch up his stone; but after his long and tedious

¹ " Ces fossiles étaient déjà connus des polygraphes anciens, qui les ont décrits sous les noms bizarres de *Buffonites*, et de *Crapaudines*, en affirmant que c'étaient des yeux de crapauds pétrifiés." Agassiz, *Poissons Fossiles* ii., pt. 2, p. 240.

watchful expectation, he found the old toade in the same posture to gratify the great pangs of his whole night's restlessness."

During the middle ages, it was a very general practice to wear in rings certain objects which were supposed to act as charms to preserve the wearer from the "evil eye," and other malign influences. Some were considered to possess medicinal properties, for example, the hoof of an ass was thought to protect the wearer from epilepsy.

In the special exhibition of works of art, at South Kensington, in 1862, a large silver ring having a "toadstone" set in it, was contributed by the late Cardinal Wiseman. In the same collection was a ring formed of hoof, surrounded by a thin band of silver having on the bezel a crapaudine mounted in silver. We may fairly conclude that this was a very potent charm, for by the union of two such important substances in one ring, the wearer doubtless felt himself secure from most earthly evils.

Whatever may have been the fancied virtues of the "toadstone," it is certain that it was much valued, and the superstitions connected with it maintained a hold on the popular belief for a much longer period on the continent than in this country.

The locket described above was most probably worn not only as an ornament, but as a charm; and as such, being highly valued, was buried with its possessor.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

Formation of a Wiltshire Herbarium.

By THOMAS BRUGES FLOWER, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

IN a previous number of this Magazine (vol. iv., p. 191), it was proposed to commence the formation of a "County Herbarium" for future reference and study; resident botanists were particularly invited to collect and dry for the Society duplicates of such Wiltshire plants as they could conveniently spare, in order that they might be preserved and deposited in the Museum. This

Herbarium has now been commenced, and with a view of carrying out the above object, and for the guidance of those botanists who might feel disposed to contribute plants for permanent preservation in the Herbarium of the Society, the following explanatory suggestions, regarding the illustration and labelling of specimens have now been drawn out.

The first object with any Herbarium, whether local or general, should be to *show the species*. A fair typical specimen of each species is the leading idea to be met, and it will very usually be found needful to have more than one single specimen, because the early, the flowering and the fruiting stages frequently differ much, although it may often happen that two of these stages can be got on a single plant at once.

The second object should be to show in some measure the *range of variation* for the species, by adding abnormal forms or varieties to the typical examples. It is too commonly the case that varieties are neglected, instead of being carefully preserved. For instance, one, *Fumaria capreolata*, might have been kept to show the species; but lo! this species is now divided into numerous subspecies, four of them held to be English; consequently one specimen can show but one of them, while all may be found in the same county.

A third object may be that of *evidencing the localities* for rare species or remarkable varieties,¹ and especially such as are likely to become extinct in the localities, as for example, *Carex tomentosa*, *Carduus tuberosus*, *C. Woodwardii*. Such specimens in course of time become historical facts in our science.

Fourthly, the *general range* of the species in the county may be shown by specimens from different and distant localities, *in each of the five comital sections*, into which Wiltshire has been divided for the better illustration of its Flora. The mode by which individual members may each and all contribute to this object, is by sending specimens of any Wiltshire plants—rare or common—from different

¹ Darwin's remarkable book, the "Origin of Species," will render the preservation of local varieties matter of enhanced importance to all classes of naturalists.

localities, with their habitats carefully recorded on accompanying labels, in order that the Curator may select for permanent preservation such of these specimens and labels as shall seem best calculated to show the actual distribution of plants in the county, and to throw light upon the circumstances which operate in determining their distribution. The selection of the specimens will, of course, be chiefly dependent upon the accuracy with which their habitats may be described on the accompanying labels; reference, however, being always made to those already in the Herbarium, so as to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of specimens which can throw no additional light on the subjects, for the elucidation of which they are to be preserved. It would also be desirable to endeavour to make a specimen serve two or more purposes. For instance, say that you require specimens in three stages of growth, it may occasionally be managed to make these three specimens also illustrate three localities or sections of the county.

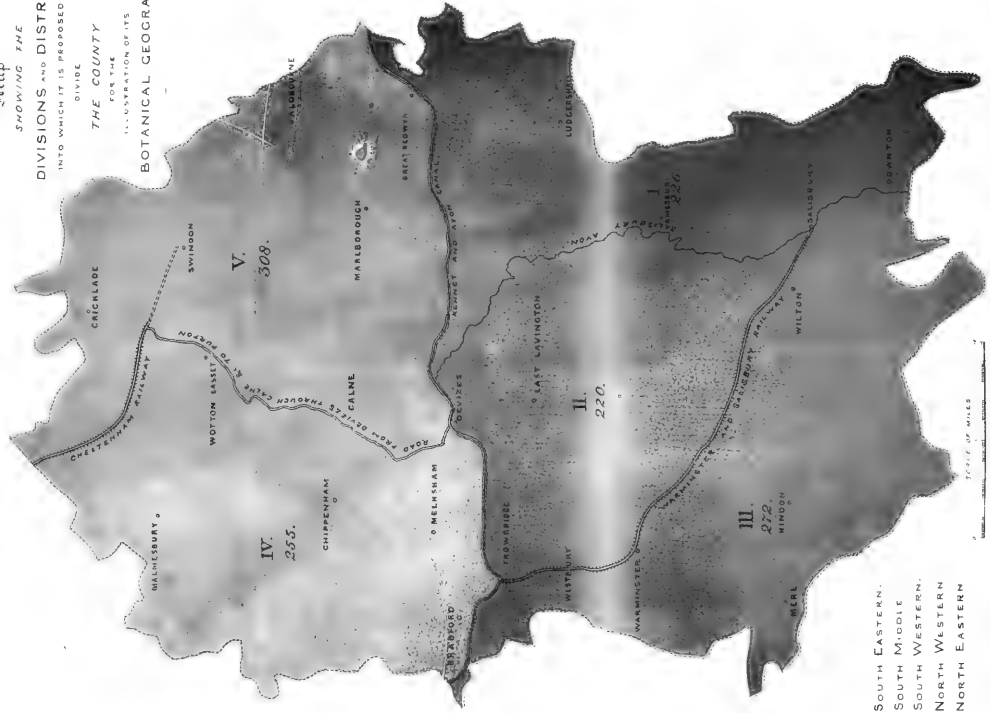
Fifthly, useful directions for the collecting and drying of plants having been printed in "Balfour's Class Book of Botany," it is only necessary here to refer botanists to that work for ample instructions on those processes, unless it be added that nothing perhaps conduces so much to the beauty and good preservation of specimens as the employment of an ample stock of paper. The paper used for the process of drying plants should be moderately absorbent, so as to take up the moisture of the plants, and at the same time to dry rapidly after being used. That which is generally employed is Newman's, and is the best paper now made in England.¹ The size recommended is sixteen inches long, by ten broad. If the paper be sufficiently porous for rapidly absorbing the moisture of the plants, and sufficient in quantity for preventing the dampness of one layer of them from extending to others, it will commonly be found the best practice not to change the papers until the specimens have become so dry as no longer to require the pressure of weights on the boards.

Frequent changing of paper and the application of artificial heat

¹Newman's "Botanical Drying Paper" can be obtained from Mr. Edward Newman, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, London.



Map
 SHOWING THE
 DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS
 INTO WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO
 DIVIDE
 THE COUNTY
 FOR THE
 ILLUSTRATION OF ITS
 BOTANICAL GEOGRAPHY.



- I. SOUTH EASTERN.
- II. SOUTH MIDDLE.
- III. SOUTH WESTERN.
- IV. NORTH WESTERN.
- V. NORTH EASTERN.

may prove needful in drying very succulent plants, but with plenty of paper these processes may safely be looked upon as an unnecessary waste of time, and they are often more injurious than beneficial to the specimens themselves. In addition to the dried specimens for fastening on paper, contributors are particularly requested to send also small packets of the seeds of local and rare plants, when opportunities occur for obtaining them; seeds often affording clear characters for the discrimination of genera and species.

Lastly. It is trusted that the contributors to the Herbarium will find a recompense for their exertions in the gratification of learning thoroughly the botanical productions of their own neighbourhoods, and in the consciousness that much of the information so acquired will become, (through their contribution to the Society,) a permanent addition to the general stock of scientific knowledge, to be transmitted to future generations.

As the Herbarium has only just been started, it is useless specifying what species are required and what are not. At present even the commonest species will be acceptable, and as *specimens* are of more importance than *names*, it is hoped that those who feel inclined to aid in the work, even though they be not botanists, will not think it useless sending un-named plants, provided the dates when the specimens were gathered, and the localities where they grew be carefully recorded; the names can easily be added afterwards, and the specimens thus rendered available for the Herbarium.

As soon as the Herbarium is of sufficient size, it is proposed to send out from time to time lists of desiderata, but at present *every part* of Wiltshire has to be represented. The accompanying map will show the five divisions into which the county has been divided, and it is intended to form a complete flora for each.

Packets of specimens may be sent, carriage paid, to the Rev. T. A. Preston, the College, Marlborough, in whose charge the Herbarium will be for the present, and who will be glad to furnish any information in connection with this object, or to receive names of those who may feel inclined to aid in the work.

Inquisition on Ruth Pierce.

MAJOR PERRY KEENE has kindly presented to the Society the original inquisition on Ruth Pierce. The document is on parchment, sealed and signed by the coroner, and is as follows:—

“(Wiltshire to Witt.) AN INQUISITION Indented taken at the Burrough of Devizes in the County of Wilts aforesaid on The Twenty Sixth day of January in the Twenty Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittan France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith Before me John Clare Gent: one of the Coroners of Our Said Lord and King for the County aforesaid UPON VIEW OF THE BODY of Ruth Peirce late of Pottern in the said County Widdow then and there lying dead and upon the Oath of

Richard Anstie	Richard Williams	William Hillier
William Slade	John Williams	Robert Hayward
Gabriel Bartlett	Ambrose Portch	Joseph Chandler
Robert Phipp	Joseph Akers	William Lewis

Good and Lawfull men of the County Aforesaid who being Sworn and Charged to inquire how in What manner when and where the aforesaid Ruth Peirce died and came to her Death upon their Oaths aforesaid do say and present that on the Twenty Fifth day of January in the Twenty Sixth Year aforesaid between the Hours of Ten and Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon of the Said Day a Great Quarrell arose between Four women in the Market Place of the Burrough of Devizes aforesaid whose names was Elizabeth Slade, Sarah Slade, Mary Parker, and the aforesaid Ruth Peirce who joined together and bought one Sack of Wheat of one Farmer Nathaniel Alexander at the Price of Seventeen Shillings which makes Four Shillings and Three Pence each when the Farmer

summ'd up the Dividends it wanted Three pence of the price agreed for which by evidence it appeared to be Ruth Peirce's right to pay. She the said Ruth was accused with it she declared she had paid it and called upon the Almighty for Wittness and wished she might drop down Dead that Minute if she had not paid it the Raish Wish was repeated a second Time and immediately From the VISITATION of the GREAT and ALMIGHTY GOD was struck Dead upon the Same and as no marks of Violence appeared upon View of her Body the aforesaid Jurors do present that the aforesaid Ruth Peirce died as aforesaid and not otherwise.

IN WITNESS Whereof as well I the aforesaid Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid interchangably set our Hands to this Inquisition the Day Year and Place first above written.

JOHN CLARE *Coroner.*"

In a sermon preached on the subject, by Dr. H. Stebbing, Archdeacon of Wilts, and published in 1760, we find a full account of this striking dispensation. "A memorial of this extraordinary event," says he, "now (1756) stands written upon a painted board fixed up at the Market Cross, where the thing happened; and I submit it to the common sense of mankind, whether this and such like instances, many of which occur in all history, are not a very strong presumptive evidence from fact, for the truth of a directing Providence."

When the present Market Cross was erected, in 1814, the circumstances as related in the inquisition were engraved on the east side, headed by the following sentence:—"The Mayor and Corporation of Devizes avail themselves of the stability of this building, to transmit to future times the record of an awful event, which occurred in this Market-place in the year 1753; hoping that such record may serve as a salutary warning against the danger of impiously invoking Divine vengeance, or of calling on the holy name of God to conceal the devices of falsehood and fraud."

Donations to the Museum and Library.

The Council have the pleasure of acknowledging the following Donations to the Library and Museum.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 3 Nos., 8vo.

Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. vii., pt. 1; and vol. viii., pt. 1.

Records of the Priory of the Isle of May, by Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Proceedings of Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. vi., No. 57.

From MAJOR PERRY KEENE:—Original Inquisition on Ruth Pierce.

From Mr. PARSONS:—Money weight with figure of St. George, found at Wootton Bassett.

From T. B. FLOWER, Esq.:—450 copies of the Map of the Botanical divisions of the county, issued in the present number.

From H. N. GODDARD, Esq.:—Roman pottery, &c., found under a large stone at Clyffe manor farm.

From Mr. BRADBURY:—A Charge to the Grand Jury, 1720, by James Mountagu, of Lackham.





15 HIGH STREET, DEVIZES.

21 May 1870

Mr Cunningham reports to me your name as a new Member of the Society and I therefore send you in a parcel by G.W. Paul the Magazine not published this year and a copy of No 1 containing the constitutions of the Society accompanied by a copy of Aubrey Jackson which I understand you wish to have at Member price

A remittance of £2. 5. 0 (Chief subscription) & entrance fee £1. 1. 0 and Aubrey Jackson £1. 5. 0 at your convenience will oblige

Yr. obly
 Wm. Pitt Rivers

The Rev. Wm. Dyke
 Bayardon Rectory Cirencester

Balance Sheet, showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, from
the 1st January 1868, to the 31st December, 1869.

DR.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
1868. To balance brought forward from last account	256	3	8
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees of Members	165	17	6
Cash received for Sale of Magazines	3	0	9
Messrs. Locke & Co. Interest on Deposit	4	9	3
Sundry small Receipts	1	14	0
	£431	5	2

CR.

PAYMENTS.

1868. By sundry payments including Stationery, Postages, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	18	6	7
Ditto Printing, Engraving, &c., on account of Magazines, Nos. 32 and 33	145	11	1
Cash paid for a specimen of the Bustard	15	0	0
One year's Rent of Room at Savings Bank	11	10	0
Insurance	0	10	5
Mr. W. Nott, Financial Assistant Secretary, Salary and Commission	18	5	10
Balance	222	1	3
	£431	5	2

1869. To balance brought from 1868 account	222	1	3
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees of Members	166	19	0
Cash received for Sale of Magazines	4	18	6
Ditto "Aubrey" Volume	24	10	0
Messrs. Locke & Co. Interest on Deposit	7	19	7
Net proceeds of Annual Meeting at Chippenham ..	20	1	0

1869. By sundry payments including Postages, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	24	12	5
Cash paid for Books	8	10	0
Ditto Printing, Engraving, &c., on account of No. 34 of the Magazine, and the 1st part of the Blackmore Report	99	5	11
the Rev. T. A. Preston, on account of expenses of Wiltshire Herbarium	5	0	0
Insurance	13	4	4
One year's Rent of Room at Savings Bank	11	10	0
Mr. W. Nott, Financial Assistant Secretary, Salary and Commission	18	7	7
Balance including £200 on deposit	278	10	8
	£446	9	4

£446 9 4

WILLIAM NOTT,

Financial Assistant Secretary.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the State, for the year 1900.

Secretary of the State \$11,790.00
 Chief Clerk 12,000.00
 Deputy Secretary 9,000.00
 Deputy Chief Clerk 8,000.00
 Deputy Secretary of the State 7,000.00
 Deputy Chief Clerk 6,000.00
 Deputy Secretary of the State 5,000.00
 Deputy Chief Clerk 4,000.00
 Deputy Secretary of the State 3,000.00
 Deputy Chief Clerk 2,000.00
 Deputy Secretary of the State 1,000.00
 Deputy Chief Clerk 1,000.00

Total \$117,900.00

THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVI.

DECEMBER, 1870.

VOL. XII.

Contents.

	PAGE
CHIPPENHAM, NOTES OF ITS HISTORY: By the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, F.S.A.....	259
CHIPPENHAM AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD DURING THE GREAT REBELLION: By the Rev. John J. Daniell, Vicar of Langley Fitzurse	292
ON HEDGES AND HEDGE ROWS: By John Spencer, Esq.	317
THE FLORA OF WILTSHIRE, (No. XIII.): By T. B. Flower, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.	324
NOTES ON THE COMMON PRIMROSE: By T. B. Flower, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.....	351
INVENTORIES OF CHURCH GOODS AND CHANTRIES OF WILTS: Annotated by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A.	354
A TYBURN TICKET	384
DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY	385

DEVIZES:

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

LONDON:

BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

WINDMILL

1830

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1849

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

Chippenham. Notes of its History.

By the Rev. CANON J. E. JACKSON, F.S.A.

(Read at the General Meeting of the Society there, September 7th, 1869.)

WHEN the Wiltshire Archæological Society met at Chippenham in September, 1855, I read a Paper on the “Ancient History of the Town,” which was afterwards printed in the Society’s Magazine, vol. iii., p. 19. It contained, in a condensed form, (as the occasion required,) an outline of all the information I had been able to obtain upon the subject. To the material points I have little to add; but a few notices and memoranda of old localities and customs have been since met with from time to time, which may perhaps be interesting, especially to those who are more immediately connected or acquainted with Chippenham.

To begin with the building in which we are now assembled, the New Town Hall. This (as is well known here) is modern. It was erected some years ago, at the private expense of the late Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Grittleton, M.P. for this Borough. His coat of arms, carved in stone, was subsequently placed, at the expense of the Corporation of Chippenham, at the top of the front, outside.

But inside, over the entrance door of this, the principal room, are two other coats of arms, which are intended to perpetuate the gratitude of Chippenham towards former benefactors long since passed away.

The armorial bearings on these two shields, though used conjointly, for some centuries, as the arms of the Borough of Chippenham, were originally those of two distinct families. On one

of the documents belonging to the Corporation, dated A.D. 1369, (just 500 years ago) the two coats are used as the Borough seal: but as family arms they are older than that. The shield, on what in heraldry is called the *dexter* side, (that on the left hand as you look at them) is that of GASCELYNE, a family who were Lords of the Manor of Chippenham for about 170 years, ending in A.D. 1424. They lived, I believe, at Sheldon, and one of them, Edmund Gascelyne, obtained from the Crown a favour for the town: viz., that of holding a Fair for three days, on the Vigil, Feast and Morrow of St. John "at the Latin Gate," as it was called in the calendar, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May. By the change from old to new style, that Fair is now held on the 17th of May. Another of the family, Godfrey Gascelyne, obtained the like privilege for a Fair on the Eve, Feast and Morrow of St. Barnabas, 10th, 11th, and 12th of June. This, (owing likewise to the change of style) is now "The Long Fair," held on the 22nd of June.

The other shield on the "*sinister*" or left side (though on the right hand as you look at it), is that of the family of HUSEE, anciently Lords of the Manor of Rowdon. What they did for the benefit of Chippenham I cannot positively say, but no doubt something of which it feels the benefit, without retaining any vivid recollection of the benefactor. It may perhaps have been a Charter for another Fair. These privileges were, in those days, of great importance to aspiring young towns. Whether now so inestimably precious, or not, is another question. There are, at all events, a great many, both inhabitants and neighbours of this town, who are audacious enough to think, (as one of the latter in his own proper person is, at this moment, to say,) that—one Charter more is very much wanted; which should be for removing the wild bulls, dirty sheep, shouting boys and savage drovers *out of the streets* and away from the very shop doors, upon these precious Fair days. Any individual, Lord of the Manor or not, who would only obtain that further blessing for Chippenham, would well deserve to have *his* coat of arms brilliantly emblazoned on the other side of this room, opposite to those of Messrs Gascelyne and Husee.

From this New Town Hall our first and natural step is to an

ancient building higher up in the street, on the face of which these two family shields, forming the Borough arms, again appear, but on the front, *outside*—the Old Town Hall. Where to find it, the inhabitants of Chippenham know very well: but for a stranger or visitor to make the discovery would not be so easy. In his pretty poem “The Deserted Village,” Goldsmith says of the wreck of the Parsonage house,

“There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village Preacher’s *modest* mansion rose.”

But far more modest, far more fearful of the public gaze, is the venerable Council Hall of ancient Chippenham! Instead of projecting with saucy challenge to all passers by, it shrinks from the street, and tries to hide its beauty—not exactly among a “few torn shrubs,” but—behind two solemn smoke-begrimed evergreens. Peep carefully between them, and you may espy two small old-fashioned gables, surmounted by a wooden cage, licensed, as it would seem, to carry only three inside passengers, a bell and a pair of pigeons. “Can this” you say, “be the Old Town Hall?” It is so, without any manner of doubt, for *there* are (as above mentioned) the Borough arms, with the palm tree and the motto “Unity and Loyalty:” and above them the initial letters of the probable beautifier of the front, “J. S., 1776,” signifying possibly *John Scott*, a leading person, and bailiff (equivalent to the modern Mayor) of the town, about that time. And there it stands, looking now like a little man in a crowd, squeezed up and half smothered by taller and bulkier neighbours.

But it was not always so. In days when Chippenham was young and humble, when land was less valuable and the central space was a space indeed, and clear of dwelling-houses, every country fellow that came in, could in a moment see (and no doubt beheld it with veneration), which was the Town Hall.

The oldest notice of it that I have met with, happens to be without date of any particular year, but it is certainly later than A.D. 1553 (1 Mary). It occurs in a paper of queries designed to be laid before Counsel, to settle (as it would seem) whether the building belonged solely to the town, or solely to the Lord of the

Hundred, or to both. The Market-place must have looked rather different then from what it does now: for it is thus described. "In the midst of the street of this Town standeth a YELDEHALL or Church House alone *by itself* from all other houses: which the inhabitants of the same town, time out of mind, have repaired, and therein kept their Church Ales and Plaies, and have had their meetings for making of ordinances for the same Town. And in the same house for the same time, the Lords of the Hundred have kept their Lawdays and Hundred Courts: but by the granting of the Hundred, the grantee never enjoyed the house solely to himself, but as before.

Qu: Whether the grantee or his assigns ought to have the Yelde-Hall solely or no?"

The legal reply to this query is not extant: and it is no business of ours now to supply it: but there are, in this old statement, one or two things that we may lay hold of, archæologically.

The old building is described as having stood *by itself*. The rest of the area must therefore have been originally clear. From other documents that speak of bits of waste ground adjoining it, being granted out for setting up shops and shambles by the Lord of the Manor, the rights so far seem to have been claimed by him. By degrees the whole space came (as not unfrequently happens) to be called "The Shambles:" for about 1670-1680, many leases were granted of chambers and stalls in the "Shambles or Market-place:" so that by that time it must have been pretty well occupied. "Scamell" is a word in Scotland for a bench. From "Scammells," (wooden tables) the transition, in market-wives' pronunciation, to "Shambles" is simple. Butcher's meat being the article principally exposed, the word shambles has since grown to be applied to a flesh-market only. It is so used once in the New Testament, "Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat, asking no question for conscience sake:" in which passage the Greek word signifies a market-place for fish, flesh, fowl, and all manner of provisions, but *particularly* a butcher's row.

Somewhere about this spot stood once a Butter-cross. In 1683 there was a lease to one John Steevens, in which it is mentioned.

Another point to be observed in the oldest mention of the old Hall, is, that it was used as the Church-House, and was repaired by the inhabitants, who therein kept their "Church Ales and Plays." This requires a little explanation.

In many old parish books in this county, mention is made of the Church-House, and I believe that in ancient days there must have been one in every parish. It was a house used by, if not belonging to, the Churchwardens on behalf of the parishioners, where they met on business. Part of that business was, every year about Whitsuntide, to brew a quantity of beer with parish money. There was a Revel; and the profits of the brewing were applied to meet the expenses of the Churchwardens, in new bell-ropes, &c. In the old parish-books belonging to Wimborne Minster in Dorsetshire, are entries for many years of the annual expenses and profits of the "Church Ale," as it was called. They had two of these meetings, one in Lent, and the other at Whitsuntide. They sold victuals as well as drink: and kept at the Church-House, hogsheads and butts, wooden dishes, and other furniture for a feast. Young and old came together: and there were games, bowling, shooting at targets, and the like.

The "Plays" above spoken of as having been performed in the Old Town-Hall, were, not such as required a Shakespeare for an author or a Garrick for an actor; but of a very primitive character, highly prized several centuries ago, and called "Miracle Plays" or "Mysteries." They simply consisted of scenes from the history of the Bible, especially relating to the birth of our Saviour. They were also taken from other books as the "Lives of Martyrs and Confessors." They were originally got up by the clergy in Romanist times, with a praiseworthy object of producing on the popular mind of those days (when there were no such things as printed books) a lively impression of events in the Sacred Histories. They were at first exhibited in the parish church itself: and the actors were the ecclesiastics, or their scholars. In some places these miracle plays went on through Lent, being a continued series of Scriptural stories for several days. In the reign of Rich. II. (A.D. 1391) the parish clerks of London put forth a play of this

kind at Skinner's Wells, near Smithfield, which continued three days: the King, Queen, and many of the nobility being present. In the next reign, Hen. IV. (1409), another play was acted at the same place which lasted eight days. This drama began with the Creation of the World, and contained the greater part of the history of the Old and New Testament!

A few specimens of this sort of ancient play are still left: and certainly anything more ridiculous according to our notion, cannot well be imagined—ridiculous as well both in tone and style, as from the confusion and utter misplacing of the times and events of history. What sort of notion for instance, could the common people have had of the order of events, when listening to such a scene and dialogue as this? The play was the play of the Flood: Noah's wife positively refuses to go into the ark: when the following edifying conversation takes place. (Modern English is here adopted, many of the original words being quite unintelligible.)

“NOAH. Good wife, doe now as I thee bid.
 WIFE. By *Christ*, not I, ere I see more need;
 Though thou stand all day and stare.
 NOAH. Lord, how crabbed women be!
 And are not meek, I dare well say,
 As is well seen by me to day.
 Good wife, a done with all this babble,
 And let us not in this place squabble:
 Or they'll all say, thou master art!
 And master by *Saint John* thou art!”

Sir William Dugdale who died in 1686, says he was told by old people that in their younger days they had seen some of these plays: that the yearly crowds of country people to see them was extraordinary great, and yielded no small advantage to the towns. But this sort of performance was generally suppressed at the Reformation: and if they were all in the style of the extract just given, the loss is not much to be regretted.

The old building we are speaking of, has also always been the scene of the election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament. The list of Members of Parliament for Chippenham is complete from A.D. 1553, (1 Mary); but a few names of much older date can be collected out of ancient Parliamentary writs. The very oldest I

have ever met with was of the year 1295, nearly 600 years ago, when John de Burle and Robert Osgood were returned. In 1307, John Chapman and Giles de Chiverden, (now corrupted to Chiverlings). It is most likely that the earlier Members for the Borough were actually themselves *resident* burgesses in the town: because even so late as 1613, John Scott, clothier, and Robert Wiser, haberdasher, were returned. But in early times the M.P.'s did not pay their own expenses. Those expenses, the cost of sending them up, and the cost of keeping them, so much a day, were provided for them by their constituents. In the Charter of Queen Mary to this town by which certain lands were bestowed, the purpose of the the gift is expressly stated to be this:—"And moreover we of our free grace considering and meaning that our s^d. subjects the inhabitants and burgesses of the said Borough are grievously burthened, driven, and compelled to bestow great cost, as well in the maintenance of Two Burgesses to be present and attendant at Our Parliament, as in the reparation of a certain great Bridge, and of a certain great causeway: we therefore give and grant all that our close called Inlands, &c., &c."

I cannot state exactly what was the amount of daily wages allowed by the Borough of Chippenham for the maintenance of its representatives in the Parliament: but we are informed elsewhere that in the Middle Ages the Knights for Counties received Four Shillings a day, and the Burgesses for Boroughs Two Shillings a day, paid by special warrant under the Crown. Two shillings at that period could not be less than Twenty Shillings a day now.

It must be recollected, that in early times, the place where the Parliament met was not fixed as it is now. It followed the King. Sometimes it might be at Reading, or York, or elsewhere: so that attendance upon it was accompanied with much inconvenience. In those days there were neither good roads, nor rapidly moving public carriages: every body travelled on horseback. There was no regular post for the conveyance of letters. In London itself, there could have been but few amusements: a Bear garden perhaps, or a Tournament now and then, but no Opera, Theatre, or Club: no Royal Academy, or Crystal Palace: no Literary Societies, or

Exhibitions of Arts. Separated by distance and the perils of the journey, each man was, for so much time, banished from his home and family. Working therefore under so many discomforts for the good of his country constituents, it was not unreasonable that they should supply their representative with some consolation. But in course of time the sympathy of the constituents cooled, and they began to grumble. The next step was to come to a composition with the "sitting member." From two shillings per diem they brought him down to one: and from that sometimes to a payment or rather a "testimonial" in kind; the kind being somewhat shabbily selected among those commodities which they could afford to part with, at the least possible loss to themselves. Of this there is a curious instance in an agreement (on record) between the Electors of Dunwich on the Suffolk coast, and their Representative. Dunwich is famous for its herring fishery: and the bargain to which they screwed him down was this: viz., "That whether the Parliament hold long time or short, or whether it fortune to be prorogued, he will take for his wages, a barrel and a half of herrings, to be delivered by Christmas!"

If the walls of this old building could speak, they could probably tell us some odd history about Borough elections in former times. A few little anecdotes about a contest in 1699, have fallen in my way. The candidates we will call Mr. A. and Mr. B. Mr. B. was the winner: his return was petitioned against; and among the many witnesses put forward to prove bribery and corruption, were as follows:—

Robert Taylor swore that Mr. B. had given him 1s. and promised him £2 2s. if he would do his best to get his brother William Taylor's vote. He did his best: and afterwards when he asked Mr. B. for the £2 2s., Mr. B. told him he knew nothing about that matter.

William Taylor, the brother, said he had heard about the £2 2s. and had voted for Mr. B. accordingly. That he had intended to vote for Mr. A.: but Mr. Scott, one of Mr. B.'s agents had suddenly offered to lend him £50. He didn't want to borrow the money. So Mr. Scott then promised him twenty bushels of wheat—but he had never received the wheat.

William Morley said that he was fond of fishing: and had formerly been bound over in a bond not to fish in Mr. B.'s waters: but all at once, just before the Election, he was told he might go fish there.

James Stokes testified that he came to Chippenham in September and asked

Thomas Stickle which way he was going in the election. Thomas Stickle told him, that he was going for Mr. A., but that "there was £20 in the way."

Robert Taylor said that a relation of the Candidate B had gone to one Goody Seryl's house: and said to her, he had heard she wanted to sell her house and he would give more for it than any body else. As she did not seem inclined to sell it, Mr. B's relative called for some ale, and as it wasn't strong enough, he sent out for some brandy. He put the brandy into the ale and made her drink his good health: and when she had done so once or twice, he snatched the key of her house from her, thrust her out of door, and has kept her out ever since.

Another man had a silver Tobacco-box given him, with hopes he might find it of service.

Upon another occasion, one Philip Edwards had been heard openly to declare, that he should vote for the man that gave him the best penny.

Margaret Burgess said that she got, down in hand, in the first place, a nice dress for herself, and in the next a good waistcoat for her husband. And besides that, if said husband would vote for a certain candidate, there was a promise of a bushel of wheat, and a pair of new breeches for "master."

"*Master*" being put into the witness box, said, it was all true about the waistcoat. He had'n't seen any thing of the other article of dress: but however, he had been to the Bell Inn the day before the Election and had been told that if he would only vote for the right person, it would be the best day's work he could do.

Another man was a shoemaker. He had been told by the same parties that they wanted a shoemaker very bad on their side, and that the first shoemaker that offered, they would maintain him as long as he lived, without making any more shoes.

The Quarter Sessions used formerly to be held in the Old Town Hall; and in 1632 the town paid eightpence for two burthens of herbs and green rushes to strew the floor with. Carpets are a luxury of no very great antiquity. Our forefathers, even in their private houses, had no "Kidderminster," "Wilton," "Turkey," or "Indian," to walk upon. It was either the bare floor, or rushes. Besides the green rushes, the Corporation of Chippenham made *extra* preparation for the Justices. Having no ornamental furniture of their own, they sent to Allington House for certain curtain stuff, to be hung about that part of the hall which the Justices occupied, and also for a broad white cloth over their heads where they sat. (Allington House was the residence of Sir Gilbert Pryn, whose monument blocks up a fine window in the church. There is a part of the house still left, used as a barn.) The

Corporation borrowed Sir Gilbert's drapery, and paid Robert Cowles sixpence for carrying it back again when it was done with, and setting it up in its place again. Before the Justices came, the posts of the wall of the Guildhall were painted with black colour which cost two shillings. But whenever Royalty visited Chippenham, as it sometimes did on its way to "The Bath," it was received in the Old Hall which then underwent a special purification, one item of the expense being as follows:—

"1624. Henry Berrye, Bayliffe.

Item: For frankincense, pitch and rosen, to perfume the Hall at the time of the King's Majesty being there, 4d."

We must now take our leave of the Old Town Hall; and perhaps with a little wish, as archæologists, that it were possible to keep it up in some way for public use. Though there may be now no longer occasion for it, in its original dignified character, still it is very often a convenient thing in a town to have a *room to spare*. It comes in "handy" [as we say] for many things that you do not always know how to find accommodation for elsewhere. Here is an instance of the kind.

In the quiet market-town of Spalding in Lincolnshire, there is an old room, which has been occupied since the days of Queen Anne by a club called "The Spalding Gentlemen's Society." It was the first Provincial Club for literary purposes ever formed in England: and there it is still, vigorous in a very green old age. It has its books of record, its "Minute Books," containing memoranda of doings and proceedings, local notices and changes, all carefully preserved, during that period of time. It is of humble situation and associations; being approached by a stair from a butcher's shop; (an incongruity which is explained by the circumstance that the *Room* only belonged to the Society, the House in which it is, to some one else.) They keep there all sorts of old articles, old maps, plans and engravings of the Town and neighbourhood, and a small museum of local antiquities found or given from time to time. The members meet together upon certain evenings, either for conversation, or for hearing some paper, or other communication, that any one may be in the humour to make. How far it might be

possible to adopt or maintain any thing of the kind here is another question.

Old Bye-laws.

A Charter was granted in A.D. 1554 by Queen Mary for the better government of the inhabitants. Under it and in virtue of the powers which it gave them, the Corporation enacted certain bye-laws in some respects strange to modern ears, but no doubt very useful at the time, nor would it be amiss if some of them were even still in force.

One law was that "if any person came to settle in the Borough to buy and sell, without conforming himself to the rules and orders of the Borough, or if he used any sort of defiance or disobedience to the chief magistrate, he was to be forthwith fined 20 shillings for the first offence, imprisoned for the second, and for the third to be (in effect) expelled from the town without any remedy, until he had learned better manners." Nobody was to take inmates in the borough of Chippenham without the bailiff's leave.

There was also a Body of Armed Men, liable to be called upon for the defence of the Queen and country. Their number and the condition of the public armoury are described in a list of 1544 as follows:—

"Imprimis. 9 Head-pieces:" (from which it might be supposed that there ought to have been as many bodies to support them, but it is not certain, for the list proceeds:) "7 swords, 5 muskets, 4 pikes, 4 corslets, and 4 gorgets." The small force must have presented a somewhat irregular appearance. There was also besides these a body of *archers*, bow-and-arrow-men: and they had their practising ground. For there is an order, "That as often as it was needful to erect or repair the common *butts*, either in the *Ivy* or beyond St. Mary Street, the bailiff for the time being shall give notice to every householder to come, or send his deputy to help to erect and repair the same: every one not doing so for one hour after notice, to forfeit and lose fourpence."

The armour belonging to the Borough was hung up against the wall. Fortunately for the safety of the town, the heroes of the

head-pieces and the bow-and-arrow-men were not all it had to depend upon: for by another law "every Burgess was to keep in his house a staff and a club: and every other inhabitant was to keep a club; and they were all to bring their weapons when properly called." We have known since the days of Queen Mary occasions in the streets of Chippenham, when a little application of these staves and clubs would have had a wholesome effect.

In those earlier days a mischievous fashion prevailed. Every gentleman walked about with a sword by his side: other people wore daggers. It was a part of the dress of the day. It was a very foolish fashion indeed, yet it lasted a long time in England. It was foolish and dangerous, because upon the least quarrel arising out came the sword or the dagger. There are on record many instances in the society of those times, when gentlemen, followed by a train of servants, in the streets of London, or elsewhere, having any private quarrel among themselves fell out at their encounter, first with words and then with blows, often followed by blood-shed and death.

This explains another of the rules, that "Any person drawing a dagger or other weapon within the borough, to strike a townsman, or to call him any opprobrious name, is to forfeit the weapon and be put in the stocks."

In order to encourage sobriety in this ancient town in Queen Mary's days, the Bailiff and Corporation also laid down a rule. Nobody could serve the town with beer or ale unless he had been properly appointed; and the price of the article was also fixed for him. There were of course, then as now, various qualities of the said article. "The *small* ale, called *Penny* ale, was to be sold for a penny the gallon." The brewers and tiplers were to have their measures examined and sealed with the standard seal. If anything was wrong the brewer forfeited 4d. a gallon, and the tipler 2d. a gallon.

A "Tipler" in those days meant a different character from him who earns that title now.

A tipler, now a days, means one who is understood to take his refreshments a little more frequently than there is any positive

occasion for. He is a free consumer: who bends his elbow too often. But formerly, the tipler was the man who *kept the house*: so it is that words change their meaning.

There was also an officer in the town, to see that the worthy inhabitants were not defrauded in the *quality* of their drink.

This officer was called the "Ale-taster," or "Ale-conner." Now this was an office that must have been beset with much temptation: and it is to be hoped that the good man who discharged it, followed the very wise "*caution*" painted up in large letters over the wine warehouses in the London Docks:—"TASTE BUT DON'T SWALLOW."

Last of all: in the matter of provision for bodily comfort, it was ordered, that if any butchers, bakers, poulterers, cooks, or the like conspired to sell within this Borough, at any other price than the price fixed, every one convicted of so doing should forfeit £10 to the Queen [if he had so much], or else suffer imprisonment 20 days, having only bread and water.

There was no ward for casual paupers in those days: but there was a regulation, that *every* innkeeper, great or small, was to keep one bed always ready, for any person sent by the constables, or for any wayfaring man.

And there was an odd regulation for market and fair days. "No hostler of any inn was to wander abroad upon the market day, to ask or crave for any horse to be tied up in any stable for any less price than one penny. No blacksmith was to take in more horses than he could well tie up under his penthouse: any hostler or blacksmith breaking this rule was to forfeit 12d. to the poor man's box.

Neither was any person to allow a tub or pail full of water to stand at his door between the 1st May and the 12th September.

The bailiff, when he was admitted into office, after taking the oath of supremacy to the Queen, was further sworn to see that no corrupt victuals were sold to the Queen's liege subjects: that the chandlers of the town made their candles of sufficient light, and that the butchers bring the hide and tallow with the flesh.

Nobody in the whole Borough was to use ill language to the

bailiff (meaning, the head magistrate): and if any body dared to do so, he was shut up in the Guildhall chamber 2 days and 2 nights and was also fined 3s. 4d. to the poor man's box.

Moreover—no burgess was to quarrel with any other burgess, nor to sue him at the law without the bailiff's leave: but was to be content to be reconciled by the bailiff: and if all duties were reasonably yielded and reconciled, he was no longer to vex or grieve his brother burgess. If he did, he would be fined 15s.

These, which I have mentioned, are some of the original rules and regulations for the better government of Chippenham in the days of Queen Mary.

Lent.

In the reign of *Queen Elizabeth* there were some very curious Acts of Parliament passed, such as would surprize us very much now a days. For instance, in order to encourage the fisheries, and such part of the shipping as was connected with fishery; an act was passed in 1569, commanding every Wednesday throughout the year, and every Saturday, to be kept as Fish-days, when nobody was to eat meat; the penalty for eating *meat*, instead of *fish*, on a Wednesday was simply this: £3 for every offence, or 3 months close imprisonment.

But if any body was *ill*, and meat was necessary, they might eat it by license, either from the Bishop or the Clergyman of the parish: the license was to be registered in the parish register; and it cost 4d.

I have frequently seen licenses of this kind. There are some entered in the register book at Malmesbury, sometimes in Latin sometimes in English. One of them even so late as 1621, runs thus:—

“*Mem:* That I, Thomas Fidoe, Curate of Malmesbury in co. Wilts, did give and grant license to Emma Thorner wife of John Thorner, of M. aforesaid gent. to eat flesh in this time of Lent during the time of her sickness, according to the forme of the Statute in that behalf made and provided. Witness my hand this 7th day of March, 1621: per me, Thos. Fidoe.”

The keeping of Lent was enforced by Proclamation, and in

London there was a regular office in St. Paul's Churchyard for granting licenses to eat flesh, in any part of England.

Sometimes in the case of people of rank, they got a regular deed signed and sealed by a Bishop, or a Cardinal. There is one at Longleat, with a fine seal and signature of Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the Town of Chippenham there was always a jury of 12 men, impanelled about the month of March every year, called "The Jury for the eating of flesh." This did not mean, as at first sound might be supposed, that they were to make official experiment of the qualities of the various dinner-tables of their neighbours: but their business was to see that neither their neighbours nor themselves eat any flesh at all during Lent. When that season was over the jury made their report, which generally ran thus:—"Which say upon their oaths that they found none of the inhabitants to have dressed or eaten flesh at this time of Lent." But on one occasion, 18th April, 1606, their return was as follows:—"Which say upon their oaths that Thomas Baker, butcher, has killed, dressed, and sold flesh in this time of Lent, in his house within the aforesaid Borough: and the said Robert, this present morning, offered and put up to sale in his shop, one quarter of veal, one loin of veal, a quarter of mutton, 3 shoulders of mutton and one breast of mutton: contrary to the statute." In 1609 they reported that "in the house of one Moses Signett they find meat dressed to the value of one penny. Other they found none." The search however was limited, (as appears by the terms of the oath) to "all the houses of all butchers, innkeepers, tiplers, taverners, victuallers and other suspect houses within the Borough."

Leather.

It was usual to appoint every year two officers, called "Searchers or Seekers of Leather." They were sworn to their duty, and the form of the oath was this:—

"Ye both shall swear, That ye shall be true searchers of leather within this Borough, and shall search, look and see That all manner of tanned leather offered or put to sale be well, sufficiently and thoroughly tanned, wrought, and dried: and neither for favour or affection of any person ye shall allow or seal

any such leather which is not sufficiently and thoroughly tanned, &c. And all other matters which belong to your office, accord^c to an A. of P^t. in y^e 5th y^r. of K. James, ye shall faithfully and truly observe and keep so near as God shall give you grace."

One of their duties was called "The Trial of Shoes:" not an enviable employment if it had meant the continual putting on of new shoes: but, of course, it signified testing the quality of the leather used. They also made their Report, of which the following is a specimen:—

"26 October 1605. Nine pair of shoes, of divers sizes, were seized in the open Fair by the searchers aforesaid Wm. & John Cole. Wh^h. say upon their oaths that the foresaid 9 p^r of shoes are made part of calf's leather, & therefore not sufficient wares accord^s to y^e Statute; for wh. cause they are all forfeited & the same 9 pairs are valued at 6s."

"Outrageous Hose."

The next matter to be brought before your notice is one of a rather curious sort. One of the old documents shows that there was a time in the history of England when Public Proclamations were made by the Crown, to regulate and keep within sober limits the fancies of private persons as to the size and dimensions of the articles of dress which they might choose to wear. This kind of interference sounds strange to ears of the nineteenth century: for we are so used to the "liberty of the subject," that the "subject" considers himself at liberty to put on and to wear whatever *he* pleases, or whatever *she* pleases: and that if he or she chooses to carry about his or her person any quantity, or any number of yards of any material whatsoever, complain who may, the Crown at all events has nothing to do with the matter.

For instance, in these days, if any gentleman's wardrobe happens to be in want of a new article, (I need not mention, or express what the article may be) he goes to a proper artist: thinking himself (as he is), quite free to give any order he pleases: and the artist, as in duty bound, executes the order.

If the customer happens to be, as sometimes is the case, a "stout party;" why, the privilege of a Free Briton, the common rights of an Englishman, surely leave him—according to the ideas of the

nineteenth century—at perfect liberty to insist that the costume which he is ordering, shall, at all events bear a comfortable proportion to his person: shall allow ample space and verge enough, for sitting down and rising up. If he is *not* a “stout party:” still, if he prefers to let the world suppose that he is, and thinks it more graceful or more ornamental to envelope a slender form in extravagant and voluminous habiliments, the “Liberty of the Subject” allows him to do so.

These are our modern notions: but it was not so always: and in the records of the Corporation, there is a document which shows that in former days, the Crown thought it not beneath its notice actually to interfere in such matters. It forbade “*Outrageous Hose.*”

The document alluded to is one by which a tailor in Chippenham was bound in 1566, in a penalty of £20, not to make gentlemen’s *hose* beyond a certain size.

Before you can understand precisely what that means, it is necessary to explain what the *hose* of that reign was.

We know of course pretty well what we mean by hose now-a-days. We mean that particular article of covering which helps to make our walking apparatus comfortable. We have long hose and short hose, silk, cotton, and worsted hose, lamb’s wool, Shetland, and all the rest of it.

In former days, hose meant a great deal more. What we now call pantaloons (or trowsers), and stockings, were all in one: either woven, or made of cloth, or other material. But from the waist down to the feet, the two (pantaloons and stockings) formed one close fitting dress: such for instance (barring colours) as Harlequin appears in on the stage. How they got *into* such things we may perhaps imagine. But how they got *out again*, especially after a soaking rain; well,—that was their business, not ours.

[A drawing was here exhibited of a gentleman in the long close-fitting hose of the reign of King Edw. IV.]

But this fashion changed. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth—perhaps before that time, but certainly in that reign, this long body-and-leg hose underwent a change. It was divided: the legs

were left to their own peculiar *hose* which we call stockings, and fashion of course very soon invented some becoming and appropriate protection for that solid and substantial part of the human form which rests upon the legs.

But the body being divorced from the legs, fashion, as usual, soon began to run wild. If the gentleman whose figure was just now exhibited, was as he evidently was, or at least considered himself to be, a very great exquisite, I am sure you will agree that the next (*another drawing exhibited*) was a much greater one. Observe the expansion of the nether man. This capacious developement was stuffed with horse-hair, till it became, says an old writer, like wool-sacks; and so wide was the space required for their accommodation, that in the House of Parliament there was a special wooden scaffold or gallery set up, with seats of extraordinary width, for the particular reception of such sitting members as had not been sufficiently provided for by their narrow-minded, or rather narrow-bodied ancestors. The fashionable garment, called by a name you may have met with, "Trunk Hose," was also very costly: and it is almost beyond belief to what expense gentlemen went, in their dresses, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The materials were rich and worked out with gold and silver thread in various minute patterns: padded and laced, slashed, pinked and pointed, &c., &c.: and to such a ridiculous excess was all this carried, that there was actually, at last, (as above mentioned) a Proclamation by the Crown to restrain the exuberant enlargement of gentlemen's costume.

Not only was the proclamation issued; but, as I have said, the very tailors all over the country were bound over, before the magistrates, under a penalty to obey it; and the document preserved in the Borough chest which led me to enter upon all this story, is a bond of that kind. It is as follows:—

Recognizance from W^m. Norway not to make *Hosen* contrary to Proclamation 1566.

William Norway Junior within the Burgh or Vill of Chippenham, Taylor, is bound to the Queen Elizabeth, in the sum of £20: in presence of Joseph Pye, Bailiff of the said Borough, Henry Bull, Joseph Vyser, and Brian Bouland, Burgesses there 15 March 8 Eliz.

"The condition of this present obligation is such, That whereas the Quene's

Majesty our said Sovereigne Ladie by her Highness Proclamation given at Grenewiche the xii. daye of February in the viijth. year of her Highness reign for the reformation of the use of *outragious great* hoses hath prohibited and forbidden all Taylors and hosyers within her Highness domynyons to make any hosen of the said outragious greatnes And that no Taylor or hosier put into the outside of the upper stock of any hoses but one yarde and ore quarter of Clothe, Carsey, or other stufte of that quality, and in compasse but one yard and half a quarter for the tallest persones of stature, and for persones of less stature to make less and not to put into the same hoses no more lyninge but one lyning of lynnens or such like nexte the legge, and one other streyght lyning made of stufe made and wrought within her Highness domynyons, with sundry other provisyons and ordinances specified in and upon the saide proclamacion, Whereupon, if the within bounden William Norway do not by himself or any his servante journeyman or artist at any time hereafter make or cause to be made any maner of hoses contrary to the forme abovesayde nor contrary to the true meanyng of the said proclamation or assise prescribed in and upon the same That then this obligation to be voyde and of non effect or ells yt to be and remain in full force and vertu."

Such in Queen Elizabeth's reign were the restrictions upon the tailor. Possibly there are present some who may have reason for wishing that the next Royal Proclamation upon domestic matters of this interesting kind, may be addressed not to the tailor, but—the milliner.

Cock Squailing.

Among the recreations and delights of Chippenham in former times, was the custom of cock-throwing, or as it was called cock-squailing, on Shrove-Tuesday. Shrove-Tuesday is the day before the beginning of the season of Lent, and as the severities of Lent were anciently much more rigorously enforced than they are now, the last day before the season began was made the most of for amusements, as nothing of that sort was permitted for six weeks to come. People used to eat and drink and give themselves up to all sorts of foolery, as if it were the last chance in their lives. This still goes on at Rome, and other cities, to this day, during the Carnival, which is a word signifying "Farewell to meat."

This cock-squailing was a very ancient custom, and as barbarous as ancient. The unfortunate bird was tied by a cord to its leg: and short sticks, pieces of mop-sticks, were thrown at him. He was trained beforehand to this sort of work, and if well trained contrived to see the stick coming, and so to skip out of the way.

Hogarth in one of his famous prints called the "Four Stages of Cruelty," introduces this as one of the earliest lessons that boys received upon that subject. The "sport" was at one time universal, and it often led to very disgraceful riots. A writer in an old magazine of 1737, says "Considering the many ill consequences that attend this sport I wonder it has continued so long among us. How many hot disputes and bloody quarrels has it occasioned among the surrounding mob: how many arms and heads broken, and people hit by the flying sticks. It is dangerous in some places to pass along the streets on Shrove-Tuesday."

In some places there had been a variety in this precious amusement. It was the practice to enclose the bird in an earthen vessel made for the purpose: but to place him so that only his head and tail were exposed to view. The vessel, with the bird in it, was then suspended across the street, about twelve or fourteen feet from the ground, to be thrown at. Twopence was paid for four throws: and he who broke the earthen vessel and delivered the cock from his confinement, had him for the prize.

At North Walsham in Norfolk, in the year 1760, some wags played not a bad joke in this matter. They put a live owl into one of these vessels: and having procured the head and tail of a dead cock, they placed them in exactly the same position as if they belonged to a live one. The deception was quite successful: and at last, a labouring man belonging to the town, after losing a great many twopences, broke the pot. Off went the owl, to the man's intense astonishment: for he thought the body had flown away, leaving head and tail behind. The dead head and tail and the broken pot were all the prize he had for his pains and money: and this ridiculous adventure exposed him so much to the continued jokes and laughter of the people, that he at last actually left the place, and never came back.

This cruel amusement was condemned at Chippenham in 1756, by the following minute in the Proceedings of the Borough:—

"Feb. 27, 1756. Whereas the custom of throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday being in itself a most barbarous practice, and as such is not only inconsistent with the Laws of God and man, but greatly tends to the Training

up of youth in the principles of inhumanity; besides the many accidents wh. often happen to others from it, and the offence it must naturally give to every good Christian who considers that the animal world was made for his use and not abuse, as such a treatment notoriously is: WE therefore, the Bailiff and Burgesses at the request of divers of the Inhabitants of this Borough, having taken the s^d. affair into our serious consideration, and determined as far as in us lies to prevent the same for the future, do by virtue of our Charter us thereunto empowering, make a Bye-law as follows. To wit: We do order that no person or persons do or shall from henceforth (1756), within this Borough, throw, pelt, squall, shoot at, or expose to be thrown, pelted, squailed, or shot at, any Cock, pullet, Hen or chick, or any feathered fowl of any kind whatsoever while living, under the penalty of 20s., to be paid to the Bailiff of the Borough for the time being by every person or persons so offending in any or either of the Particulars aforesaid. One half of the Penalty to be given to the informer, the other half to be given to the Bailiff for the Poor residing within the Borough and not receiving alms from the Parish."

Punishment of Rogues.

In the old Borough Accounts of A.D. 1598 are these items of expense incurred in improving public behaviour.

	s.	d.
"For canvas iij ells, to make good a shirt; and whip	4	0
For whipping rogues, and making the shirt	0	4"

From which it seems that by the ancient discipline of Chippenham, offenders of a certain class were exhibited on the stage of a pillory, and made to dance to the unpleasant tune of the Bailiff's lash. "Rogues" they are called. The term (somewhat comprehensive), is now usually limited to those who are known to have committed some act of dishonesty. But in the old language of the law it was, strictly speaking, applied to travelling beggars, or those whom we should now call tramps. The tendency of a tramp's life is certainly not towards honesty: still, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth a man might have been a "rogue" without necessarily being a thief or cheat.

There was, some years after that reign, a case in the Courts where the precise meaning of the word "rogue" was of importance. In the time of Charles I., the celebrated William Prynne wrote a very severe book against theatres, plays, and stage-players; in which he denounced all stage-players as "rogues." The Attorney General who had to deal with this author and his book, said, "In calling all Stage-players "rogues, Mr. Prynne doth speak falsely:

for unless the players *wander abroad*, they are not "Rogues." The pillory and whip, as a mode of correcting mere lazy tramps, have long ceased to be called for by the law: but the "cat o' nine tails" has been within the last few years revived, with general satisfaction, as the most wholesome and promising cure for brutal and cowardly ruffians, convicted of cruel assaults with personal injury; "garotters" and the like. In legislating upon this sensitive subject, caution is however needed; so that the punishment may fall upon the proper recipient. A mistake would be awkward. This is suggested by an old story current among lawyers, but whether only one of their jokes or not, I cannot say. In the reign of George III., there was some misdoing or other, becoming frequent, which called for present remedy. A Bill for the purpose was brought into Parliament. In the Bill, which as everybody knows, is merely the first and incomplete draught of an Act of Parliament, it was proposed to stop the offence by a *fine* in money. The person convicted was to pay forty shillings; one half to His Majesty, the other to the informer. The Bill went into Committee, and was altered. Instead of a fine in money, they substituted "a sound whipping:" but they forgot to alter the terms of application; so when the new Act came out, it ran thus:—"For this offence a sound whipping to be administered: one half to His Majesty, and the other half to the Informer."

The pillory at Chippenham stood at the churchyard gate. In an old Churchwarden's book of A.D. 1677, are these entries relating to it.

	£	s.	d.
"Paid the Mason for stone and work at the Churchyardgate Pillory	1	2	6
For lead at the pillory.....		1	6
For hauling stone from Hazlebury for the pillory		4	0
For the post, and work done at the church hatch		8	0
And for iron used about the pillory		4	0"

Whilst we are at the Church-gate, some other notices in the same Account Book may be named.

"For mending the clock and *watch*. For taking down the watch. For money and beer in setting the watch up again. For gilding and painting the watch."

The "watch" probably means what we now call the clock-face or dial.

Destroying of Vermin.

The Churchwardens used formerly also to spend the parish money in destroying vermin; or what they pleased to consider such in those days. In 1705, are several charges to the rate-payers for killing grays (badgers), martins, adders, and foxes. As many as twelve foxes are charged in one year's bill, and the name of the person who seems at that time to have devoted his particular attention to that branch of the subject was John Dunn. But John Dunn carried on his business in 1705, when the fox was an animal which anybody might catch and kill, that could. For there were no foxhounds in this neighbourhood so early as 1705. Among His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's papers is an old account book, containing all the particulars of the first establishment of the hunting there. The book begins in the year 1729; in the time of the third Duke of Beaufort. They kept at that time nothing but hariers. In 1734 deerhounds came in: and the kennel in that year consisted of 61 hariers, and 12 deerhounds. The deerhounds then increased and the hariers fell off; for in 1742 the deerhounds were 61 and the hariers 43. In the next year, 1743, there was another variety introduced for the first time, and the list then stands as "no hariers, 65 deerhounds, and *two foxhounds*," the names of the two being Thunder and Giddy. So Thunder and Giddy in 1743 were the original founders of the celebrated Beaufort pack. John Dunn, of Chippenham, who amused himself with catching foxes in 1705, might do so without spoiling sport, for there was no pack of foxhounds at Badminton till forty years after his time.

The Plague.

Two or three occurrences of later date may be mentioned. In the year 1608, and for three years following, a plague raged among the population of England. At Chippenham, fair-days and markets were closed, because in certain towns adjoining, especially in Corsham, the pestilence had broken out, and special constables

were set to look after "Nicholas Eaton and his wife," and keep them out of the town, as they were known to be among persons infected with the plague. However, in spite of Nicholas Eaton and his wife, it did break out in the borough, at Whitsuntide, in 1611, and continued for five months, causing much misery and distress: many died: and the justices ordered subscriptions to be made for the poor. It broke out again in 1636. No person then was allowed to take lodgers, and everybody was commanded to set water at their doors.

The Small Pox.

In 1711 the town was severely visited by the small pox. In a printed sermon preached by Thomas Frampton (afterwards Vicar of Shrewton, near Lavington), in Chippenham Church, on Sunday, 18th November, 1711, upon the occasion of the removal of the disease, the melancholy circumstances they had been in all the summer are described. "The last thing we usually heard at night was a Funeral knell, and the first thing that was commonly told us in the morning was the death of some neighbour or friend. We could hardly walk the streets without being, some of us, a terror to our neighbours, nor could many of our neighbours do the same, without being a terror to us. The country about us would neither store our markets, nor frequent our shops: our expenses every day increased, our gain diminished: we got little and spent much." In token of gratitude for their deliverance, the preacher then properly laid before them certain amendments, which it was a good and becoming opportunity to carry into effect. One of these was that the parish should meet together, and make some orders for the better observation of the Lord's Day, and *see* those orders duly executed. The Church also appears to have been not then in such good order as it might have been. He therefore proposed that they should agree to the adorning of the House of God. "This would be," he says, "a brave act of piety, and would shew the Parish thoroughly affected with the mercy received, and heartily inclined to make a suitable requital." Another suggestion made by him seems to imply that in those days there was no school in

Chippenham for children of the poorer parishioners: as he exhorts them to set up and promote a Charity School. In all these matters Chippenham, in the year 1711, appears to have been in need of the spur. Mr. Frampton proceeds to apply it, telling them very plainly, "For your interest, you ought to promote these designs, and also let me add for your credit. All things have been spoken of you. I wish by such good actions you would shew you deserve it not."

The Civil Wars.

A few notes have also been met with relating to the town during the war between Charles I. and the Parliament. It would seem that upon the breaking out of the war in 1642, the good people of Chippenham did not give themselves much trouble about the matter, and displayed no special zeal either for the one side or the other. But this indifference did not save them from undergoing the operation of being bled—in the *pocket* if not in the *person*; and the Borough accounts show that neither party spared them. Accordingly, whether the one or the other army lay near the town, it made no difference, money was called for. Colonel Lunsford, commanding the garrison at Malmesbury for the King, inflicts what he was pleased to call a *Fine* upon the Corporation of Chippenham of £30, besides 10s. for watching the Foss road. Then followed a rate levied by Sir Edward Hungerford, the commander of the Wilts forces on the side of the Parliament; a second and a third rate for the same, all in one year: and besides this, provisions of bread, hay, malt, &c. Prince Maurice, for the Crown, requires a month's pay and quarters for Colonel Butler's soldiers: Colonel Howard, for maimed men carried through the town. The Marquis of Hertford, for the Crown, levies £200 on the parish. £1200 *a week* is required from the county; and the constables come to Chippenham for its proportion. John Wilcox is paid for the carriage of a great piece of ordnance to Devizes, 23s.; John Gale for carrying three barrels of gunpowder, and John Flower for looking after prisoners. Sir William Waller, for the Parliament, levies a rate for buying horses. Colonel Chester presses soldiers. These and similar rates are repeated over and over again during the three years of the war:

and as it drew to an end in 1645, a contribution was required for demolishing the military works at Lacock. Nevertheless, in 1648, in order to bury the past in oblivion, and to show that Chippenham was ready to forget and forgive, it paid 4s. 8d. to Robert Smith for a bowl of sack and a bottle of claret, which was presented to General Cromwell when he dined at the White Hart, on his way towards Bristol for Ireland.

In 1650, when a fresh struggle began between Cromwell and Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.), the county was put to further expense, and the Corporation of Chippenham subscribed, out of the borough fund, £2 8s. 8d., towards one horse sent to the fight at Worcester, and 15s. 8d. for a sword and saddle for ditto. A great many sums were advanced for the Commonwealth. But in 1656 the Commonwealth came to an end. The Bells of Chippenham Church rang out: and Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed at the White Hart, Lord Protector of England: Edward Hawkins being then Bailiff of Chippenham.

Three years afterwards, on the 12th of May, 1660, King Charles II. was proclaimed: and the drinking of his good health by the soldiers in the town, cost the borough £4 12s. The townsmen who were musketeers consumed 10s. extra, and the gunpowder cost £4. But at the coronation, the gunpowder, the rockets, the ringers, and the beer, came to £11 19s. 8d. Soon after King James II. succeeded to the throne, he passed through the town, and exacted from the corporation what was called a homage fee, of £36 6s. 8d. This was probably a sort of payment expected in return for a new charter which he granted them.

The Causeway and Hermitage.

On going out from Chippenham, on the way towards Calne, 300 or 400 years ago, the public road must have been at times very little better than what Wiltshire people call a "gogmire." The ground slopes beyond the New Cemetery, and is very flat towards the Swan public house. A little stream there, called the Pewe, was always in former times flooding the road. There were constant complaints against the Abbot of Stanley, to whom the land belonged, for not

keeping his rivulet within its banks: and the carts and waggons used very often to make use of the causeway, which is the reason why large stones were placed there by the corporation to keep them off.

In the oldest accounts I have seen of the expenditure of the Borough fund in 1598 when William Gale was Bailiff of Chippenham, money was paid for pitching the causeway and "pitching the pyke." The pyke I presume to have been a turnstile.

There is also mention of a *Hermitage* on the causeway, in very old times. A public causeway, seems, at first hearing, rather an odd place for the residence of a hermit: as one generally understands by that name, a peculiar kind of individual, whose taste led him to live in a cave or a cell, away among the hills or woods, eating roots and berries, and drinking of the clear spring: a very primitive and simple mode of life, which might suit some people better than others. We often find in old researches mention of Hermits, men or women. If men, they were called sometimes Anchorites: if women, Anchoritesses. These are words of Greek origin, signifying men or women who lived *apart from society*. But these *men* hermits, though they lived alone, did not always live out of society. They lived in some small house, with a little chapel annexed, very often upon bridges in the middle of towns or cities: very often in the outskirts of towns, on some road-side, where everybody must pass by in coming into the town, and where the hermit contrived to way-lay them, and take a little toll. But I must say for him that he did not pocket the said toll for any selfish or private purpose of his own. He received it as a *voluntary* offering, and applied it to some useful or charitable object. Anchorites were actually *licensed*; and by the *Bishop* of the Diocese. Two of these rather curious old licenses are preserved, and in print: one was for a hermit at Fisherton, close to Salisbury, and another on Maidenhead Bridge in Berks. In both these cases, the person who applied for the license to live the life of a hermit, made what is called his *profession*, in a deed regularly drawn up, in solemn form. The substance of the latter is as follows:—"In the name of God, Amen. I, Richard Ludlow, before God and you my Lord Bishop

of Salisbury, and in presence of all these worshipful men here being, offer up my profession of hermit under this form: that I, Richard, will be obedient to Holy Church: that I will lead my life to my life's end, in sobriety and chastity: will avoid all open spectacles, taverns, and other such places: that I will every day hear mass, and say every day certain Paternosters and Aves: that I will fast every Friday, the vigils of Pentecost and All Hallows, on bread and water. And the goods that I may get by free gift of Christian people, or by bequest, or testament, or by any reasonable and true way,—reserving only necessaries to my sustenance, as in meat, drink, clothing, and fuel, I shall truly, without deceit lay out upon *reparation and amendyng of the bridge* and of the *common way belonging to y^e same town of Maidenhead.*” It therefore seems not improbable, that the hermit on the Causeway at Chippenham, may have been neither more nor less than a receiver of voluntary offerings from the passers by, towards the mending of it, and of the roads.

I have certainly seen, in out-of-the-way places, some very miserable hovels, for the residence of modern collectors of tolls, on the public roads; and some very rough anchorites, and *anchoritesses* too, come out to receive the 4½d. And I have also often had to wait in a dark night under pelting rain, for the said anchorite, or anchoritess, to turn out, light a lantern, and grope their way out, half asleep, to unlock the gate. Under such circumstances, it is perhaps lucky for the road-repairing, that the payment is no longer voluntary: for if it were, I am sure it would not be given at all: the hermit being generally very cross and impatient, and the travellers still more so. But, as the voluntary system is said by some people to be more successful than the compulsory, it is to be hoped that it was successful on the Chippenham Causeway in ancient times; and that the public roads and paths were well kept. But it is doubtful. For all the land, out of Chippenham, reaching nearly to Calne, was forest; and in old forests, roads were not first-rate. Chippenham, or Pewsham Forest, (they were mixed together) began immediately outside the present town. The bounds of that forest were these.

Beginning at *Lacock Bridge*, the forest boundary was the River Avon, all the way past Chippenham, round by Monkton, to where the little stream called the Marden falls into the Avon. The bound then went along the little stream Marden past Stanley Abbey, through Studley, to the park paling of Bowood. It then (as I believe) skirted Bowood Park, all the way to a point somewhere about "The George" at Sandy Lane. Then it struck off along an old road towards Lacock, and so back to Lacock Bridge.

Bowood at that time was also all forest: so that as in the opposite direction beyond Lacock, Melksham Forest joined on to that of Chippenham, the King had a considerable run for chasing the deer, all the way, one may say, from Calne to Melksham. This does not perhaps represent a very extensive hunting country, according to present notions: but the manner of hunting was different in former days. In parks, chases and forests, the deer were generally enclosed with a fence-work of wood or netting, and could only run to and fro, within a certain space: for people hunted with bows and cross bows, and shot at the game over and over again. The King and his company would take up a station; and the deer were driven by hounds and men backwards and forwards, so as to give his Majesty the chance of another shot if the first missed.

Such in very old times was the state of the country on that side the town—all hunting ground belonging to the Crown. The King's villa stood somewhere a little above the Angel Inn, in High Street. *Town*, originally, there was none, except perhaps some few houses and cottages, necessary near the King's lodging. By degrees, as the Crown parted with forest rights, the few houses and cottages increased and became a small town. The King's favour made it a Borough, with privileges, markets and fairs.

In very ancient chronicles, we read that in the stormy period before the Conquest, when the Danes invaded England and tried to oust its Anglo-Saxon owners, in the time of King Alfred, the Danish army once took up its winter quarters at Chippenham. Now they would not have done so unless Chippenham had been a fair military position, safe against surprize. And such,

considering the mode of warfare and the want of artillery in those times, it probably was. The river winds round two sides of the town: so that when there was no bridge, it was, so far, naturally protected. An earthwork thrown across from water to water, on the side facing Derry Hill would complete the defence.

Names.

A word or two about these. There is a little street in Chippenham called "Ambry:" and the same name also is, or used to be, found close to Westminster Abbey. *There*, it is said to be a corruption from "Almonry," the place at which in ancient times the monks of that Abbey made their distribution of alms. *Here*, the name seems rather to be a corruption of "*Ave Mary*." London has a *Paternoster Row*, and very near it an *Ave Mary Lane*, both of ecclesiastical origin. "*Ave Mary*," pronounced quick and short would soon slide into Ambry.

I believe there is also a thoroughfare here which rejoices in the name of Rotten Row, which I mention not for its own merits, but rather on account of its celebrated namesake in Hyde Park. It is a very strange thing, that for so fashionable an equestrian promenade, one, which in the height of the London season presents such a spectacle as perhaps cannot be found elsewhere in the whole world, so uninviting a name should be retained. There has been a good deal of discussion in "*Notes and Queries*,"¹ and publications of that sort, as to the origin of the name: but some of the explanations given are very far-fetched and unlikely. It is not an uncommon name. There is one in Glasgow, one in Bury St. Edmunds, and there are several more in country places. A simple account of the matter would seem to be, that the name was originally given, merely from what it (rather coarsely) expresses, viz. the softness of the ground, as distinguished from streets that were pitched or paved, or macadamized.

As to the names of places and parishes in the neighbourhood, one great rule for finding out their meaning is easy enough. In Wiltshire, almost all the names of places, towns and villages,

¹ See *Notes and Queries*, third series, vol. ix., p. 361.

are originally and substantially Anglo-Saxon: and were naturally taken from some local peculiarity. Chippenham means "Market-town;" Langley, the "long lea," or "long pasture;" Stanton, the "stony hamlet;" Dreicote, "Three Cotes" or "habitations;" Sutton and Norton are "South town" and "North town." This accounts for a great many names.

Another great batch of names ending in *ton*, is also easily accounted for. Ton or Town in Saxon, did not mean what a town means now—but it meant simply this. When the whole country was open and not appropriated by enclosure and boundary, the Saxon settler came (as the English settler now goes to Australia and New Zealand), bought his territory of 1000 acres or whatever it might be; and marked off his estate by some enclosure. Town is Saxon for *enclosure*. It happened that a vast number of *family* names among the Saxons, ended in "*ing*;" and just as now an English settler in Australia, gives his own or some other family name to his enclosed settlement, and calls it Grahams-town Knox-ville, Harris-burg, or the like, so it was in old times. Atheling called his place Atheling-town: we corrupt it to Alling-ton. Grithling called his estate Grithling-town, but we pronounce it Grittleton. Locking-town has become Luckington—Netling-town is Nettleton. Badming-town is Badminton. Tithering-town is Titherton.

There are also about here, many parishes with *double names*. These make a third sort. In this case, the second of the two names is, generally speaking, the name of the Norman family. When the Norman gentlemen did us the honour to come over and become owners of our old Saxon places, it became a fashion with the Normans to tack *their* family name on to the old original Saxon name. For example, we have in Wiltshire several Stantons. One is distinguished as Stanton *St. Quintin*, another as Stanton *Fitzwarren*. St. Quintin and Fitzwarren were the Norman owners. Compton *Basset* and Compton *Chamberlayne*. Basset and Chamberlayne were family names. Sutton *Benger*, Draycote *Cerne*, Langley *Burrell*, Yatton *Keynell*, Fisherton *Lucas*, Fisherton *Kelloways*, Littleton *Drew*, and Leigh *Delamere*. In all these cases also the

first of the two names is the old Saxon name of the place: the second is the Norman family-name. Compton, near Calne, undoubtedly did belong to the Bassets, Langley to the Burrells, Yatton to the Keynells, Littleton to the Drews, and Leigh to the Delameres.

This then explains many of our double names. In many cases also, the name of the *Saint* to whom the church was dedicated, was used as the second name, as *Kington St. Michael*, &c.

There are one or two of the neighbouring parishes, which by time and vulgar mis-pronunciation, have become strangely metamorphosed. For instance, the place I just now mentioned, Yatton Keynell. The people about there invariably call it "Church Eaton." The history of the matter is this. The real original proper Saxon name was "Eaton," meaning "watery ground." Now just as in Wiltshire they call an apron a *yapron*, so do they pronounce Eaton, *Yeaton*. There are two parts of the parish, one where there is no church they call *West Eaton*, or *West Yatton*. The other where the church stands they call "*Church Eaton*," or *Church Yatton*. This part having belonged to the Keynell family became *Yatton Keynell*.

Another parish, well known to us all, has a very extraordinary name, *Christian Malford*: which as a name is downright nonsense, impossible, in that shape, to be explained. But the people about there keep up the real original name, for they call it "*Crist Malford*;" the meaning of which is this. The Anglo-Saxon word "*Crist-mal*," means "Christ's mark," or the Cross. I have seen in a deed, a boundary oak tree described as the "*Christmal-oak*," being a tree marked with a cross, as a limit of the parish. And *Christmal-ford*, was beyond all doubt, in ancient times, a ford, by which stood a cross; and the name means *Christ cross ford*.

(Conclusion)

Now that I am drawing to the end of my story, I wish, in parting, to drop a little hint. I don't expect *every* body to take it, and I should not be much surprised if *nobody* does. But still, when a hint is dropped before an *assembly*, of various tastes and

ages, it is just possible that the hint may find a lodgement in the memory of some one person who may think it over, and perhaps follow it out.

If I have had the good fortune of being able to provide you with any little amusement in bringing before your notice a few particulars of Chippenham, its people and its ways, in former times, I would take the liberty of asking you to consider for a moment how it has happened to me to be able to meet with these memoranda? It is because somebody or other at Chippenham living *at the time*, was so kind as to note them and hand them down to us. When you want to find out the history of the past, the difficulty always is where to look for it. Few persons will take the trouble of recording and preserving any note, memorandum, or description of either place, person, or thing, describing matters precisely as they are, whilst *they*, during their lives, see or know them. In this perhaps there is nothing very unnatural. What happens to us all, day by day seems so ordinary and commonplace, that *to-day* is soon forgotten, effaced, as it were, by the following wave of *to-morrow*.

But if any one person living in any parish or place of any kind, would only take the trouble, the very small trouble, of noting down, in any words that may occur to him, common events and changes, the little incidents, the local alterations, of his place and time, I would venture to promise such person, that if he would only keep such a chronicle, adding to it, if possible, any *drawings* of things as they are in his day; if he would only take care to be accurate and precise, so as to give to it a character of trustworthiness, and then not forget to put his name and date upon it: not only would he be a means of preserving from being utterly lost many local events of his own time, but he would supply to future times some curious information, with the chance of earning for himself a small provincial celebrity.

I speak after some little experience in these matters, and am sure, that as we now find amusement in recovering even the least details of what was going on, and how things were done in the places in which we live, by those who lived there 300 years before

us; so, those who will come 300 years after us, will find the same pleasure in knowing what we did, and what our ways were; and if any one, (as may happen,) should say, After all, these old matters are of no real importance! Well, in *themselves* perhaps they may not be: but if they interest or amuse, they are at any rate innocent and not irrational. But I would take upon me to say a little more for them. These inquiries into the old recollections and associations belonging to the place in which we live, be it where it may, increase our liking for our place. They supply us with a perpetual resource for time and thought: and they often lead to further and wider research into the history, ways and customs, of this dear old country in which we all live. They make us love, more and more, day by day, old-fashioned John Bull and his old-fashioned house and home.

J. E. J.

Chippenham, and the Neighbourhood, during the Great Rebellion.

By JOHN J. DANIELL, Vicar of Langley Fitzurse.¹

SIR EDWARD BAYNTON, of Bromham House, near Devizes, and Sir Edward Hungerford, of Rowden House, near Chippenham, were Members for the Borough of Chippenham in the Long Parliament: both at this time very hostile to the Crown. Of gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood of Chippenham, who rallied round the royal banner, were Sir C. Seymour, then residing at Allington (parts of whose mansion still stand on Mr. Baker's farm), the Talbots of Lacock, the

¹ The following narrative is very largely indebted for many of its most interesting incidents to Mr. Waylen's valuable "History of Devizes." Other authorities quoted are Lord Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion," "Aubrey and Jackson's Wiltshire Collections," the Chippenham Church and Borough Records, Britton's works, and some MSS.

Scropes of Castlecombe, Hawkins of Hardenhuish, Howard of Charlton, Cleeter of Clyffe Pypard, Eyre of Chalfield, and Goddard of Swindon: but the name, which from the very first takes the foremost place in almost every dauntless adventure of those sanguinary days, and especially in those fierce struggles connected with the town of Chippenham, is Sir James Long of Draycot.

The head quarters of the Militia were at Devizes and Marlborough; both towns, like Chippenham, as yet open and defenceless. Of the military force then existent in Wilts, a company of foot mustered at Chippenham under John Hungerford; and here also were the barracks of a light horse brigade, under Sir George Ivy. All the armed power in the county was under the dominion of the Parliament, who set Sir E. Baynton in supreme command. He posted himself at Devizes. But burning jealousies having arisen between him and Hungerford, his fellow M.P., the town and neighbourhood of Chippenham were long torn asunder by their mortal feuds. At length Baynton struck a daring blow. At dead of night, Lieut. Eyre, with six musqueteers, broke into Hungerford's chamber in Malmesbury, arrested him in Baynton's name, and had conveyed him some distance from the town, when the Malmesbury Militia overtook them, and released Hungerford. Baynton himself arriving in Malmesbury a few hours after, was seized in turn, put into custody, sent to London, and cashiered from all his appointments in Wilts.

Hungerford for awhile assumed the command of the Wiltshire forces, making Devizes his head quarters. Cirencester and Malmesbury, however, had both yielded to Lord Digby, and as the King was in effect also master of Chippenham, the royalists of Devizes took courage and boldly refused Hungerford's exactions, till, in fear of being enclosed in an unfriendly town, while the road was still open, he retreated to Bath.

There was from the first in Devizes a large body of resolute loyalists, at the head of whom were Alderman Pierce, and Michael Tidcombe, the lawyer. These men hesitated at no sacrifices of property or labour in the King's cause. They boldly appropriated a great chest of plate and large sums of money, collected by the

Parliament, and sent them to pay the King's troops at Malmesbury. The men of Wootton Bassett also made some emphatic demonstrations of attachment to the throne, and other towns in the county showing a similar spirit, the hostile militia disappeared, and nearly the whole of Wiltshire for a time was free from Parliamentary troops.

In March, 1643, Sir W. Waller entered Wilts; and this county for two years was the arena of several hard conflicts, in which he was one of the chief actors. As Wiltshire also lay in the main line of march between London, Oxford, and the west, it was crossed and recrossed by friend and foe in all directions, and the un-garrisoned towns, as was frequently the case with Chippenham, changed masters once or twice in the same day, and suffered severely in the miseries of this unnatural war. Waller, as Clarendon significantly notes, was not an enemy who was wont to tarry by the way longer than was needful. Passing through Salisbury, March 22nd, 1643, and leaving Devizes, as too strong, for another visit, he scattered the weak detachment in Chippenham, drove Lunsford out of Malmesbury, by a masterly movement captured Lord Herbert's army under the walls of Gloucester, and then summoned by startling news from Devon, turned westward, and for the first time met those gallant cavaliers of Cornwall, who were destined to inflict on him, in this neighbourhood, such signal disaster. After strenuous but vain attempts to prevent the advance of the Cornish army into Wilts, as they moved round by Bradford to Marshfield, Waller, too wary to give his foe the least advantage, and now having learnt by experience what he had before heard by report, that these western men hit very hard, posted himself on commanding ground on the north slope of Lansdown. Here he was attacked by Prince Maurice and the Cornish infantry, and a bloody struggle ensued, in which, amongst many other valuable officers, Sir George Vaughan, High Sheriff of Wilts, fell mortally wounded. Waller fell back on Bath, and the royal forces, seriously shattered, and anxious as early as possible to reach Oxford, broke up from Marshfield, and avoiding Malmesbury, where Devereux the Parliamentary general was watching to spring out on any passing foe, moved on

by Wraxhall and Giddy Hall, and had just reached Chippenham, when the skirmishers came galloping in with intelligence that Waller had come up by Box and Pickwick, and was threatening their rear with an overwhelming force. The royal generals at once drew the Cornish foot back out of the town, and offered him immediate battle on the flat country, then but little enclosed, between Chippenham and Biddestone. But Waller, who as the noble historian again remarks, was a right good chooser of advantages, and whose strength lay chiefly in cavalry, dreading so soon to meet again those stern Cornish battalions on a fair field, declined the challenge, and the two contending powers stood to arms all night, in and around the town of Chippenham.

The river Avon entirely encloses the town of Chippenham on the north and west, and there were no bridges, then as now, nearer than Lacock and Kellaways; Waller therefore could not accomplish his earnest aim of turning their flank and thus preventing their junction with the King, but was compelled to wait till the royal forces should themselves move.

That night was a night of trembling for the people of Chippenham. None but children slept; none could tell whether the Parliamentary army might not force the river at some of the fords, and attempt to carry the town by storm. All night the streets rang with the clash of arms, the tramp of steeds, and the heavy tread of the mailed soldiery. These were those stern warriors of Cornwall, who had left their homes in the far west, and sacrificing everything which the world holds dearest, at the call of duty and honour, had held their triumphant way through Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, routed every general the Parliament sent against them, scattered army after army, took fortress after fortress, and at last returned unconquered to their native county. Amongst those great Cornishmen who quartered in Chippenham that night, were men of the different families of Grenville, Arundel, Bassett, Molesworth, Godolphin, Trevelyan, Trevanion, St. Aubyn, Vyvyan, Rashleigh, Trelawny, either as officers in their several companies, or serving as privates in the ranks—names famous in their generation through a long succession of years. Sir Ralph Hopton had

been miserably maimed by an explosion of gunpowder on Lansdown; blind, deaf, and unable to speak, he was borne on a litter in the van of the advancing army; he had a house at Langley, moated and embattled, and still standing—but here was no safe shelter for the wounded warrior. No doubt he found a kind resting-place that night, and the gentle nurse he so much needed, in the house of one of the devoted cavaliers of Chippenham. There is frequent mention of the family of Goldney, and of a Gabriel Goldney also, at this date.

It was Sunday morning, the 9th of July, 1643, and Francis Dewy was Vicar—he did not live to look upon the deadly strife in which his parishioners were doomed so often to take part. He died in September, the same year. Whether on that Sunday morning he was able to gather his flock into the house of God, and whether that soothing Scripture out of the 2nd Lesson for the morning service, “When ye shall hear of wars and commotions be not terrified,” brought any comfort of faith to any trembling heart, we cannot say. No fight actually took place that day in Chippenham; the weight of the impending storm was reserved to burst with double fury on Devizes.

As the cavaliers left the town, Waller, with forces now considerably increased, immediately entered: and as soon as there was space on the south side of the town to deploy, launched his heavy horses on the compact columns before him. They were repulsed by Sir Nicholas Slanning, and the Cornish fusileers, but again and again returned to the charge. All through Pewsham forest, up Derry Hill, and along Sandy Lane, a running fight went on, till about 12 o'clock a trumpeter with a white flag rode into the royalists lines with a letter from Waller, offering a pitched field. As this was evidently a mere stratagem to retard their progress while he brought up his heavy guns, they carried the messenger with them three or four miles on the march, and then dismissed him. The refusal was followed by another combined onslaught—again Slanning turned and inflicted a damaging recoil—near Bromham Hall another desperate struggle took place, till fighting foot by foot, from field to field, and hedge to hedge, the harassed

cavaliers with all their artillery, accomplished a safe lodgment in Devizes, and were cordially welcomed by the faithful town.

Waller encamped that night at Rowde, and on Monday morning marched all his forces over Roundway Down, and there effected his long-desired object of putting himself between Oxford and the Cornish army. That same evening soon after night-fall, the cavalry cut their way in gallant style through the beleaguering host, and rode all night on the spur to Oxford. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Waller made tremendous efforts to storm the town, and the small garrison entrenched behind very imperfect defences, and exhausted by continual fighting, must soon have yielded at mercy, but that about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon the fire of guns, the fluttering of pennons, and the flash of helmets, announced the arrival of the Life Guards from Oxford. The Cornish foot burst over the barricades, and reached the field of fight just in time to see every squadron of the enemy's cavalry, and even Haslerig's stubborn cuirassiers, and all Hungerford's Western Horse, flying in tumultuous rout before Carnarvon and the triumphant guards, over the dangerous precipices of Roundway Down. Lord Wilmot's reserve now joined the Cornish men, and overpowered the infantry who yet stood firm; and though Waller made every effort that a brave and skilful general could do, he was swept away by his own broken columns, and the whole army overwhelmed with irretrievable discomfiture.

It was late on Thursday evening when the people of Chippenham, who could distinctly hear the roar of battle, and from the higher points of view could catch the flash of the guns on Roundway, were startled by the shattered troopers of Waller's army, with Haslerig, Hungerford, and their general himself in the foremost ranks thundering through the streets of the town, followed by confused masses of broken infantry, in dread of pursuit by the victorious cavaliers. There is an entry in the church register at this date, of the death of one William Iles, of Stanley, who it is recorded was killed in St. Mary's Street by a soldier: it may have been that part of the fugitives passed through that street, and that

some attempt was there made by the Chippenham cavaliers to arrest their flight.

On reaching Chippenham bridge, one party took the road to Malmesbury, which was yet a Parliamentary garrison; the greater body continued its course through the night to Bath, but knowing the fortifications of that city could not long repel attack, pushed on to Bristol, where it is said Waller, riding up to the gates with a few jaded troopers, was the first to announce his own defeat—"My dismal defeat"—he bemoans in his memoirs—"the most heavy stroke of any that did befall me—I had nearly sunk under my affliction, but that I had a dear and sweet comforter—I did prove at that time that a virtuous woman rejoiceth her husband."

Leaving Sir R. Hopton at Devizes, the Cornish army retraced its steps; an outpost was left in Chippenham: Malmesbury was occupied for a third time; Bath surrendered without any serious resistance, and in pleasant quarters, in that fair city, the troops rested from their severe service, and replenished their exhausted commissariat from the enemy's abundant stores.

For the rest of 1643, and during next year, Wilts was unmolested, except that in May, General Massey, suddenly burst out of Gloucester, carried Malmesbury by storm, and himself the only herald of his approach, broke through the slight earthworks which had been raised about Chippenham, captured the whole of the garrison, passed on to Calne, there seized George Lowe, the Member, and still progressing in his daring raid, pounced upon the King's Commissioners in Devizes, and made a prize of that redoubtable loyalist, Michael Tidcombe.

Massey seems now to have occupied Chippenham as a temporary station; and thence to have planted garrisons in the mansions round. In December, 1644, a small body of his musqueteers possessed themselves of Pinhill House, near Calne, the residence of the Blakes; but before their entrenchments were completed, a party of troopers from Devizes opened a galling fire. This led to a speedy submission. The prisoners begged hard they might not be stripped naked—whereupon the scoutmaster pointed through the windows to the cavaliers outside, and told them they might

well see that his Majesty's troops were so comfortably clad they would not accept rebels' garments.

Col. Duckett's house at Calstone was destroyed, the Colonel himself escaping alone, concealed in a hearse.

Mr. Sherington Talbot, lord of Lacock, had been taken prisoner and sent to London: the house was now occupied by Lady Olivia Stapylton. Lord Hopton determined to secure this important post, and accordingly sent thither Col. Jordan Boville with his own troop of horse. On reaching Lacock, they found it already occupied by a detachment of Parliamentarians from Chippenham and Malmesbury. Boville rode on to Devizes, and taking hasty concert with Sir J. Long, it was determined without any loss of time to attack Lacock. Advancing cautiously towards Chippenham, they received tidings by the way that Lacock Abbey had been abandoned, and that the strong garrison had removed to Rowden House, the seat of Sir Edward Hungerford, while a company or two were stationed in Chippenham itself. A troop of horse dashed instantly into Chippenham, and amongst other prisoners captured the Governor of Rowden. Thence they proceeded to Rowden and summoned it to surrender. The only response was a volley of musquetry. A message was despatched to Bath to Lord Hopton to send up the heavy battering pieces, and rigid siege was laid to the house. The artillery was immediately brought up by Sir F. Doddington, and a heavy fire opened upon the mansion. At the same time 400 dragoons arrived from Cirencester. But active measures were also taken by the Parliamentary Generals in the district to raise the siege. Col. Stephens, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, burst through the royalist lines with horse and foot, bringing with him a much needed supply of ammunition and food. But while they rested a brief hour and took some necessary refreshment, the busy foemen outside, aided by a number of zealous peasants from the farms and neighbouring town, cast up a huge barricade of earth, stones, and timber before the gate; "400 horse and foot (says a MS. in Mr. A. Goldney's possession) were all cooped together, and the poor besieged were most desperately straitened by this kind of relief." Every hour made matters worse

within; and the forces of the assailants, now massed together in the meadows to the number of 3000 or 4000, were increasing *without*. Suddenly Stephens, at the head of his troop, burst out of the great archway, accompanied by files of musqueteers, who by continuous volleys strove to drive back the besiegers, while others attempted to remove the barrier, so as to leave a passage for the horse. But the obstructions in their way proved too formidable—the whole sally was a disastrous failure—many fell dead on the ramparts, and the rest were compelled to take shelter again behind the walls. A second attempt was made to release the beleaguered party under Capt. Scarborough with 130 firelocks; this whole party was captured: a third relieving force arrived from Malmesbury, but on reaching Chippenham, and seeing what an overwhelming force the cavaliers had brought to bear on the devoted mansion, they fired a few shots on the outlying detachments, and withdrew. The weather, however, (Feb. 1645) became extremely cold and tempestuous, and the heavy storm for two days drove off the countrymen who were assisting in the works: it was hoped that in the confusion and darkness of night, the horse might break through, but the leaguer was so strictly maintained, Stephens saw that further resistance was fruitless, and he surrendered only on condition that their lives should be spared. Some of the prisoners of note were sent to Devizes; the house of Rowden itself was rifled and fired; Lacock became a royalist garrison, and so continued to the end of the war. The mansion of Rowden, as described by Aubrey, was a “large, well built, gothic house, square, with a court within, a fair hall, very well furnished with armour, and a moat about it.”¹

King Charles was moving to and fro in the county in 1644. He was probably in Chippenham in November. Canon Jackson has discovered that Cromwell on one of his rapid marches passed

¹ Many of the burnt stones of the old house may be seen built into the walls of the garden of the present farm; part of the moat remains, and the site of the foundations is easily traceable; and some of the buildings must have been left habitable, from an entry to this effect in the Church Register, eight years after it was destroyed—“A son of Mr. Herbert was born in some part of Rowden House, on Nov. 25, 1653, and died about two hours after the birth thereof.”

through Chippenham and slept at the White Hart, and that the townsmen rang the bells, and presented him with two bottles of sack. This portentous personage appears in Wilts in the spring of 1645, then holding a subordinate commission to Waller. Both generals were sweeping over South Wilts, when, intelligence reaching them that Sir James Long, lately made Secretary to the Prince of Wales, and High Sheriff of Wilts, with his fine troop of Wiltshire gentlemen was escorting His Royal Highness from Oxford to Bristol, they marched hastily on Devizes, in hope to intercept the Sheriff on his return. Sir James, unaware of the presence of so potent a foe, had just returned from Bristol, when Waller and Cromwell fell furiously on the works on the Potterne side of Devizes. Utterly unable to withstand the powerful force arrayed against him, he drew off his troop precipitately on the road to Bath. That day was March 12th—the rain was pouring in floods. Waller records that it was the “basest weather,” and that the Wiltshire lanes were the “worst of ways” he ever saw. The Sheriff and his troop, 400 strong, had nearly reached Melksham, when they were suddenly confronted by a brigade, which Waller, with admirable forethought, had sent forward to lie in ambush, somewhere in the line of country between Devizes and Bath. They broke and scattered in all directions. One part bore away to Westbury, but were soon ridden down and captured; others endeavoured to return to Devizes by Seend, and galloping down the valley, fell into the very jaws of the foe: Cromwell in person captured two companies; the last fragment of the broken squadron before nightfall, was intercepted by Waller himself: the Draycot troop, which had done so long and so signal service, was virtually annihilated; and Sir James, with about twenty other officers, was taken prisoner. “Of 400 horse,” writes Sir W. Waller to the Speaker, “there escaped not thirty—300 soldiers were taken prisoners, with 340 horses—gallant horses, their best horses,” adds a private letter of the day.

On the tidings of this disastrous affray reaching Hopton, all the horse in Chippenham and in other open stations were commanded to retire to Bath.

Lord Clarendon makes an ungenerous remark on the discomfiture of Sir J. Long. His words are, "Sir Wm. Waller and Cromwell making a cavalcade in Wiltshire, routed and took the whole regiment of horse of Col. Long the High Sheriff of the county, *by his great defect of courage and conduct.*" As regards the charge of unskilful generalship, Clarendon must have been in perfect ignorance that Waller's force was ten times greater than that of Sir James; and as to the imputation on his personal bravery, all the local history of the day proclaims, that from the first hour the mortal strife began, to the last moment when it was of any avail to lift his arm in defence of his fallen master, no cavalier in England was more reckless of life, or lavish of blood, than Sir James Long of Draycot.

The Discomfiture of Sir James Long, Sheriff of Wilts,
March 12th, 1645.

"When Will Waller reared his standard 'gainst our King, the great, the good,
And the men of Wiltshire nobly to their faith and honour stood—
With the first the Lord of Draycot to the field his yeomen drew,
Men of Langley, Sutton, Seagry, lusty troopers, bold and true;
Where the danger, toil or glory, in the foray or the fray,
Foremost rode the Draycot troopers, Long of Draycot led the way;
And the name of Long of Draycot, in a thousand straits and fears,
Stirred the hearts, as with a trumpet, of the Wiltshire Cavaliers.

War is sin, and speechless sorrow—victory woe, and doubtful gain—
Tidings sore have come to Draycot, mournful rumours, tales of pain.
All the house is fear and trouble, every heart is faint and low—
In the library the Lady paeeth sadly to and fro.
But as toward the Church she gazeth, sudden bursteth on her view
Will of Langley, riding madly up the echoing avenue.
Worn, he seems, with toil and battle, smeared with sweat, and mire, and blood,
And his stallion snorts and plunges, reeking in a foamy flood.

'Ah, my Lady!' cried the trooper, 'all is lost!—this Wednesday morn
Waller met us—broke us—crushed us in dire rout and wreck forlorn.
Bleeding in the foeman's fetters lies thy honoured lord, and mine;
And of our four hundred troopers there escaped but twenty-nine.'
'Mercy, Jesu!' cried the Lady; yet she curbed the absorbing care:
'Go thou to thy meat and slumbers—I to watching, tears, and prayer.'

In the library at Draycot, till the matin moon decayed,
Burnt a solitary taper, where the Lady wept and prayed;

Wept in woe that God, in anger, low on earth their pride had laid—
 Prayed in faith that God, in mercy, soon would bring them grace and aid ;
 And beside her knelt her daughters, Margaret, Jane, and Dorothy,
 Pouring aye their *De profundis*, and *Memento Domine*.

With the morn she called the trooper—‘ Will of Langley, speak, and say
 How the fight was lost—who perished—who survive the deadly fray.’

Then he spake :—‘ Sir James had mustered round him all our Wiltshire pride ;
 Eyre of Chalfield, Smith of Bedwyn, both the Seymours, Webb and Hyde,
 Wyndham, Grove, Penruddock, Ernley, Goddard with the Swindon troop,
 Hunt of Enford, Hall, and Estcourt, Talbot, Grandison, and Scrope.
 Tuesday eve we reached Devizes ; lay all night on Roundway Down ;
 Yesternorn, in storm and darkness, Waller burst into the town.

Ride to westward,’ came our orders, ‘ hopeless strife and bloodshed spare’—
 It were vain for our four hundred twice a thousand horse to dare.
 But retreat was rout disastrous ; heaven poured down a drenching rain,
 Vehement lightnings flashed incessant, blasts impetuous swept the plain.
 Worn with former fight and foray, we were weary, man and steed ;
 Yet we rode, the foe behind us pressing close with breathless speed ;
 Many a mile we galloped westward, battling still with blast and storm ;
 When the Sheriff shouted wildly, ‘ Foes before us !—halt and form !’

Scarce he spoke, when down the highland, where they lay in ambuscade,
 Fresh with rest, and hot in vengeance, thundered Waller’s fierce brigade.
 Instant as we met, they crushed us by their weight of men and mail ;
 Down we went in wild confusion, driven like leaves before a gale.
 Steed and rider, fallen together, on the ground together lay ;
 Trampled, mangled ’neath the horsehoofs, choked with blood, and mire and clay,
 Splashing, plunging o’er the ploughlands, fighting still, as still they fled,
 Every mile our troopers yielded, wearied, wounded sore, or dead.
 Webb, Penruddock, Eyre were taken, Talbot wounded, Wyndham slain ;
 I beside Sir James was riding when a trooper seized his rein ;
 At a blow his wrist I severed ; but the pause was fatal—round
 Closed the foemen, and the Sheriff fell unhorsed upon the ground.
 Needs it not I tell thee, Lady, how thy lord, in valorous might,
 Rose, and cleared a path before him, till his hand no more could smite ;
 How we stood, and rallied o’er him, fiercely fought, and freely bled,
 Till they bore him off triumphant, and we turned again, and fled.

Pressing on, we knew not whither, all was rout, and dire distress—
 But the foemen’s chace grew slacker, as we grew in number less :
 From the daydawn to the even we that race of death had run,
 And a miserable remnant halted with the setting sun.
 Faint with hunger, bruised and bleeding, fearing still to cross the foe,
 Yet I rode to tell thee, Lady, all the tale of tears and woe.
 Now I would no longer tarry—Lady, give me leave to go—
 Weary nature asks reposing—Honour sternly answers, ‘ No !’
 Fare thee well ! To certain danger, I return, perchance to death ;
 Let it be !—my life I render gladly to my latest breath ;
 Gladly of my warmest heart’s-blood, if the need be, I will drain
 For my monarch and my master every drop in every vein.”

An order for the sequestration of the rents of Draycot Manor had already been issued by the Committee sitting at Malmesbury, and one Thomas Vaughan, with a body of soldiers, had plundered the house, and carried off property to the value of £400. When tidings reached Draycot that its lord also was in the marshal's custody, Lady Dorothy, ("a most elegant beauty, and witty lady," says Aubrey,) thought it prudent to avert the entire ruin of the estate, by making herself responsible for the submission of her husband, and by expressing her willingness to make a composition. A fine of £100 was at once enforced—£100 was to be paid annually, and then (as the sequestrators' minute runs), "in reward of her early submission, albeit the county was at that time overpowered by the enemy, and none but Mistress Long dared to adventure that undertaking," she received a certificate of protection for herself and tenantry.

In May 3rd, 1645, was buried in the church of Castle Combe, John Scrope the younger, an officer of one of the King's regiments of foot. "The Scropes of Castle Combe, (writes the late possessor of that ancient property) were hereditary royalists, and in the great Rebellion the descendants of every branch, with but one exception, maintained their high character for unwavering devotion to the Crown." They made a prodigal sacrifice of their noble estates in the day of need, and Aubrey tells us sadly, that "in this year, was felled in the park at Castle Combe, many a gallant oak."

Waller is now in Wilts for a third time. Aubrey notes an incident that marks his course. "I do remember a great thorn in Yatton Field, near Bristowe way, against which Sir William Waller's men made a great fire, and killed it. Its stump long stood near the cross roads between Yatton and Biddestone." The antiquary notes also a piece of destruction of a different kind. "At Westport, near Malmesbury, before the late wars was a pretty Church, where there were very good windows; and a fair steeple; and in it were five tunable bells, which Sir W. Waller melted into ordnance, or rather sold, and the Church was pulled down that the enemy might not shelter themselves against the garrison of Malmesbury. "Athelstan's monument in the Abbey, (says A. Wood) had its head knocked off in the civil wars; the

inhabitants afterwards (he adds) put on a new one with a bushy beard, but whether like the former I cannot tell." As Waller came on by Marshfield, he pushed on an advanced division through Chippenham; some of his troopers were met by Capt. Jones, and driven back into Calne. Waller hurrying on through Chippenham, reached Calne, and here waiting till more troops and some field-pieces should arrive from Malmesbury, intended to effect the reduction of Lacock, but hearing that Cromwell was hard pressed by Goring, he marched off through Rowde into Dorset.

Sir James Long, after a few weeks' captivity was exchanged for Col. Stephens, who had been taken at Rowden. Absolutely and indignantly renouncing the act of submission to the usurping powers, which Lady Dorothy had made in his name, as soon as he was free, he hastened to his old quarters at Devizes, rallied round him his old companions in arms, and on the 9th of May, 1645, burst into Chippenham sword in hand. Overpowered by the fiery cavaliers the scanty garrison was driven helter skelter over the bridge, along the narrow winding road to Malmesbury, which then ran up by Monkton gate, between the Old Road Inn and the Foundry, and on through the low dell at the side of Hardenhuish House. They kept ahead, being mounted on fresh horses, through Stanton and Corston, until, after a chase of 10 miles, they ran in under the guns of Malmesbury, which opening a rapid fire from the high ground, compelled the pursuers to retire. Sir James however, had eyed some goodly oxen feeding in Cole Park: of these he selected 100 beasts, and drove them leisurely and safely before him into Devizes.

About this time also he barricaded Bromham Hall. The rampart which he probably raised may yet be traced. These strong mansions, of which there were so many in this beautiful and well wooded district, served admirably for temporary strongholds, and often from the solidity of their masonry, a long time defied an enemy, though manned by a very small force. But Bromham Hall, in other hands, might prove a pernicious scourge to the King's good Castle at Devizes: therefore an order was given for its destruction; and of that stately fabric, built in the time of

Henry VIII., with the stones of old Devizes Castle, described as nearly as large as Whitehall Palace, and fit to entertain a King, nothing was left standing but walls and chimneys. The merciless demolition of this and of the mansions around the royalist quarters, led the Governor of Malmesbury to issue a threat that if another instance occurred, he would immediately fire Lord Berkshire's house at Charlton—Draycot House certainly would have shared the same fate. Bowood then belonged to the Audleys—but there was no mansion there. The Parliamentary Committee disforested the Park and presented the deer to Sir E. Baynton, who, as a tradition runs, wishing to transfer these lively animals over Lockswell Heath to Spye Park, with the help of the clothiers of Calne and other towns, formed a road of double skirtings of broad cloth, and thus drove them to their destination.

In the summer of 1645, Waller's command expired: Major Dowett, hitherto one of the most indefatigable of the parliamentary officers, taking offence at the new regulations, sent his wife before him into Devizes, presently himself followed with thirty troopers, and owned King Charles his master for life or death. Skirmishing and plundering in all directions, and making the King's name odious, he soon fell foul of the Wiltshire clubmen, a body of land-owners and farmers associated under Thomas Bennett, of Pyt House, for mutual defence, who severely handled his men: "they are neither for Parliament or King (says a print), but they smell strong of malignancy." In later days grown formidable, and assuming the character of an army, they were suppressed by Fairfax.

There is a little inn in the village of Clack, called "The Trooper"—it took its name no doubt in these days—probably from the following circumstance. Dowett was out on one of his wild, marauding excursions, with a hundred and fifty troopers. Devereux at Malmesbury heard he was prowling about, and despatched Capt. Sadler with three troops of horse to look out for him. These took post before daybreak on the commanding ridge near Bradenstoke Abbey. But before they were aware, Dowett and his troopers had reached Christian Malford. One of Sadler's

pickets caught sight of a straggler, and too hurriedly sounded an alarm. It was a race for life. The cavaliers galloped away at full speed, Sadler in close pursuit, and ran, almost without pause, a distance of fifteen miles, horses and riders exhausted by the heat of the weather and their fruitless midnight foray, and ready to drop every moment. They reached Rowde, and then ventured to loose rein, leaving as they thought their enemies far behind them. Here Dowett made the injudicious proposal that they should rest awhile before returning to quarters; but scarcely had they unbridled their horses, and stretched themselves luxuriously on the new mown hay, than Sadler was upon them with his dragoons, hacking and slashing in all directions. Some leaped a ditch, and eventually got safe into the castle—fifteen were captured, among them Dowett's brother—forty-five horses lost.

Many sanguinary skirmishes took place this summer in and around Chippenham. As often as the town was abandoned by the royalists, immediately a detachment from Malmesbury took possession. But like Calne and Melksham, being a wide straggling place, it required a larger body of troops than could be spared, to defend it. In June, a large draft of men from Malmesbury, taking up the Chippenham detachment on its way, invested Lacock Abbey for a fortnight, and then made a furious effort to storm. They were beaten off with heavy loss, and fell back on Chippenham. Col. Boville, the Lacock general, in his turn sallied out with Lord Hopton's horse, and ravaged all the country round, till one day venturing too near Chalfield House, which for a long time had been a stronghold of the Parliament, in an unguarded moment he was attacked by the infantry stationed there, and lost ninety-five horses. This was a most serious mishap: nevertheless Boville held Lacock, and entered heartily into a bold proposal to attack Col. Eyres in Chippenham. "They resolved," says the journalist, "to give Chippenham a sound alarm, and as that was answered to proceed further." On Aug. 12th, Sir James Long marched out of Devizes with a small company of fifty foot and a troop of horse, and joined Boville at Lacock. Boville's fragment of cavalry consisted only of twenty men—these he committed to Capt. Cook,

and declaring he would never cross saddle till he had mounted all his men on rebels' horses, he marched on foot at the head of forty firelocks. The enemy had meanwhile thrown up some slight defences about the town, works, however, of so trifling a character, that one of their own journalists speaks contemptuously of Chippenham, as "an unknown garrison in Wiltshire." As the cavaliers proceeded stealthily on the road from Lacock, near the town they caught a stray soldier, and working on the fellow's fears, compelled him to confess that the works were weak and insignificantly guarded, and to divulge the more important fact that the cavalry had just ridden off in another direction. Without parley, Long and Boville attacked two breast-works, with a narrow approach, soon cleared these barriers, and cut their way into the market-place. Dowett charged at one of the main entrances, but his progress was long arrested by what is called in the journal of the day "a turnpike," but which was more probably some moveable barricade of timber-work. Presumably Dowett's attack came by the Bath road—the only road from Bath was that narrow winding lane which now passes through Foggamshire. It is evident a vigorous stand could be made by a very few determined men against any enemy attempting to force that deep and narrow passage. For an hour or two there was hard fighting at this point, and much blood was shed. Eventually the stockade was carried, and the enemy driven into the middle of the town, where they met Sir J. Long and his party, and fled, as it seems, along St. Mary Street. A distant blast of trumpets gave them hope that their cavalry had returned, and expecting that the foe would be attacked from behind, they rallied, and for another hour made an effectual lodgement in the street. In the fierce struggle to dislodge them, Dowett received a shot in the collar of his doublet, and the cheek of his helmet was blown off. Night only put an end to the savage strife. The victory was with the cavaliers. Some two or three hundred escaped in the dark—others were driven into the river and drowned—eighty were made prisoners—a quantity of ammunition was taken, and the Lacock captain redeemed his vow, and mounted all his men on rebels' horses. It is added that

though the place was thus taken by assault, no plunder was allowed, and not a sixpence exacted of the townsmen.

It was not always so: Chippenham suffered severe exaction all through the war. At one time came down an order in his Majesty's name from Devizes for an immediate subsidy of £50 or £100. Mr. Bailiff had no sooner wrung the sum out of the pockets of the impoverished burgesses, than some fierce captain, perhaps Devereux in person, from the Malmesbury garrison, galloped into the trembling town, with a peremptory summons that by a given hour a body of troopers, well-mounted and well-armed, should meet him in the market-place, for the service of the Commonwealth. Pikes, firelocks, armour, ammunition, hay, corn, food, money, horses, men, had often to be provided at an hour's notice; and a sudden and heavy penalty followed, in case the supplies were not forthcoming. The townsmen of Chippenham made no marked demonstration on either side: plundered alike by Cavalier and Roundhead, they seem to have suffered in silence. It fared ill both for town and country; for soldiers must live, and might was right, and neither friend or foe was much troubled with scruples about the privileges of property.

But though these local and spasmodic movements in favour of the King, were often crowned with brilliant success, as they were executed with indomitable hardihood, the arms of the Parliament were triumphant throughout the kingdom. Bristol fell, and all the west with it. Cromwell advanced upon Devizes with a park of heavy guns and mortars, and Devereux from Malmesbury once more laid siege to Lacock. After two days of unintermittent fire, Sir C. Lloyd surrendered Devizes Castle on honourable conditions, and Boville, almost at the same time tendered to Fairfax an offer for the capitulation of Lacock; he allowed that many of his men had deserted, and requested that the few left who were chiefly gentlemen, might march out with their arms; "and if you cannot allow that honour to all (added the brave cavalier) exempt myself alone, and give it to the rest—and if the greatness of your power deny this, I can die handsomely." Fairfax generously assented to the terms, and came down from Devizes to receive in person the

submission of the gallant little garrison of Lacock, and to salute their noble captain as he marched out of the fortress he had held so long. This, the last garrison held for the King in Wilts, yielded on September 26th, 1645: and forthwith an order of Parliament was issued for a public thanksgiving for the great successes recently attending the Parliament's army, in the taking of Lacock House, and the town and castle of the Devizes.

Notwithstanding the absolute desperation of the King's cause, the sheriff still hovered about Devizes with a few kindred spirits, watching to strike a frantic blow; and the closing act of the tragical drama in which he played so conspicuous a part, was as daring a conception, as it was a splendid success. At the head of a thousand horse, bursting out of Oxford in January, 1646, he swept the county from north to south, plundered Salisbury, Warminster, Marlborough and other towns, carried off the governor of Devizes and other persons of note, and during the whole expedition sustained very little loss.

In June, the same year, Oxford yielded to Fairfax; the King's person was in the hands of his foes. Of cavaliers in the immediate neighbourhood of Chippenham, who suffered penalty for their loyalty, Sir C. Seymour and his father were fined £2725; John Scrope of Castle Combe, £6000; Sir J. Long, £810; H. Hawkins of Hardenhuish, £38 15s. Sir James Long afterwards made himself so far acceptable to the dominant faction, that he received the gracious permission of the Lord Protector to wear his sword in his presence, and in the exercise of this privilege, he gave some offence to the more inflexible cavaliers.

The name of Henry Bull, constable of the hundred, and bailiff of the Borough of Chippenham, is appended to a certificate testifying on behalf of Charles Seymour, Esq., "now on trial as a delinquent before the Sequestrators, that he never did sit but one day on the King's commission, that he did very much good to persons grievously fined, and while he lived at Allington, near Chippenham, behaved himself very nobly, friendly and lovingly amongst us, and others."

The Register (*Liber Annalis Chippenhamie continens nomina bap-*

tizatorum, nuptorum, et defunctorum,) reveals some facts of interest in connection with the events of the Great Rebellion. It commences 1578. Baptisms are regularly registered till 1642. In that year appear six entries of baptism; then three quarters of a page are blank, and one more entry is made on Nov. 13th. In 1643, nearly fifty baptisms are entered irregularly, and the christian name is often omitted: in this year are two entries of *births*. In 1644, there is no entry at all. In 1645, five entries of *birth*, four of the children as born *about* such a day; four of baptisms *about* such a day; but the christian and surnames, either in fear or malice, are blotted out. In 1646, is one entry of *birth*. Further on in the book appears a long list of names with this superscription:—"Names of such as were baptized in the years 46—47—48—49—50: all which were registered by the then parish clerk, John Bond, in a small paper book." "Ita testor. Jonathan Geare, Vicar, *ibid.*" John Bond's last entry is Sep. 15th, 1650. Then follows this note in the hand of Jonathan Geare, viz., "From this year till Sep. 29, 1653, the Register Book by reason of the discord in Church and State was neglected; in that year it began to be in use again."

On August 24th, 1653, an act of Commonwealth passed, touching marriages and the registering thereof, also touching births and burials, by which it was decreed that a registrar be chosen in every district, and a good book of vellum or parchment be provided: accordingly on September 21st, Edward Berry, scrivener, was chosen registrar for Chippenham, and the good book provided at a cost of £2. From 1653 to 1656, there is a regular entry of births, though few in some months, and not in Berry's hand—only two entries in 1657—the rest of 1657 and 1658 omitted, but blanks are left. In 1658, a page is headed in large distinct characters, BAPTISMS of Infants—two entries of *baptism* that year are made in the Vicar's hand; in 1659, a regular monthly registration begins, each page signed—"Ita testor. J. G."—till he died in 1680.

The gaps in the register of burials are very wide through the years of the troubles. In 1642 there are none from May to November; in 1643 some in Fr. Dewy's, the Vicar's hand; he

died in September, 1643, and no entry is made for ten years till Berry's appointment in 1653; and then the entries are regular, apparently all in Berry's hand, till his own death in November, 1658, when they are continued by the Vicar, Jonathan Geare.

The register of marriages is very imperfect—for nearly forty years before 1653, no record at all is existent; then the new act comes in force, and it is recited in full in the register. Notice was to be given to the registrar of the names, parents' names, and abode of the parties proposing to be married, and the same were to be published by the registrar, on three several Lord's days, at the hour of the morning exercise, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m., in the public meeting place, commonly called the Church or Chapel, or if desired, in the public market place next to the said church or chapel, on three market days. Now to come to the first marriage under the new act. The parties contracting are George Sargent of Nettleton, and Elizabeth Brown, of Chippenham—notice of their intention was duly proclaimed in church by E. Berry, on December 4th, 18th, 25th, at the closes of the several morning exercises, and no exception had. Whereupon a certificate was issued of due proclamation by the registrar, at a cost of 12d.; armed with which document George and Elizabeth appear before Edward Stokes, Esq., J.P., either at Capt. Taylor's at the White Hart, in Chippenham, or at Mr. Stokes's house at Tytherton Lucas, with two or more witnesses, who are examined on oath touching the truth of the premises; and then George takes Elizabeth by the hand, and says, "I, George, do here in the presence of God, the searcher of hearts, take thee, Elizabeth, for my wedded wife, and do also in the presence of God, and before these witnesses, promise to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband." Elizabeth on her part now takes George by the hand, and says the same words, *mutatis mutandis*, with the addition that she will be "obedient," as well as "loving and faithful." Justice Stokes then declares them to be husband and wife—they pay 12d. and no more, for entry in the register; and the ceremony is over. If they required a certificate from the Justice, they had another 12d. to pay. And such marriage was to be held good and sufficient in law, and no other

marriage was to be accounted a marriage, according to the laws of the Commonwealth of England. But in case of the marriage of *dumb* persons, the act expressly provides that the Justice may dispense with the *pronunciation of the words aforesaid*, and of *joining of hands* in case of those that have *no hands*. All the old church registers were to be handed over to the civil power; for registration of birth, a fee of 4d. was charged, and the same for burial—but in case of poor people “who live on alms, no fee for any cause is to be taken.” The age for a man to consent unto marriage was to be sixteen years, and the age of a woman fourteen years, (with the emphatic limitation “*and not before.*”) This act seems to have remained in force for five years. All marriages but one were performed before Mr. Stokes, one before Mr. Shute, sometimes at Chippenham, sometimes at Tytherton. For the first years the entries are regularly made and signed by E. Stokes; after that there is no entry of marriage solemnized, but many of contracts published; some in church, more in the market-place, up to November, 1658. In 1659, nine persons are married, presumably in the church, as the page is subscribed, “*Ita testatur, Jon. Geare, Vicar.*”

An old churchwardens' account book of the parish of Chippenham, commencing A.D. 1620 to 1673, is not now to be found; it is bound in a page of an old missal. Canon Jackson made some extracts in 1853. From his paper the following selections are taken:—

	£	s.	d.
1645. The great bell new cast (at Warminster)			
1650. Given to the ringers when Col. Cromwell came through the Town	2	6	
Paid to the ringers when the Newes came for routing the Scottes	5	0	
— For mending a seat the soldiers pulled down	0	8	
1651. For making clean the Church which the soldiers defiled ...	3	8	
— To Edw. Maundrell for defacing the King's Arms	2	6	
[In 1637—8 the Parish paid £10 10s. Od. for painting the King's Arms, 8 other arms, and writing 24 sentences on the wall of the Church.]			
— For a rope for the Canopye of the Font.....	0	8	
1652. To a poor Minister that preached	5	0	
1653. For mending the Canopye over the pulpit.....	2	6	

low rate great part of the underwood and trees growing upon the same glebe land, which before his coming thither was much stored and better replenished with wood than any parsonage in those parts; he also mored and grubbed up about half of the coppice-ground belonging to the said Rectory, and pulled down a handsome barn and sold the materials. In August 51, he was summoned to meet the Justices, George Ivy, and William Shute, at the White Hart, Chippenham; on their report to the Committee he was sent to gaol, tried, and condemned to death; but his life was spared. Justice Stokes, as living on the spot, and cognizant of Webb's flagitious life, took an active part in endeavouring to bring him under the lash of the law; against him Webb published a pamphlet called a "Masse of Malice," and in defence, Stokes printed "The Wiltshire Rant."

Walter Norborne, brother (?) of the ejected Rector of Langley Burrell was buried at Calne, in 1659; from the inscription on the memorial tablet in the church, it seems that some tumult occurred at his funeral:—

"Pro Rege, Patriâque suis multa fecit tulitque totos annos septendecim—tanta etiam post mortem martyria passus (satanâ suam rabiem in honores funebres exerente) uti duplicem videatur reportâsse victoriam, de Naturâ alteram, alteram de fortunâ."

Lieut.-Col. Walter White, of Grittleton, was sometime governor of Bristol Castle for the Parliament: his son Walter died 1678. By will he directs:—

"Six esquires and gentlemen shall carry me to my grave: a sermon shall be preached by some Doctor of Divinity, a Nonconformist, for the Common Prayer I always hated; six escutcheons to be about my coffin, and nothing but cake and wine to be at my funeral."

The Corporation Chest at Chippenham contains some parchments reciting the declaration of the Bailiff and Burgesses of the Borough against the solemn League and Covenant. The first of these documents now existing is dated 1679—and it is singular that this declaration continued to be made, even after the Revolution, and down to the 3rd year of Queen Anne.

It runs thus:—"In conformity to the late act of Parliament, made in the 13th year (1661,) of our Sovereign Lord Charles II.,

by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, D. F. I, A.B., do declare that I hold that there lies no obligation upon me or any other person from the oath commonly called the Solemn League and Covenant, and that the same was an unlawful oath, and imposed upon the subjects of this realm against the known laws and liberties of the kingdom." The first declaration in 1679 is signed by Sam. Twyford, only: in 1680, May 7, by Ri. Kemm, Wm. Stephens, Thos. Webb, Wm. Scott, May Pinchen, John Hulbert, William Bedford: also on another parchment in the same year, and only a week after, by five of these burgesses again, with the addition of the name of Jon. Rogers—again in 1680 by Edward Hawkins, John Flower, and Sam. Twyford.

In 1681, by Wm. Bedford alone—all these are written in full—
separate declarations, with separate signatures attached.

— 1682, by Thos. Webb, alone.

— 1685, (1 Jas. II.) a general declaration to the same effect, but signed in common by John Flower, Bailiff,—Charles Talbot, Jon. Rogers, Wm. Stephens, Roger Warne, William Lord, William Gale—a month after (April 20,) again by Sam. Twyford, Wm. Gale, John Short, James Gingell—on June 12, by Thos. Webb—on July 13, John Ryall—July 30, John Short, the younger.

— 1686, Sept. 27, John Sealy.

— 1687, Feb. 14, John Greenwood.

— 1688, Mar. 23, John Eatwell

„ Jan. 3, William Bedford.

„ „ William Hobbs.

„ „ John Hulbert.

„ Oct. 29, Walter Scott.

„ „ William Lord.

„ „ Edward Adye.

„ „ John Eatwell.

„ Nov. 1, Gabriel Norryes, Bailiff.

— 1691, (3 Will. & Mary) Edward Adye.

— 1692, Sept. 29, John Eatwell.

— 1693, „ John Scott.

- In 1694, Sept. 29, William Scott.
 — 1695, „ „ Gabriel Goldney.
 „ Feb. 7, A. Martyn.
 — 1696, Sept. 29, A. Martyn.
 — 1697, Sept. 29, John Bedford.
 — 1698, ditto John Hulbert.
 — 1699, Sept. 29, Rich. Kemm.
 „ „ 30, Richard Aland Power.
 „ Jan. 22, Roger Warne.
 — 1700, April 3, Jon. Essington.
 „ Sept. 29, Roger Warne.
 — 1702, Sept. 29, (1 Anne), Jon. Essington.
 — 1703, June 17, William Stevens.
 „ Sept. 29, William Stevens.
 „ Feb. 28, James Gingell.
 „ „ Benjamin Scott.
 — 1704, Sept. 29, James Gingell.
 — 1705, June 15, Jon. Scott.
 „ Aug. 7, Edward Bushell.

On Hedges and Hedge Rows.

By JOHN SPENCER, Esq.

I MAY first observe with regard to the following paper, that although on a very common-place subject, yet as the history of hedges is in fact the history of the partition and enclosure of lands, it will not, I hope, be without interest to an Archæological and Natural History Society.

The enclosing of land by hedges into separate divisions which we term “fields,” seems to afford the earliest evidence we possess of a clearly defined description of property, vested at a remote period in certain individuals, and which in many instances has remained in nearly the same state up to the present time; while

the tenements which, in all probability, were either attached to, or had some kind of connexion with, these enclosures, have been swept away, or have long since crumbled into dust.

Those hedges then which surround the most ancient enclosures through the greater part of England (or speaking locally of Wilts), I assume to be the work of the Saxons, and to have been commenced at an early period of their occupation of Britain; and may be taken, I think, as the first attempt of that enterprising race to fix themselves on the soil of a country which their arms, combined with their diplomacy, had won from a less warlike—or at least from a less united people. Speaking generally of the oldest hedges I have examined in England, this is all the evidence of their history that I have collected; but we gather from nearly all the writers of antiquity and classic authors, that the history of hedges dates back to the earliest times: for in addition to the frequent mention of hedges in the Bible (sometimes figuratively, but often literally), with which all will be familiar, some may remember the description given by Homer of the gardens of Alcinous, where so far as my research has led me, the word translated “hedge” occurs for the first time in classic history; and although I am not going to say where this garden was situated, yet in the next instance in which we find the Old Poet writing about hedges, the locality is more clearly stated. This occurs when Ulysses¹ after the famous Trojan war returned to his home and found his father “the good Laertes,” employed in making preparations for a hedge, to furnish which his servants had gone to the woods to collect young thorns: now as the Greek name for our hawthorn was “pyracantha,” (the name made use of by Homer) we may fairly infer that either the common hawthorn or some allied species, was intended by “Laertes” for his hedge: if this was so, which is very probable, we must ascribe to the “Cratægus” family the earliest as well as the latest place in the formation of hedges.

That the Romans planted hedges extensively, we have proof abundant in the works of those of their authors who treated on

¹ *Odyssey*, Lib. xxiv.

rural subjects; thus Varro terms a hedge a "natural living guardian." Columella speaking of a living fence, prefers it to a constructed, or dead hedge. *Virgil*¹ writes that a good hedge should be woven—or in plain English, pleached or plashed and laid in as you see done at the present day—and asks also.

"Quid majora sequar? salices, humilesque genistæ,
Aut illæ pecori frondem, aut pastoribus umbras
Sufficiunt; sepemque satis, et pabula melli."²

Hedges being found useful in Rome, that sensible people we may take for granted would introduce them to their colonies, and although I have failed in meeting with any record of this having been done in Britain, we may conclude that such was the case, the more confidently as we know they introduced nearly all the fruits and trees of Italy during their occupation of the country; and that they would protect their vineyards and orchards by some kind of living fence is more than probable, as well as special enclosures surrounding their stations and villas.

But whatever may have been the extent of hedges as a means of protection planted by the Romans while they held possession of Britain, it is not difficult to understand that after their departure all traces of such would be partially if not wholly destroyed or left to nature, through the internal feuds which raged among the petty kings and chiefs who succeeded the Roman government, and the struggles they had in resisting on all sides their enemies—more especially the North German tribes, who in the end became their masters. It is to these latter, comprising the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons—branches of the great Teutonic family occupying nearly the whole of Germany and a large area in France, and finally settling in England—that we owe our present system of hedge rows.

Guizot, in his "Histoire de la Civilization," informs us that the political organization of all the branches of the Teutonic race was essentially the same, and he states that in their appropriation of conquered land the "King-lord" (who was generally elected) taking first a large share for himself, distributed the remainder

¹ *Georgic*: ii., 371—2.

² *Georgic*: ii., 434—6.

among his chiefs; and this agrees with what Bede and other old writers state was the case when the Saxons (including cognate tribes) took possession of Britain. The so-called Saxon armies may be described as a large body of armed emigrants led by an elected chief, formed of many smaller groups, each having a leader, who was, however, subordinate to the King-lord or principal chief, and when sharing among themselves a foreign possession each district was divided into *Hides* (a somewhat indefinite term as at present understood), the head chief taking as a matter of course a large share, and dividing the remainder between his lieutenants, and as each of these had a number of followers, they in like manner after supplying themselves allotted to each of their followers a share; by this plan the land would quickly become parcelled out and occupied, and as each individual took possession of his plot or share, it is very probable that both for the sake of protection and identity, he would set about enclosing it with some sort of fence or hedge.

It would occupy too much time were I to enter upon the different kinds of tenure by which land was held in these early times, or of the political rights which attached to them: it will be sufficient for my subject, if I state briefly my opinion that the first parcelling out of the acquired lands by the Saxon tribes would be followed by enclosing them with some description of fence, which in many instances would doubtless be a living hedge, and that there is strong evidence to connect many of the existing enclosures round our oldest villages with these early Saxon times.

In the first instance of enclosing land some kind of clearing would frequently be necessary, and as this might reach further in some directions than others an irregular boundary would follow, which we find very frequently occurs in old fields—or the first enclosures of the Saxons might follow some previous division of land made by the Britons—be this as it may—the small size of the enclosed fields round our oldest villages would seem to indicate that a considerable number of allottees were included in these early appropriations.

That the earliest hedges would be made with such plants as grew

near the proposed fence, seems feasible. And so it is that we find the oldest hedges are made up of the kinds of trees which grow indigenously in the locality. The oldest hedges I have examined in Wilts are composed (on dry soils) of hazel, wych-elm, maple, oak, dog-wood, spindle-wood, and buckthorn, about in the order placed: and in stronger soils, the ash, blackthorn, buckthorn, wild crab, and wild plum, predominate. The beech and hornbeam are rarely met with as hedge plants, and the same may be stated of the birch, but on wet soils, several species of sallow and willow are frequently found as hedge plants, as well as the alder. The dog-rose, bramble and elder I consider owe their introduction into our hedge rows to chance, as does also the holly in old hedges. The nearly constant absence of the whitethorn from very old hedges may be accounted for on the ground that in the wild state in which it would be met with at the time it would be a difficult tree to transplant, and, in all probability, if used at all, soon died away.

The increase of hedges would follow the enclosures that took place from time to time on the common or unappropriated lands for the purposes of cultivation, or to establish the right of ownership. With regard to the kind of plants used in making these later hedges I find nothing to shew that any change was made; in fact, it would appear that until the establishment of nurseries for rearing young trees, plants for the purpose of forming hedges could only be procured from the neighbouring copses or unenclosed lands.

Henry VIII., fond of good living, was as we may imagine, an epicure in fruits, and his table was furnished by regular importations from the Continent during the fruit season, and as he was in this respect followed by his courtiers, the fruits of the continent became in demand, and led to the forming of nurseries in England for rearing young trees of the kinds of fruits then grown in France and the Netherlands, and it would follow that trees for the embellishment of the country seats which soon after this time sprang into existence throughout England, as well as for forming hedges, would be reared in these nursery gardens, and the yew hedges, and topiary work in evergreens found surrounding old English mansions date from about this period, but although we learn from an Italian

author, Crescentius (lib. v.) that hawthorn hedges were used in Italy in 1400, I have met with no record that the common hawthorn was employed solely for forming hedges in England before the very end of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1611 however, one Standish in a book which he called the "Commons Complaint," lays down a new method of pruning the whitethorn (hawthorn) in fences, shewing that it was then beginning to be appreciated as a hedge plant, and in an old black letter copy of a work on planting published in 1612, the author when giving directions for planting a quick-set hedge, says:—"take whitethorne, crab tree and hollin mixed together—or else any one of them, and by no means, if you can chuse, set any blackthorne among them, for that it will grow into the fields ward and spoyle pasture and tear the wool off the sheepe's back."

In "Tusser's" five hundred points of good husbandry, he writes :

"Go plough or delve up advised with skill ;
The breadth of a ridge, and in length as you will ;
Where speedy quick-set for a fence will draw,
To sow in the seed of bramble and haw."

Hedges however formed exclusively with the hawthorn were not commonly planted until a still later period, for Evelyn in 1664 tells of a friend of his who made a considerable addition to his income by rearing young quick-sets and selling them to his friends ; and in fact the use of the hawthorn alone as a hedge plant did not become general until the latter part of the reign of William and Mary.

Having thus brought down the history of hedges to a period when the mode of planting them became much the same as that practised at the present time, and the adoption of the hawthorn as a hedge plant became almost general, it only remains for me, very briefly, to notice the effect of hedge rows on English scenery in general.

The great Wiltshire vale, which, commencing at the foot of the downs, stretches across the county westward to the Cotswolds—broken only by intervening ridges of the middle oolite—affords as good a representation of English hedge rows as we meet with in

most counties, having regard to their antiquity and variety.

A spectator taking his stand on one of the many elevated points on the western escarpment of the chalk downs overlooking this valley, will be struck with its richly wooded character, and if it is examined in detail it will be found that a considerable part of the trees which furnish this landscape are hedge-row trees. Our forefathers did not care to cut their hedges so frequently as modern agreements now consider necessary, and in the interval of time which elapsed between one cutting and the next, the hedges had given protection to a host of saplings of the oak, ash, beech, and elm, the seeds of which had been taken there by birds, or deposited by the smaller animals for future wants, or, as would be the case with the elm, had sprung direct from the root of some neighbouring tree. These seedlings had flourished so well under the fostering care of the hedge, that when the time came round for cutting it the young trees were, in many instances, too valuable for cutting down, and were reserved for future timber, and thus in a great measure, through the conservative agency of the hedge, our landscape has been enriched with timber beyond comparison with any other pastoral country.

Who, with the feelings of a naturalist, has not sauntered by the side of one of these old mixed hedge rows, which are by no means unfrequent in Wiltshire, without a keen appreciation of the interest they unfold? let the time be; say—when the “*May*” is in bloom, and the flowers of the dog-rose are displaying every shade of the most exquisite pink, and the air perfumed with the rival scents of the hawthorn and wild honeysuckle: or later in the season when they are decked with the “*haws*” of the hawthorn and wild rose, and the deep purple sloe; while the wild crab, maple, and dogwood are vieing with each other in the rich colouring of their dying leaves. Or again, viewing them with the eye of the archæologist, who will not find a pleasure in tracing back their history; in some instances, it may be, to the very infancy of our own civilization, and as marking that era in our political life when the possession of land had attached to it a right, the privileges of which have never yet been disputed? Or who contemplating the quiet history of these

reclaimers of the waste, which have survived so many phases in our national history, and are associated with all our old boundaries parochial and manorial, but will express the conviction that among the various features which give life, character and interest to our native scenery, our hedge rows occupy a prominent place?

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. XIII.

ORDER. LENTIBULARIACEÆ. (RICH.)

PINGUICULA, (LINN.) BUTTERWORT.

Linn. Cl. ii., Ord. i.

Name. From *pinguis* (Lat.) fat; in allusion to the viscid leaves; hence too the English name Butterwort.

1. *P. lusitanica*, (Linn.) pale Butterwort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 145.

Locality. Marshy places and wet moors. *P. Fl. June, September.* *Area,* 1. * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Marshes on Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton. Bot. Guide.*

This locality has been recently verified by Major Smith and Mr. James Hussey, but the plant has now become very scarce. *Flowers* small, pale yellowish.

UTRICULARIA, (LINN.) BLADDERWORT.

Linn. Cl. ii. Ord. i.

Name. From *utriculus*, (Lat.) a little bottle; in allusion to the circumstance of the stem or leaves bearing little compressed bladders, which, during the season of flowering, contain air, at other times water; so that the flower-spikes when in bloom, are

by a beautiful provision of nature, raised above the water to favour the proper action of the pollen, but sink to ripen the seed.

1. *U. vulgaris*, (Linn.) common or greater Bladderwort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 253.

Locality. In deep pools and watery ditches, rare. *P. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, * 2 * * 5.

South Division.

2. *South Middle District*, "Ditches near Stratford Castle, very rare," *Mr. James Hussey*.

North Division.

5. *North-east District*, Canal between Swindon and Purton, sparingly.

Corolla large, bright yellow, with purplish-red streaks; *spur* bent downwards.

2. *U. minor*, (Linn.) smaller Bladderwort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 254.
Locality. Ditches and pits. *P. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. * * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "In rivulets near the Milk-maid's Grove, close to Salisbury," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.*

The only locality at present recorded in Wilts for this species, which should be *again* verified. I have seen no specimen, and would be obliged for examples from any correspondent.

ORDER. PRIMULACEÆ. (VENT.)

PRIMULA, (LINN.) PRIMROSE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Named from *primus*, first; on account of the early appearance of the flowers in the most common species; in France *primevère*.

1. *P. vulgaris*, (Huds.) common Primrose, from *Pryme-rolles*, the name it bears in old books and MSS. *Engl. Bot. t.* 4. *St.* 14. 6. *P. acaulis-Jacq.*

Locality. In woods, hedge-banks, meadows, and the borders of fields, and by the sides of streams. *P. Fl.* April, May. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Very common and generally distributed throughout the districts.

Corolla large, sulphur coloured, sometimes more or less purple¹ or rarely white, with a dark radiating spot in the middle; their scent agreeable though slight. If the *peduncles* are traced to their very base, they will be found to spring from one common point and to constitute a sessile *umbel*. The *variety* in which the umbel is raised on a scape, the pedicel shorter, the calyx-teeth shorter, the corolla-limb smaller, more concave and deeper in colour, with the segments narrower is the *P. variabilis* Goupil, which is not unfrequently distributed throughout Wilts, generally occurring, whenever *P. vulgaris*, and *P. officinalis* grow together, but never found in any of the districts inhabited by one of the parents. This form is often taken for the true Oxlip, *P. elatior*, Jacquin, found *only* in the Eastern counties of England, particularly about Bardfield in Essex.

2. *P. veris*, (Linn.) common Cowslip, or Paigle. *Engl. Bot. t.* 5. *St.* 14, 4. *P. officinalis* Jacquin.

Locality. On banks, meadows, pastures, and downs, especially in chalky and clayey soils. *P. Fl.* April, May. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Generally distributed throughout all the districts. *Flower-stalks* rising above the leaves, bearing an umbel of flowers. *Calyx-teeth* usually broad and obtuse. *Corolla* very much smaller than in the *Primrose*, but varying in size. Linnæus considered the Cowslip, Oxlip, and Primrose, as varieties only of the same plant, though most modern Botanists have usually separated and described them as two, and sometimes three distinct species. More recent investigation has shown that Linnæus's views were correct. The Polyanthus of our gardens are cultivated varieties of the same species.

HOTTONIA, (LINN.) WATER-VIOLET.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. After P. Hotton, Professor in the University of Leyden; ob. 1709. The English name featherfoil refers to the elegant

¹ This beautiful variety, with flowers bright purplish-red, I have occasionally found in woods about Kingsdown (*North-west District*), and sometimes having a petaloid calyx; this form is well known under the name of *P. calycanthemum*; it has a certain interest as illustrating the theory of morphology, being one of the less common forms of monstrosity.—*T. B. F.*

light foliage, which resembles a feather in its deeply pinnatifid sections.

1. *H. palustris*, (Linn.) Marsh Feather-foil, or Water Violet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 364.

Locality. In ditches and ponds, on a gravelly soil. *P. Fl.* May, June. *Area* * * 3. * *

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, "In the Stour at Stourton," *Miss Meredith*. The *Hottonia* is one of the most beautiful of our native plants, and is highly deserving a place with *Nymphaea*, *Nuphar*, *Butomus*, *Sagittaria*, *Villarsia*, and *Menyanthes*, in the Aquarium. The flowers are numerous, and very elegant, and are produced in whorled clusters, raised above the water.

LYSIMACHIA (LINN.) LOOSE-STRIFE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. From (*Iusimachia*), in honour of *Lysimachus*. Loose-strife, is merely a translation of the word.

1. *L. thyrsiflora*, (Linn.) tufted Loose-strife. *Engl. Bot. t.* 176. *Naumburgia Duby*.

Locality. Wet marshes and watersides, very rare. *P. Fl.* June, July. *Area*, * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "In a marsh to the right of the foot-path from Wraxhall to the Horse and Jockey," *Flor. Bath*. This locality cannot I fear be considered an indigenous one, for there is every reason to believe that this very local and interesting plant has been introduced in the above station, probably by the late Mr. William Sole of Bath, having been informed more than once by persons who were well acquainted with him, that he was frequently in the habit of bringing plants into this locality with a view of introducing them into the neighbourhood.

2. *L. vulgaris*, (Linn.) common, or great yellow Loose-strife. *Engl. Bot. t.* 761.

Locality. Sides of rivers, and wet shady places. *P. Fl.* July. *Area*, * * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, "Riverside near West Harnham," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.* More recently confirmed in the same station by *Major Smith* and *Mr. James Hussey*. "Neighbourhood of Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler*.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, By the side of the river Avon at Chippenham, Lacock, and Melksham.

5. *North-east District*, Canal-banks at Marden and Purton. *A very local plant in Wilts.* An elegant ornament of watery shady places, and the reedy banks of rivers. The stems rise above 3 feet high; the leaves, although generally opposite, often grow 3 or 4 in a whorl.

3. *L. Nummularia*, (Linn.) Money-wort. *Nummulus* is Latin for a small coin. "Herb-two-pence" was an old name of this plant, given in allusion to the opposite round leaves. *Engl. Bot. t. 528.*

Locality. On wet ditch-banks, in low moist meadows, and wet clayey pastures; also by the sides of the Kennet and Avon Canal. *P. Fl. June, July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Generally distributed throughout all the Districts. Flowers much larger and more showy than those of *L. nemorum*, though of a paler yellow, and more resembling the blossoms of *L. vulgaris*, or rather of *L. punctata*. Occasionally naturalized in shrubberies, and on banks near gardens.

4. *L. nemorum*, (Linn.) wood Loose-strife, Yellow Pimpernel. *Engl. Bot. t. 527.*

Locality. In the black vegetable earth about springs and rills in woods, and on moist shady hedge-banks. *P. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Recorded in all the Districts. Stems branched, square, smooth, red and pellucid. Flowers golden yellow. Corolla fringed with minute glandular hairs. As the capsule ripens, the pedicels roll round as in the common Pimpernel.

ANAGALLIS, (LINN.) PIMPERNEL.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name from (anagelao) to laugh; probably in allusion to the

delightful anticipation of fine weather experienced on beholding the brilliant appearance of the delicate petals, which expand only in dry states of the atmosphere.

1. *A. arvensis*, (Linn.) corn or scarlet Pimpernel; poor man's weather glass. *Engl. Bot. t.* 529.

Locality. In cornfields, gardens, and waste places. *A. Fl. June, July.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts. A very common weed of cultivation. *Pedicels* considerably longer than the leaves, and rolled back as the capsule ripens. *Corolla* rotate, usually of a bright red. β . *A. cœrulea*, Sm. blue Pimpernel. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1823. Very like *A. arvensis* in every part except the *corolla*, being smaller, of a most vivid blue, paler beneath, but generally more robust and more upright; it occurs in light and chalky soils, but is more rarely distributed throughout Wilts. The late Professor Henslow has proved by cultivation from seed, that *A. cœrulea* and *A. arvensis* are varieties of the same species; on the other hand, Mr. Borrer is of opinion that our two varieties are distinct species, but that each varies with the same tints of colour.

2. *A. tenella*, (Linn.) Bog Pimpernel. *Tenellus* (Lat.) means delicate, a term well applied to this elegant little plant. *Engl. Bot. t.* 530.

Locality. On wet mossy banks and bogs. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area,* 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Bogs on Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton, Nat. Hist. Wilts.* "Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Earldom's Wood, Whiteparish," *Rev. E. Simms.* "Boggy ground in a meadow at West Dean," *Major Smith.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District*, Boggy ground at Stourhead.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Bogs on Kingsdown, Spye Park, and Bowden Hill. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District*, Banks of the Canal between Swindon and Purton. "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

Rather rare in Wilts. A beautiful delicate little plant only a few inches long. *Flowers* very elegant, large in proportion to the

size of the plant, of a pale pink, on long slender pedicels.

SAMOLUS, (LINN.) BROOK-WEED.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. Diminutive of *Samos*, a Grecian island, in which this plant is said to have been found by Valerandus.

1. *S. Valerandi*, (Linn.) Valerand's Brook-weed. *Engl. Bot. t.* 703. *Anagallis aquatica rotundifolia*. Johnson's Gerarde.

Locality. Marshes, wet ditches, and watery places, especially in a gravelly soil. *P. Fl. July, August.* Area, 1. * * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Watery places about Amesbury," *Dr. Southby*.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "Damp places in the neighbourhood of Bromham, *Miss Meredith*. "In Bowood Park, near Calne," *Dr. Stokes*. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior*.

A very local and rare plant in Wilts. Plant bright green, glabrous and with a somewhat greasy lustre. *Flowers* small, white. Additional localities for this species would be desirable.

ORDER. PLANTAGINACEÆ. (JUSS.)

PLANTAGO, (LINN.) PLANTAGO.

Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Name. A word used by Pliny from *planta*, the sole of the foot, in allusion to the flat shape of leaf.

1. *P. Coronopus*, (Linn.) Crow's-foot or Buck's-horn Plantain. Both names refer to the form of the leaf. It is also called "Star of the Earth;" a name well describing its manner of growth. *Engl. Bot. t.* 892.

Locality. Dry gravelly ground on commons, and by roadsides. *A. Fl. June, July* Area, 1. * * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "In the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey*.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "Sand-pits at Spye Park," *Dr. Alexander Prior*.

Rare in the County. Very variable in size and also in the lobing of the leaves, which are from 1 to 12 inches long. *Scape* hairy. *Spike* mostly cylindrical and slender.

2. *P. lanceolata*, (Linn.) lance-leaved or Ribwort Plantain. *Engl. Bot. t.* 507.

Locality. Meadows and pastures often too abundant. *P. Fl.* June, July. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. A very variable plant. *Leaves* erect, or spreading lanceolate, varying much in size. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves, erect, and angular. *Spike* ovoid or oblong, sometimes very small and globular, or in very luxuriant specimens becoming cylindrical and exceeding an inch.

3. *P. media*, (Linn.) intermediate or hoary Plantain; Lamb's-tongue. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1559. *St.* 87, 8.

Locality. Pastures and dry meadows. *P. Fl.* June, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Frequent in all the Districts. *Stamens* long, with dark purple filaments. *Spike* shorter than in the next species *P. major*, and more silvery from the shining scarious corollas; but an essential difference exists in the cells of the capsule, which are only 1-seeded.

4. *P. major*, (Linn.) greater Plantain; Way-bread. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1558. *St.* 87, 6. *Reich. Icones* xvii., 1127.

Locality. Pastures and roadsides. *P. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. *Leaves* erect or spreading, entire or toothed, glabrous or downy. *Peduncles* usually longer than the leaves, bearing a long slender spike of sessile flowers. *Capsule* 2-celled, with from 4 to 8 seeds in each cell. It varies much in size; the spike of the flowers is seldom less than 2 inches, sometimes as much as 6 inches long.

[ORDER. AMARANTACEÆ. (JUSS.)]

AMARANTUS, (LINN.) AMARANTH.

Linn. Cl. xxi. Ord. v.

[*Name.* From amarantos, Gr. everlasting; the flowers being little subject to decay.]

1. *A. Blitum*, (Linn.) wild Amaranth, Blite. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2212.
Locality. Low waste grounds, and near dung hills. *A. Fl.*
August. Area, 1. * * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Abundant in cultivated ground near Clarendon," *Mr. Reader.* A coarse plant, with somewhat the habit of *Chenopodium polyspermum*. *Very local in Wilts*, and not even perfectly naturalised.]

ORDER. CHENOPODIACEÆ. (JUSS.)

CHENOPODIUM, (LINN.) GOOSE-FOOT.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. *Chenopus* is a word used by Pliny; from (*chen*) a goose, and (*pous*) a foot; whence the modern name *Chenopodium*. The leaves are supposed to resemble in form a goose's foot.

1. *C. Vulvaria*, (Linn.) stinking goosefoot. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1034.
C. olidum Curt.

Locality. Dry waste places near houses. *A. Fl. August,*
September. Area, * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "Under old walls and waste places about Box and Kingsdown," *Mr. Sole, MS.* "In the neighbourhood of Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* Also reported to have been found at Bromham, near Devizes, but I have seen no specimen. *Plant* greyish green, greasy to the touch, and covered with a pulverulent substance, which, when bruised, yields a detestable odour, resembling that of putrid fish.

2. *C. polyspermum*, (Linn.) many-seeded, or round-leaved goose-foot. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1480. *Leight. t.* 5. *St.* 75, 12, and 83.

Locality. Damp waste places, and amongst rubbish. *A. Fl.*
August, September. Area, * * * * 5.

North Division.

5. *North-east District*, Abundant in a rick-yard at Windmill Leaze Farm, Lydiard Tregoz. *Very local in Wilts*, usually a procumbent or spreading, much branched plant, with all the leaves quite entire, but without the granular mealiness or the nauseous

smell of *C. vulvaria*. It is remarkable for its very numerous dark brown, shining, minutely dotted, seeds, in part only enveloped by the perianth.

3. *C. album*, (Linn.) white Goose-foot. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1723. *St.* 75, 6. *C. candicans*, Lam. *Flor. Fr. Vol.* iii., p. 248.

Locality. Cultivated and waste places. *A. Fl. July, August.* *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. The most common of its genus. Recorded in all the Districts. β leaves green more entire—spikes elongated—more branched, *C. viride*, Linn. γ . lower leaves irregularly sinuate serrate; spikes combined into a lax pyramidal panicle. *C. paganum* Reich. Vars, β and γ are usually larger plants, often 2 or 3 feet high, much deeper green, more branched, and with the branches less erect, both the above forms are not uncommon in Wilts. The *paganum* variety is not unfrequently mistaken for *Chenopodium ficifolium*.

[*C. murale* (Linn.) This plant is mentioned in *Flor. Bath*, p. 88, as having been found on King's-down (*North-west District*), by the late *Mr. J. Jelly*, but not finding any mention of it in his *M.S. "Flora of Bath,"* I fear some mistake has been made. I have repeatedly sought it unsuccessfully.]

4. *C. hybridum*, (Linn.) hybrid, or maple-leaved Goose-foot. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1919. *St.* 75, 2.

Locality. Garden ground and dung-hills. *A. Fl. August.* *Area*, 1. * * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Gardens in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey*. "In a field by the roadside between Salisbury and Alderbury, on a rubbish heap," *Mr. Reader*.

Rare in Wilts, and very uncertain in its stations. A well defined species with the leaves somewhat resembling those of *Datura Stramonium*, the panicle nearly destitute of leaves, those at the base of the upper branches being very minute and strap-shaped. Seeds very large.

5. *C. rubrum*, (Linn.) red Goose-foot. *Eng. Bot. t.* 1721.

Locality. On heaps of manure and in rich cultivated ground where the soil has been recently disturbed, but uncertain in its

appearance. *A. Fl.* August, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

In all the Districts but very local. The stem is striped and often tinged with red, as are also the calyces, though occasionally green. *Leaves* always more or less attenuate at the base, not truncate. *Spikes* very compound, thick. *Seeds* smooth, shining, erect, not horizontal.

6. *C. Bonus-Henricus*, (Linn.) Mercury Goose-foot, or good King Henry. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1033. *St.* 74, 13.

Locality. In waste places, by roadsides, principally near villages, and by farm-yards. *P. Fl.* August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey*. "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby*.

2. *South Middle District*, About Imber, Westbury, Trowbridge, and Devizes.

3. *South-east District*, Near Hindon and Warminster. "Harnham," *Mr. James Hussey*.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Farm-yards in the neighbourhood of Bradford, Melksham, Chippenham, and Malmesbury.

5. *North-east District*, In the vicinity of Swindon, Marden, Purton, and Cricklade. "Near Marlborough," *Flor. Marlb.*

Very unlike all the other species of *Chenopodium* in habit, and differing from them by its perennial rootstock. *Stems* about a foot high, scarcely branched. *Leaves* like those of *Spinach*, broadly triangular, and of a dark green. *Flowers* numerous, in clustered spikes.

ATRIPLEX, (LINN.) ORACHE.

Linn. Cl. xxiii. Ord. i.

Named from *a*, not, and *trephe*, I nourish. The English name Orache is a corruption of *aureumolus*, (Orange or Orache), golden potherb. Some of the species are eaten occasionally as potherbs.

1. *A. angustifolia*, (Sm.) narrow-leaved Orache. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1774. *St.* 79, 5. *A. patula* Wahl.

Locality. Cultivated and waste ground. *A. Fl.* July, October. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed throughout all the Districts. Stem spreading or decumbent. Leaves mostly lanceolate, or the upper ones linear. Spikes elongate, rather lax, very long, arranged in slightly branched panicles. Fruit perianth entire, usually not mucronated on the back.

2. *A. erecta*, (Huds.) upright Orache. *Engl. Bot. t. 2223. Koch in St. 79, 6.*

Locality. Cultivated land. *A. Fl. July, October. Area, *** 4.* North Division.*

4. *North-west District, "On cultivated land in Spye Park," Professor Babington. Rare in Wilts. Stem erect. Leaves lanceolate, the lower ones broader and hastate. Perianth of the fruit rhomboidal, denticulate, usually tuberculate on the back. Spikes branched, dense, many-flowered. It has much the habit of "Chenopodium ficifolium."*

3. *A. deltoidea*, (Bab.) triangular-leaved Orache. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t. 2860.*

Locality. Cultivated and waste land. *A. Fl. June, October. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Not unfrequent in all the Districts. Stems erect, or spreading. Lower leaves broadly triangular or hastate, often coarsely and irregularly toothed. Perianth toothed, mucronate on the back. Seed all shining, smooth, some about the size of rape-seed.

4. *A. hastata*, (Linn.) Halberd-leaved Orache. *Engl. Bot. t. 936. A. patula*, Sm. *A. latifolia*, St. 79, 7.

Locality. Cultivated and waste ground. *A. Fl. June, October. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Recorded in all the Districts. A very variable plant in the shape of the leaf, and in the fruiting perianth. Flowers in small clusters on long interrupted axillary spikes. Perianth of the fruit variable, larger seeds, dark brown, rough, compressed, smaller seeds black and shining.

ORDER. POLYGONACEÆ. (JUSS.)

RUMEX, (LINN.) DOCK, OR SORREL.

Linn. Cl. vi. Ord. iii.

The name of this genus of plants is derived from a Roman name

for a sort of spear, the shape of which the leaves of the species are said to resemble.

1. *R. conglomeratus*, (Murr.) sharp Dock. *Engl. Bot. t.* 724.
R. acutus, Smith. *R. glomeratus*, Reich. *Icones, f.* 552.

Locality. By the sides of ditches and ponds, and in wet meadows by roadsides, and in waste places. *P. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Distributed throughout all the Districts. Enlarged petals narrow, oblong reticulated obscurely toothed, each bearing a tubercle; unopened anthers white. Whorls distinct leafy. Leaves oblong, acute cordate at the base, minutely crisped and wavy at the edges. Plant dull and rather pale green, the stem and veins of the leaves often tinged with red in Autumn, when it is sometimes mistaken for the next species.*

2. *R. sanguineus*, (Linn.) bloody veined Dock. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1533.

Locality. Shady pastures, woods, and roadsides. *P. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Sparingly distributed in Wilts. Enlarged petals small, linear, oblong, quite entire, reticulated, one only bearing a tubercle. Whorls distinct in elongated leafless branches. Leaves ovate lanceolate, acuminate, subcordate at the base. Veins of the leaves bright red. β. R. viridis, (Sibth.) veins of the leaves green. Unopened anthers pale yellow. R. nemorosus Schrad. This appears to be the more common form in the county.*

3. *R. pulcher*, (Linn.) fair, or fiddle Dock. The vulgar name *fiddle* refers to the leaves, which are more or less contracted below the middle, so as to resemble the body of a guitar or violin. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1576.

Locality. By roadsides, and in waste places, particularly in sandy and chalky soils. *P. Fl. August, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. In all the Districts but sparingly distributed. Enlarged sepals, triangular, ovate, reticulate, with prominent veins deeply toothed, one of them principally bearing a tubercle; lower leaves panduriform or cordate oblong, obtuse; upper ones lanceolate, acute; stem spreading.*

4. *R. obtusifolius*, (Linn?) obtuse or broad-leaved Dock. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1999. *R. Friesii* (Grenier). *R. divaricatus* (Fries).

Locality. By roadsides and on waste ground, cultivated fields

and pastures. *A. Fl. July, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Very common and distributed throughout all the Districts. Enlarged petals, oblong triangular, reticulated, toothed at the base, with an entire point, one principally tuberculated. Whorls approximate, nearly leafless. Radical leaves ovate, cordate, obtuse, wavy and crisped at the margins. Distinguishable by its broad obtuse radical leaves, and the oblong triangular form of the enlarged petals. Professor Babington thinks that all the British specimens that he has seen are R. Friesii, (Gren.) and are probably not the true R. obtusifolius, (Linn.)

5. *R. crispus, (Linn.) Curled Dock. Engl. Bot. t. 1998.*

Locality. By roadsides, in waste places, and cultivated ground. P. Fl. June, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. Enlarged petals, broadly cordate, entire or crenulate, reticulated; one only bearing a perfect large coloured tubercle. Whorls approximate, the upper ones leafless. Leaves lanceolate, acute, waved and crisped at the margins. One of the most common of the English Docks.

6. *R. Hydrolapathum, (Huds.) Great Water Dock. So named from (hudor) water, and (lapathon) a dock or herb, which is a strong purgative. Engl. Bot. t. 2104. R. aquaticus, Sm. (non Linn.)*

Locality. Banks of the Avon, Kennet and Avon Canal, and by the sides of streams and ponds. P. Fl. July, August. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed throughout all the Districts, but rather local. Enlarged petals, ovate-triangular, reticulated, nearly entire, each bearing a tubercle. Whorls crowded, mostly leafless. Leaves lanceolate, acute, tapering at the base, minutely crisped at the edges. The largest of our docks, 3 to 5 feet high, some of the lower leaves a foot-and-a-half long.

7. *R. Acetosa, (Linn.) common Sorrel. Engl. Bot. t. 127. St. 74, 7. R. Pseudo-acetosa, (Bert.)*

Locality. Meadows and pastures. P. Fl. May, June. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Frequent in all the Districts. Enlarged petals, roundish, cordate,

membranous, reticulated, scarcely tuberculated. *Sepals* reflexed. *Whorls* approximate, leafless, leaves oblong, sagitate. The leaves are very variable in shape, but the lateral lobes are never divaricate, though sometimes they are separated by an obtuse instead of acute angle.

8. R. *Acetosella*, (Linn.) Sheep's Sorrel. *Eng. Bot. t.* 1674.

Locality. Hedge-banks and dry gravelly places. *P. Fl. May, July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Recorded in all the Districts. Enlarged petals* ovate, not tuberculated. *Lower Leaves* lanceolate hastate, lobes entire, very variable in breadth. Smaller in every part than the last, acid, and turning in the autumn of a rich red colour.

POLYGONUM, (LINN.) POLYGONUM, OR KNOT-GRASS.

Linn. Cl. viii. Ord. ii.

Name. A word used by Pliny, compounded of (*polus*), many, and (*gonu*), a joint, from the numerous joints or knots in the species.

1. P. *Bistorta*, (Linn.) great Bistort Snakeweed. *Bistorta* is a Latin noun, compounded of *bis*, twice, and *tortus*, twisted; hence the English *Snakeweed*. *Engl. Bot. t.* 509.

Locality. In woods and moist meadows. *P. Fl. June. Area, * * 3. 4. 5.*

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, "Near Dinton," Mr. James Hussey. "In a deep cutting going up Black Dog Hill, near Warminster," Rev. E. Peacock.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, By the side of the stream near the "Mill," at Rowdeford, Devizes. "Wet woods on Kingsdown, and Monkton Farley Avenue," *Flor. Bath.* "Meadows near Ford," Dr. Alexander Prior.

5. *North-east District*, "Between the Forest and Martinsell Hill," Mr. Reeb. "New Mill," *Flor. Marl.* Rather a local plant, and not frequently distributed in Wilts. *Flowers* fresh-coloured, on short foot-stalks, with small *bractees* at their base. *Root* large, tortuose very astringent.

2. *P. amphibium*, (Linn.) amphibious *Persicaria*. *Engl. Bot. t.* 436.

Locality. In the Avon, canal, margins of ponds, ditches, and damp ground, frequent. *P. Fl. July, September. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. Stems various in length, more or less branched. *Leaves* alternate, bright green. *Spikes* solitary, raised above the water on *peduncles*, proceeding from the extremities of the stem and branches. *Flowers* crimson, very elegant. *Variable* in the form of its leaves according to its habitation.

3. *P. lapathifolium*, (Linn.) dock-leaved *Persicaria*. *Lapathus* is a dock. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1382.

Locality. On rubbish, and in damp cultivated ground. *A. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed throughout all the Districts. A very variable species. *Stem* 1 to 2 feet high, sometimes spotted, glandular, or glabrous. *Leaves* lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, shortly stalked. The *flowers* are either pale green, almost white, or of a reddish tint. *Spikes* dense, terminal, and lateral.

4. *P. Persicaria*, (Linn.) *Persicaria*, or spotted *Polygonum*; so named from *Persica*, (Lat.) a peach tree, in allusion to the resemblance which the leaves of this species bear to those of a peach tree. *Engl. Bot. t.* 756.

Locality. Moist ground and waste places. *A. Fl. June, September. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts. Stems erect, branched, 1 to 2 feet high. *Spikes* terminal and lateral, dense, greenish, the tips of the *flowers* rose-coloured. *Leaves* nearly sessile, usually glabrous, sometimes woolly beneath, when it is *P. incanum* of authors. It varies much in stature and in colour, in the number and density of the spikes, and in the achenes more or less concave or convex on one or both sides.

5. *P. Hydropiper*, (Linn.) biting *Persicaria*. Water Pepper, from *hudos* water, and *peperi*, pepper; in reference to its acrid, pungent flavour, which is due to an essential oil contained in

numerous dotted glands scattered over the surface of the whole herb. *Engl. Bot. t.* 989.

Locality. In wet places, particularly by ditches and in hollows filled with water in winter, especially in the shade. *A. Fl. August, September.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Recorded in all the Districts, but scarce in the south middle. *Stem* 1 to 3 feet high, erect. Remarkable for its slender, long, more or less drooping spikes of distant reddish flowers; they are lateral and terminal, and are sometimes at length erect. Whole plant more or less acrid or biting to the taste.

6. *P. aviculare*, (Linn.) small birds' Polygonum, or Knotgrass; so named from *avis*, (Lat.) a bird. The seeds of this species supply an abundance of food for small birds. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1252.

Locality. In cultivated and waste places. *A. Fl. May, September.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Very common in all the Districts. A much branched wiry annual, prostrate when in the open ground, erect when drawn up amongst corn or grass, often a foot or two long. *Leaves* narrow-oblong, small, very rarely attaining an inch in length. *Flowers* small, shortly-stalked, in clusters of 2 to 5 in the axils of most of the leaves. It varies much in its branches, sometimes very long and slender with very few distant leaves, sometimes short and densely matted, with the small leaves much crowded. Some botanists think that it includes several species.

7. *P. Convolvulus*, (Linn.) climbing Buckwheat, Black Bindweed. *Engl. Bot. t.* 941.

Locality. In cultivated and waste land. *A. Fl. July, September.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed throughout all the Districts. A glabrous annual, with the twining stem of a *Convolvulus*. *Leaves* stalked, heart-shaped, or broadly saggittate, and pointed. *Flowers* in little loose clusters, the lower ones axillary, the upper ones forming loose, irregular, terminal racemes. [*P. Fagopyrum*, (Sm.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 1044. *Fagopyrum esculentum*, (Moench.) is an Asiatic plant, occasionally observed in many parts of the county, where it has been sown as food for game.]

ORDER. THYMELACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Named after *Thymelæa*, a word used by Pliny for a kind of wild olive.

D'APHNE, (LINN.) DAPHNE.

Linn. Cl. viii. Ord. i.

Name. After the Nymph Daphne, who, in fabulous history, was changed into a laurel or bay tree; some of the plants of this genus have the habit of laurels.

1. *D. Mezereum*, (Linn.) Common Mezereon. The name is of Arabic extraction, the plant having long been famous for its medicinal qualities, which are intensely acrid. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1381.

Locality. Woods. *Shrub, Fl. March. Area, 1. * * 4. 5.*

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Woods about Amesbury," *Mr. Sole, MS.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Limpley Stoke Woods, sparingly. Woods near the Horse and Jockey, Kingsdown, Bury-ditches near Lucknam Grove.

5. *North-east District*, "In a large wood at Froxfield, contiguous to the estate of General Popham at Littlecot," *Mrs. Bartlett.*

Very rare and local in the County and probably introduced by the agency of birds. The well-known *Mezereon* of our gardens, where its early blossoms and delightful fragrance attract general favour. It forms a bushy *shrub*, bearing numerous purple *flowers*, which appear before the *leaves*, and red *berries* nestled among the foliage. *Flowers* sometimes white.

2. *D. Laureola*, (Linn.) common Spurge Laurel. *Laureola* is a diminutive of *Laurea*, a laurel or bay tree. *Engl. Bot. t.* 119.

Locality. Woods and thickets, chiefly on chalk. *Shrub, Fl. February, April. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Plantations near Winterslow," *Dr. Maton. Nat. Hist. Wilts.*

2. *South Middle District*, "Thickets in the neighbourhood of Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.*

3. *South-west District*, In thickets at Boyton. "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler*.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Limpley Stoke woods, formerly in plenty but now become scarce. In woods at Colerne.

5. *North-east District*, "Copses at the foot of Martinsell Hill," *Flor. Marl.* "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett*.

Very local and sparingly distributed throughout Wilts. Stem 1 to 3 feet high, or rarely more, rather stout, erect, but little branched, naked below, leafy above, and hence bearing some resemblance to a palm. Flowers drooping, fragrant, yellowish green, funnel-shaped. Berries bluish-black, said to be poisonous to all animals except birds.

ORDER. SANTALACEÆ. (BR.)

Plants resembling their type *Santalum*, Sandal-wood, in several important characters. They are chiefly natives of the Cape, New Holland, and India, a few only being found in Europe. *Thesium* is the only British genus.

THESIUM, (LINN.) BASTARD TOADFLAX.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Named in honour of Theseus, the mythic Grecian hero.

1. *T. humifusum*, (D.C.) trailing Bastard Toadflax. *Engl. Bot. t. 247. Reich. Icones xi., 542. T. linophyllum*, Sm.

Locality. Elevated chalky and limestone (oolite) hills. *P. Fl. June, July. Parasitical. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. **

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, Plentifully on the chalk downs around Salisbury. "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby*. "Near the barrows Pewsey Downs," *Flor. Marl.*

2. *South Middle District*, About one mile south of the Druid's Head, on Salisbury Plain, Westbury Downs, and Downs near Heytesbury.

3. *South-west District*, Chalk hills in the neighbourhood of Warminster. "High chalky grounds above Odstock," *Dr. Maton, Nat. Hist. Wilts.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Roundway Downs, near Devizes in plenty. "Castle Combe," *Dr. Alexander Prior*.

Not unfrequent in Wilts. Root parasitic on various plants. Stems very numerous, 6 or 8 inches long. Leaves narrow-linear, or, when very luxuriant, rather broader, and above an inch long. Flowers small, in a terminal raceme, leafy, and sometimes branching at the base; each flower on a distinct peduncle, with 3 linear bracts close under it. Fruit ovoid.

ORDER. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ (JUSS.)

ASARUM, (LINN.) ASARABACCA.

Linn. Cl. xi. Ord. i.

Named from *a*, not; and *sairo*, to adorn; because the plant was not admitted into the ancient coronal wreaths.

1. *A. Europæum*, (Linn.) European Asarabacca. *Asarabacca* is compounded of *asarum*, and *baccar* (Lat.) a word used by Pliny to signify a sweet herb, yielding spikenard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1083.

Locality. Shady places. *P. Fl. May.* *Area*, 1. * * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Under the hedge on the right hand side of the road leading from Redlynch towards Standlynch, just beyond the large chalk-pit," where it was first discovered by *Mr. Popham* in 1830. "In the Duke of Queensberry's woods near Amesbury," *Mr. Sole, M.S.* Truly wild in *Wilts*, according to the opinion of the late *Mr. Borrer* who had visited the locality. For this interesting addition to the "Wiltshire Flora," botanists are indebted to the late *Mr. F. Popham* of Bagborough near Taunton, who formerly resided at Clarendon. The soil the *Asarum* grows in is chalk, where it runs amongst the roots of the bushes of the wild *Cornel*, the shrub which generally forms our hedges. The *Amesbury* station has not been verified of late years; it has been repeatedly searched by the *Rev. E. Duke*, *Mr. James Hussey*, and myself. For further remarks on the *Wiltshire* locality for the *Asarum*, I would refer to my observations in the "*Phylologist*," *vol.* iii., *p.* 868.

ORDER. EUPHORBIACEÆ. (JUSS.)

EUPHORBIA, (LINN.) SPURGE.

Linn. Cl. xxi. Ord. i.¹

Named from *Euphorbus*, physician to Juba, King of Mauritania, who brought the plant into use. Spurge is from *purgo*, (Lat.) to purge, French *espurge*, the plant being purgative. Spurge is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants.

1. *E. Helioscopia*, (Linn.) sun-observing Spurge; from *Helios* the sun, and *scopeo*, to observe; in allusion to its turning to the sun. It is also called in Wiltshire Wart-wort, from its supposed efficacy in removing warts. *Eng. Bot. t.* 883.

Locality. In waste and cultivated ground. *A. Fl. June, September.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Common throughout all the Districts. Umbel of five principal branches, bracteas and leaves membranaceous, obovate-cuneate, serrated upwards, capsule glabrous, seeds reticulated and pitted.

2. *E. Platyphylla*, (Linn.) broad-leaved warted Spurge. *Platyphylla* is from *platus*, broad, and *phullon*, a leaf. *Engl. Bot. t.* 333, (starved specimens). *E. stricta*, Sm. (*non Linn.*).

Locality. Cornfields. *A. Fl. June, August.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Observed in all the Districts but sparingly. Umbel of about five principal branches and with frequently scattered peduncles beneath, bracteas cordate, leaves membranaceous, broadly obovate-lanceolate, acute, finely serrulated, hairy beneath, glands of the involucre oval; capsule warted; seeds smooth, shining.

3. *E. amygdaloides*, (Linn.) Wood Spurge; *amygdalos* is an almond tree, which the leaves of this species resemble. *Engl. Bot. t.* 256. *E. sylvatica*, Linn. Jacq.

Locality. Woods and thickets, especially in a clayey soil. *P. Fl. March, April.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

¹ The structure of the flowers of this genus was completely misunderstood by the early botanists of the Linnæan school, in whose arrangement *Euphorbia* occupied a very different place to that which is allotted it at present, viz., *Dodecandria Monogynia*. The discovery of its true position is due to the accurate judgment and research of the late Robert Brown. Few genera are so widely distributed; some of the species which probably amount to 400 or more, being found in almost every part of the globe.

Generally distributed throughout Wilts. Umbel of about six principal branches, and several scattered peduncles below; leaves nearly membranaceous, obovate-lanceolate, hairy beneath, attenuated at the base, entire; bractees perfoliated, glands lunate, capsules minutely dotted; seeds smooth. *Stems* red, almost shrubby.

4. *E. Peplus*, (Linn.) Petty Spurge. *Engl. Bot. t.* 959.

Locality. A weed in cultivated fields, waste ground, and gardens.

A. Fl. July, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Generally distributed throughout the County. Umbel of about three principal branches, bractees ovate, leaves membranaceous, broadly ovate, on short stalks, entire, glabrous, glands of the involucre lunate, the horns very long, germen somewhat winged and scabrous, seeds dotted.

5. *E. exigua*, (Linn.) dwarf Spurge. *Exiguus* (Lat.) is small or little. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1326.

Locality. Cornfields, especially on a light soil. *A. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Common in all the Districts. Umbel of generally three principal branches; leaves linear-lanceolate as well as the bractees; rather rigid, entire, glabrous; often truncate and mucronated; glands of the involucre with two horns; capsules nearly smooth. *Seeds* small, white.

6. *E. Lathyris*, (Linn.) Caper Spurge. *Lathyris* is a word used by Pliny for a kind of spurge. The English name *caper*, refers to the fruit, which closely resemble that of the caper tree, *capparis*. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2255.

Locality. Sub-spontaneous in gardens, really wild in dry gravelly copses, where, being biennial, it appears only in the second and the fourth years after they are cut.¹ *B. Fl.* June, July. *Area*, 1. * * * *

¹ This species presents one of the most marked examples of a tribe of annuals and biennials familiarly known as *Copse Plants*. Some of these are pretty sure to spring up in great profusion the second or third year after the cutting of copses, upon our dry gravelly soils; but being soon overpowered by the growth of the underwood, they may afterwards be sought for in vain for some years, till the clearing of the copse again lets in the influences of the light and

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Clarendon wood where it was very plentiful in the autumn of 1867," *Mr. H. Reader*. (Perhaps only naturalized.)

Rare and local in Wilts. Stem 3 feet high, glaucous, purplish red, smooth as is the whole plant. *Leaves* dark green, glaucous, pointing four ways; sometimes tinged like the stem with purple. Umbel rarely 2-or-3-stalked. A stately and ornamental plant long cultivated in gardens in many parts of the county.

[*Buxus sempervirens*, common Box, *Engl. Bot. t.* 1341, has long been planted in shrubberies, and has occasionally become naturalized in hedges, but is nowhere truly wild in Wilts.]¹

MERCURIALIS, (LINN.) MERCURY.

Linn. Cl. xxii. Ord. vii.

So named because the god Mercury is said to have discovered the virtues, of what kind soever they may be, of this plant.

1. *M. perennis*, (Linn.) perennial or Dog's Mercury. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1872.

Locality. Woods and shady places. *P. Fl. April, May.* *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Common in all the Districts. About 1 foot high. *Leaves* mostly on the upper part of the stem, ovate or lanceolate serrate. Both kinds of *flowers* are in axillary lax spikes. The plant when drying often becomes of a bluish or blackish green.

2. *M. annua*, (Linn.) annual Mercury. *Engl. Bot. t.* 559. *St.* 29, 16.

air upon their dormant seeds. This has before been alluded to, and students will do well to bear it in mind when searching in their recorded stations for any of the following species:—*Turritis glabra*, *Reseda luteola*, *Dianthus Armeria*, *Lychnis diurna*, *Geranium columbinum*, *Ervum hirsutum* and *tetrapermum*, *Conium maculatum*, *Arctium majus*, *Senecio sylvaticus*, *Erythraea Centaureum*, *Myosotis arvensis* (the wood variety), *Verbascum Thapsus*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Melampyrum pratense*, *Chenopodium polyspermum*, and *Euphorbia Lathyris*.

¹ "Box, a parish so-called in North Wilts, neer Bathe, in which parish is our famous freestone quarre of Haselbery: in all probability tooke its name from the box trees which grew there naturally, but now worne out." *Aubrey, Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 55.

Locality. Waste and cultivated land. *A. Fl.* August, September.
Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Frequently distributed throughout the County. Leaves stalked, ovate or oblong, rather coarsely toothed, of a thin texture. Male flowers clustered as in the *perennial Mercury* along slender peduncles, nearly as long as the leaves. Female flowers either sessile or shortly stalked, usually on separate plants. Whole plant bright green.

ORDER. CERATOPHYLLACEÆ. (GRAY.)

CERATOPHYLLUM, (LINN.) HORNWORT.

Linn. Cl. xxi. Ord. vii.

Name. From *ceras*, *ceratos*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the stiff divisions of the leaves and fruit, which latter has two spines near the base, terminated by the curved tubulate style; hence, too, the English name Hornwort.

1. *C. demersum*, (Linn.) common Hornwort; *demersum* (Lat. signifies sunken, and is applied in allusion to the stems which are long, slender, and floating under water. *Engl. Bot. t.* 947.

Locality. In ponds, ditches, and slow streams. *P. Fl.* July, August. *Area,* * * * 4. 5.

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* In the Wilts and Berks Canal at Melksham, Chippenham, and Wootton Bassett.

5. *North-east District,* In the canal between Swindon and Cricklade.

Stems long, slender, floating under water. *Leaves* more or less densely whorled, their segments setaceous. *Flowers* small, sessile, verticillated in the axils of the leaves. *Fruit* elliptical. I have no note of the occurrence of this species in the south of the county, where it can scarcely be absent.

ORDER. CALLITRICHACEÆ. (LINDL.)

CALLITRICHE, (LINN.) WATER STARWORT.

Linn. Cl. i. Ord. ii.

Name. From (*callos*), beauty, and (*thrix*), hair, in allusion to its very fine leaves.

1. *C. verna*, (Linn.) vernal Water Starwort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 722.
Locality. In ponds and slow streams. *A. or B. Fl. April, Sep-*
tember. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Observed in all the Districts. This varies much, as do most all aquatic plants in its foliage. Upper and floating *leaves* generally oval and stalked, 2-ribbed; lower ones single-ribbed, linear. *Fruit* small; keels of each pair of lobes converging. In muddy places, where the water is nearly dried up, there are no submerged or linear leaves, all being oval or obovate.

2. *C. platycarpa*, broad-fruited Water Starwort, *platus* signifying broad, and *carpos* fruit. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2864. *R. v.* 129.
Locality. In ditches, ponds, and on mud. *A. or P. Fl. May, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Distributed throughout all the Districts. Very similar to *C. verna*, but with the fruit nearly twice as large, and considerably broader in proportion. When the plant grows out of the water the leaves are frequently all obovate, but smaller than when they are floating.

ORDER. URTICACEÆ. (JUSS.)
 PARIETARIA, (LINN.) WALL PELLITORY.
 Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Named from paries, a wall; the species frequently growing on old walls.

1. *P. officinalis*, (Linn.) common Wall Pelitory. *Engl. Bot. t.* 879. *P. diffusa*, Koch. *P. ramiflora*. Mœnch.

Locality. Old walls and waste places among rubbish. *P. Fl. July, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Distributed throughout all the districts, but not common. *Stem* prostrate or ascending, simple or branched below. *Leaves* stalked, varying from ovate to oblong, quite entire. *Flowers* in sessile clusters, purplish in the axils of the leaves; the involucre very small, consisting of 2 or 3 divided bracts. For a curious and interesting account of the mode of fructification in *Parietaria* see Baxter's *Gen. of Br. Flow. Plants*, Vol. iii., No. 224.

URTICA, (LINN.) NETTLE.

Linn. Cl. xxi. Ord. iv.

Name. From *uro*, (Lat.) to burn, in allusion to its stinging or smarting properties.

1. *U. urens*, (Linn.) burning or small Nettle. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1236.

Locality. Waste ground, gardens, and about dung-hills. *A. Fl. June, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

In all the Districts, but not common. Leaves ovate or elliptical, deeply and regularly toothed, more tender than in the next species. *Flowers*, male and female intermixed, in small, loose, almost sessile, axillary clusters. It is of a brighter green than the other British nettles, and is also more glabrous, having scarcely any hairs except the stinging ones.

2. *U. dioica*, (Linn.) diœcious or great Nettle. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1750.

Locality. Waste places, under walls and hedge-banks, frequent. *P. Fl. June, September. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Common in all the Districts. Whole plant of a dark green, and more or less downy. *Lower leaves* cordate-ovate, the upper ones more or less lanceolate, coarsely toothed. *Flowers* usually diœcious, both the males and females clustered in axillary branched, spreading spikes usually about the length of the leaves.

HUMULUS, (LINN.) HOP.

Linn. Cl. xxii., Ord. iv.

Name. From *humus*, (Lat.) the ground, which if not supported, it creeps along. Or, perhaps, it may be a corruption of *ulmus*, the elm tree, because it grows in similar situations. The English name Hop is said to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *hoppan*, signifying to climb.

1. *H. Lupulus*, (Linn.) common Hop. This is the only known species. *Engl. Bot. t.* 427.

Locality. In damp woods and thickets, and in hedge rows. *P. Fl. July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.*

Recorded in all the Districts, and possibly truly wild in Wilts. Well known by its long twining stems, broadly heart-shaped leaves, deeply 3-or-5-lobed, and sharply toothed. *Flowers* diœcious,

Inflorescence of the barren plant in small yellowish-green panicles; of the fertile one in axillary catkins. The fragrant bitter quality for which the hop is chiefly valued, resides in the catkins of the fertile plant; an active principle has been obtained from these called *Lupulin*, which as well as the hop itself, is sometimes used medicinally as a sedative.

ORDER. ULMACEÆ. (MIRB.)

ULMUS, (LINN.) ELM.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Named, according to Theis, from the Anglo-Saxon *Elm*; and *Olm* is still the Dutch, and *Ulm* the German word for this tree; but all these are derived from the Hebrew *ul*, to be *strong*, or *vigorous*, from the growth of the tree and quality of the timber.

1. *U. suberosa*, (Ehrh.) common Elm. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1866. *U. campestris*, Sm. (and *most authors*, not Linn.) *U. suberosa*, (Ehrh.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 2161.

Locality. Woods and hedges. *T. Fl. March, May.* Area 1.2.3.4.5.

Common in all the Districts. The most common timber-tree in our hedge rows, and one of the first magnitude, from 60 to 80 or 100 feet high, emitting copious suckers from the root, and even from the trunk at a considerable height, the branches spreading irregularly, and much divided, hairy at their tips, covered, as well as the trunk, with a rough deeply cleft, or chapped bark, which on very small and young trees often forms winged appendages of a corky texture. *Leaves* shortly acuminate, doubly or somewhat simply serrate. *Flowers* produced long before the leaves, (small) 4-5-cleft, segments ciliate, samara broadest above the middle, glabrous, shortly bifid at the apex, the seminiferous cavity chiefly above the middle, and extending almost to the notch.¹

2. *U. montana*, (With.) broad-leaved Elm or Wych Hazel. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1887. *U. major* Smith?

¹ In Wiltshire we have some fine examples of this tree; perhaps the largest is at Holt near Bradford, measuring on the ground round the "claws" 42 feet, while five feet from the ground the butt only measures 22 feet; and there are several others in the immediate neighbourhood of nearly equal size, as I am informed by the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson. In Spye Park noble specimens of the common elm may be likewise found, from 80 to 100 feet high—also in Charlton Park, Erle Stoke, and in the Close at Salisbury.

Locality. Woods and hedges. *P. Fl. March, April. Area,*
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed throughout all the Districts. A tree of considerable size and picturesque form; the large branches spreading from near the base, unless when drawn up in its youth. *Leaves* nearly sessile, broadly ovate, bordered with double teeth, and very unequal or oblique at the base, usually rough on the upper side and downy underneath. *Flowers* reddish, in dense clusters, surrounded by brownish bracts which soon fall off; the pedicels scarcely as long as the perianth. *Fruit* green and leaf-like, broadly ovate or orbicular 6 to 9 lines long, with a small notch at the top; the seed suspended in a small cavity near the centre of the fruit. There are several handsome specimens of this species in the county. In Spye Park are some remarkable fine old Wych Elms with trunks of great circumference; also in the neighbourhood of Devizes and Rowdeford house, with branches weeping gracefully to the ground. The wood of this species is of very inferior quality to that of *U. suberosa* and its varieties. The Wiltshire Elms require to be very carefully studied by some one who can observe the species in different states of growth, and also ascertain the quality of their timber. Let it always be remembered, however, that it is not from dried specimens that such a genus as this can be understood.¹

Notes on the Common Primrose.

(*PRIMULA VULGARIS*, HUDS.)

(See page 325.)

By THOMAS BRUGES FLOWER, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

THE common Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*, Huds.) belongs to the natural order Primulaceæ, or Primrose tribe, by which is meant that in all essential particulars of the structure of its flower, as well as in its general habit and properties, it resembles the individuals of an assemblage which have the Primula for their type; in Linnæus's artificial system it is placed in the

¹For a very full account of the varieties of this and the other species see Loudon's *Arboretum Brit.*

Class Pentandria, from *pente* five, and *aner* a Greek word, which in Botanical works is used to signify a stamen—having five stamens. Order 1st, *Monogynia*, from *monos* single, and *gune*, which in like manner is translated a pistil—having one pistil. This simple and elegant flower, which is very abundant in all our woods, hedge-banks, and thickets, throughout the County, is of considerable interest to the scientific Botanist. This interest is derived from the circumstance that it offers an *apparent* exception to the truth of that general and important law of the *alternate disposition* of vegetable organs. I trust I shall be able to prove that the exception is only *apparent*, and that although this circumstance has been quoted against the Natural system, yet it is in reality an excellent proof of its truth. If we attentively examine the arrangement of the different parts of a plant, we shall find that they are for the most part disposed in whorls whose parts are respectively alternate. Thus the parts of the calyx (*sepals*) alternate with the floral leaves (*bractæ*). The parts of the corolla (*petals*) with those of the calyx—the stamens with the petals, and the pistils with the stamens. The scientific Botanist will readily understand this to be owing to the shortening of the central axis of the plant, around which the several parts are *spirally* arranged, and which therefore necessarily become alternate. On opening the tube of the flower of the Primrose, however, we find that the stamens are in fact placed so as to correspond with each of the portions of the border of the flower, instead of being *alternate* with them! This then is the anomaly to be explained. It is sometimes found that the organs of plants have altered in their appearance, and losing their original functions, acquire new ones. This transmutation occasionally proceeds to a perfect abortion and final obliteration of the part in question. Thus, in most of the flowers of the Nightshade tribe (*Solanaceæ*) there are five perfect uniform stamens; but in the flowers of Mullein (*Verbascum*), which is a genus of this tribe, they are irregular, three being shorter than the rest, exhibiting the first stage in the process of obliteration. In the Figwort tribe (*Scrophulariaceæ*), which is closely related to the *Solanaceæ*, the process is continued but chiefly affecting the fifth or odd stamen,

which is situated next the axis of the plant. Thus in *Pentstemon* the 5th anther is converted into a bunch of hairs, and *Chelone* has the fifth filament naked, whilst in *Linaria Cymbalaria* (*Ivy-leaved Toad-flax*) this stamen is reduced to so minute a size as to require a magnifying power to detect it, in consequence of which it is always overlooked. In *Scrophularia nodosa* (*Knotted figwort*), &c., the fifth stamen is converted into a coloured scale occupying its proper situation in the flower, whilst in *Scrophularia vernalis* (*yellow Figwort*), this scale is wanting, the obliteration of the fifth stamen having been completed. In *Antirrhinum majus* (*greater Snapdragon*), &c., the abortive process has effected two other stamens, which are therefore *shorter* than their fellows, thus constituting the *Didynamic* character of the genus, whilst in *Hedge Hyssop* (*Gratiola*) these two additional stamens are almost gone, their imperfect filaments alone remaining to indicate their situation. Finally in *Slipperwort* (*Calceolaria*), and in *Speedwell* (*Veronica*) the obliteration of the three stamens is perfected, only two remaining to constitute the *Diandrous* character of these plants. That the above is the true theory of the varying character of flowers as respects the *number* and *proportion* of their stamens, is proved by the fact that occasionally an alteration from the ordinary structure in these organs takes place in a *retrograde* direction; the abortive organs being completely restored, and then always occupying their proper relative situations. Thus *Gratiola*, *Herpestis Monniera*, (*thyme-leaved Hedge Hyssop*), differs from the rest of the genus in having four stamens; and *Antirrhinum majus*, which is a *Didynamous* flower, having only four stamens of unequal size, I once found to possess an imperfect fifth stamen next the axis, which is its normal situation, and thus tending to render the plant truly *Pentandrous*: now to apply these principles to the *Primrose* in which the stamens occupy an apparently anomalous situation. If we examine the flower of a plant belonging to the *Primrose* tribe (*Primulaceæ*), the *Samolus Valerandi* (*common Brookweed*), we find five scales at its mouth, *alternating* with the stamens and the lobes of the flower: these the scientific Botanist will recognise as an outer whorl of abortive stamens, which being entirely absent in

the Primrose, prove the five stamens of the latter to belong to an inner whorl, which alternating with the situation of the absent outer whorl, are in their proper relative situations by being *opposite* the segments of the corolla. Thus then is the consistency and truth of the modern mode of Botanical investigation established, and I presume enough has been said to demonstrate to the student the necessity of attentively examining every variety of form and structure of the organs of plants, in order that he may be enabled to acquire correct ideas of the laws of Vegetable development.

Inventories of Church Goods, and Chantries of Wilts.

Annotated by MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A.

Præcentor and Prebendary of Chichester,

Hon. Member Lancashire and Cheshire, Essex, Worcestershire Arch. Soc., etc.

NO Inventories of church goods for parish churches in Wilts remain as in the case of Somerset, Devon, and Sussex. I have found, however, some few relating to Monasteries and Priors.

AMBROSEBURY Benedictine Nunnery.

MALMESBURY Benedictine Abbey.

MARLBOROUGH Carmelite Friary, with a sale catalogue.

SALISBURY Dominicans at Fisherton Anger, the site granted 36 Hen. VIII., to John Pollard and William Byrte.

SALISBURY Franciscans.

They present us with a list of the conventual buildings, and in three instances with the furniture of the churches and domestic offices. The pensions granted to the Benedictine Nuns and Monks are also given.

The certificates of chantries are contained in three rolls, two of 37 Hen. VIII., one on vellum, the second of paper; the third of 2 Edward VI. An act was passed 1 Edw. VI., c. 14, giving chantries, Free Chapels, and Colleges, to the Crown. In 1552, a Commission

was issued for the survey of church goods, "to cause inventories to be made by bills or books indented of all manner of goods, plate, jewels, bells and ornaments, as yet remaining or any wise forthcoming and belonging to any churches, chapels, fraternities, or guilds, and the one part of the same inventories to send and return to our Privy Council, and the other to deliver to them in whose hands the said goods, plate, jewels, bells and ornaments, shall remain to be kept preserved. And they shall also give good charge and order that the same goods and every part thereof be at all times forthcoming to be answered, leaving, nevertheless, in every parish church or chapel of common resort, one, two or more chalices or cups, according to the multitude of the people in every such church or chapel, and also such other ornaments as by their discretion shall seem requisite for the Divine Service, in every such place for the time." The indentures for Wilts as for Devon, Somerset, Leicestershire, etc., are not forthcoming; the niggardly grant of a single "cup" and the bells to each parish will be found below. The Commission were also to enquire into the embezzlement of such ornaments by "certain private men," hence the return in the second list of chantries. The Commissioners were required to use "wise persuasions in all places of their sessions, and such sober and discreet manner of proceeding as the effect of the Commission may go forward with as much quiet and as little occasion of trouble or disquiet of the multitude as may be;" a politic injunction showing that the English people did not view with favour the sacrilegious harrying of their churches, and the suppression of additional services within them.

We find that the chantry priests (*cantaristæ*) or stipendiaries, were often elective by the parishioners, as their own ministers were by a guild, and removeable. Without their aid large cures could not have been served, and a regular form of petition stating this fact is frequently appended to the certificate. They also kept school; in some instances the vacancies remained unfilled, and in other places young laymen held the post as an exhibition or maintenance for study. The incidental notices of the number of communicants and clergy in large parishes in the time of Edward

VI., are of primary interest; and a few dedications of churches and low altars are also given in these documents. The private masses were said by the chaplains (cantaristæ) or chantry priests, at a low altar with only a serving boy, and perhaps some relations of the departed; but on the anniversary numbers attended to receive the dole then given, and so if the chapels were too small, then at the high altar with leave of the parish priest; the mass of requiem was sung in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a dirige. The commemorations were called week's mind, month's mind, and year's mind. These chaplains held lands in free alms and freehold, and were instituted and inducted. It will be observed that at the time of the last Survey, many names of the founders of obits and donors of lands had died out of memory. I have not added archæological annotations as they would have been simply cuttings from my "Sacred Archæology."

AMBRESBURY

surrendered iii day of Dec. 31 Henry VIII., and the same daye clerely dissolved and suppressed.

The clere yerely value of all the Possessions belonging to the Monastery spirituall and temporal over and besides lix^{li}. xij^s. in fees, annuytes, pencyons, and corodies, graunted to diverse parsons by lettres patents of the said House, cxxv^{li}. ix^s. viij^d. q.

Johanne Darell late Piores of the seid Monastery, c^{li}.

Cristian Ildersley late Piores of the Cloister, vj^{li}. xvj^s. iiij^d.

Johanne Horner sumtyme high Prioress, vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Edith Curtens late Subprioress, vj^{li}.

Margery Hunter	c ^s .	Julian Aprice	iiij ^{li} .
Anne Newman	c ^s .	Alis Gifford	vj ^{li} .
Anne Predrany	c ^s .	Margaret Beche	vj ^{li} . xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
Margaret Warder	c ^s .	Dorothe Goderd	iiij ^{li} .
Elizabeth Alen	c ^s .	Brigett Popeley	vj ^{li} .
Agathe Sidnam	vj ^{li} .	Katheryn Llewellen	iiij ^{li} .
Johanne Dawse	iiij ^{li} .	Margaret Acton	iiij ^{li} .
Elizabeth Phetiplace	c ^s .	Cecily Ayers	iiij ^{li} .
Johanne Antell	iiij ^{li} .	Mary Curson	iiij ^{li} .
Anne Bulkeley	c ^s .	Mary Peerse	iiij ^{li} .
Agnes Kingesmyll	c ^s .	Briget Chuton	iiij ^{li} .
Johanne Rolande	iiij ^{li} .	Alis Hogan	iiij ^{li} .
Elizabeth Exhurst	vi ^{li} .	Johanne Spadard	iiij ^{li} .
Margaret Baynbrugge	c ^s .	Anne Yate	iiij ^{li} .
Sibell Ingleffeld	c ^s .	Sibell Antell	iiij ^{li} .

— cclx^{li}.

And so remayneth clere cclx^{li}. ix^s. iiij^d. q

Recorderz and evydences. Remyayne in the Threasury there safely to be kepte to those of the Kings Magestie the keyes wherof bene delivered to the Charge and custodie of Richard Paulett Esquier, receyver.

Houses and Buyldings assigned to remayn undefaced The Lodging called the late Priorey lodging, the Hall, Buttre, Pantre, Kytchyn, and Gatehouse as it was enclosed within oon Quadrante unto the Convent Kitchyn, The Longe Stable with the Hey Barne adjoynng, The whete barne, the Baking house, and the Gate with the Gatehouse in the Base Court, comytted to the custodie of John Barwik servaunte to therle of Hertford.

Deemed to be superfluous The Church, Cloister, Ffrayter, Dormytory, and Chaptrehouse, The Convent Kitchyn, with all the houses adjoynng to the same, The Olde Infirmary with the Chapele, Cloister, and lodgings adjoynng, the Sextery with houses joynng othe same, The Stywards, Receyvors, Auditors, and Preests lodgings, and all oder houses in the base Courte, above not reserved. Comytted as above seid.

Leades remaynyng upon the Church, Quere, Ilez, Steple, Chapelles, Revestry, Cloisters, Ffraytor, Hall, and Chambres, with the gutters belonging to the same estemed to be cxxxx ffoders qui venduntur per cancellar.' Cur' Augment.' Comiti Hertf. ex recognit. ejusdem Cancell. coram Audit.'

Belles remayning in the Steple iiij poz. by estimacon Mcccc li weight.

Juelles reservyd none. Ornaments reserved none.

Plate of silver reserved to the Kings magestie's use. Silver gilte ccvj oz. di. Silver parcell gilte cxi oz. di. Silver white cccxii oz. celix oz.

Sum of all the ornaments goods and cattaes solde by the seid Comyssoniers redy to be shewed. cxlvij^{li}. v^s. ij^d.

Payments to the late religious and servauntes dispatched, to xxxiv late religious women of the Monastery of the King's Magesties reward lxx iiij^{li}. iiij^s. iiij^d. To xxxvii persons viz. iiij preests and xxxiiij servaunts for their wagez and lyveres xxxj^{li}. viij^s. iiij^d. c^{li}. xj^s. viij^d.

For debtz owing by the seid late monastery to diverse parsons for victuallez and oder necessities hadde of theym to theus of the late Monastery xx^{li}. xiiij^s. v^d. ob. So remayneth clere xx^{li}. xix^s. ob.

Debtes owyng by the late Monastery to the Late Monastery discharged by the seid late Prieres there by covenauante made betwene the seid Comyssiensers and her viz., she to receyve the dettes owyng to the house and pay the dettez owyng by the house.

Patronage of Churches belongine to the late monastery. Wiltes. Parsonage of Ludgersall, Vicarages of Wanborough and Alborne. Berks. Vicarages of Kentbury, Argaston and Letcombe Regis.

MALMESBURY

surrendered and dissolved and suppressed, Dec. 15th, 31 Hen. VIII.

The clere yerely value of all the possessions belonging to the seid late monastery, spiritual and temporall, over and besides lxxvij^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d, in fees, annuytees and corodez, graunted to diverse patentez by lettres patents for term of liff cccxxx^{li}. xv^s. ob.

	Whereof	
	Pencions assigned to the late	Religious despatched
Robert F. Crampton al Selwyn late abbott	cxxxiiij ^{li} .	vj ^s . viij ^d .
John Coddington bachelor of Divinity and Prior	x ^{li} .	
Thome Tewksbury Terrier	vj ^{li} .	xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
Ralf Sherwood	vj ^{li} .	
Phillip Bristoll	vj ^{li} .	xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
Richard Ashton	vj ^{li} .	
John Gloucester	vj ^{li} .	xiii ^s . iiij ^d .
Walter Jaye, Steward of landes	xiiij ^{li} .	vj ^s . viij ^d .
Richard Pilton, Steward to thabbot	vj ^{li} .	xxx ^s . iiij ^d .
Anthony Malmesbury	vj ^{li} .	
William Alderley	vj ^{li} .	
John Cawline, <i>Warden of the Chappell</i>	viiij ^{li} .	
Thomas Dorsey	vj ^{li} .	
Thomas Gloucester	vj ^{li} .	
Walter Sutton, Bachelor of Divinity and Subprior	x ^{li} .	
John Horseley, Chaunter	vj ^{li} .	
Thomas Stanley	vj ^{li} .	
William Bristowe	vj ^{li} .	
Thomas Fforster	vj ^{li} .	
Robert Elmore	vj ^{li} .	
William Winchcombe	vj ^{li} .	
William Besley	vj ^{li} .	
	ccclxxix ^{li} .	vj ^s . viii ^d .

So remayneth clere cl^{li}. xiii^s. vij^d. ob.

Records and Evidences remayne in the Threasury there safely to be kept to thuse of the King's Magestie. The keyes therof bene delevered to Rubard Poulett Esquier, receyvor. Houses and buyldyngs appointed to remayn undefaced. The late Abbott's lodging with the New lodging adjoyning, the Kitchyn, larder, Buttre, and Payntre, with the lodgings under the same. The late Abbott's Stable, the Woolle house, the barne at Spettell gate, the Gatehouse which encloseth the Inner Courte, and the Gatehouse which encloseth the Utter Courte, the custodie and ferme therof graunted to Sir Edward Baynton, Knt., demed to be superfluous. The Chursh, cloister, and chapelles adjoyning, the Dormytory, Chaptrehouse, Ffrayter, *Barbary* [shaving house], Infirmary, with all the lodgings to them adjoyning, the Cellarers chambre, the Squiere Chambre, Seint Maryhouse, the Chauntry, the Convent Kitchyn, all the houses in the Sentrey ende, the Styward's lodging, the Storehouse, the Slattehouse, the Gestyn Stable, and all the oder houses in the Utter Court, comytted unto the custodie of William Stumpe deputie to Sir Edward Bainton Knt., there safely to be kepte thuse of the King's Magestie.

Leades remayning upon the Church [nave], Quere, Ile, Steplez, ffrayter, Chaptrehouse, Our Lady Chapell, the late Abbott's lodging, and oder houses there estemed to be cxx ffodors.

ML

Belles remayning in the Steplez there ix poz. by estim. xv weight.

Juelles reserved to the use of the King's magestie, myters garnessed with silver gilte, small pearles aud counterfete stoones. Ornaments reserved none.

Plate of silver reserved to the King's Majesties use	{	Silver gilte clxxiiij oz.
		„ parcell gilte cov. oz.
		„ whyte ciiij. oz.

Sum of all the ornaments, godes and catalles solde by the seide Comysioners as by a boke of the partieler sales therof made redy to be shewed more at large may appere cexi^{li}. [ccviii. erased] xiiij^s. iiij^d. with lii^s. for iij oxen taken by Sir Anthony Hungerford Knight, Sheref of Wiltes by way of distresse.

Payments to xxj late religious persons of the same late monastery of the King's Majesties reward xlviij vj viij. to liiij parsons, being officers and ser-vauntes in the seid late monastery for their wagez and lyveres xxxiiij^{li}. xvj^s.

^{xx}
iiij^{li}. ij^s. viij^d.

Ffor debtez owing by the seid late monastery to deverse persons as well for malte and other victualles hadde of theym as for other necessaries to thuse of the late house viij^{li}. viij^d. and to the late Abbott there for the residew of all the dettes owing by the late house by hym to be paid and discharged the dettes owing to Katheren Audelett, Anthony Hungerford, Knight, and Will. Button, only accepted by covenante made betwene the seid Comysioners and the seid Abbott in greate lxx^{li}. vij^s. iiij^d. lxxviij^{li}. v^s. Soo remayneth clere lii^s. v^s. viij^d. [xlviiij^d. v. viij. erased] dettes owinge to the late monastery, Henry Large, Knyght, by obligacon with condyeon endorsed being date Oct. xxix in the xxix yere of K. Henry the VIIIth. ffor the payment of cex^{li}., wherof was confessed to be receyved by the late abbott of the late monastery and remayneth unpaid clx^{li}. which sum the same Sir Henry is assigned to pay to Katheryn Audelett, widow.

Dettes owing the late monastery to Katheryn Audelett, widow, late wyff of Thomas Audelett by the severall obligaconz cont' the sume of cccx^{li}. wherof paid cxxx^{li}. and rem' unpaid cxxiiij^{li}.

Anthony Hungerford, Knight,* by oblegacon xxiiij^{li}., Will. Button, gent. as well for arrergez of annuytes xxxij^{li}. and corrodies as ffor money borrowed xxxj^{li}. as is confessed by the late abbott lxiiij^{li}.

cclxvj^{li}.

The Inventorye of the WHYET FRERYS OF MARLBOROW † praysyd by Rob. Brown, Wylliam Symonds assigned by mayster Mayre there at the request of the Vysytor.

ij candelstycks vij^s. vj^d., iij crewitts ij^d., a holy water stop and a sacryng bell, vj^d., iij laten candelstycks and a sensore ij^s., a Crosse with a staffe, coper and amyde vj^s. viij^d., a paxe, coper and gylde xij^d., a fruntlet for y^e hye aulter iiij^d., iij alter clothes iiij^s. iiij^d., iij corporax with ix casys xx^d., a chesable with deakyn and subdeakyn and cope with j albe vj^s. viij^d., a chesable with deakyn, subdeakyn and cope lackyng albys vj^s. viij^d., a chesable and ij tunakles without albys v^s., a hangyng of sylke for y^e Sepulcre ij^s., ij Coops of bustyan with red garters vj^s. viij^d., a chesable of dornyske vj^d., a chesable and ij tunakles of

* Sir Anthony of Black Bourton, Oxon, Knt. his son Sir Giles is buried in Salisbury Cathedral. (See Antiq. of Salisb. 59.)

† Carmelite friary founded by John Goodwin and William Remesbech in 1316, the site granted 24 Hen. VIII. to John Pye and Robert Brown.

bawdkyn xx^d, a chesable and ij tunakles of red sylke with a cope of the same vj^s, viij^d, a cope of grene sylke ij^s, a syngle vestment with y^e albe xx^d, a pall of sylke ij^s, ij old chesabuls xij^d, an old chesable with y^e albe viij^d, an auter clothe with y^e fruntlet xij^d, a cope of blew silk ij^s. ij old chesabuls viij^d, a cope of bawdkyn xij^d. ij hangyngs for y^e auter with y^e fruntlet xij^d. an olde chesabull viii^d, a vayle ij^s, ij baasons and an ewer of latyn xvj^d, a braasyn mortar with y^e pestell iij^s. iiij^d, ij aundyrens of yron xx^d, a fryyngpan and a sclyesse [slice] vj^d, ij broochys xij^d, ix old platters ij dysshes and a saucer ij^s, vij^d, a chaffyng dysshe iiij^d, a grydyron iiij^d, a great kettell and ij great pannys and a small kettell x^s, iij brass potts v^s, a bras panne standing in y^e furneys v^s, ij hangels ij payr of hooks and a fyre shovell viij^d, j broken candlestyeck j^d, a bell v^s, iij fayer tabyls of alabaster vj^s, viij^d, the hooks lytell in vallew, a gret pott vij^s. vj^d, in wodd. vj^s, vj^d, in tymber viij^s. iiij^d, old tubbys xx^d, a challeys with the patteyn xj unc. and iij quarters xl^s, sum totales ix^{li}. vj^s. iiij^d. Dettes. To Mayster Yorke, [visitor] xx^s. by the Pryor borouyd to a chaundler for waxe vj^s. viij^d, to ij badkers iij^s. viij^d, to ij smythys viij^s. x^d, to y^e cookeys ij^s, to the caryar of wodde vj^s. vj^d, to the Vsyter for the accountomed taxe xx^s, for y^e costs at ij tymes there xiiij^s. iiij^d, to a buchear for fleshe vj^s. viij^d.
Sum iiij^{li}. vij^s. vj^d.

THE BLACKE FREERS OF SALISBURY.

This Indenture maketh mencyon of all the stuffe of the Grey Freereys of Salisbury recyved by the lorde Visitor under the lord Prevy Seale for the King's Grace and delyvered to Mr. John Shaxton gentleman and to John Goodale baly of Salisbury to see and order to y^e King's use with the house and all the appertenauce till the Kingis pleasure be further knowen.

The Quere at the hei alter a tabill of alabaster, iiij small candlestikkcs laten, ij alter clotheis y^e on nowthe, iiij pore pelowys with ij small curtyns, a clothe before y^e alter white and red with rokis, another alter clothe before y^e alter with garterys lynyng clothe, a canapey over y^e sacrament, a vestment blewe werstede a goodly fertor copper and gilt for reliks, in the quere a littil lampe laten, an Egill and ij gret candlestiks late y^e which father Browne cleymethe but theys xij yeris thei have be ther in y^e Inventory of the Convent before wherefore I wolld not allow y^t he had y^m away but I causeid him to bring them ageyne, a lecterne clothe of damaks on y^e lecterne of timber, j holy water stopper, v cruetis stollen, ij branchis of iron for tapers, a sacry bell, a payer of organys stallys, and organ soler sileid [ceiled], ij formeys.

The Churche xj alters ij of y^m tabilles, iij ymagery on dobill tabill of alabaster, another large alter with Sainth Barbara in y^e mydds alabaster, iij other tabillis of allabaster, iiij sacry belles, a feyer candelbeme, feyre setis before y^e altaryes, feyer setis before every alter in y^e Chirche, certeyne setis before every alter in y^e Chirch, certeyne tubbis in y^e Chirche on of them barryd aboute with yron.

In the *Chapell by ye Quere** an old chest, and a frame for the sepulchre, a bere and a frame, in the *Stepill* ij bellis.

The Vestre ij feyer chestes, ij stoles [stools] for chaunters with bullyans coper vj cushynis a crosse of coper with Mary and John with a staff, a tabill and

* The chantry of six priests and the fraternity of our Lady St. Anne and All Saints, founded by Mary, Countess of Norfolk 28 Edw. III. (Dugd. Baron. ii., p. 64.)

on y^t a sute of vestments prest decon and subdecon velvet with many small perles on y^t y^e offeras with *ioers* [sic] and castells very precious with diverse old buckrams on the tabill, Prist decan and subdecun redde silke with garters and seinthe Georgs crosseis, a sute white silke prist, decon, and subdecon, with blwe offeras, ij other sutis prist, decon, and subdecon, white silk prist, decon and subdecon, diverse white bustian. Prist, decon, and subdecon, diverse colors silke. Prist, decon, and subdecon darneks. Prist, decon, and subdecon, blacke worstede the prist damaske.

Seingill Vestmentes., ij white sengell and ij blewe sengeill, another sengeill, a black seingell brancheid velvet, iij sengeill for lent fustian, vj old chesabills without albis or other xvij copis of diverse colors as y^{ei} ley on y^e presse, xxij corporas cases with viij corporas, ix surples good and badde with iij rockets, v pere alter clotheis to hange before y^e alter, v oldd auter clotheis to hange . . . ij oldd coverlets, ij auter clotheis, red silke with stripis gold, iij small corse auter clotheis to hange before altars, a gret meny of clotheis for lent, a grit clothe to hange before y^e rode. In the *Lowe Vestre*, ij basens with other haberdasthe of litil value.

The Kechin, iij small brasse potts, iij brasse pannys, ij ketells, j cobiron, ij rackes, a barre of yron with iij hengills for pottes, ij brachis small, a chafer and a grediron, a payer pothokis, a colender.

The Bakehouse and kneding trowe, a boilling hutche, a buschylle, an oldd hutche.

The Hall, ij tabills with ij payer of trestelles, a *culborde*, ij formys, a feyer benche at y^e *hye borde* [table], sileid and a *portall*.*

The Buttery, iij tabillclothees, ij towelles, a bason, an ewar pented, ij salt sellars pented.

The Chamberis, a cownter and a yoynyd † forme, ij oldd cofers, iij cussheyns in y^e *Ynner Chambre*, a cownter, iij formys, chayer, a round tabill, shetis or blankets new.

Beside all y^e stuffe before wretin war solld to paye the dettis and chargis, iij oldd fetterbeddis with vj pore cusshengs with certeyne pore stuffe of y^e Keechin with oder abrode of litill value for y^e which was take iijⁱⁱ. xv^e. ix^d., the dettis dewe as by y^e accountis did appere above ^{xxii} _{iiij}. but all the subitans was to the Prior, so y^f y^e Prior and all was satisfeid with viijⁱⁱ. xvj^s. so y^t y^a noted y^t all y^e evidens of y^e howse be suarly leid in a chest, alofte, in the Vestre, and further y^t y^a to be rememberyd y^t y^e visiter hathe laid owt about y^e money here receyved vⁱⁱ. iij^d. for y^e w^{ch} he hathe with him to y^e Kingis use of silver y^t longed to y^t howse xxxv unc. and iij unc. and so payde his oune chargis and thus y^e departed after iij dayes being here per nos Jo. Saxton, Jo. Goodale.

THE GREY FRIARS SALISBURY. ‡

The Quere, the high alter, a tabill of ymagery giltt, a lampe, laten bason, feyer stallys well sileid with an organe lofte, ij lecturnys timber.

The Churche, Pore auterys, j alabaster, feyer formys.

* Portable seat. † Joint.

‡ A Franciscan friary, founded by Richard Pude in the reign of Henry III, the site granted to John Wroth, 36 Hen VIII. (Tanner, 608.)

The Stepill, ij belles, the j a feyer bell.

The Vestre, v laten candelstickes small, vj cruetts and holy water stoppe.

Copis, a golden cope with y^e offeras ymagery, iiij white saten with y^e offeras red saten, v blewe copis, ij with starys, ij with flowerys and j with golden birdis, iiij grene copis, ij dorneks and j silke, iiij white copis, iiij dorneks and j bustian, j blacke cope silke, iiij litell copis for chelderne, ix small alter cloths for lowe alterys, vj for y^e hey alter, vj towellys, x albyz y^t be not occupeid, ix surples, xx corporas casis with x corporas in y^m, ij oldd grene chesabullys, iiij tunakels, a blacke cope with a sute of blacke vestment, a sute of white for our lady, ij sutes of grene, a sute of blacke, a sute of white, a sute of redde, iiij sengeill redde vestments, j sengeill vestment, halfe blewe and half yelawe, j of chamlete, vj grene sengeill vestments, iiij redde sengeill vestments, iiij sengeill vestments for Lent, y^e j yelawe, j alter clothe for y^e hey alter, with a frontlet, a grene auter clothe with ij frontletis, a golden pawell, [pall] with ij fronteletis, a blewe alter clothe with y^e fronteletis, a sute of hanging for the hey alter white and grene velvet, j sute of redde, ij pallys, with j white and y^e other redde, j hangin alter clothe, ij oldd grene pallys, ix frontletes on with an other, iiij blewe clotheis, viij oldd broken vestments, cheasabills and tunakells, vij chests new, j good, an oldd blacke clothe, a borde, ij trestells, a feyer presse.

The Freyter, ix tabilles and iiij formys.

The Parlar, ij tabills, iiij trestills, ij formys, feyer benches well seleid, a par portall.

The Hall, iiij tabills, viij trestellys, ij formys, 1 oldd culborde well benchid and doble sileid.

Mem. Beside y^e stuffe y^t still remayneth ther ys solld to pay the detts iiij sutes of Vesments, iiij copes pore all for ix^{li}, also a payer organnys broken, ii candellsticks the snuffers of the chamberys y^e which was very pore, with other small things abrode for iiij^{li} ij^s, the dettes dew xix^{li}. and abrode of the which a gret parte was to brewerys and diverse other for necessareis and y^e rest to the Warden, the end was xij^{li} xij^d. satisfied every man, so y^s howse ys out of dett clere and the Visitor hathe in his handis to y^e King's use above y^{ese} payements lix^s. and besid yt in silver ^{xx}/_{xiiij} unc. and xvij unc.

And y^t y^s to be notyd y^t y^e evidens of y^s howse be in y^e Vestre under y^e Kepary's hands and y^e Visitor payde his owne chargis and so departed after iii days being here. Per nos Jo. Shaxton, Jo. Goodale.

7 Edw. VI. Commissioners: Sir Anthony Hungerford (of Black 1553. Burton, Oxon, Knt.),

Willm. Sherrington, Knt.,

Will. Wroughton, Knt.

HUNDREDS OF HEIGHAM, Cricklade and Staple.

Goods to be safelie kept.

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Polton	v oz.	ij	j oz. di
Pirton	iiij oz. di	iiij	j oz. di
Assheton Keynes	xi oz.	iiii	ij oz. di

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Leighe	vi oz.	iiij	j di
Castell Eaton	xij oz.	iiij	ij unc $\frac{3}{4}$ q.
Hannington	x oz.	ij	ij oz.
Cricklade Sci. Sampsonis	xii oz.	iiij	ij oz. di
Stratton Sci. Margaretts	xvi oz.	ij	xvi oz.
Staunton Ffytswaren	v oz.	iiij	j oz.
Somerforde Kaynes	viii oz.	ij	ij oz. di
Cricklade Saincte Maryes	ix oz.	ij	ij oz. di
Inglessham	viii oz. di	vj	ij oz.
Bloundesdone Androwes	no plate	ij	
Lidiarde Millicente	ix oz. di	ij	ij oz. di
Seven Hampton	ix oz.	ij	ij oz.
Sherncotte	no plate	ij	
Latton	vij oz.	ij	ij oz.
Heighworthe	hole gilt xvi oz.	iii and Sanctus bell	vi oz.
Brode Blennesdon	ix oz.	ij	ij oz. di
Rodbourne Chaynes	ix oz.	ij	ij oz. di
Easte & Water Yetton	vi oz.	iiij	j oz. di
Southe Maston	vii oz.	ii and Sanctus bell	j oz. di

HUNDERDE OF SWANBORO.

Littell Cheverell	xii oz.	ij	xv oz.
Styplelavington	xij oz.	iiij and Sanctus bell	xxxix oz.
Great Cheverell	ix oz.	ij	ix oz.
Chyrton	vij di	ij	xvii oz.
Northenewnton		ij	
Woodboro	viii oz.	ij	ij oz.
Manninforde Barnis	xiii oz. di	ij	ij oz. di
Manningforde Abbatts	viii oz. di	ij	ij oz.
Sterte	viii oz.	ij	j oz. di
Alkannings	xii oz.	ij [bell	ij oz. di
Uphavine	vij oz. di	iiij one being a Sanctus	xviii oz.
Russalle	x oz.	ij	ij oz.
Staunton Barnarde	ix	ij	vij oz.
North Willisforde	vj	iiij and a Sanctus bell	xxiii
Hewishe	iiij di	ij	j
Beching Stoke	ix	ij	ij di
Alton Barnes	vij	ij	ij
Echilhampton	vij	ij	ij di
Charlton	vij	ij	ij di
Willcotte	no plate	ij	
Marden	xij	ij	xxij
Orchesfounte	xij	iiij	xxxv
Westlavington	xj	ij	ij

HUNDRED OF KYNWARSTONE.

Westbedwyne	xij	v	xlij
Eestbedwyne	xi	iiij	ij di
Shiltone	vj di	ij	iiij di
Tyltcome	ix	ij	ij di
Ffroxfelde	xi	ij	ij di

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Chewte	ix	ij	xj
Powysse	v	ij	j di
Wotton Riveris	xi	ij	ij di
Collingborne Kingestone	ix	iiij	xxiiij
Burbage Savage	x di	ij	xj
Eastone	vij di	ij	xj di
Millton	vij	ij	ij
Buttermeare	v	j	xiiij

HUNDRED OF MILKESHAM.

Hylperton	xj	ij	xvij
Whaddon	xi	ij	j di
Powlesholde	ix	ij	x di
Milkesham	x di	iiij	xiiij
Seynde	xv di	ij	ij di
Ewellstoke	ix	ij	j di
Chappell of Bulkington	ix di	ij	ij di
Trubridge	xiiij	v and Sanctus bell	xxv

HUNDREDS OF ELSTOBE AND ELLERLEIGHE.

Wroughton	xvi di with a patent	iiij and Sanctus bell	xvj di
Stockton	vij	ij	ij
Rowleston			ij
Alton Prioris			j
Westwode	x	iiij	ij
Patneye	x	ij	xv
Hame	ix	iiij	ij
Netherhampton	x	iiij and a Sanctus bell	xviiij
Overleighe	xviiij	ij	iiij
Enfforde	xviiij	iiij and Sanctus bell	xxiiij di
Overton	vij	ij	vij di
Henton Parva	vij	ij	j di
Collingbourne Duces	xiiij	ij	xvii
Ffyfelde		ij	
Ffittelton	ix	ij	xv

HUNDRED OF SELKLEIGH.

Albourne	vij di	iiij and Sanctus bell	j di
West Keivalle	vj	ij	ij
Winterborne Bassett	xj	ij	ij di
" Mouncton		ij	
Oxbournes Georgii		iiij	
Brode Henton	xj	ij	ij
Mildenhalle	xiiij	ij	
Presshette	xi di	ij	iiij
Osbourne S. Andrewes	xi di	iiij	x
Alberye	ix	iiij	ij di
Marbrughe S. Peter's	xij	v	xvj
" S. Maris	xvij	v	xx
Wotton Bassett	vij	iiij and Sanctus bell	xiiij di

HUNDREDE OF RAMISBURY, POTTERNE, AND CANNINGS.

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Bysshopps Cannings	xxvij	iiij and Sanctus bell	cxvii
Pottorne		iiij and Sanctus bells	
Beydon	vj	iiij	vj
Bussipston	vj	iiij and Sanctus bell	ij
Ramisburye	xj	iiij and Sanctus bell	iiij
S. Maris in the Devizes	x di	iiij and Sanctus bell	iiij
S. Jonis " " "	xiiij	iiij and Sanctus bell	v di
The Vyse Grene	xj	iiij	ij di

LIBETTYE OF ROWDE AND BROMEHOME.

Roude	xiiij	iiij	j di
Bromhambe	xvj	iiij	iiij

HUNDREDE OF WARMINSTER.

Norton Bevente	ix	iiij	ij
Warmister	xij di	v and Sanctus bell	lx
Fyssherton Delamare	xj	iiij	ij di
Overtevente		iiij	
Upton Skydmare	xj di	iiij	xv
Portwarde	ij	iiij	di
Vennes Sutton	ix	iiij	iiij
Coveslye	vij di	iiij	xx
Dynton	ix di	iiij	xxij
Bysshopstrow	xiiij di	iiij	xvij

HUNDREDE OF BRADFORDE.

Mouncton Ffarleighe	viiij	iiij	iiij
Bradfforde	xvj	iiij	v
Hanningestoke	ix	iiij	ij
Chawfilde Magna		iiij	
Wraxhall	vij	iiij	j di
Attworthe		iiij	
Winesleye	xij	iiij	iiij
Wynckssilee	ix	iiij	viiij d.
Holtte		iiij	
Broughton		iiij	

HUNDREDE OF HEITESBURIE.

Heitesburye	x di	iiij	^{xx} iiij iiij oz.
Chitterne S. Maris	xj	iiij	xiiij
Horningshame Magna	v	iiij	iiij
Tytherington	vij	ij	j di
Imber	ix	iiij	j di
Knoke	x di	iiij	ij
Codferd S. Marye	viiij	iiij	iiij
Depfforde	vij di	j	xiiij
Hildensell	vij	iiij	ij di

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Westecodforde	x di	iiij	ij di
Upton Lovell	viiij di	iiij	ij di
Chitterne Omn. Sanctorum	ix	ij	ij di
Orcheston S. Georgii	viiij	iiij	ij
Birgheston Deverell		iiij	
Boyton	x	iiij	ij di

HUNDREDE OF HORWELESDOWNE.

Northe Bradleighe	x	iiij	viiij di
Cadlleston		ij	
Edington	ix	iiij and Sanctus bell	xv
Revell	viiij di	iiij and Sanctus bell	xxiiij di
Styppeleaston	xiiij di	v and Sanctus bell	iiij di
Semyngton Chappell	xij	ij	ij

HUNDREDE OF MEARE.

Maydon Bradleigh		iiij	
Stourton		iiij	
Kingeston Deverell	xvj di	iiij	xvj
West Knoyle	ix	ij	
Meare	viiij	v	iiij xv di

HUNDERDE OF WONDERWICH.

Stratforde	xij	iiij	ij
Woodforde	viiij	iiij	v
Wylleforde		iiij	

HUNDERDE OF DAMERHAM.

Netellton	ix di	iiij	ij
Grettilton	xi	iiij	iiij
Chryston Mallsforde	xix	iiij	vi
Dammersham	xvj	iiij	iiij
Martyne	xi	iiij	xvij
Compton Chamberlayne	vij di	iiij	x
Deverelle Langbridge	ix di	iiij	xviiij
Mouncton Deverell	vj di	ij	i di
Michells Kingston	vij di	iiij and Sanctus bell	i di

HUNDERDE OF BRENCH AND DOULLE.

Tyllyshead	ix di	iiij	xv
Stephe Langeforde	xij	iiij	xviiij
Dichampton	viiij di	ij	ij
Sowthe Newton	viiij di	iiij	iiij di
Fyssherton Aungere	x	iiij	j di
Ffouleston	[silver] viij di	ij [small bells with the ir clapper.	

MS. Inv. June 1, 7 [Edw. VI.]

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Orcheston Marye	ix di	iiij	ij di
Barwike S. Jacobie	xj	iiij	iiij
Stapforde	vj	iiij	j di
Bimmerton	vij di	ij	j di
Littellangforde		ij	
Wylton	ix di	iiij	
Shrewton	xij di	iiij	xx
Maydenton	viiij	iiij	ij di
Sheringdon	ix	iiij	ij di
Willesforde Magna	x	ij	ij di
Weyleye	xij di	iiij	vij di
Winterborne Stoke	viii	iiij	xvj

HUNDERDE OF DOUNWORTHE.

Tysburye	xiiij	iiij	xxxj di
Dunhede Andrewe	xiiij	iiij	ij
Chappell of Eastone		ij	
Sedghill	viiij	iiij	ij di
Chappell of the Hache	ix di	ij	ij
Cole Barwike	x	ij	ij
Dunhede Marye	vij di	iiij	ij
Chappell of Charlton	x	ij	ij di
Chilmarke	ix di	iiij	ij
Avesbye	vj	ij	ij
Tevaunte Evias	x	ij	ij
Swallowclyffe	vij di	iiij	j
Ffountelle Gyfforde	xj di	ij	iiij
Chiklade	iiij di	ij	j

HUNDERDE OF WESTBURYE.

Dulton	viiij di	ij	j di
Bratton	xj	iiij	ij di
Westburie	xj di	vj	xxiiij

HUNDERDE OF KYNBRIDGE.

Tokenhamweke	vj	ij	xviiij di
Helmarton	x di	iiij	iiij viij
Luddington	vj	iiij	j di
Clyvpeper	xiiij	iiij	iiij di
Swyndon	xij	iiij	lvij
Lynham	vij	iiij	ij
Lydyard Heygose	xiiij	iiij	viiij
Dreycott Ffoliat	xiiij	ij	v
Wanboroughe	vij	iiij and Sanctus bell	xvij
Cheasseldeane	xj	iiij and Sanctus bell	xj
Asheleighe		iiij	
Crundwell		ij	
Kemble	x di	iiij and Sanctus bell	iiij di

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Brokenborowe	iiij di	ij and Sanctus bell	
Bonleighe	vij di	j	ij
Sommerforde Matreface	vij	iiij	xv
" Mawditts	iiij di	iiij	
Norten	viiij	ij	
Longnewton		iiij	
Garsden	xi	iiij and Sanctus bell	ij di
Charrelton	xj di	ij and Sanctus bell	iiij di
Staunton Quinten	x	ij	ij di
Westporte	v	iiij and Sanctus bell	ix di
Poule	v di	v and Sanctus bell	
Hullavington		ij and Sanctus bell	iiij di
Seugre	xiiiij	ij	ij
Sutton	x di	iiij	ij
Pole	xi di	ij	ij
Brinckworth	ix di	iiij	xxxij
Dauntece	xij	iiij	ij
The Leighe	x di	iiij	ij di
Okessheye	vij	iiij	ij di
Hanckerton		iiij	
Myntyte	viiij	iiij	ij
Rodbouron	vij	ij	ij
Coston	viiij di	ij	ij di

HUNDERDE OF CHIPPENHAM.

Eston Graye	ix	iiij and Sanctus bell	j di
Leigh Delamere	ix	ij	ij di
Langle burnell	xiiiij	iiij	iiij
Alderton	vj	iiij	ij di
Luckington	ix di	iiij	ij di
Yeatton	ix	ij	ij di
Tytherton	xi	ij	ij di
Boxe	x	iiij	xvij
Dichriche	vj	ij	j
Cossgrave	viiij	v	j di
Weste Kington	viiij di	iiij	ij di
Sherstone	xviij	iiij and Sanctus bell	xlij
Harden Hewyse	vj	ij	ij
Sapperton	vij di	ij	j di
Bidston Sci. Peters	vj	ij	j di
Littleton Drewe	xj	iiij	ij di
Chippenham	ix	iiij	iiij
Brenchill	xij	ij	j di
Boxham Chappell	ix di	ij	j di
Northwrxall	viiij	iiij and Sanctus bell	j di
Castell Combe	vij	ij	ij di
Byddiston Sci. Nicholas	xij	ij	vj di
Slawtenforde	xij	iiij and Sanctus bell	xxij
Collerne	xiiij	wone greate bell and	
Lacocke	xx	a Sauncts bell	

HUNDERDE OF CALNE.

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Blacklande	vj	ij	ij
Yeattisburye	viiij	iiij	iiij
Heddington	vj di	iiij	j di
Barwike Bassette	vij	iiij	j di
Calne	xv	iiij and Sanctus bell	iiij
Compton Bassette	vij	iiij	il
Calleston		ij	
Cherrell	ix di	iiij	iiij

HUNDERDE OF BRODE CHALKE.

Semleighe	vij	iiij	xij
Fyffelde Bovente	viiij	ij	j di
Buchalke	xv	iiij	iiij
Chappell of Knighton	v	ij	j di
Elysbourne	vj	iiij	ij
Brode Chalke	xj	iiij	xv
Barwik S. John	viiij di	iiij	j di
Tollarde		iiij and Sanctus bell	
Alweston	xj di	iiij	ij

HUNDERDE OF RANDEN AND CADWORTHE.

Birdcombe	vij	ij	ij
Netherhampton	x di	iiij	iiij
Burtforde	x di	iiij	xxij
Hommington	vij	iiij	ij di
Babestocke	iiij	iiij	j di
Odstocke	xiiij	iiij	xiiij
Bartfforde Sci. Martins	xv	iiij	xiiij
Combissate	xvij di	iiij	iiij di
Westeharnam	viiij di	ij	ij di
Sutton Maynsfelde	vij di	iiij	j di
Shalford Toneye	vij di	ij	ij di
Ffovente	x	iiij	iiij

HUNDERDE OF FRUSTFYLDE.

Whyte Perysshe	viiij	iiij	xxv
Lufforde	viiij	ij	ij

HUNDERDE OF DELWARDBURIE.

Weastedeane [steade	ix	iiij	ij
Chappell of Easte Grim-	v di	j	ij
Winterslowe	x	iiij	ij di
Porton	vij di	ij	
Laverstocke	ix di	ij	ij
Weaste Grimsteade [ugh	ix	ij	
Winterbourne Sherboro-	ix	ij	ij
„ Errells	xj di	iiij	iiij

	A Chalice or Cuppe.	Bells.	In Plate to the King's Use.
Playttefforde	x	ij	ij di
Alwardburye [shye	x	ij	
Winterbourne Downtes-	x	iiij	ij di
Idmyston	xij	ij	ij
Pytton	x di	ij	j di

HUNDERDE OF AMBROSBURYE.

Newton Tonye	ix	iiij	ij
Dorrington	xij	iiij	xvj
Allingdon	ix di	iiij	ij di
Bulfforde	xv di	iiij	xv
Dornfforde	xv	iiij	iiij
Tydworthe	xv	iiij	iiij
Ambysburye	xiiij	iiij	xvj
Lurgethall	x	ij	xij
Okingame	xij	iiij and Sanctus bell	elij
Ffysseledeane	xiiij	iiij	xiii
Chaldrington	vij	ij	ij
Brickmeston Millestone	x	ij	ij di
Bosomme	vj	ij	j

HUNDERDE OF DOUNTON.

Dounton	v di	iiij	ix di
Knogle	xj	iiij	iiij
Nownton	vij di	ij	xiiij
Busshoppes Ffountell	vj di	ij	j di
Hindon S. Luci	ix	ij	ij di
Huntworthe Chappell			
Busshepston	vj	iiij	xij

The Cathedrall Church of Sarum. deliverede to my lorde of Sarum¹ and to [Richard] Arche, treasurer of the same church, a challis with a pattente duple gilte weunge xxvij ounces, and also won other challis of silver withoute a pattente parcell gilte, containing vij ounces and x bells by indenture. In plate to the King's use viij ounces.

Anthony Hungerford
Wyllyam Broughton.

Certificate made of various particulars concerning Chantries, Guilds, Hospitals, Colleges, Free Chapels, fraternities and stipendiaries, and names of the founders, object of their institution, distance from parish church, annual value, nature of abuses, value of jewels and goods, catalls and plate, the date

¹ John Salcot al. Capon. trans. from Bangor July 31, 1539.

of their dissolution or purchase without the King's special licence since Feb. 4, 27 Henry VIII., in virtue of the Statute passed xxxvii. Hen. VIII., and a commission issued Feb. 13, 37 Hen. 8., to John Bishop of Sarum, Sir *Thos. Seymour*, [Baron Seymour of Sudley, lord Admiral, beheaded March 4th 1548-9. (Hoare's Mod. Wilts, i., 117.)] Rob. *Cheydley*, Esq., *Thos. Leigh* and *Wm. Grene*, Gent.

I. Report of the Survey of all Colleges, Chauntries, ffree chappells, fraternyties, Brotherheddes, Stypendaryes, Obbitts, lyghts, lampes and Anniversaryes, havinge beynge within v yerex nexte before the iiij daye of November with all maner of landis, possessions, hereditaments, stockes of money, stockes of cattall, goodis, jewells, plate and ornaments to them belongyng, taken by *John Thynne*, [Secretary to the Protector Somerset, Knighted 1547, after the battle of Musselburgh, d. 1580 (Hoare's Mod. Wilts i., 64)], and *Wm. Broughton*, Knts., *Chas. Bulkeley* [of Burgate, Hants, (Hoare's Mod. Wilts, v., 28, and i., 12)], *Jo. Barwycke* and *Thos. Chaffyne* [of Seales (Hoare's Mod. Wilts i., 12)], Esqrs., *Will. Thornhill* and *Laurence Hyde* [of West Hatch, d. 1590 (Hoare's Mod. Wilts iv., 32)], gent, by virtue of the King's Maiestie his letters of Commissyon the xiiij daye of Feb. in the ijdi yere of his reigne.

Cathedrai Church. Chantry of Henry Blonsdon,* for 2 chaplains, only one is maintained; clear value ix^{li}. xvij^s. vj^d. (ix. ix. ix. 2 Edw. VI.) Plate, etc. l^s. viij^d. (xii oz. goodis iiij^s. Ibid). Among the endowments the church house of West Willowe is mentioned 2 Edw. VI., the incumbent was John Burcham who had an annuity of lxvj^s. viij from Wilton by grant of Hen. VIII.]

Chantry of Andrew Holse,† for 1 chaplain at a stipend of vij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d. and for an obit xl^s. paid by the "Master and fellows" of St. Mary, Winton College. Value ix. vj. viij^d. p. Plate, etc. xxx^s. [vi oz. goodis v^s. vj^d. Rychard Dunstale incumbent.]

Roger Clownes,‡ Chantry for 1 chaplain at a salary of vj^{li}. xij^s.; clear value vj^{li}. x^s. ij^d. ob. [£vi. xvi^s. x^d.] of Plate, etc. lxvj^s. [xiii oz. goodis ij^s. vj^d. John Deny sincumbent, 2 Edw. VI.]

Chantry of Sir Robert Hungerford § for 4 chaplains by licence of Edw. IV., to be endowed with £50 a year, but he died before he could carry out his design, and there is but 1 chaplain at a salary of £8; clear value £xvj. iiij^s. iiij^d. of plate, etc. £iiij. xiiij^s. Sir John Cheney and John Martyn, and the Lady Margaret had licence from Edward IV. to grant lands at Immer, to the dean and chapter, yielding xxxiiij^{li}. xv^s. j^d. to maintain ij preists: they had a mansion house in the Close. Thomas Boxe, chaplain.

Chantry of Sir Robert Hungerford for ij chaplains, supported on a salary of £8 to each, paid out of lands granted to the dean and chapter; clear value of xxxiiij^{li}. xvj^s. j^d., of plate, etc., [cexxvi oz.] £xlvj. xv^s. viij^d. [goodis xxvi^s. vi^d.]

Chantry of Sir Walter Hungerford, for ij chaplains at the stipend of £8 each, paid out of lands bequeathed to the dean and chapter; clear value

* Archdeacon of Dorset, 1297. † Chancellor of Salisbury, 1438.

‡ Archdeacon of Salisbury, 1361.

§ Margaret his relict, built a chapel on the south side of the Lady Chapel which was destroyed by Wyatt c. 1783; a view of it occurs in Hearne's and Byne's "Antiquities" and Gough's "Sep. Mon." vol. ii. Robert Lord Hungerford died 1458; his wife Mary Margaret Botreaux died 1477.

£xxx vj^s. ij^d., and of plate, etc. liij^s. viij^d. [viii oz. goodis xij^s. iiij^d.]*

Hen. VI. gave licence to Walter Lord Hungerford to endow a chantry with lands, valued at xxx^{li}. vj^s. ij^d. in Cricklade, and the manor called Airyndon's Courte, and the advowson of S. Sampson's Church, granted to the dean and chapter who were to find a helper at xij^s. iiij^d. a year, and xij^s. iiij^d. for wine and wax over their stipend. Giles Crockford,† incum.

The Chantries of Gilbert Keymer,‡ of which Thos. Mauley was the last incumbent, was dissolved without the King's license A^o. xxx^o., the possessions were worth £xi xi^s. and the goods and cattalls cxij^s. iiij^d. The lands and tenements came into the hands of Sir Edward Baynten,§ and are now in possession of Richard Snell.

Chantry of Edward Audley late bishop of Salisbury,|| for one chaplain at a stipend of £xi.; clear value xiiij^{li}. ij^d., and of plate, etc. xxxij^s. vi^d. [xx^s. yerely given to the poor in Salisbury. Plate xxx oz. goodis xxj^s. Richard Tumbrell holdith the mansyon of the chantre with a garden wythyn the Close, 2 Edw. VI.]

Chantry of Giles,¶ sometime bishop of Salisbury, for i chaplain at an annual portion of lxxvj^s. viij^d. [lxix^s. viij^d.] issuing from the possessions of the late College, called Scholars Devawse; value of plate, etc., lxix^s., xvi oz. goodis ij^s. [There was a mancyon house in the Close. Wm. Foxall, incumbent.]

Chantry of John Waltham,** sometime bishop of Salisbury, for one chaplain at a salary of cxij^s. iiij^d., paid out of lands bequeathed to the dean and chapter; clear value £xi. v^s., of plate, etc., xlvs. x^d., ix oz. di. goodis xij^s. ij^d., John Uppington, incumbent. [The streets in Salisbury mentioned, are Castell Strete, St. Edmundis Strete, Mylwarp Strete, Lygans Strete, and Carter Strete.]

II. Church of *St. Thomas the Apostle*. Two Chantries founded by Robert Goodmanston,†† for 2 chaplains, each to receive a stipend or salary of £xij^s. iiij^d., the one from the manor of Bulford, parcell of the possessions of the late monastery of Ambresbury, now in the possession of the Earl of Hertford,‡‡ and the other from the manor of Hannington late belonging to the monastery of Maiden Bradley; value of plate, etc. ix^{li}. xvij^s. xj^d. ob., xl. oz. goodis iiij^s. clear value xiiij^{li}. xix^s. iiij^d. [Henry Keylway and Henry Walronne, incumbents, the mansion and garden were in St. Thomas' churchyard.]

* The Iron Chapel was removed from the nave into the choir in 1778, at the expense of the Earl of Radnor in the episcopate of Bishop Hume. (Dodsworth, 177.) Walter Lord Hungerford died 1449. For a view of the chapel, see Gough's "Sep. Monum." vol. ii.

† He had been Canon of Tichfield, and Lord Southampton gave him this promotion and the free chapel of Edmyston 11s. yearly value.

‡ Treasurer of Salisbury, July 11th, 1427; dean June 28th, 1449; died May 16th, 1463.

§ Sir Edward of Bromham, Vice-chamberlain, died in France: his daughter married James Stumpe who battened on the wreck of Malmesbury.

|| Died 1524. This beautiful Chantry Chapel remains on the south side of the Presbytery; a view is given in Britton's "Salisbury," pl. xiii, it is described p. 98.

¶ Giles de Bridport d. 1262. The Chantry Chapel is figured in Britton's Salisbury, pl. xxvi., and described p. 95. It stands between two pillars in the south choir transept. In 1260 he founded the College de Vaulx (in valle) for scholars between the Palace and Harnham bridge (Leland Itin. iii. 68)

** Died 1395, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

†† At St. Bartholomew's Altar. (Hoare, New Sarum, 588.)

‡‡ Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, K.G., d. April 6, 1621, buried in Salisbury Cathedral. See his epitaph, "Antiq. of Salisb.," 86—9.

Chantry of William *Darwyck*, for i chaplain at a stipend of £vi. xiijs. iiij^d from lands and tenements clear value £ix. xvjs. ix^d. ob., ixl. vs. v^d., of plate etc. lxxij^s. ij^d., xi oz. goodis ix^s. ij^d., Hen. Bryther, incumbent.

Chantry of William *Swayne* * for i chaplain at a salary of £xiiij. vjs. vijd. ; clear value xiiij^{li}. iij^s. x^d., xv^{li}. xvij^s., of plate xlvijs. ij^d.

The Fraternity and Guild of the Mystery (ffellowship) of Tailors for j chaplain at cvjs. viij^d. to celebrate for the souls of the Brethren and Sisters ; clear value out of lands and tenements £ix. iij^s. ij^d., goodis vjs. viij^d. Geo. Roggers, incumbent.

III. College of St. Edmund.† One Master or Provost and four chaplains, each having a stipend of £vi xiijs. iiijd., j barber, j washerwoman (lautreix) each at a stipend of x^s. viij^d., the residue of the profits £xxxvi. xiijs. iiijd. go to William Seyntbarbe esq., Master or provost. The founder is unknown. The clear value $\frac{xx}{iii}$ viij^{li}. xiiij^s. v^d.

The Chantry of Reginald *Tudworthe*, first chaplain ; clear value £vi. vi^d. [cvij^s. viij^d.] [The stipend is stated to be £vj ; the plate weighed xix oz., and the goods were appraised at xij^s. iij^d.] The plate iij^s. vj^d., goods xv^d. [The Masters of the Almshouse of the Trynyties, Bucher rowe and Winchester Street, and the Steward of Jesus Mass are mentioned.]

Chantry of the Art of Lez wevers for 1 chaplain ; clear value xii^{li}. vij^s. j^d. The Chantry £viij. xij^s. viij^d.

IV. Hospital of St. Nicholas,‡ founded by *Robert*, sometime bishop of Salisbury, for a master or warden to maintain divers poor and infirm, and to repair the bridge whereon is built the Chapel, in which two chaplains celebrate ; clear value lix^{li}. xiijs. The Hospital c^s. j^d. The above is that there were intended to be by the foundation 3 chaplains, (now there is but one) besides the warden and 12 poor folk.

V. Hospital of St. Giles, Wilton,§ founded by *Adelicia* queen of England, founded for the maintenance of the infirm and poor, distant one quarter of a mile from the Parish Church. Income cxiiis. iiijd. ; the Hospital xx^s. vij^d. The Master only now resides, and there are no poor. [*A Chappell standeth covered with leade* and the revenues amounte to vj^{li}. John Dowse is master there, and iijj poore persons be releved.]

VI. The Hospital of St. John, Wilton,|| for a prior and sundry brothers and Sisters, number not specified ; clear value £vijij ij^s. v^d. ob. There are a Master a warden, a chaplain, and 4 poor brothers and sisters. The Hospital lxxvij^s. viii^d.

* At St. John's altar. Hoare, "New Sarum," 588.

† Made Collegiate by Walter de la Wyle, bishop of Salisbury before 1270, for a provost and twelve secular canons. (Tanner, 609.)

‡ Between the Close and Harnham bridge. Endowed by bishop Bingham, c. 1245, and restored by James I, April 3, 1610. Tanner says it consists of a master nominated by the bishop, six poor men and six poor women, (605).

§ Tanner says it was rebuilt in 1624 and is "in being for a prior or master and four poor folk who receive 20s. apiece" (597). In a patent of 5 Edward IV. it is called the Hospital of S.S. Giles and Anthony.

|| Near the town gate. It existed in 1217. Tanner says it is being for a master or prior nominated by the Dean of Salisbury, two poor men and two poor women having yearly £4 10s. 6d., (605).

VII. The Hospital of St. John, near Calne, founded by Lord *Zouche*,* for divers poor and infirm, clear value, lxxvj^s. v^d. The Hospital £ij. The Master Robert Blaze enjoys the revenue and there are no poor. [John Roberts, clerke, master there perceiveth clere xvij^{li}. iij^s. v^d. and no pore persons susteyned thereby.]

VIII. The Hospital of St John, in Hateysbury, founded by Lady Margaret Hungerford,† founded for 12 poor men and 1 women. But all the rents and profits are in the hands of John Benet, servant to Will. Sherrington, Esq. Clear value, xlij^{li}. x^s. iij^d. Hospital lxxvj^s. iiij^d. There ought to be a grammar school with a master at x^{li}. a year but it does not exist. [Founded for a scole-master, xij poore men and j woman; clere valewe, xlij^{li}. x^s. iij^d. There be no scole-master for v or vj yers, but the poore persons only. Sir Will. Sherrington perceywith the issues.]

IX. St. John Baptist Hospital † in CREKLADE for poor folk. The Hospital iij^{li}. xi^s. (from lands.) [*The Priorye or Free Chapell*, Thos. Parham, incumbent, residente at a small benefyce in Dorsetshire; clere iijj^{li}. x^s. ij^d. ij^s. vj^d. to the dean and chapter.]

X. St. John's Hospital in MARLEBURGH § for poor and infirm; clear value viij^{li}. iij^s. vij^d. [xvj^s. xi^d.] the master only resides. [The incumbent is ded, the mayre and Comons desire the King to converte into affrescole.]

XI. Chantry of William Burnell in DOWNTON Church, for one chaplain; value iijj^{li}. iiij^d. [lxxv^s. iiij^d. Alen Meyrick, incumbent.]

XII. Chantry of Stephen Crionz in FFYSHERTON AUNGERE, Church for 1 chaplain; clear value cxij^s. x^d. [cxvij^s. ii^d. Jo. Powell hath it for exhybytion to scole.]

XIII. Chantry founded by the Abbess of SHAFTON ¶ in Tysbury Church, £xxv^s. iiij^d. [lxvij^s. iiij^d. Rich. Casemore, incumbent.]

XIV. Chantry of Sir Jo. Barkley in MEERE Church || for iii Chaplains; clear value xvijj^{li}. xij^s. viij^d. [xxi^{li}. ix^s. viij^d. plate x oz., goodis lxxv^s. x^d. Jo. Gelebron, Rich. Swayne and Jo. Ffefarde, incumbents.]

XV. Chantry in WILTON Minster granted to the Kingshands by John Curtham late Cantarista, who received an annuity of 5 marks from the receivers of the minster lands; value lxvi^s. viij^d. It was dissolved along with the monastery.

XVI. Chantry of the foundation of Thos. Allerton in Holy Trinity Church, Bradford, £xi. xiiij^s. xi. [xi^{li}. xiiij^s. xi^d. plate xvij oz., goodis xxiiij^s. iiij^d.] There was a mansion, Wm. Ffurbrier, incumbent, bound by the fundacyon to kepe scole and to gyve to the Clerk ther yerely xx^s. to teache children to synge

* William Lord Zouche of Haningworth had lands at Calne, held by the family in the reign of Edw. IV. He died 5 Rich. II. ("Dugdale Baron. i. 691.")

† Founded by the relict of Walter Lord Hungerford, John Cheyne Esq., and John Mervyn Esq. c. 1470. Tanner says the foundation consists of a warden appointed by the Chancellor of Salisbury, a sub-warden, who reads daily prayers, twelve men and one woman nominated by the Lord of the Manor.

‡ It existed in the time of Henry III. (Tanner 606.)

§ Built before 16 John. (Tanner 605.)

|| Elizabeth Zouche was abbess from 1504. "Hutchens' Dorset, ii-415.

¶ Founded before 1408. "Hoare's Mod. Wilts, i. 13

for the mayntenaunce of Devine Service, and also to destribute to the poore yerely xiii^s. iiij^d. Bradforde is a greate parishe wherein be dlvj people wiche receive the Blessed Communyn, and no priests to help the vicar there saving the Chantry preeste, wherefore, etc.

XVII. Chantry of Adam Grenefeld in St. GEORGE'S, OGBOURNE, xxx^s. The "firmer" detains all the profits from March 25, 35^o. Henry VIII., since the Chaplain's death.

XVIII. Chantry of Adam Grenefeld for one chaplain in the same £vj. vijs. Plate xljs. ij^d.

XIX. Chantry of John Seyntloo, for one chaplain in St. Mary Magdalen's CALNE; clear value £viiij vs. [ix^s. x^d.] plate lxxijs. vij^d. [xiiij oz. di., goodis ijs. vjd. Edw. Bruer has a pentyon evjs. viij^d. paid oute of the Courte of Augmentacyon.

XX. Chantry of John Seyntloo, for j chaplain in St. Mary's CALNE; clear value £iiii xviijs. iiij^d. [xiiij oz., goods ijs. Jo. Somerfield, incumbent.]

XXI. Chantry of CHIPPENHAM, £viiij. [clear xj^{li}. vij^d. plate x oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ and a chalesse sold by Mr. Snell for lx^s., goods xiijs. viij^d. 27. Our Lady's Chantry, Rich. Whiginde, incumbent.

XXII. Chantry of SHALDBERNE, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from the Church, £iiiiij, plate, lxxvjs. x^d.

XXIII. Chantry of John Coventre, in St. Mary's, DEVISEZ, for j chaplain; clear value £vj xs. ij^d., plate ijs. iiij^d. The Mayor held the rents for the last year and a half. [John Coventry the younger; clear value, ix^{li}. xvjs. vij^d., goodis iiij^s. The Devises is a great towne wherein be but ij parishes and but j person, in wiche be DCCC people which receive the Blessed Communion and no preests besides the person to help in admiuistracyon of the worde of Godd and Sacraments savige the chanthe preests, wherefore the Mayer and brethren etc. They said the lands were given to them for ever,

Chantry of John Coventre in S. Mary's DEVIZES for i chaplain; clear value xiiij^{li}. xs. xjd [£vi. viijs. x^d. Spent on repairs of the tenements in the Parisshe Churche of Saynte John. Philippe Tyler incumbent; clere viij^{li}. ijs. ij^d., goodes iiij^s. iiij^d.]

Chantry of William Coventre for i chaplain in S. Mary's DEVIZES; clear value vj^{li}. vjs. vjd.

Richard Cardmaker for i chaplain St. John's Baptists DEVISES; value vi^{li}. ijs. iiij^d., plate vis. viij^d., [John Cardemaker's Chantry; Thos. Hancocke incumbent occupies himself in the prehyng of Goddes worde. He was to sing at St. Leonard's altar.

XXIV. Chantrey of John Westley, rents of dcciiij., [M] sheep at xvjd. a sheep for i chaplain, and to two men vij^{li}. vijs. viij^d., at ij^d., a head at ENFORDE, value vij^{li}. vjs. viij^d., [Dciiijxii shepe dyed wherupon one person Birde gave dlxxviii. shepe toward the stocke which be now dccciivj., praised at xvjd. the pese, and letten for yerely rent of vij^{li}. xvij^s. vjd., plate xxx. oz $\frac{1}{4}$, goodis xxij^d.

XXV. Chantry of MAIDEN BRADLEY, for i chaplain; rents of Dc. sheep called wether at ix^{li}. a hundred, from Michaelmas xxxvi^o Hen. VIII. during 5 years, £vi. vjs. vjd., [Chapman's Chantry, John Larpole incumbent; xxxj^{li}. of stock were paid to the subsidies, xxxiiij^{li}. to remain.]

XXVI. Chantry of Geoffry Wrexall, for i chaplain to celebrate once in three

weeks in NORTH WREXALL, clear value xxxv^s. William Spenser a student in Oxford of xxth yeres.

XXVII. Free Chapel of S. John by (under) the Castle of OLD SARUM, i mile from New Sarum; foundation consists of 3 roods of pasture, 3 acres of arable land on ffordfeld, and a close of the same near the Bishop's land, with 3 acres vj^s. viij^d. [In the parishe of Stratford. Richard Dunstall incumbent, xii^s. Richard Eston of Winterborne Dauntsey hathe defaced the Chappell and solde the tyles therein these ij monethes wiche was worthe xxvj^s. viij^d.]

XXVIII. Free Chapel, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from SUDPETT; rents consists of tithes; value ljs. vj^d. [In the Parish of Martyn, Jo. Holwayt, incumbent; clere ljs. vj^d., xx^s. reprise to the bishop.

XXIX. Free Chapel of ESCOTT, distant from the parish Church $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; xl^s. from lands let by Robert Mylle Incumbent to Nich. Haris. [In the Parishe of Urchfonte, Robert Hill, incumbent, xl^s., plate vij oz., goodis (iiijs. for a bell) ix^s.]

XXX. Free Chapel of Haywood, in WESTBURY, and ACLETON in Ffrytelton parish, distant from those churches $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ mile; incomes from tenths let out by the rector to Will. Heyward, and from lands £vj. [John Blythe * incumbent, liijs. iiijd.]

XXXI. Free Chapel of WHELPLAY in WHYPARYSSHE $\frac{1}{2}$ -a-mile from the Parish Church, from lands in Tuxhulfield, and offerings from Whelplay farm, liijs. iiijd.

XXXII. Free Chapel of MOUNCKTON, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile from the parish Church, from lands late belonging to Glastonbury, £iiiij. [Thos. Ymlott incumbent, a layman, vj^{li}. viijs^s.]

XXXIII. Free Chapel of BOULHAM, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Parish Church; from lands, tithes, and offnirings from Porton farm Idmeston, xl^s.

XXXIV. S. Martyn's Chapel, adjoining CHESEBURY Church; from demesne lands, tithes of underwood and other property let to John Whytchurche, liijs. iiijd.

XXXV. CORTON Chapel, distant from the parish Church, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from tithes of Corton farm, let to Robert Coleman by the incumbent, lxvj^s. viij^d. [In the parishe of Hillmarton, Jo. Blyset incumbent, lxvj^s. viij^d. recedent on a benefice in Northffolke.]

XXXVI. NORRIGE Chapel, a thousand paces from WARMYSTER Church; from land and tithes liijs. iiijd.

XXXVII. SUTTON PARVA Chapel, 500 paces from Sutton Magna,; from tithes of Sutton Parva, xxvj^s. viij^d. [John Shalden, incumbent, xxvj^s. viij^d.]

XXXVIII. BAKYNGTON Chapel, from land and tithe, iiiij^{li}. iiijs.

XXXIX. ALTON Chapel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the parish Church; from tithes and land let to Henry Mynte, vj^{li}. xij^s. iiijd.

XL. OKESY Chapel; from rent of "chantry" messuage in Mannyngford bounds, a stable and barn and mead, let to Thos Cave, xxx^s.

XLI. WHITEPARYSHE Chapel commonly called Uphaven, j m. from the Parish Church; from tithes of lands let to Rechar Huggens, v^s.

XLII. CHALFIELD Chapel, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the parish Church; from tithes of farms let to Will. Westbury, gent. and Will. Thynne, Esq., xl^s.

* Archdeacon of Coventry 1510—68 prebendary of Hereford and Chichester.

XLIII. ASSHERTON Chapel; from the manor farm let to Will. Hilett, by Giles Thystelwaite incumbent, lxxj^s. viij^d.

XLIV. St. John Baptist Chapel, in St Mary's DEVISEZ, for one chaplain; from rents in the Mayer's hands, liij^s. ij^d.

XLV. S. Mary's Chantry in BURPORT, Parish Malmesbury, for j chaplain; from lands and tenements iiiij^{li}. xvij^s.

XLVI. Chantry or Vicarage of Westport MALMESBURY for j chaplain; from lands and tenements, iiiij^{li}. xvij^s. [John Wymboll, stipendary; clear cxiiij^s. ix^d, goods lx^s. out of the late Monastery and occupied himself in bringing uppe younge children in learninge. He hath a pentyon of v^{li}. Malmesbury is a great towne and but ij parisshe churches, wherein be DCCCLX people which receyve the Blessed Communion and no preeste to helpe the vicars in administration of the sacramentes saving the stipendary prestis, wherefore etc.

XLVII. Free Chapel of St. James, WHITEPARISHE; from lands and tithes from Rich. Lyghts copses, xxj^s.

Sum Total of all possessions dccxx^{li}. x^s. ob. deductions and payments xlviij^{li}. xiiij^s. x^d. Clear value dciiij iij^{li}. xs. ob. Clear annual value of the spiritual promotions ccciiij iij^{li} iij^s. x^d. Value of the same in excess of the first certificate cxix^{li}. xvj^s. Value of other promotions omitted in the first certificate but subject to payment of tithes and first fruits cxviiij^{li}.

Annual value of promotions dissolved without the King's licence lxviij^{li}. x^s. iij^d.

Sum total of the ornaments cxxix^{li}. vij^s. iij^d.

Chantries dissolved without the King's licence.

I. Gilbert Keymer's Chantry. [See p. 372.]

II. Chantry in HIGHWORTHE, dissolved since Feb. IV.. 2 of Hen. VIII., a pension of vi^{li}. xiiij^s. iij^d. to j chaplain from Studley Grange, which the Earl of Hertford acquired xxvi^o. Hen. VIII. [John Parker, incumbent.]

III. Chantry of S. Katherines, MARLBOROUGH, from rents ix^{li}. xij^s. viij^d, the Earl of Hertford has them now.

IV. St. John's Chantry, CHIPPENHAM, profits iiiij^{li}. xix^s. iij^d, in the hands of the Earl of Hertford; goodis iis. iij^d. (28) Robert Ledenton incumbent.

V. Chantry in BROMEHAM, rents xj^{li}. xvij^s. xj^d. in the hands of Andrew Baynton, Esq.*

VI. Ralph Bereford's Chantry in CHUET, bought from Thos. Brydges late incumbent by Jo. Cock and Thos. Wrothe gent. rents were lxj^s. iij^d. and are now in the hands of Rich. Grove of Enpernton, Southamptonshire gent. let by the above; value lxvj^s. viij^d. no incumbent for 4 years.

VII. Nicholas Woottens and Will. Yorke's Chantry, RAMSBURY, rents viiiij^{li}. xiiij^s. ij^d. now in lay hands after their resumption by Thos. Yorke dec.

VIII. Chantry in ESTLAVYNGTON, rents vj^{li}. ijs. iij^d. now in the hands of Isabella Baynton widow.†

Additional Particulars 2 Edward VI. in the 2nd or Paper Roll.

Bisshopp Beauchams's Chauntre in Salisbury Cathedral, Thos. Mack, incumbent; a stipend was paid to the keeper of the Lady Chapel of x^s., clear value xix^{li}. vj^s. viij^d. Plate xvi oz., goodis xxij^s.

* Eldest son of Sir Edward, of Bromham.

† Isabella Alley, of Stockwell co. Surrey; wife of Sir Edward Baynton.

Brotherhood and Preests of Jesus Service in St. Edmund's Church. Nicholas Davyes, incumbent; clear value vij^{li}. vjs. There was a Colledge at S. Edmund's the revenues wherof didd amounte to the yerely value of iiij xiiij^{li}. xv^s. iiij^d., which was graunted to one Mr. Symberbe one of the Kynges Maie^{tie} his pryve chamber. Within the parochie is the number of M^l. dcc people wiche receive the Blessed Communion, and no vicar indowed nor any preest besydes the Curate to helpe to mynyster the Sacrament savynge the said preests of the chauntre and brotherhedd, all wiche togyether with the ffellowes of the Colledge have been scantly able to serve in administration in the tyme of plaee, wherfore the parysshioners desire the Kinges most honourable Councell to consyder hit accordynge.

Jesus Masse in Seynt Thomas Church maintained out of lands bequethed by Thomas Brodgate, clear value vij^{li}. ijs. vij^d. Within the parisshe is the number of M^l.DCL. people wiche receive the Blessed Communion, and no vicar endowed, nor any priest besides the Curate to helpe to mynyster the Sacraments savinge the priests of the sayde Chauntries and brotherhedds wiche to geyther be scarcilly able to serve in administration. The Cytye is a goodly Cytye and well peopled, as it is well known full of gentre, inconsideracyon wherof if hit myghte plese the King and his hon. counsell to appoynt a scolemayster there for the inducement of youthe it wolde not only serve the sayd cytye, but also the countre adsonynge.

(19) Chantre at LURGERSHALL. xvij^{li}. x^s. v^d.

(21) Fforwardis Chantre MERE. Rich. Chafyn incumbent, clear value cxix. vij^d. plate xix oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ goodis v^s.

(23) Grenefred's Chantry North Bradley. Baltazar Segytte, incumber, vi^{li}. vij^s. Plate viij ox. di. Goodis ix^s. iiiij (vij^s. iiij^d. for a bell).

(29) Brotherhood of S. Catherine's in the parish Church of Chippenham, Jo. Jeckett incumbent; clear value iiij^{li}. ix^s. iiij^d., plate j challfre in the hds. of Mr. Pye, goods x^s.

In the said parisshe there be dclxvij peopel wiche receyve the Blessed Communion and no preest besydis the Vicar to helpe in the administracyon of the Sacraments savinge the preests of the chauntries and brotherhedds wherfore etc

(30) Priorye or ffre Chappell of S. John in CALNE; clear value iiij^{li}. iiij^s. xi^d. Rob. Blake incumbent, no preest but hadd it gyven unto hym for his exhybytyon to ffynde hym to scole.

(31.) A Priest in St. Paul's Church, Malmesbury; clear vij^{li}. xi^s. Thos. Wassheborne, stipendiary.

(44) A preest in Coseham Church; clear lxxiiijs., Wm. Lewis, stipendiary. Cosseham is a greate parisshe, wherein be dclxvij people whiche receyve the blessed Communion and no prestes to helpe the Vicar savinge the chantre preest, because the Vicarage is so small leveinge that he is not able to hyre a preeste to helpe hym.

(45.) Terumberes Chauntre in Trowbridge Church; clear xv^{li}. xix^s. j^d., goodis iiij^s. iiij^d. Robert Wheatacre incumbent hath occupied hymself in teachinge a scole.

Trowbridge is a great pairesse wherein be the number of D people, wiche, etc.

(46) Brotherhedde of Corpus Christe in the same, clear liiijs. vj^d. goodis

vij^s. ij^d. The Churchwardens say that the said land by the space of v yerres was convertyd to the mendyne of highe wayes abowte Trowbrydge and where as muche nede is.

(47) A Priest in St. Peter's, Marlborough, cvij^s. iiij^d., goodis iiij^s. ij^d.

(48) A Priest in St. Peter's, Marlborowe by dede xix^o Hen. VIII. for iiij yerres. John Pottes stipendarye, clere vijⁱⁱ. ij^s. ix. after deductions for repair of the Parish Church, goodis v^s. iiij^d.

(49) Preest in St. Mary's, Marlborough by dede Aug. 29, xix^o Hen. VII. for iiij yerres, clere vijⁱⁱ. vij^s. ij^d.

(52) Jesus Service in St. Mary's, Marlborowe, xxv^s. iiij^d.

(53) St. Kateren's Chauntre in St. Peter's Marlborowe. Thos. Russell, incumbent, clere vijⁱⁱ. xij^s. vij^d. after deduction or reprise of a yerely rent goynge owte of the premisses to the Quene's Castell of Marleborowe iiij^s.

(54) Chantry of Ffoster and Pengryve in St. Maryes, Marlborough. Will. Lewys incumbent, clere xⁱⁱ. ij^s. iiij. (v^s. were paid to the Castell.) The town of Marlborowe is a great towne wherein be ij parisshe churches and in the same Mlvi. people whiche receyve the Blessed Communion in every of whiche there is a Vicar indowed, albeyt there lvyngs be so small and their cures so great that withoute helpe of some ministers they be not able to serve the cures, and inconsiderashun thereof all the landis before mencyoned were gyven to have contynuance wefore the Mayre and Comons, etc.

(55) Beak's Chauntre in Ogbourne St. George, clere xxx^s. (vij^s. vi^d. paid to the King's Colledge in Cambridge) there was a Chantry house.

(56) Our Lady's Ffraterniteye in Alborne, Adam Heryll incumbente, clere xvj^s. (ix^s. to the Duke of Somersett his grace) goodis iiij^s. iiij^d. In the parisshe there be the number of iiij^o people wiche receyve the Blessed Communion and no priest to helpe the Vicar, etc.

(58) Free Chapel of Alton. Hemmyngs incumbent, clere vijⁱⁱ. xij^s. iiij^d. (vj^s. viii^d. to Winchester Cathedral) plate x oz., goodis ij^s. iiij^d. the Vicar of Ffygheldeane hathe xl^s. that he shulde minister the Sacramentis unto the inhabitants of Alton.

(59) Free Chappell of Bernecourte in Whiteparishe. Thos. Symberd incumbent, xij^s. iiij^d.

(60) Free Chappell of Testewood in Whiteparish, Roger Gylporne incumbent v^s.

(61) Free Chappell or Parsonage off Bayclyffe in Mayden Bradleye xxvj^s. vij^d. ther is no free Chappell but a parsonage.

(65) Free Chappell of Ffytelton, Jo. Blythe incumbent, lxv^s. See xxx.

(66) Free Chappell of Chesebery in Lyttell Bedwyn, liij^s. iiij^d. reprise to the Abbey of S. Denys in Hamshirc, vj^s. vij^d.

(67) Free Chappell of Standon Northe in Hungerforde, Berks. Edw. Hungerforde incumbent, xxxiiij^s. vij^d.

(68) Free Chappell of Standon Southe, in the parisshe of Hungerford, Berks. Will. Pette incumbent, xl^s.

(71) Hyndon Chappell or Bisshoppis Knoyle, distant from the parisshe Church of Knoyle ij myles, and the toune of Hyndone is bothe a markett toune, a borowe and a throwfare, the inhabitants wherof gave all the sayd lande to the Chappell for their owne ease and opteyned lycence of the Kingis noble progenytors so to doe, whereas the prieste is removable, atther pleasure

in consideracyon of which, etc. . . . ffor if they shulde be dryven to goe to ther parisse church of Knoyle the towne of Hydon will uttlie dekeye, clere lxxviiijs. iii^d.

(72) A chappell with cure of Shalborne Westwurte. Edward Blachall incumbent, iiij^{li}. plate, a chalesse, goodis iiij^s. viii^d. diverse olde recordis testefye the Chappell to be a parisse Church.

(73) Free Chappell of Saynt John Bapt. in the burrowe of the Devyses. Robert Peade incumbent, clere lxxviijs. ij^d., goodis (vj^s. viij^d for a bell) xiijs. viij^d.

(74) Free Chappell of Burdlyme in Idmyston. Gyles Crockforde incumbent, xl^s.

Free Chapels.

(75) Afferton in Barurck St. James. Gyles Theselthwayte incumbent, a layman holding it as an exhibytyon at scole, vj^s. viij^d. A bell valued at xx^s. A chalesse and payre of vestements were sold before Mychelmas, xxxviii^s. Hen. 8.

(76) Norrege in Warminster. Will. Hill, incumbent, liijs. iiij^d havinge a lytell benefice in Wiltes of the value of viij^{li}., goods (v^s. ffor a bell) vj^s.

(78) Sherston Pynkeney, distant from greate Sherston $\frac{1}{2}$ -myle, Symon Shewer, incumbent resydente apou a benefyce in Somerset. The inhabitants alleget it to be a pairesse church

(80.) Backehampton in Avebury, Jo. Warner, incumbent, Warden of Alsowles College in Oxforde, iiij^{li}. viij^s.

(81) St. James in Whitparisse, xxj^s., in the handis of Mr. Syonberbe.*

(82) Oxey, xxx^s.

(83) Chalfeilde xl^s. in the handis of Jo. Thynne, Knyght.

(84) In the Pairesse of South Wroxall; another in Byddesden.

(85) Obits in the Cathedral Church, maintained by lands and possessions. Rycharde Parsons xxiiijs. Stokis (*John, Precentor*, 1457—66,) and Cranborne, xxvij^s. iiij^d.

Jas. Havent, xx^s. Jo. Gough and Rob. Phippayne, vij^s. vj^d.

Jo. Nugege, xx^s. x^d. Will. Tynbrell xx^s. Rich. Netherhaven xiijs. iiij^d.

Walter Bennet, xxvj^s. Thos. Aylewarde, xiijs. iiij^d.

Thos. Rupton, iijs. ix^d. Robert Halam, (*bishop*, 1408—17) xiiij^s. xj^d,

Jo. Waltheham, (*bishop* 1388—95,) lix^s. vj^d. Henry Beweford, † lxvj^s. viij^d.

Bisshopp Meddeforde, (1395—1407,) lxxvij^s. iiij^d. Will. Brebroke, † xjs. xj^d.

Will. Suttin, vij^s. jd. Will Elyotte, (*chancellor*, d. 1506,) xv^s. vj^d. Elys Dureham, (*de Dereham Canon*, 1230) iiij^s. jd. Symon Mychelham, (*dean*, 1287,) xxs. Alex. Hennynglye, vij^s. iiij^d.

Hen. Blouxtou, xiijs. vj^d. Will Corner, (*bishop*, 1289—91,) xijs. Raphe de Eboraco, x^s. vij^d., (*sub-dean* 1256, *chancellor* 1288—1309.) Rob. Bingham, (*bishop* 1229—46,) xjs. vj^d. Bisshope De la Vyle, (*bishop*, 1263—71,) xxv^s. Bisshope Herbert, (*Poore*, 1194—1217,) xvjs. Nycholas de Eboraco, xxvj^s. viij^d. Will. de Eboraco als. Wilte, (*bishop*, 1246—1256) xijs. v^d.

* Edward St. Barbe of Whiteparish, (son of William of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, died 1562); died 1616. "G.M. ix. 414."

† Cardinal Beaufort.

‡ Bishops of London.

Deane Herferde, (1238—57) xij^s. iiij^d. Will. Shaftesbury iiij^s. iiij^d.

Will. Ingram, xxvj^s. viij^d Bisshope Longspe, (1291—7,) xxvijs. ij^d.

Erle Longspee, (d. 1226 *Earl of Salisbury*,) vij^s. iiij^d. Bisshope Richard, (Poore, 1217—28,) vij^s. x^d.

Robt. Beaver, xvij^s. iiij^d. Will. Lyme, iij^s. ix^d.

Elys of Saynt Albene, (*chancellor*, 1340—60,) xxvj^s. xiiij^d. John Daerye, viij^s. vj^d.

Constantyne, xiijs. iiij^d. Henry de la Vyle, xiijs. ix^d.

Jo. Osly, xiijs. iiij^d. Erle of Cornwayll xx^s. Robt. Hungerford iiij^u. ix^s. vij^d. Waltar Hungerford,* xxxv^s. iiij^d. Jo. Hollbye xv^s. vj^d. Rob. Blousden, (*sub-dean*, 1331,) xvij^s. j^d. Will. Edington iiij^u. xv^s. iiij^d. Rob. Curville, xv^s. v^d. Nicholas of St. Quynteyne xiijs. iiij^d.

liij^u. x^s. x^d.

All the lyghts which were mayntened by the deane and chapter in any one yere, iiij^u.

All the residewe of the lyghts mayntened by the Tresorer in any one yere xli^s. viij^d.

(90) St. Thomas, Sarum. Prior of Eston's obit xiijs. iiij^d.

Wm. Harrolde's obit out of a tenement in Bocher Row xli^s.

(91) St. Marten's, Sarum. Thos. Vesye's obit (founded Michaelmas 5 Edw. III., owte of a tenement in Winchester St. viij^s).

(92) West Deane. Wm. Andrewes founded iij lampes and j taper out of a tenement xiiij^d.

(93) Great Sutton. Sir Walter Abarrowe gave 5 acres in Northfelde for v tapers before St. Mary's Image iiij^s.

(94) Dynton. Will. Denge gave out of a medowe in Gustenfelde for j taper before the Rode, xx^d.

(95) Upton Kydmore for a yerely lampe out of ij acres, vj^d.

(96) Broughton, Will. Keehyn for an anniversary out of a messuage and close in Browed Mede, x^s. xj^d,

(97) Marden. For a yerely lampe out of land in Marden's felde in the Easte Sande and a cowe leyse in Horscroft, xx^d,

(98) Chirton, for a yerely lyght out of lands, ij^d.

(99) Wilforde, for a lyght upon the highe aluter out of laud in Coxefurlonge, viij^d.

(100) Laccocke, Thomas Laurence's obit out of the Coem [common] feildis, iiij^s. vj^d.

(101) Colerne, Robert Bullock for a lampe owt of a cotage, xij^d.

For the sepulchre light out of Churche mede, iiij^s. iiij^d.

(102) Yatton, Wm. Walker gave lands for to be prayed for in the Bead roll, iiij^d.

(103) Ramesberye for a lampe out of the Lampe lande, ij^s.

(104) St. Martens, Marleborowe. Rychard Croke's obit out of a tenement, ij^s. vj^d.

Thos. Abothe's obit out of a tenement, vij^s. iiij^d.

* His effigy is on the south side of the nave removed from the Hungerford Chapel destroyed by Wyatt. The effigies of Walter Lord Hungerford and his wife are on the north side

Rich, Austen's and John Goddarde's obit out of landis apperteyninge to the chamber of the Burrowe of Marllborowe, xv^s.

Will. Seymour's obit out of a tenement in Newlande, vij^d.

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Jo. Winter's obit out of a tenement in Bayly Warde, ij^s.

Rob. Nuttynge's obit out of a tenement in High Strete, vj^s. viij^d.

(105) Calne. Jo. Swappe gave out of a pasture called "Scyls" for the Pascall taper, vj^s. viij^d.

(106) Blacklonde. For a lampe out of Easte fyeld, iij^d.

(107) Swyndon, for the Rode lyght out of lands in Escott Downe, iij^d.

(108) Burnell Bassette for a lampe out of the coem. ffeilde, vj^d,

(109) For a lamp out of the coem. ffeelde, viij^d.

For a light by Wm. Maskelyn out of the Weste beeche feelde, vj^d.

(110) High Worth. Jo. Curryer's obit out of tenements, xvij^s. x^d.

(111) Lydeard Mylsent. For a lampe out of Stone feelde, v^d.

(112) Castell Yatton for a lampe out of Cley hill, iijij^d.

Jo. Culey's obit and for repairs of the Church out of Coem. feeldis, ij^s. vj^d.

(113) Pyrton, for a lampe out of Gosty Mede called "Lampe acre," xvj^d.

(114) Hannington, for the Sepulchre light * out of the Sepulchre half (feld) ij^d.

(115) For a lampe out of Overton feelde and Ffyfeildis feelde, xij^d.

(116) Aveberye, for a lampe out of North field, vj^d.

(117) Hanforde, for a lampe out of the coem feeldes, ij^d.

(118) Bewycke S. James for a lampe out of the coem feeldis, xx^d.

(119) Sheryngton, for a lampe out of the coem ffeildis held by Jo. Carter, parson, xvj^d.

Obit of the anceters of the lorde Broke, out of Tucke's medowe, viij^s.

(120) Orcheston Marye, for a lighte before the highe aulter out of the Coem. feeldis, xvj^s.

(121) Westberye. Will. Aldman's obit out of lands, viij^s.

Obit of the auncetters of Robert Leversage, Esq., viij^s.

(122) Bratton. Richard Blatche gave for a lampe out of lands, xija.

(123) Erlestone, for a lampe out of Rickeman's pasture, iijij^d.

(124) Est Bedwyn, for Judas lyght † out of Saynt Colles Close, xij^d.

(125) Chilton, for the Paschall tapre out of a medowe, vj^s.

(126) Stocketon, for a lampe out of landes, iijij^d.

(127) Ffyserton, for a lampe out of Lockeridge feeld, vi^d.

(128) West Lavynghon, for a lampe out of Easte feilde, vj^d.

* Used in the ceremonial of watching the Easter Sepulchre. [Sacr. Archæol., 243.]

† The wooden core of the Paschal taper. [Sacr. Archæol., 335.]

(129) Sutton Benger, for a lampe out of Segreyes Southmede, *xxd.*

For the Rode lyght out of Langley's marshe, *x^{d.}*

Jo. Rycheman gave out of lands to the Rode lyght, *xii^{d.}*

(130) Myntyte. Roger Capis gave for a lampe * out of Well Mede and Langdoles, *iijs. iii^{d.}*

(131) Warmester, for ij torches, ij tapers, and j obit out of the coem. feelds, *xxiijs. viij^{d.}*

For an obit and the high Crosse lyght † out of lands given by Rich. Ffyelde, *xvj^{s.}*

For an obit and certeyn lyghts out of a tenement given by Jo. Chafynne of Sarum, *xxvjs. viij^{d.}*

For a preest in St. Laurence Chapell out of a cottage given by Jo. Sheperde, *xvj^{s.}*

For the same preest [Christopher James] out of a close given by the lordis of Warmester, *xl^{s.}*

A lytell house was given by the parisshoners for the habitacyon of the Chappell preeste, *ij^{s.}*

For a lampe out of Longecrosse pasture, gyven by Elin Keldewe, wydowe *ij^{s.} viij^{d.}*

There is a Chappell called S. Laurence Chappell, standinge in the mydell of the towne, wherein the inhabitants ffound a preeste to syng for the ease of them because the parnesshe church a quarter of a myle oute of the towne and converted all the lands aforewrytten in Warmester to that purpose, and bare the rest of his wagis of there ounne purses. Warmester is a very good market towne with a greate parnesshe wherein be viii^c people whiche receyve the Blessed Communeon and no preeste besides the Vicar etc.

Sevynhampton Highworth. Lady Ryver's obit out of lands, *x^{s.}*, deteyned by Jo. Warneford, gent. Adam de Purton, Knt. before the Conqueste gave all his landes in Crudwell to the Vicar of Assheton Keynes to fynd a Preeste to syng for the soule of the Adam Cycelye and Sare his wives, to the yerely valewe of *xxxvs.* [The Vicar found no priest and took the money].

Some of all the issues, etc., and the praise of all { lands *clxv^{li.} vijs. ij^{d.}*

the ornaments, Clere ^{xx} *ciiij^{ix}^{li.} xvjs. j^{d.}* { ornaments *xxiiij^{li.} viijs. xj^{d.}*

Plate of chantries, etc., delyvered to Anthony Aucher, Knt., Master of the Kyngs Jewellhouse *clxvij.oz.*, *iiij.quart.*, gylte *ciiij. vii.oz.* *iiij.quart.*, parcell gylte *celxiiij.oz.*, whyteplate *xj.oz.*

Residewe remayning in the handes of Diverse persons, Mr. Snelle, Mr. Pye, the feoffees of Cosseham, and the incumbent of Shalbourne, *iiij challeses*, per nos, Jo. Berwycke, Thos. Chafyne of Mere, Laurence Hyde.

*The Sacrament lamp, or light before the high altar, [Const. Oxon. Lyndw. App. 7; Sac. Archæol. 342.]

†The same as the Rood light above, "lumen ecclesie coram corpore Christi crucifixo." (Lyndw. 196.) a light burning before the crucifix on the rood-screen. [Sac. Archæol. 512.]

A Tyburn Ticket.

BY an Act of Parliament, 11th and 12th of William III, 1609, it was enacted that any one who should apprehend and cause to be convicted any person guilty of burglary, house-breaking, or horse-stealing, should be entitled to receive from the judge a certificate, usually called a "*Tyburn Ticket*," which should exempt him from all manner of parish and ward offices. If the owner of such certificate did not avail himself of the privileges thus granted, he might assign it *once* over to another person.

In the reign of Queen Anne, 1706, it was further enacted that apprehenders of burglars, &c., should have an additional reward of £40 for every conviction. Great abuses followed this enactment, and many an honest man was sacrificed for the sake of the "blood-money," as it came to be called. By the 58th of Geo. III cap. 70 the right to assign the certificates was abolished; and by an act passed June 1827, (7 & 8 Geo. IV., sec. I,) the section of the act of Wm. III., by which they were originally granted was altogether repealed.

The following document, (the original of which was lately presented to the Society,) is an example of a Tyburn Ticket, and as a record of the past may be interesting.

"Wilts (to wit).

These are to certify that at the General Gaol Delivery held at New Sarum in and for the County of Wilts, on Saturday the Sixth day of August Instant, before me whose name is hereunto subscribed one of his Majesty's Justices Assigned to deliver the Gaol of the County aforesaid of the Prisoners therein being Joseph Cole was Tried and Convicted of privately stealing in the warehouse of John Anstie of the Borough of Devizes on the Twenty seventh day of March last one piece of Cloth made of Silk and Wool and other goods value Thirty Six Shillings his property and that it doth appear to me that the said John Anstie did apprehend and take the said Joseph Cole and did prosecute him until he was convicted of the felony aforesaid and that for a Reward unto the said John Anstie upon such Conviction by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the tenth and eleventh years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Third Intituled an Act for the better apprehending prosecuting

and punishing of felons that commit Burglary Housebreaking or Robbery in Shops Warehouses Coachhouses or Stables or that steal Horses the said John Anstie ought to be and is discharged of and from all manner of Parish and Ward Offices within the Borough of Devizes aforesaid wherein the felony aforesaid was committed and this I do hereby Certify in order to his being discharged accordingly Given under my hand this eighth day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

LOUGHBOROUGH."

(On margin). { 1792. May the Seventh.
Entered and inrolled with me

M. Turner { Clerk of the Peace
of the County of Wilts.

It appears that Mr. Anstie did not avail himself of the privileges conveyed by his certificate, for the year following he disposed of it by deed of assignment, duly stamped, to John Rose, of Devizes, Baker. The consideration money paid by Rose was ten pounds, and the costs of "Drawing, Ingrossing, Assignment, Stamps and Paper," paid to the lawyer in the case, Mr. E. Joye, amounted to one pound, one shilling. The money value of a "Tyburn Ticket" in those days is thus fairly shown.

The last of these certificates issued in Wiltshire was to the late John Drewe, of Bishops Cannings, in July, 1818.

Donations to the Museum and Library.

The Council beg to acknowledge with thanks, the following Donations:—

"On the Superficial Deposits of Hampshire," &c.:—By THOMAS CODRINGTON, Esq., F.G.S. By the author.

"Flint Chips":—By E. T. STEVENS, Esq., 1 vol, 8vo. By the Trustees of the Blackmore Museum.

"Collectanea Antiqua":—By C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., five vols., 8vo. By the author.

Proceedings of the following Societies have also been received. "Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland," one Part 8vo. "Soc. of Antiq. of London, three Parts, 8vo.

"Hist. and Archæol. Soc. of Ireland, three Parts. "Cotteswold Naturalists' Club" for 1869.

Roman Coins and other objects in Bronze, found at Silchester. By Mrs. TANNER, *Yatesbury*.

Eight Roman Coins; small bronze Torque, and bronze ornament. By Rev. HENRY HARRIS, *Winterbourne*.

END OF VOL. XII.

[The text in this image is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and significant noise. It appears to be a multi-column document, possibly a ledger or a list, with several columns of text and some numerical entries. The content is mostly lost to the quality of the scan.]

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 Edgell, Rev. E. B., Bromham, Chip-
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 Dauntsey, Chippenham
 Estcourt, Rev. W. J. B., Long
 Newton, Tetbury
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- Fowle, Miss, Market Lavington
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- Gee, William, Woodside, Freshford
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- Goddard, Rev. F., Hillmarton
- Goddard, H. Nelson, Clyffe Pypard Manor
- Godwin, Charles, 13, Norfolk Crescent, Bath
- Goldney, Gabriel, M.P., Chippenham
- Goldney, T. H., Rowden Hill, Chippenham
- Good, Dr., Wilton, Salisbury
- Gordon, Hon. and Rev. Canon, Salisbury
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- Grant, Rev. A., Manningford Bruce
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- Harris, George, Calne
- Harris, Rev. H., Winterbourne Bassett, Swindon
- Hartley, Rev. Alfred Octavius, Steeple Ashton, Trowbridge
- Hayward, W. P., Wedhampton
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- Long, Henry J., Lanthorne Hatch, Farnham, Surrey
- Long, R. P., Rood Ashton, Trowbridge
- Long, Walter, Preshaw House, Bishops Waltham, Hants

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