







S. 31.



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# CONTENTS OF VOL. XXXIV.

No. CIII. JUNE, 1905.

	PAGE
Supposed Influence of the Eastern Church on English Ecclesiastical Architecture, with special reference to the solid Screen in Stockton Church: By THE REV. R. G. PENNY, M.A. ....	1
Alton Barnes Church: a Jacobean Tablet of the Decalogue, &c.: By THE REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, with Architectural Note by C. E. PONTING, F.S.A. ....	7
A Contribution to the Anthropology of Wiltshire: By JOHN BEDDOE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. ....	15
Erlestoke and its Manor Lords: By JOHN WATSON-TAYLOR ( <i>Continued</i> ) .....	42
The Westbury Acorn Cup: By THE REV. E. H. GODDARD .....	103
Bird Notes .....	109
Wilts Obituary.....	110
Recent Wiltshire Books, Articles, &c.....	113
Books and Articles by Wiltshire Authors .....	132
Additions to Museum and Library ..	136
List of Officers and Members of the Society .....	—
Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society .....	—

No. CIV. DECEMBER, 1905.

The Fifty-Second General Meeting, at Marlborough ..	137
Members of Parliament for Ludgershall .....	151
Notes on a Carved Figure on the Wall of Oaksey Church: By REV. E. H. GODDARD .....	156
Wilts Ministers (1643—1662): By REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A....	159
The Churches of Marlborough: By THE REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH and C. E. PONTING, F.S.A. ....	193
A Relic of a Pagan Marlborough: By THE REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH...	205
Customs of the Manor of Winterbourne Stoke, 1574: Copied and Communicated by THE REV. C. V. GODDARD.....	208
Manor of Alderston and Lands in Whiteparish, &c.: Communicated by W. F. LAWRENCE, M.P. ....	216
Early Gravestones found at Trowbridge: By THE REV. E. H. GODDARD	218
Wilts Obituary.....	222
Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles .....	224
Books and Articles by Wiltshire Authors .....	236
Additions to Museum and Library .....	240
The Tropenell Cartulary .....	241

## No. CV. JUNE, 1906.

	PAGE
Wilts Ministers (1643—1662): By REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A. (Continued) .....	243
The Death of the First Earl of Salisbury at Marlborough, 24th May, 1612: The Gilbertines of S. Margaret's: By THE REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A. ....	246
South Wilts in Romano-British Times: By J. U. POWELL, M.A. ....	270
Carved Figure on Wall of Oaksey Church .....	295
Four Terriers of North Wraxall Rectory: Communicated by REV. F. HARRISON, Rector .....	296
Investigations at Knowle Farm Pit: By THE REV. H. G. O. KENDALL	299
Notes on Recent Discoveries: By A. D. PASSMORE .....	308
On a Letter from Stephen Duck, The Thresher Poet, in 1747: By REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH .....	313
Wilts Obituary .....	324
Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.....	329
Books by Wiltshire Authors .....	338
Bird Notes.....	340
Additions to Museum and Library .....	341
Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society .....	342

## No. CVI. DECEMBER, 1906.

The Fifty-Third General Meeting, at Wilton .....	345
Presidential Address: By THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, G.C.V.O., President of the Society .....	357
The Journal of a Wiltshire Curate, 1756; and Leaves From the Journal of the Poor Wiltshire Vicar of Cricklade in 1764-5. (Composed by Zschokke, about 1800-25.) By REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A.	361
The Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon: By REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A., Litt. D., F.R. Hist. S., F.R.S.L.....	374
Cadnam .....	388
Discoveries near Fonthill: By B. Stallybrass .....	414
Tan Hill Fair: By T. STORY-MASKELYNE .....	426
Notes .....	432
Bird Notes.....	434
Wilts Obituary.....	435
Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, Articles, &c.....	439
Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors .....	450
Additions to Museum and Library .....	453
Index to Vol. XXXIV. ....	454

## Illustrations.

Map indicating Colour of Hair and Eyes in Wiltshire, 35. Map of the Manor of Erlestoke, 95. Communion Cup, formerly at Westbury, 106.

Roman Sculptured Panel preserved in St. Mary's Church, Marlborough, 206. Coped Gravestone and Early Cross Slab found at Trowbridge, 219.

Fig. 1.—Section at Knowle Farm Pit, a little N. of E., 300. Fig. 3—Portion of Face of Ochreous Gravel at Back of Platform, 302. Gaulish Gold Coin found near Swindon, 308. Cinerary Urn and Incense Cup from Wilton, in Great Bedwyn, 308. Bronze Socketed Chisel found at Highworth (full size), 310. Bronze and Flint Celts from the Neighbourhood of Swindon, 311.

Saxon Church, North Porch, 374. East Wall of Nave, showing Narrow Door-like Arch to Chancel, and Inner Door, North Porch, Opening into Nave, 374. Plans and Sections of the Romano-British Site, "Withy Beds" near Chilmark, Wiltshire, and Romano-British "Kraal," Outer Ashley Wood Down; and Plan of 15th Century House Inner Ashley Wood Down, 416. Cut of Silver Penny of Baldred, King of Kent, 432.

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OF THE

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A. D. 1853.



EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

No. CIII.

JUNE, 1905.

VOL. XXXIV.

### Contents.

	PAGE
SUPPOSED INFLUENCE OF THE EASTERN CHURCH ON ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOLID SCREEN IN STOCKTON CHURCH: By the Rev. R. G. Penny, M.A. ....	1
ALTON BARNES CHURCH: A JACOBEOAN TABLET OF THE DECALOGUE, &c.: By the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, with Architectural Note by C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. ....	7
A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF WILTSHIRE: By John Beddoe, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. ....	15
ERLESTOKE AND ITS MANOR LORDS: By John Watson-Taylor ( <i>Continued</i> ) .....	42
THE WESTBURY ACORN CUP: By the Rev. E. H. Goddard .....	103
BIRD NOTES .....	109
WILTS OBITUARY .....	110
RECENT WILTSHIRE BOOKS, ARTICLES, &c. ....	113
BOOK AND ARTICLES BY WILTSHIRE AUTHORS .....	132
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY .....	136
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ...	—
ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SOCIETY.....	—

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map indicating Colour of Hair and Eyes in Wiltshire .....	35
Map of the Manor of Erlestoke .....	95
Communion Cup, formerly at Westbury .....	106





THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

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JUNE, 1905.

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Supposed Influences of the Eastern Church on  
English Ecclesiastical Architecture, with special  
reference to the solid Screen in Stockton Church.

By the Rev. R. G. PENNY, M.A.

*(Read at the Warminster Meeting of the Society, July 13th, 1904).*

THE reason I have chosen this title is to be found in a paper read some years ago before this Society, by the late Dr. Baron, Rector of Upton Scudamore, on “Some Early Features of Stockton Church, Wilts”; wherein he infers that the influence of Greek ritual and Church arrangement was considerable in this country in Anglo-Saxon times, and he chiefly builds his argument on that most remarkable and unusual feature which is found in this Church, viz., the solid eastern wall which terminates the nave and separates it from the chancel. I must confess that when I entered Stockton Church for the first time, and saw this curious structure (for which I was wholly unprepared), my feeling was one of profound astonishment. There, to my amazement, in an obscure little Wiltshire village, I found the essential and distinctive feature of an Eastern Church, the only points of difference between the solid screen at Stockton and the Iconostasis in Oriental Churches being, that one is constructed of stone, with no trace of fresco or ornamentation, while the others (in the present day, at any rate) are made of wood, and

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. CIII.

## 2 *Supposed Influence of the Eastern Church on English Ecclesiastical*

profusely adorned with sacred pictures, and have three doors, in place of a single central door, with hagioscopes north and south.

I must own to a deep interest in this particular question, because I not only had the opportunity of forming a somewhat close acquaintance with Eastern Churches during a residence of thirteen years in Moscow, but also, at the request of the late Dean Stanley, who was greatly interested in everything relating to the Eastern Church, I translated for him, from the Russian, a book which is, unfortunately, inaccessible to the majority of English readers. I allude to a standard work by Philimónoff on "The Original Form of the Iconostasis in Russian Churches," which is, to the best of my belief, the only book which has ever been published on this special subject.

Now Dr. Baron, on the strength of the likeness between the Iconostasis, as we know it, and the solid screen in Stockton Church, assumes that this latter is of Eastern origin, and would assign its probable erection to the 8th century. For this reason. At the beginning of that century, viz., from A.D. 705 to A.D. 709, Aldhelm was Bishop of Sherborne, in which diocese Stockton then would be. Aldhelm, he says, had studied much at Canterbury, under Adrian, who was a companion and adviser of Archbishop Theodore of Tarsus. From him Dr. Baron considers it highly probable that he would imbibe many Eastern ideas, and, consequently, would be more than likely to introduce a Greek arrangement such as we find at Stockton, whence it may easily have spread, through his influence, into the neighbouring diocese of Winchester, where somewhat similar examples are to be met with at Ashley and Otterbourne, the latter, however, exhibiting distinct 13th century ornament.

But the point for our consideration is this. Is Dr. Baron right in assuming an Eastern origin for the Stockton screen, and is it as old as he supposes? Now Mr. Ponting, in his admirable "Notes on the Churches in the Neighbourhood of Warminster," in this *Magazine*, says of the Stockton screen:—

"so far as there is any evidence to show, this wall was erected in the 15th century";

and again:—

"I conclude that this wall, erected in the 15th century, when screens were

becoming more general, was probably intended to take the place of the more usual kind of stone or wood screen, and a loft (whether for reading the Gospel from, or, as would seem more probable in small Churches, merely to give access to the rood) erected against the blank wall over, supported by corbels, and approached by wooden steps."

Here we observe that while Dr. Baron regards this solid wall as very ancient, and an example of the importation of Eastern ideas, Mr. Ponting pronounces it to date from the 15th century only, and is silent as regards its supposed Eastern origin.<sup>1</sup>

Now let us refer to the researches of M. Philimónoff. If the solid screen was not the usual type prevailing in primitive times in the Churches of the East, I am afraid Dr. Baron's suggestion as to the origin of the Stockton screen falls to the ground. No one has pursued the subject with such painstaking devotion as the Russian writer, so that his testimony is especially valuable.

"On investigation," he says, "the present form of the Russian Iconostasis is found to be *far from primitive*."

He points out that the remains of ancient frescoes found *behind* the Iconostasis show that this was *not* the original form of screen.

"Not a single Russian Church," he adds, "has survived down to our day with the original form of Iconostasis, nor have I ever met with one which dates so far back as the xivth century."

He concludes (deriving his data from frescoes, etc.) that we may assume the approximate date of the introduction of the present form of Iconostasis to be at the end of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century.

And if we attempt to trace the development of the screen in Eastern Churches, it appears, roughly speaking, to be this. Bearing in mind the intense conservatism of the Oriental mind, we may assume that the Churches of primitive times preserved, as far as might be, the broad features of the arrangement which had existed

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<sup>1</sup> Various theories have been hazarded to account for the Stockton screen. One is, that it was erected in order to strengthen the building. This, however, can hardly be regarded, I think, as satisfactory. Another is, that it originally formed the eastern wall of the Church. But this is disposed of by Mr. Ponting, who finds that the Church cannot have been lengthened at the time of the erection of this solid screen, as there is earlier work observable both east and west of it.

in the Tabernacle and the Temple. This would claim the deepest respect as being the plan of the Divine Architect, and the subject of a Divine injunction:—"See that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount." The veil which separated the Holy Place from the Holy of Holies was reproduced in Christian Churches, and undoubtedly the earliest mode of separating the officiating priest from the people during the celebration of the mysteries was by a veil or curtain. In the Church of St. Mellon, at Rouen, believed by French archæologists to date from the middle of the 3rd century, there is, at the height of some 10ft. from the floor, an iron crook, from which it is believed that, in those early times, a veil or curtain was suspended for this purpose. This apparently, gave way to an open lattice or colonnade, such as is found in the Arian crypt Church at Tepekermann, in the Crimea, attributed by Dr. Neale to the middle of the 4th century. "This," writes the Rev. Edmund Venables, in the Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, "is not a close screen, but consists of four pillars standing on a solid stylobate, the panels of which are ornamented with boldly incised crosses. The columns reach to the roof of the cave. The openings between them may have been probably closed with curtains." In early times, throughout the Churches of the East, the eastern wall of the sanctuary was adorned with frescoes, which were visible to the worshippers through the openings of the colonnade, or at such times as the veil or curtain (if such there happened to be) was drawn aside, the object being to stimulate devotion. It is in a great measure from the presence of such frescoes in ancient Oriental Churches that Philomónoff argues the absence of any solid intercepting screen. In process of time, pictures being the books of the unlearned, sacred paintings would probably occupy the panels of the screen itself. These would, at first, consist of one row only. Then came the Iconoclastic controversy, headed by Leo the Isaurian, early in the 8th century, followed (as such things ever are) by a marked reaction. Can we not imagine how the veneration for sacred pictures would increase, and, tier by tier, the screen would grow in dignity and height, until at last it assumed its present

proportions, and formed a solid wall, separating the sanctuary from the worshippers?

So far we have been treating of Eastern Churches, in order to traverse Dr. Baron's theory that the dividing wall at Stockton was an 8th century adaptation of an Eastern model. But we must not forget that the arrangement of such Churches was adopted and assimilated in the West. Dean Milman, in his work on Latin Christianity, enlarges on this point:—

“For some considerable (it cannot but be an undefinable) part of the first three centuries, the Church of Rome, and most, if not all, the Churches of the West were, if we may so speak, Greek religious colonies; their language was Greek, their organization Greek, their writers Greek, their Scriptures Greek, and many vestiges and traditions show that their ritual, their liturgy, was Greek.”

Let us hear also what Baldwin Brown says on this point in his fascinating work, “The Arts in Early England,” p. 13:—

“Christianity was not indigenous at Rome. Rome was colonized by the adherents of a religion that had its original centres in the East, and Christianity radiated from these original centres over the Empire along lines that by no means necessarily passed through Rome. Hence the Christian forms and institutions which are sometimes called ‘Roman,’ because they are found all over the regions of the Empire, were in their birth and development independent of the city, and in dealing with them we must remember that Rome was only one out of many centres of Early Christian life. . . . The early Christian meeting-house, known as the basilica, appears in substantially the same form over the whole of the lands of the Empire in its eastern as well as its western moiety.”

Again:—

“The Christianity of Gaul and Britain was at first independent of Rome and in touch rather with the East; and it will be remembered in this connection that the language in the chief centres of the Gallic Church in the 2nd century was Greek, and not Latin.” (*Ibid.*, p. 17.)

Dr. Baron truly observes that “the whole Western Church was Eastern and Greek before it was Latin.” Still, as regards the solid screen or wall, I think it must be admitted, in view of the careful and exhaustive investigations of Philimónoff, that the partition-wall which forms so remarkable a feature in Stockton Church cannot be assigned to an early date, or regarded as a copy of the type prevailing in Eastern Churches at the time when S. Aldhelm filled the See of Sherborne. I am told that the oldest

Churches in Constantinople have colonnades, not solid walls. It might be added, that when Philimónoff turns from Russian to Greek Churches, he finds but little to help him, for, as he says, those which have not suffered in course of restoration are few in number and little known; and the Turks destroyed all the ancient screens in Syria when they turned Christian Churches into Mosques.

In the case of the famous Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon, which we may safely assume to be the "Ecclesiola" spoken of by William of Malmesbury as having been built by S. Aldhelm, we find a doorway and arch between nave and chancel of primitive Romanesque, and extremely narrow. With regard to this unique example of a Saxon Church, Baldwin Brown remarks :

"As a rule, the openings of Saxon doorways and chancel and tower arches tend to narrowness, and at Bradford-on-Avon the chancel-arch is only 3ft. 6in. in width, and one of the principal doorways only a little over 2ft. . . . In later times, there is a sort of make-shift re-production of this early arrangement in squint-like apertures pierced on each side of a narrow chancel arch. One instance occurs in the fine Saxon Church of Bracebridge by Lincoln. (Traces of such arrangement, I may remark, in passing, were discovered during a restoration at Yatesbury, in this county, in 1854.) It is doubtful, however," continues Baldwin Brown, "whether any of them are really ancient. Some are certainly quite modern."

With regard to the architectural feature in old Churches known as the apse, *i.e.*, the recess (usually semi-circular) which terminates a Church at the end next which the high altar is placed, although we may possibly trace Eastern influences, we must not forget that this feature existed in the basilicas, or halls of justice, constructed by the Romans, the tribunal for the presiding magistrate being placed in the centre of the arc which formed the apse. Many of these, when Christianity became the religion of the state, were, with some slight alterations, converted into Christian Churches, and new Churches were, almost invariably, constructed on the same model. A well-known instance of great interest is the Church of Brixworth, in Northamptonshire; while, to come nearer home, an example of a very early Church with an apse, of which Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives a ground plan, existed until comparatively recent times at Bishopstrow, but all trace of the earlier building has now, most unfortunately, been obliterated.

## Alton Barnes Church :

### A Jacobean Tablet of the Decalogue, &c.

By THE REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH ;

With Architectural Note by C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

THROUGH the energy of the Rector, the Rev. C. A. Sladen, and his friends, with a generous donation from New College, Oxford, the ancient Church of St. Mary, Alton Barnes, near Pewsey and Woodborough, was re-opened, after restoration, by the Bishop of Salisbury, on 8th November, 1904.

The architect, C. E. Ponting, Esq., F.S.A., who has restored the roof, and carried out the re-hanging of the two bells, &c., has kindly supplied the following architectural description :—

#### CHURCH OF S. MARY, ALTON BARNES.

This little Church, consisting of nave and chancel only, without even a porch to break the outline, possesses much more of interest than is at first obvious. The nave is only about 25ft. long and 15ft. wide inside : what strikes the eye at once is its lofty proportions ; this peculiarity, here as at Avebury, is due to pre-Norman influences, all four walls of the nave being Saxon work, and retaining the "long-and-short" quoins for their full height. The north and south walls are each divided into three bays by pilasters of free-stone, about 11½in. wide, with practically no projection—the face being fair with the surface of the wall ; there is a similar pilaster in the centre of the west end, but with very slight projection. No window or door is left of the work of this period. The jambs and impost mould of the chancel arch, of apparently Norman work, are preserved, but the arch itself was destroyed when the present one was inserted, about thirty years ago. There are north and south doorways, the former being of 14th century date ; it has long been blocked up, and within recent times it has been concealed by the

unsightly shed erected over the heating boiler. The south door is a post-Reformation one, and of no special interest. The west window was inserted in the Saxon wall in the 14th century, it has since been mutilated, having lost its tracery and mullions, and had its arch altered, apparently in the 17th century, when the existing mullions were put. The only other windows are a wooden one in the south wall, and a small one over the door. In the east gable are two small openings in which bells were sometime hung, as is shown by the marks of the gudgeons. The principals of the roof are of the brace-and-collar type of the 15th century.

The date at which the chancel was rebuilt is shown by the following inscription<sup>1</sup> on a stone in the east gable:—

N.P.
A.D.
1748.

There are two bells, which are inscribed, respectively, as follows: "Anno Domini 1626." "Robert Wells Aldbourne Fecit 1788." These are both too large for the openings in the east gable, and, until this year, they were hung in the space between the flat ceiling and the roof of the nave, the only means for the escape of sound was a small square opening in the west gable. As these had to be removed in order to open up the roof, they have been re-hung in two new openings formed in the west gable, after the manner of the old ones at the east end.

The space above the ceiling which contained the bells was enclosed by oak boards, which had been painted white, and over this fragments of an inscription in black-letter: some of the boards were missing. The boards doubtless formerly occupied the position between the Saxon chancel arch and the 15th century roof, and are of the latter period, for beneath the white paint can be traced, at one point, an angel's wing painted in colours. Canon Wordsworth, who has bestowed great care on the matter, considers the black-letter inscription to have been painted between 1603 and 1615, or not much later, as the royal arms, which appear in the centre of the lower part, are as they appear on the coins of King James I. On either side are extracts from the bible, which he has deciphered

<sup>1</sup> The initials "N.P." are most probably those of Nicholas Preston (Rector of Alton Barnes, 1737—78.) [Chr. W.]



as being Romans, xiii., 1—3, and I. St. Peter, ii., 13, 14, 17. Above this are the ten commandments. The boards which remain have been set up at the east end of the nave again, but the altered arch precludes their being in the original position.

The following notes are offered to the reader, with reference to tablets of the

#### TEN COMMANDMENTS, ROYAL ARMS, &c.

The "advertisements" of Q. Elizabeth, 1564 (ii., 7), prescribe:—

"That they shal decentlie cover with a carpet, silke, or other decent coveringe, and with a fayre linnen clothe (at the time of the ministration) the communyon table, and to sette the Tenne Commandements upon the easte walle over the said table."

In an earlier "Letter about new lessons in the calendar" Q. Elizabeth, 22 Jan., 1561, had ordered that "the tables of the commandments may be comlye set, or hung up in the east end of the chauncell, to be not only read for edification, but also to give some comlye ornament and demonstration, that the same is a place of religion and prayer."

Following a Canon of 1571 (which directed that the "most choice sentences of the Holy Scriptures" should adorn the walls of churches in place of so-called Monuments of Superstition), the 82nd "Constitution Ecclesiastical" of 1603, in the first year of K. James I., prescribed that, at the charge of the parish, "the Ten Commandments be set upon the east-end of every Church and Chapel where the people may best see and read the same, and other chosen sentences written upon the Walls of the said Churches and Chapels in places convenient." It was ruled in *Liddell v. Beal* that the Commandments may be put up elsewhere than in the chancel, which is rarely the best place for the majority of the congregation to read from their places in the body of the Church or in the aisles.

Mr. J. H. Parker has noted, at Badgeworth Church, Gloucestershire, a table of the Commandments carved in oak, and dated 1595. It appears that in St. Mary's, Reading, the "Queenes Armes" were set up in 1596-7, and "goodman West the joyner," in 1604-5, was

paid 6s. for the woodwork or "Tabell of Kinge James his Armes," and "goodman Grene, for payntinge the Kinges Armes, 50s." In 1620-21, the painter received 2s. for washing them. In 1627-28 "Jonathan the painter" substituted the Arms of K. Charles I. These were pulled down, and the "States Arms" substituted in Cromwell's time, but at the Restoration W. Millard received 10 guineas for substituting those of K. Charles II. at St. Mary's, Reading, in 1660-61.

The custom of placing up in church the principal formularies of religion may be traced as far back as 1538, when in the time of Abp. Lee a "table was set up with the Lord's Prayer, Angelic Salutation, and Apostles' Creed upon it, at the cost of 5d. in York Minster. (*Fabric Rolls*, p. 109.) It is not stated that the Decalogue was included, though the Abp. at the same period directed that the clergy should explain the commandments as well as the other elements of religion, according to his Injunction, which Bp. Burnett records.

In 1607 a churchwarden of Pittington, Durham, was cited, and "enjoyed to provide a table of the X commandmentes," according to the 82nd Canon. This was accordingly done at the cost of 18d. At St. Nicholas, Durham, £12 10s. was spent upon a more elaborate "table" in 1685-6, and 19s. 2d. for hanging this up with "chines" (? chains) in the following year. At Houghton-le-Spring, in the same county, "the Kinges armes and commandments" cost about £3 in 1662-3, when 3s. also was spent "for mending the commandments," beside £3 "for washing the church and writing the commandments." (*Durham Parishes*, pp. 57, 253-4, 331). In the same parish in 1681-2, there was "spent when the King's arms were set up, 4s. 9d. ; to carver for the King's arms, £6 10s." (p. 340). In 1650, 1s. was spent there "for searching the King's pickture and arms," (which doubtless some Royalist had hidden to prevent their "blotting out,") p. 305. After the Restoration, the churchwardens of St. Oswald's, Durham, paid "for the King's Armes, £6," and "to Christofer Shacklock for setting upp the Armes and for dales (deals) and timber about same, as by his note appeareth, £6 17s. 10d." (p. 197).

The royal arms, which we recollect in several churches half a century ago, painted on large mural panels in frames, were usually productions of the Georgian era. The arms in St. Peter's, Marlborough (as well as those in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall there); are those of K. George III.

At St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, in Somersetshire, there are two examples of the royal arms. And in Chiseldon Church, Wilts, are two sets of the ten commandments, now in the body of the Church. In former times one was erected in the chancel; the second, over the chancel arch.

At Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berkshire, in 1651-2, 10s. 6*d.* was paid "for blotting out the Kinges Arms and for setting up the States Armes"; and, in 1660-61, "to Mr. Hunt, for setting up the Kinges Arms, £16 16s. 8*d.*," at the Restoration of Church and King. The same parish had bought in 1561, for 16*d.*, "a paper of the Tenne Commandments and a calender boke to say servis by in ye churche." Again, in 1572, 12*d.* was paid at Stanford for "wafor bredde for the communion"; for a paper of the Ten Commandmenttis, 18*d.*; "to a joyner for a frame for the same commanndmentis, 2s. 8*d.*

In his report for the restoration of Alton Barnes (partly Saxon) Parish Church, Mr. C. E. Ponting mentions that the two bells (dated 1626 and 1728) were enclosed by boarding having black-letter inscriptions. They appear to have been painted over some mediæval subject or subjects—possibly the Annunciation (this being a Mary-Church), or the Final Doom, which (as at St. Thomas the Martyr's, Salisbury,) was often depicted above the chancel arch; for an angel's wing has been traced where the Jacobean painting has scaled away. Such mediæval pictures were commonly obliterated in Reformation times, and texts of scripture, &c., were painted over them, as formerly at St. Peter's, Marlborough, and elsewhere.

The Rector of Alton Barnes, the Rev. C. A. Sladen, kindly invited me to look at these boards when they were taken down, and to help him in trying to decipher the inscriptions. He has now been able to piece them all together, and make out with considerable ingenuity how many fragments have been lost in the lapse of three

centuries, the boarding having been mutilated and some pieces discarded when the remainder was made up into boarding for the old belfry. The table when complete measured (except where the top was tapered off to fit into an arch) about 10ft. in height and 14ft. 8in. in breadth at the bottom. It was probably so constructed as to fit into the space above the chancel arch. The upper portion (within an ornamental border of bold but rude design, 8in. in breadth) is occupied with the ten commandments, written in Gothic letters in fourteen lines, running right across the tablet from side to side. In the middle of the lower part, on a space about 3½ft. square, are the royal arms, as they appear on the coins of King James I., or the title-page of the folio bible of 1611—quarterly, 1 and 4, France and England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; the whole in a garter surmounted by a crown; supporters lion and unicorn, but the former, of which only the paw remains, must have been upon one of the panels, now missing. There are four boards or panels lost entirely, and portions of five others. The royal arms are enclosed in an 8in. border, and the space on either side is filled up with ten lines of "chosen sentences of the Holy Scriptures." To the left of the spectator appears Romans, xiii., 1—3, and on the sinister side I. St. Peter, ii., 13, 14, 17.

These two texts differ in some respects from each of the bibles and prayer books in my possession. The inscription runs as follows:—1st commandment, with the reading, "which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt," as in the Geneva Bible of 1600 and in the Catechism of 1604 and 1637. The other commandments follow in order, running right across the fourteen boards. The fourth has the usual Jacobean spelling, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabboth day, sixe days," &c. . . . "halowed it." And so on to the end of the Decalogue, excepting where there are gaps in the boarding. Neither Creed nor Lord's Prayer appears. The "chosen sentences" from Romans, xiii. and I. Peter, ii. do not agree precisely with the epistles for the 4th Sunday after Epiphany and that for the 3rd Sunday after Easter, as printed in the Common Prayer of 1604, nor yet with the Geneva (or "Breeches") Bible of 1600, of each whereof I have a copy. I think we may therefore

say that the date of the Alton Barnes table is subsequent to the union of the kingdom (24th March, 1603), as the quartering of the royal arms shows, and probably anterior to the *introduction* of the "authorised" version of the New Testament (which was published in 1611), or at least to its acceptance at Alton Barnes. Of course, it does not follow that even then the new version was generally used at Alton. Even in larger parishes I do not find that a new bible was at once procured in 1611. Churchwardens naturally waited either until the old great bible was worn out, or else until the Bishop or Archdeacon called upon them to make the change. It is not until the account of 1618 that I find at the large Berkshire parish of Stanford-in-the-Vale there was "layde out at Oxford for a Bible and a psalter and dinners, 53s. 4d."

At St. Peter's, Marlborough, somewhat earlier, in their accounts at Easter, 1615, the churchwardens entered a payment of 45s. 6d. "for the Church Bible." Still more promptly, in 1613-14, at St. Mary's, Reading, they sold "the ould Byble to Mr. W. Iremonger" for 7s., the price for their "newe Byble" being 47s. In the following year they set up "the lordes prayer and the Commandments."

I will print the two passages as they appear in the text, which was given in parallel columns with the Romanist (Rheims) version of 1582, by Dr. W. Fulke, Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in his "*Refutation*" (1589, 1601, 1617, &c.). He gives it as the version commonly in use in England in his day. I suppose it was what is known as the "Bishops' Bible" of 1568, and it differs, not only from Cranmer's Great Bible of 1539, but also from the Geneva (or "Breeches") Bible, which was likewise largely used, and which continued to be printed, after the appearance of King James' "Authorized" version of 1611, until 1644, or later. The Bishops' version continued to be printed (with Tyndale's notes) from 1614 to 1619.

I take Fulke's text (ed. 1601) which seems to agree best with the words which are still legible on the Alton Barnes "table." And this, I believe, may be safely followed in restoring the numerous missing words. The royal arms printed on the title-page

of the folio prayer book of 1604 would serve as a guide for restoring that half of the central device which has perished with the lapse of time. [The words enclosed in brackets are missing in the Alton table.]

(I.) “[Let euerie] sole be s[ubiect vnto the high]er [powers: F]or [there is no power but of God,] The pow[ers that be, are ordained of God.]

[Whosoeuer therefore resisteth the] power[, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist, shall receiue to them sel]ves dam[nation.]

[For rulers are not fearefull] to good [workes, but to the evill. Wilt thou no]t fear[e the power? Doe well, and thou s]halt haue [praise of the same.]”

(II.) [“Submit your]selves [therefore vnto all maner ordina]nce of ma[n for the] Lords sake: whether it be vnto the K[ing, as hauing the preeminence.]

[Either vnto rulers, as vnto them that] are s[en]t [by him for the punishment of evill do]ers[. but for the laud of them that doe well.]

[H]on[our all men: loue brotherly fel]lowship. [Feare God, Honour the King.]”

We may then pretty confidently assign the table of the the commandments and royal arms, at Alton Barnes, to a period between 1603 and 1620, or perhaps we might say 1603—15.

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# A Contribution to the Anthropology of Wiltshire.

By JOHN BEDDOE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

I intend this paper to be simply what its title imports. That is to say that it will deal only with a limited portion of the subject, that portion which I have specially studied, and which other students do not seem to have cared to follow up.

I shall say little about the very earliest races—those which preceded the neolithic folk. I am one of those who believe that the blood of their descendants still flows in British veins, and that their types are recognizable in certain parts of the British Isles; but I cannot claim to identify them in Wiltshire with any certainty. Such types are Huxley's Riverbed, common in Ireland, Boyd-Dawkins's Perth-y-chwarew one, and my Mongoloid, surviving in Wales. My Africanoid or Atlantic type, related to Sergi's acmonoid, may have been an element in the neolithic population, and accordingly does occur in Wiltshire, but not frequently. As to the age of the small and low type which Dr. Henry Bird distinguished as derived from small round barrows, wherefore he called his examples "tump skulls," I will not offer an opinion.

The dominant race in this county, as indeed in at least the greater part of Britain, during the neolithic period, was that styled Kumbekephalic (boat-shaped-headed), by Sir Daniel Wilson, who was the first to distinguish it; though it was our own Thurnam, who converted Wilson's conjecture into something like a certainty, and who formulated the famous rule, "long barrows, long skulls, round barrows, round skulls."<sup>1</sup> I say the dominant race, because it is a familiar fact that the remains of the servile class are not always admitted into the cemeteries of their rulers; but in this

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<sup>1</sup> This rule holds good for Wiltshire, so far as I am aware; but Mr. Mortimer discovered some striking exceptions to it in the East Riding.

particular case the presence in some long barrows of skulls which have evidently been intentionally fractured, makes it probable that we do possess relics of the servile as well as of the ruling class; and these fractured crania do not appear to differ ethnically from those of the more important personages buried with them.

The epithet kumbekephalic (boat-headed or boat-shaped), though accurately applied to some of Daniel Wilson's primeval inhabitants of what is now Scotland, has not held its place in anthropological nomenclature as a term of general application to the neolithic population of Britain. We are usually content with describing these as having been dolichocephalic, *i.e.*, long-headed, which implies that the proportion borne by the maximum breadth to the maximum length of the skull is not greater than 75 to 100, or three-fourths; and this proportion we call the cranial, or, less correctly, the kephalic index.<sup>1</sup>

We conclude, then, that during the period of polished stone implements—the period of Stonehenge and of the long or chambered and galleried barrows—Wiltshire was occupied by a tolerably homogeneous population. They were of moderate or rather small stature, the women perhaps rather short in proportion: they were well-made, though the hardships of barbarian life may have told upon the form and development of the long bones. They were pretty surely dark-haired as a rule, and often also dark-eyed; but as to these points we have nothing like positive evidence, though Strabo does say that the Britons he saw were darker as well as taller than the Gauls. These, however, may not have been largely of neolithic blood; and we form our conjecture as to the prevailing complexion of the neolithic folk mainly from that of such of our contemporaries as may be supposed to be near akin to them.

Their skulls, such at least as have come down to us, are not only long but of great size, and their internal capacity is as great as has been found in any race of men. They are generally thick and heavy; but that fact may be due to the survival, so to speak, of the more strongly constituted bones, as less liable to decay.

<sup>1</sup> The term "kephalic," in this connexion, should be, but seldom is, reserved for the proportions in the *living* head, which are not quite the same.



The proportion of breadth to length averages 71 or 72, and the limits of variation in this respect are not wide; an indication of a tolerably homogeneous race. The height is moderate, and generally either about equal or reciprocal to the breadth, the narrower skulls being often the higher.

When we regard them in the vertical or in the lateral aspect, we find among them several of the types which Sergi discovers among the long-headed races of the Mediterranean. The long oval is most frequent: and a long irregular ellipse is also common; but the pentagonal and the hexagonal or coffin-shape are much less so. The parallelopiped occurs, and is of course recognizable both vertically and laterally: a cross between this and the ellipse is, I think, very characteristic: the acmonoid or anvil-shaped type I have already mentioned as occurring. A square forehead, with distinct frontal eminences, is a common feature, and is clearly differentiated from the dome-shaped forehead which is so general a feature in the ancient and modern Anglo-Saxon. This is, I think, a point of considerable importance.<sup>1</sup>

The beginning of the bronze period was, we believe, coincident with the arrival in Britain of a new race, which probably brought in also the Gadhelic variety of the Keltic language. Their circular barrows abound on our Wiltshire downs; but as cremation seems to have been the rule during the greater part of the bronze period, we have no superfluity of evidence as to their physical type. Only twelve skulls from round barrows in this part of England had their measurements recorded in the *Crania Britannica*, even including four from Dorset. But these twelve correspond most satisfactorily in their proportions with the whole series (upwards of one hundred), which have been obtained from various parts of Britain. Their mean cranial index was 80: their height about equal on the average to that found in the neolithic race, though by comparison with the shortened length it appears greater. The form of the head, in the vertical aspect, was usually a broad oval inclining to be heart-shaped, or pentagonal, the greatest diameter,

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<sup>1</sup> See Winterbourne Monkton skull from cist.

as well as the ear hole, lying far back; in the lateral aspect the shortness, and the flattening of the upper occiput, possibly in some case artificially exaggerated, are most striking. The features are harsh and bony, the brows and nose, the chin and cheek-bones, all prominent.

Of the invasion which must have brought the Kymric tongue to Britain—the Brythonic invasion—we know little or nothing: nor can any particular type be ascribed with any approach to certainty to the invaders.<sup>1</sup> It is probable that both they and the Goydels were, compared with their predecessors, of fair complexion and tall stature. The lobe of the ear seems to be often adherent in persons who remind us of the bronze type: this point we owe to the observations of the late Park Harrison; and I think there is something in it.

It seems likely that the Gallic colonization, spoken of by Julius Cæsar, as recent or still proceeding, was distinctly subsequent to the Kymric one.

It is likely that during the whole of the bronze and early iron or late Keltic periods amalgamation was slowly going on among the several races which were in presence of each other. Indeed there are appearances of its having been at work from an early period, and having narrowed the skull in some of what we treat as specimens of the bronze race. Doubtless when that race first appeared on the scene, its mean breadth of skull must have been distinctly brachycephalic, *i.e.*, well over 80.

For the results of this amalgamation, and of various selective influences which may have operated on the race, we may look to the Romano-British peasantry disinterred by General Pitt-Rivers in the south-western corner of this county.<sup>2</sup>

The impression one receives is that the vigorous and masterful Keltic type had been to some extent swamped by the numerical preponderance of the neolithic—(shall we say Iberian?)—man.

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<sup>1</sup> Possibly the quadrangular form of head (Belair type of His and Rutimeyer, Sarmatogermanic of Von Hölder) may have been prevalent among them.

<sup>2</sup> Beddoe, On Human Remains discovered by Pitt-Rivers, &c., *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1889.

The male villagers of Rotherley were but 64 inches in mean stature, and if those of Woodcuts and Woodyates are somewhat taller, 1654 millimeters=5 feet 5·1 inches by Manouvrier's and Pearson's calculations, and 1670 mms. = 5 feet 5·7 inches by mine, this superiority may be entirely due to the evident admixture of foreign (legionary) blood. On the other hand, the inferiority of the Rotherley men may be due to the oppression under which they suffered, and to the abstraction for the army of the taller men. The crania on the whole remind one of the neolithic types; but seem to shew the influence of a cross of the bronze race by a moderate enlargement in breadth, and by the greater frequency of cordate, pyriform, or coffin-shaped outline in the vertical aspect, instead of the ovo-elliptic form; and perhaps also by a greater degree of prominence of the superciliary ridges.

We may neglect the discussion of a Roman element in the population: it was present at Woodcuts, but is very unlikely to have had any considerable and lasting influence on the general type.

But the case of the Saxons—I would like to say Saxo-Frisians—was altogether different. The evidence of the old burial grounds of Wiltshire is alone sufficient to upset Pierson's ideas about "a few boat-loads of barbarians." Both at Winkelbury, on Gen. Pitt-Rivers' estate, and at West Harnham, close to Salisbury, are to be found evidences of the presence of settlements of this people, recognizable by their stature and head-form as well as by other clear indications. The general average of stature of the Saxon male throughout England, computed from the thigh-bone, was about 1700 mm. (5 feet 6·9 inches) by Pearson's computation, or 1713 (5 feet 7·4 inches) by that of Manouvrier. My own method would bring out considerably higher results.<sup>1</sup> The men of Harnham were taller than the Saxon average: Pearson and Manouvrier put them at 1738 and 1742 mm. (5 feet 8·3 inches and 5 feet 8·5 inches respectively); but the Winkelbury men averaged below the mean: possibly in that frontier position they were more mixed with British blood. The Saxon skull is more uniformly elliptic or

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<sup>1</sup> Somewhere about 5 feet 7½ to 8 inches.

ovoelliptic, the glabella and ridges less prominent, and the forehead more domeshaped as a rule: the nose is less frequently prominent, even though convex in the bridge. The proportion of *breadth* to *length* is not distinctive; it averages about 75. But the Saxons were not homogeneous in this respect: they would seem to have included, beside a distinctly dolichous type, another of a broad oval outline, which appears also among Gildemeister's ancient Bremener skulls, and which I have called Batavian. It may represent an ancient Keltic race, submerged and amalgamated in Old Saxony by the blond long-heads from Scandinavia.

Of the conquest of Wiltshire by the Saxons we know as much as of that of other parts of England, or perhaps a little more; but after all it is but little. The country was devastated by raids and invasions, and fought over with various event, before Cerdic began its conquest and settlement. By that time the population may have been seriously reduced and demoralized. The parts about Salisbury and Wilton seem to have been first occupied, and settlers then pushed up the river valleys which coalesce thereabout. Of the prior inhabitants, some, no doubt, would flee westwards and northwards, while others would remain as slaves to the new lords of the land. If we suppose that the British tribal organization endured throughout the Roman period, then the upper and military class would probably choose the former alternative.

The conquest of Berkshire must have taken place a little later, and the upper vale of Kennet would be colonized from the lower. It would seem that the conquest was effected stage after stage; the colonists would multiply rapidly, as is always the case under similar circumstances: with the advent of a new generation more estates would be needed for the nobles, and more ploughland for the churls; and another slice of territory would be wrested from the Welshmen. North Berks and the north-east corner of Wilts would be prepared for such colonization by the earlier conquests of the most formidable of all West Saxon warriors, the mighty Ceawlin. After that we are in some difficulty. We know that after the victory of Deorham, and the slaughter of the three "kings," Cirencester was one of the cities that fell before him.

Like Bath, and unlike Gloucester, it seems to have been destroyed ; and we may suppose that the Cricklade and Swindon districts were laid open for Saxon colonization. But what about Malmesbury and the valley of the Bristol Avon ? That was probably for the most part swamp and forest. Dr. Guest, and more recently Bishop Browne, have adduced various arguments to prove that this whole district remained British for a considerable period after the battle of Deorham, and formed a sort of eastern horn or prolongation of the districts of Mendip and Selwood, which were still unconquered. I will return to this question later on, only remarking now that the battle of Bradford-on-Avon, seventy-five years after that of Deorham, is unfortunately described in such a manner that we do not know whether the vanquished were Welshmen or not ; but that the largesse of King Athelstan to the freemen of Malmesbury would be more intelligible if we could suppose that the men of that town were not exactly his own fellow-Englishmen, bound by every obligation to fight their best for him, but were recognized as a Welsh half-foreign survival whose unexpected zeal and prowess deserved special recognition. Ambresbury (Amesbury) may possibly have been a similar *enclave* ; and if Alfred really intended to speak of Wiltshire in his will as *Wealkyn* these considerations may help us to understand his meaning.

We may now pass on to the Norman conquest.

I do not think that any military transaction of importance is recorded in the story of the Conqueror or of the conquest as having occurred in Wiltshire.

The county probably submitted early, and never rebelled. It was one of those counties whereof the native proprietors came best out of that calamitous period. In order to illustrate this fact I have prepared the following lists from the Wiltshire Domesday.

Owners and mesne tenants mentioned as having held land "tempore Regis Edwardi" :—

Harold (King)	Ulward (3)	Ketel (2)	Alsi (3)
Tosti (Earl) (2)	Lessida	Harding (10)	Ulwen (3)
Gyda	Levenot (8)	Osmund	Wingod
Edith (Queen)	Tovi (2)	Siward (3)	Edred
Edgar's father	Ulgar (9)	Ednod (3)	Lewin (4)

Bristward's father	Uluric (2)	Aluric (16)	Swain (2)
Godric (26)	Brietric (6)	Alwi (3)	Swain's father
Algar (13)	Brietric's father(4+?)	Alwin (15)	Edwin (4)
Eduf (2)	Orgar	Alric (3)	Osward (3)
Leviet	Elsi (3)	Ulmar (5)	Osward's father
Azor (7)	Ulveva (3)	Cole (2)	Brixi (2)
Ulviet (hunter) (2)	Cuerlin	Saulf (3)	Edric (10)
Alward (10)	Ulviet (2)	Saulf's father	Wallef
Elnod (9)	Agenulf's father	Stremi (2)	Arkill
Alviet	Godwin (8)	Skirold	Sewin (2)
Tous	Achi	Domno (3)	Allie
Carlo (15)	Toli (3)	Thrasimund	Ulnod's father
Tedgar	Bruning	Smalo (2)	Wado
Sigar	Burgel	Wiflet	Saulf's father
Carman	Godeve (2)	Dene (3)	Turchil's father
Edward (3)	Almar (3)	Honewin	Leviet's husband
Edward's father (2)	Dodo	Wenesi (2)	Alfildis's husband
Colsuen	Eldred (3)	Appe	Liseman
Leuric (2)	Colo (2)	Spirtes	Eldild's husband
Ulmar (4)	Alwaker	Gunnar	Osward's father
Edmar	Erlebald	Odo	Otho's father
Alveva	Lovedai	Gudmund	Svain's father
Turgot	Selwin (2)	Achil	Gest
Alestan (14)	Osulf	Bricnod	Avitius
Ordulf	Norman	Cheping	Bode
Kenwin (2)	Bolle (4)	Cola's father	
Ulwin (2)	Agemund	Lange	
Godus (2)	Alwold & sister (2)	Godric's father	
Tochi	Brismar (4)	Aiulf	
Sawold	Cudulf	Turchil	
Saward	Fitheus	Ordwold	
Wigod (2)	Bondi	Uluric's father	
Hacun	Ewing	Gode	

The following twelve were probably foreigners introduced by King Edward from Normandy:—

Gisilbert, Hugolin, Odetard, Cuerlin, Baldwin, Godfridus, Radulfus, Rozo, Robertus, Torbert, Mainard, Vitel (2).

There were also forty-five thanes unnamed holding land, one "homo," one sub-tenant, and six or more "Angli."

This list may be a little swollen unduly by the difficulty which the Norman scribes must have found in understanding their Saxon informants' pronunciation of names, especially if the Wiltshire clown of those days was as inarticulate as his modern descendant.

Thus Almar and Olmar may represent the same name, though of course both names existed in England. On the other hand, it is certain that in some cases there was more than one landowner of the same name, *e.g.*, more than one Godwin and Godric, so that two hundred and ten is too small a total for the whole of the proprietors. But out of these, not only the Godwinson family, but some others, as Wigod and Cheping (probably the Chepingus Dives of Winchester, or his father,) were non-resident.

We will now enquire into the extent to which these native proprietors survived the conquest.

Saxon owners and mesne tenants *temp.* Regis Willelmi:—

Brictric (9)	Edric	Harding (3)	Almar	Turchil (2)
Alwi his br.	Edric (blind)	Alward, priest	Alvied	Ulric (8)
Alward (6)	Edwin	Ulf	Aldred (5)	Ulward
Aluric de Melk-Alwin sham (3)	Turberson	Wenesi's wife	Edmund (2)	Godric (2)
Alrylic parv. (3)	Edgar	Cudulf	Aiulfson	Venator
Alwin, priest	Edmund (2)	Ketel	Vlric Waula	Ulward presb.
Edward (2)	Cheping	Edgar, priest	Wado	Ulnod (2)
Saieua (2)	Cola	Odolina	Osgod	Ulviet (2)
Alric	Godwin	Liseman	Saulf	Leviet
Azor (2)	Gode	Swain	Eldild	Osward
Alestan	Erleking	Otho?	Savic (2)	Saward
? Grimbold au-rifaber (2)	Edward (3)	Frawin	Sbern?	Rainburgis
Harold	Adelelm	Brictward	Tovi	Britmar
Alwi's widow	Godric	Ulwi	Alward, priest	Aganulf
Ulward	Gunter	Albert	Turketil (3)	Aaiulf
Ulmar (2)	Turstin F. Rolf	Blackman	Siward	Lauric
Gundwin		Edric's wife	Siward (2nd)	Engenulf (2)
			Erenburgis	Croc
? Richer	? Teodric	? Borel (2)	? Amsfrid	? Letard
? Herman	? Turstein (4)	? Lethelin	? Warner	? Odinus camerarius
? Osbold	? Osmund (2)	? Rainbold	? Engenhold	? Turstan camerarius
? Gunfrid (3)	? Turolf	? Nubold (2)	? Herbert	? Terbert

Besides these, who amount to at least eighty English men or women, and probably more, Romald is mentioned as holding a Church, and four nameless thanes, at least fourteen Anglici, one priest and three women are enumerated as tenants. So that altogether we have over one hundred English landholders, against

something more than two hundred and ten before the conquest: of course the holdings of the natives are generally small, but Brictric and two or three others have considerable estates.<sup>1</sup> Dorset, for example, had suffered much more, and there hundreds of small landholding thanes, or yeomen, disappear from the record.

No conspicuous racial movement has taken place in Wiltshire since the conquest. Wiltshire was well peopled: there would be no great gaps to be filled up with Norman or Breton peasants, as in Yorkshire or Salop; and there was no large city like Bristol or Winchester to attract French citizens and traders. De Gray Birch, apparently copying Ellis, finds in Domesday a population of 10,150 male adults, made up of:—capital holders, 156; undertenants, 286; villans, 3049; bordars, 2754; cottiers, 1418; servi, 1539.

It occurred to me as possible that the proportion of villans to bordars and cottars and slaves might be found to be greater in those parts of the county which were early conquered by the Saxons, than in those which were occupied later, after Christianity had made some progress among the conquerors. This was on the assumption that the villans were the representatives of the Saxon ceorls; while the lower grades were mostly descended from the vanquished Romano-Britains.

The distribution of ranks in sundry other counties does not appear destructive of this view; but I have not space and time now to develop it, and to combat some obvious objections.

I therefore undertook a count of the Domesday population of the several ranks, dividing the county into East, West, and Doubtful or Mixed. In the first division I placed those manors which drain into the Thames and the Hampshire Avon and their tributaries, except the Deverill; in the second those draining into the Bristol Avon, the Stour, and the Deverill; and in the third those on the watersheds, and those which I could not identify. The results were as follows:—

---

<sup>1</sup> It was at the witan held at Salisbury, I think, that "the English bought back their lands." Perhaps more Hampshire and Wiltshire men than men of other counties had the opportunity and availed themselves of it.



	Burgesses or Freemen.	Villans.	Bordars.	Cottars.	Porci.	Melli.	Colibi.	Servi.	Total excl. Burgs.
East	137+	1960	1460	684			150	798	5032
Doubtful	11	283	365	212			7	176	1043
West	132	1096	821	712	76	9	132	530	3376
Totals	280	3339	2646	1608	76	1	289	1504	9471
Percentages		35.29	27.93	16.9	.8	.1	3.05	15.9	
East		38.8	28.9	13.5			2.9	15.8	
Doubtful		27.1	35	20.3			.6	16.9	
E & D together		36.8	29.9	14.7			2.6	15.9	
West		32.4	24.3	21.1	2.2	.2	3.9	15.7	
W & D together		31.2	26.8	20.9	1.7	.2	3.1	16.0	

It will be observed that my numbers differ a little, but not very materially, from those of Ellis and Birch: and that the proportion of bordars is greater, and that of villans much greater, in the east than in the west, while that of cottars and coliberts, or freedmen, is less, that of slaves, however, being pretty closely equal in all the divisions. This result may have some favourable bearing on the theories of Dr. Guest and Bishop Browne: but one cannot lay much stress upon it. There were a good number of villans in the immediate neighbourhood of Malmesbury.

It has been stated that the influx of Norman-French blood was less here than in some other counties. The assertion derives support from investigation of the proportion of surnames of French type.

During the last few centuries there has been a gradual infiltration of Welshmen in this direction. It probably began about, or even before, the final conquest of Wales. Hardy and pugnacious, Welsh captains did good service in the French wars, and frequently made permanent settlement in England by marrying heiresses. A little later the Earls of Pembroke, acquiring possessions in Wilts, are said to have introduced some of their countrymen and vassals. And when the Tudors obtained the crown, Welshmen followed them into England, as Scotchmen a century later followed the Stuarts. Here again the surnames help us. I append a table showing the proportions per cent. as I judge them to be, of several classes of surnames, first, in the North Wiltshire muster-roll of the year 30 Henry 8th, and secondly, in the last Wiltshire Post Office

Directory. These directory lists are, of course, imperfect, in that they usually take no heed of people below the condition of small tradesmen.

## Names in North Wilts Musters, 30th Henry 8th. Per cent.

	No.	Norm. Frh.	Sax.	Local specific.	Local General.	In son.	Welsh.	Do. dbtfl.	Of country.	Trades
Towns	351	7·7	6	9·4	11·1	2·8	4	5·4	2·2	15·8
Country	2514	8·9	8·7	13·1	8	·7	1·3	4	1	13·8
Total	2865	8·9	8·4	12·7	8·4	·9	1·7	4·1	1·1	14

## Names in Wiltshire Directory, about 1900.

Farmers	2459	6·5	8·5	11·3	8·8	1·1	2·5	6·1	1·3	12
Six E.W. villages	600	5·0	9·1	10·6	6	2·1	2·8	4·3	·9	12·9
Devizes	628	6·2	9·2	14·5	7·3	1·7	2·3	5·7	1·5	11·9

Here the local specific names are such as Melksham, Deverill; the local general, such as Townsend, Green, Hurst; those of country, such as Essex, Norris, Champneys; the Welsh, such as Jones, Pugh, Morgan, Howell; the doubtful Welsh, such as Williams, Hughes, Jenkins, Lewis, which usually—but not always—indicate a Welsh origin. We see that there were already in the 16th century a good many Welshmen in Wiltshire; but as yet the migration was more into the towns than into the country. Nearly the same might be said of the folk with names ending in *son* (as Wilson, Robson), who must all have come from the north or the north-east of England. But as time went on, and the immigration assumed a normal character, the Welshman, generally a farmer in his own country, settled on English land, and accordingly the Welsh percentage is nowadays greater among the farmers than at Devizes.

A certain amount of immigration went on at times from the Low Countries into the Wiltshire clothing towns, particularly into Bradford, where it was under the auspices of the Methuen family. Some few Dutch surnames, such as Derrick, remain to bear witness to it.

But for a long time past, with the decline, first of the cloth trade and latterly of agriculture also, the current of migration has changed and flowed outward to America or Australia, to London and other great cities; and we have probably lost a great part of

the most vigorous and enterprising element of our country-folk. Some of these, however, have gone to help to increase the growing population of Swindon, the one large and really flourishing town in the county, whither also immigration continues from other sources, introducing especially darker haired types. It must always be remembered that, though we look upon the county as mainly agricultural and pastoral, a large part of the population is only quite remotely of rural ancestry, its progenitors having been employed in the weaving, dyeing, and other such industries, for many generations. The decline of the local industries, and the consequent loss of an outlet for the natural increase of the rural population, caused great impoverishment in the early part of the 19th century; and apparently left a mark on the physique and morale of the people not yet entirely obliterated.

I will now present, in tabular form, such facts as I have been able to observe, bearing on the complexional colours, the head-forms, and the stature and bulk of Wiltshiremen, and will thereafter endeavour to deduce from these and from the history of the county some conclusions or probabilities as to the ethnical constitution of the people. If I lay great stress on the complexional colours, it must be remembered that, though there was certainly a considerable blond element mixed with the pre-Saxon population, the Saxons were so generally blond as to make the predominance of light colours a pretty sure test of their presence in great force.

# TABLE I.

## Colour of Hair and Eyes in Adults, casually met with.

HAIR	EYES LIGHT.						EYES NEUTRAL.						EYES DARK.						Indices.			
	Red.	Fair.	E'wn.	Dark.	Black.	Total.	Red.	Fair.	E'wn.	Dark.	Black.	Total.	Red.	Fair.	E'wn.	Dark.	Black.	Total.	Gross.	P. ct.	Compd.	
Hungerford Sheep m. 105	3	17.5	39.5	13	—	73	—	3	9	4.5	.5	17	1	2	9.5	13.5	4	30	13.5	—	—	
Fair, 1898 f. 15	2.5	14.6	32.9	10.8	—	60.8	—	2.5	7.5	3.7	.4	14.1	.8	1.6	8	11.2	3.3	25	—	11.25	—11.75	
Per cent. —																						
Marlborough, farmers and Agric. Show m. 100	3	15	28	8	—	54	—	5	11	2	—	18	1	3	9	13.5	1.5	28	—	—0.5	—13.2	
Marlborough town m. 51	3.5	18.5	35	11	—	68	—	2.5	7	9.5	—	19	.5	3.5	9	23.5	1.5	38	18.5	—	—	
f. 74	2.8	14.8	28	8.8	—	54.4	—	2	5.6	7.6	—	15.2	.4	2.8	7.2	18.8	1.2	30.4	—	14.8	—4.6	
Per cent. —																						
Cirencester and Cricklade, Fair, m. 197	4.5	34.5	63.5	20.5	—	123	1	3.5	10.5	8.5	.5	24	3	—	15.5	29.5	2	50	17	—	—	
town, & country f. 203	5.5	28.5	51	17.5	.5	103	2	2.5	13.5	11	—	29	1	1.5	50	4	4	71	47	—	—	
Total —	10	63	104.5	38	.5	226	3	6	24	19.5	.5	53	4	1	30.5	79.5	6	121	64	—	—	
Per cent. —	2.5	15.7	26.1	9.5	.1	56.5	.7	1.5	6	4.9	.1	13.2	1	.2	7.6	19.9	1.5	30.2	—	16.	—5.1	
Pewsey Feast m. 103	3	23.3	28.5	9	—	64	—	1	8	5.5	.5	15	1	—	8.5	18	1.5	29	8.5	—	—	
f. 120	1	18	28	12	—	59	—	1	7	10	—	18	4	1.5	7	26.5	4	43	31	—	—	
Total —	4	39	56	19	—	123	—	2	15	15.5	.5	33	5	1.5	15.5	44.5	5.5	72	39.5	—	—	
Per cent. —	1.8	17.5	25.1	8.5	—	54	—	.8	6.6	6.8	.2	14.5	2.2	.6	6.8	19.5	2.4	32.3	—	17.4	—2.4	
Devizes Market, farmers only m. 76	2	17	17	8.5	.5	45	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	15	—	—	3.5	11.5	1	16	12.5	—	—	
Per cent. —	2.6	22.3	22.3	11.2	.6	59	—	—	8.5	11.2	—	19.7	—	—	4.6	15.1	1.3	21	—	16.5	—10.2	





TABLE I.—(Continued.)

	HAIR.	EYES LIGHT.						EYES NEUTRAL.						EYES DARK.						Indices.								
		Red.		B'wn.		Dark.		Black.		Total.		Red.		B'wn.		Dark.		Black.		Total.		Gross.	P. ct.	Commd.				
		Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.							
Swindon, Old, Fair, farmers, drovers, &c.	m. 131	3.5	28.5	40	16.5	.5	89	2	3	6	5	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	1	26	1.5	—	—	
	f. 29	2	4	14	2	—	22	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	0	—	—	
	Total	5.5	32.5	54	18.5	.5	111	—	4	7	5.	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	1	31	1.5	—	—	
Per cent.	100	3.4	20.3	33.7	11.5	.3	69.4	1.2	2.3	4.4	3.1	—	11.2	.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	12.5	.6	19.4	—	—	+1	—49	
Ditto, Fair, gene- ral mob	m. 178	4	29.5	53.5	21.5	.5	109	—	5	15	9	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	30	.5	40	23	—	—	—	
	f. 182	6	24	47	18	—	95	—	3	16	12.5	.5	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	32.5	3	55	35	—	—	—	
	Total	360	10	53.5	100.5	39.5	.5	204	—	8	31	21.5	.5	61	1	—	—	—	—	26	62.5	3.5	95	58	—	—	—	
Per cent.	100	2.8	14.8	27.9	11	.1	56.6	—	2.2	8.6	6	.1	18.9	.3	—	—	—	—	7.2	17.3	1	26.4	—	—	—	15.8	—7.2	
Ditto, Fair, in- cluding farmers	m. 520	15.5	86	154.5	58	.1	315	2	12	38	25.5	.5	79	2	—	—	—	—	—	35	82.5	4.5	12.6	59.5	—	—	—	—
	f. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	3	16.5	29.7	11.1	.2	60.6	.4	1.3	7.3	5.1	.1	15.2	.4	—	—	—	—	.4	6.8	15.8	.8	24.2	—	—	11.4	—24.9
Bradford-on-Avon	m. 300	9	46	71	27	—	153	2	8	18	20	—	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	21	61	12.5	99	—	—	—	—
	f. 300	8.5	32.5	80.5	28.5	—	150	—	2	22.5	16	1.5	42	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	3	23.5	66	11	108	—	—	—	—
	Total	600	17.5	78.5	151.5	55.5	—	303	2	10	40.5	36	1.5	90	5.5	—	—	—	—	6.5	44.5	127	23.5	207	150.5	—	—	—
Per cent.	—	29	13.1	25.2	9.2	—	50.5	.3	1.6	6.7	6	.2	15.	.9	—	—	—	—	1.1	7.4	21.1	3.9	34.3	—	—	25.1	+4.5	
For comparison: N.E. Somerset	m. 200	9.5	31	41	21.5	1	104	—	3	14	12	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13.5	36	18.5	66	60	—	—	—
	f. —	4.7	15.3	20.5	11.7	.5	52	—	1.5	7	6	.5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	6.7	18	7.7	33	—	—	30.	+5.5
	Total	—	1.5	19	33.5	10	—	64	—	2	4	6.5	1.5	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	13	1.5	22	—	—	12.	—14
Weyhill Fair, near Andover	m. 166	4.5	29.5	47.5	15	.5	97	—	4.5	7.5	8	—	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	32	1.5	49	—	—	—	—	
	f. 125	3	23.5	26.5	16.5	.5	70	1	2	4.5	6.5	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	25.5	4.	40	—	—	—	—	
	Total	—	2.6	1.2	25.4	10.8	.3	57.4	.3	2.2	4.1	5.	.3	12	.7	—	—	—	—	.8	7.7	19.9	1.9	30.6	—	—	16.6	—5.1

# TABLE II.

## Colour of Hair and Eyes of Children in Elementary Schools, aged 7 to 13, inclusive.

	HAIR.	EYES BLUE.						OTHER LIGHT EYES.						EYES NEUTRAL.						EYES DARK.						Indices.			
		Fair.		Brown.		Dark.		Black.		Total.		Red.		Fair.		Brown.		Dark.		Neutral.		Total.		Hair.		Eyes.		Compd.	
		Red	Fair.	Brown.	Dark.	Black.	Total.	Red.	Fair.	Brown.	Dark.	Neutral.	Total.	Red.	Fair.	Brown.	Dark.	Neutral.	Total.	Red.	Fair.	Brown.	Dark.	Neutral.	Total.	Hair.	Eyes.	Compd.	
Malmesbury	boys	175	3	29	19	2	53	2	8	16	—	26	1	12	12	2	—	27	3	14	25	26	1	69	—	—	—	—	
	girls	125	—	17	22	7	—	1	15	9	2	—	3	2	3	5	—	—	—	5	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total, per cent.	—	1	15.3	13.6	3	33	1	7.6	8.3	.6	17.6	1.3	4.6	5	2.3	—	13.3	1	6.3	13	15.3	.3	36	16.3	14.8	15.5	—	
Chippenham	boys	100	—	23	7	1	31	1	9	9	2	21	2	10	6	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	girls	100	1.5	19	10	4	36	1	9	6	2	18	1	3	6	2	—	12	2	4	15	12.5	.5	34	—	—	—	—	
	Total, per cent.	—	3	21	8.5	2.5	33.5	1	9	7.5	2	19.5	1.5	6.5	6	3	—	17	1	6.7	13	9	.2	30	31.3	23	27.1	—	
Bradford-on-Avon	boys	108	1.5	27.5	8	4	41	1	5	6	—	12	2	5	6	.5	14	5	9	10	15.5	1.5	41	—	—	—	—	—	
	girls	126	4	33	16	3	56	2	9	4	—	15	2	3	5	2	—	12	4	11	15	11.5	1.3	43	—	—	—	—	
	Total	234	5.5	60.5	24	7	97	3	14	10	—	27	4	8	11	2.5	5.26	9	20	25	27	3	84	—	—	—	—	—	
	Per cent. do.	—	2.3	25.8	10.2	3	41.4	1.3	6	4.3	—	11.5	1.7	3.4	4.7	1.1	2.11	3.8	8.5	13.7	11.5	1.3	35.9	28.4	17.1	22.2	—	—	
E. and W. Harn-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ham, per cent.	both	21	2	26	10	4	42	—	6	8	—	14	—	4	4	4	—	12	—	8	14	10	—	32	28	24	26	—	
Hindon, per cent.	both	12	—	26.4	14.7	—	41.1	Included under Blue.	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	3	5.9	—	17.7	3	5.9	19	11.8	1.5	41.2	23.5	0	11.7	—	
MonktonFarleigh,	per cent. girls	25	—	32	8	—	40	Ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	8	16	16	—	44	18	4	7	—	

NOTE.—These observations, as well as those in Table I., were all made by me personally; but I have especially to thank the Rev. Geoffrey Hill for valuable assistance: and I must also thank the Rev. Canon Rich, Mr. Kerridge, and Miss Marigold, the Rev. G. W. Tucker, Mr. Tinley and Miss Garrett, Mr. Gideon White, and the Mistresses of the Harnham Schools, for making the task an easy one.



# TABLE III.

## Head-measures of one hundred Natives of Wiltshire.

	Lengths.					Breadths.					Arcs.				Nose.		Indices.		Capacity.		
	Glab. Max.	Fro. In.	Glab. Inial.	Oph. Max.	Nas. Ment.	Fro. Min.	Step.	Zyg.	Aur.	Max.	Mast.	Big.	Circ.	Nasi. Inial.	Tran. Aur.	Pre. Aur.	L.	B.		Oran. Inial.	Nasal.
1st Decad ...	196.6	192	190.5	194	118	107	128	136.3	134	151.7	135.6	111.5	579.8	357	359	298	51.6	35.2	77.7	68.2	1487
2nd ,, ...	195.3	192.2	189.2	193	118.5	106.9	128.3	136.6	138.5	148.8	131.6	106	573	362.4	365.3	300	51	37	76.93	72.5	1509
3rd ,, ...	195.6	193.2	190	193.6	118.7	105	126.4	134	129.8	149.4	129.8	100.7	574.2	362	361	294.5	50.5	37	76.51	73.2	1490
4th ,, ...	193.6	192.6	189.7	194.2	118.2	104	125.7	133.7	130.5	149	132	102.3	569	365.5	362.8	296.8	50.4	36	76.19	71.4	1501
5th ,, ...	190	186.8	185	188	119	105.8	126.5	135.2	131	148.2	134.2	102.3	560.5	348	357.8	297	52.4	35.5	78.01	67.7	1402
6th ,, ...	196.4	192.1	191.3	194.4	122.7	104.7	128.3	138	134.4	150.3	134.6	102	573.7	354.4	360.6	298	53.3	34.7	76.70	65.1	1465
Averages of 60 ...	191.9	191.5	189.3	192.8	119.2	104.8	127.2	135.6	132.2	149.56	133	104.1	571.7	358.2	361.7	297.4	51.5	35.9	76.91	68.	1476
Averages of other 40	194.8	191.2	190.4	192.6	—	105.6	—	136.8	—	149.6	129.2	—	573.8	354.6	—	—	—	—	76.80	—	—

The last 40, which were first in point of time, were measured with a different and, perhaps, not so good an instrument—the 60 with Mathien's callipers; but the correspondence of the measurements is satisfactory. There is an almost complete absence of brachycephals; making allowance for the integuments, we have only one *certian*, though there may be two or three more that might just overpass the limit of 80. Most of the 23 extreme dolichocephals are either very fair or quite dark, in accordance with Anthon's observations in Baden; and the union of light eyes, very fair hair, very long head and tall stature is present in 5 cases (pure Germanic type). My late friend, Dr. Thurnham, measured for me 40 lunatics at Devises Asylum; the averages were—length 192.7, breadth 148.9, index 77.92. I think he measured from the ophryon, in Flower's way. 28 light-complexioned men averaged 191.9 and 148.3; 18 dark-complexioned men 193.5 and 149.3. This difference in size, if established by further investigation, might be accounted for by either a racial or a temperamental hypothesis. Maniacs are generally fair, melancholics as a rule dark. Of the measurements, No. 5, the facial length, is taken from the nasion, *not* the ophryon. The septanic, auricular (above the root of the zygoma), and mastoid breadths are valuable, but a little uncertain. Big. is the bigonial, at angles of mandible. The transverse and preauricular arcs are taken from opposite the middle of the ear-hole.

The capacity is estimated by my own process, *i.e.*  $(\text{Circ} \times \text{Nasio-inial Arc} \times \text{Trans. Arc}) \div 3$  +  $(\text{Keph. Index} - 50) \times 0.3$ .

TABLE IV.  
*Curve of Kephalic Index  
 in 100 Wiltshiremen.*

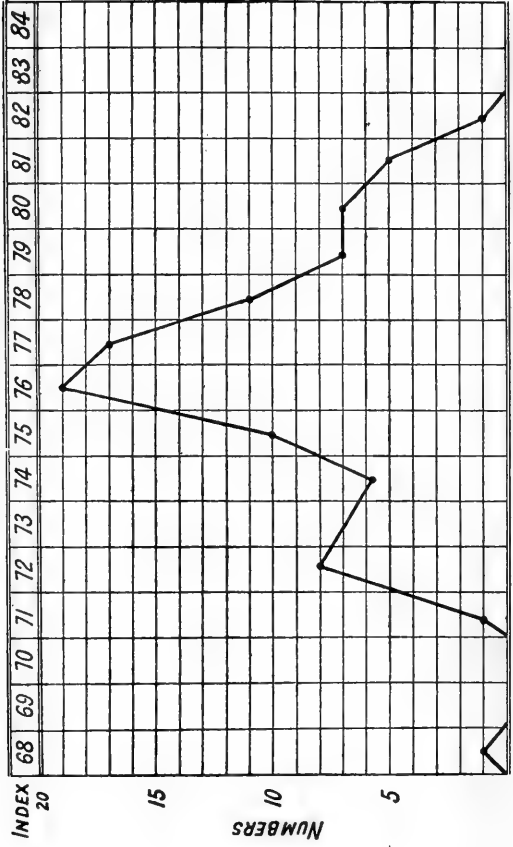




Diagram of lengths and breadths of 100 heads ; the 61 light dis

	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
135	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	1	1	1	...	...
5	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	1	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...
150	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	11
1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11
3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	111	11
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	1	1
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
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4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	..	...	1	14	1	4	1	65	13	63	42	71	3

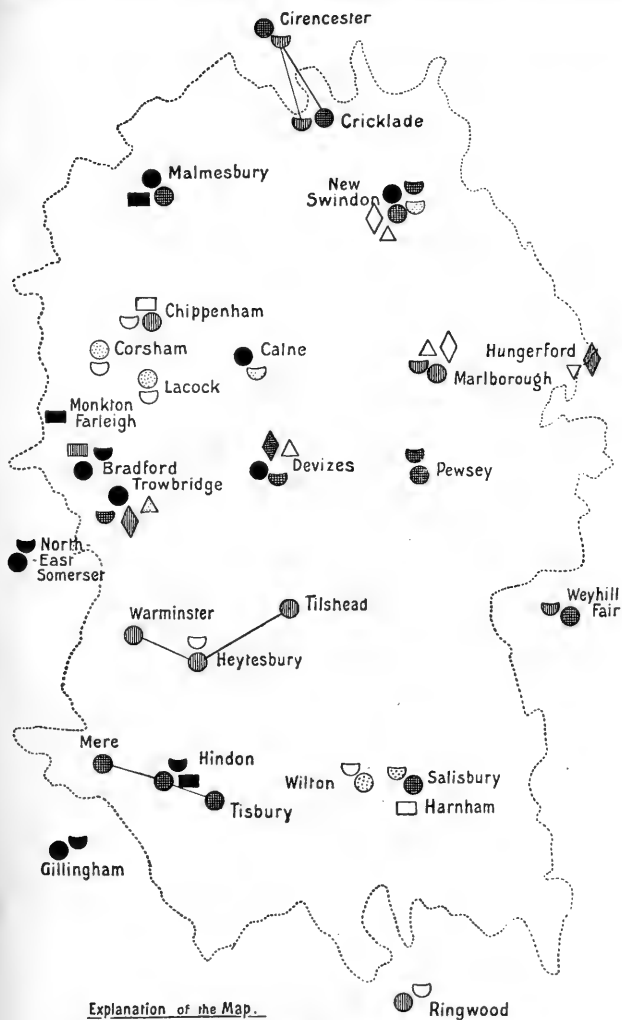
# LE V.

inguished from the 39 dark-complexioned subjects by heavy figures.

196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210		
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	6
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	4
11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	10	4
...	...	...	...	...	1	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	22	33	43	12	1	21	32	1	1	1	1	1	21	2	61	39



# MAP indicating COLOR OF HAIR AND EYES IN WILTSHIRE.



## Explanation of the Map.

Gen. Pop <sup>n</sup> & Farmers		Children.
Index of Nigrescence	Compound Index.	Compound Index.
Under + 5..... ◊	Under -10 ◊ △	Under-25 ◻
+ 5 to + 10 ◉	-10 to -6 ◉ △	
+ 10 to + 15 ◐ ◊	-6 to -3 ◐ ◉	-25 to -20 ◐ ◐
+ 15 to + 20 ◑ ◊	-3 to 0 ◑ ◉	
+ 20 & upwards ◒ ◊	0 & upwards ◒ ◉	-20 & upwards ◒ ◒

The index of Nigrescence takes account of the hair only, and is gotten by subtracting the red and the fair from the dark + twice the black. The black are given a double value as showing a stronger tendency to melanosity. Medium brown is considered neutral. An index for the eyes (Topinard's) is gotten by subtracting the dark from the light eyes, omitting the neutral. In this part of England this index is always a minus quantity; and so, usually, is the compound index, gotten by averaging those of the hair and the eyes. For children I have given a compound index only: the index for the hair only is always minus in a high degree.

#### STATURE.

Seventy-three natives of Wiltshire, almost all artizans or laborers of various kinds, and mostly employed in or near Bristol, yielded me an average stature of 5ft. 7·39in.; they were measured in their boots and working clothes, and their naked stature would probably not much—if at all—exceed 5ft. 6·5in. (1689 m.m.<sup>s</sup>). The average weight was about 11 stone, or 154 lbs. (70 kilos). Of forty-five men of light complexion (red, fair, or brown hair with light or neutral eyes), the stature was 5ft. 7·64 in. and weight 155·2 lbs.: of twenty-eight with dark hair, or with brown hair and dark eyes, the stature was 5ft. 6·98in., and weight 150·7 lbs. The numbers are of course insufficient. The Anthropometric Committee (Roberts and Rawson, reporters) gave the stature and weight of one hundred and forty-one Wiltshiremen at 5ft. 6·33in. (1685 mm) and 158·2 lbs. (71·9 kilos). My own observations were included. Here the stature is barefooted; the weight includes clothes, and is, I believe, excessive.

We have in the foregoing tables a quantity of material which, on the justifiable postulate that complexion as well as head-form is strongly hereditary, should enable us to form some opinions on the ethnical constitution of Wiltshiremen.

I have least confidence as to the stature. It appears to be moderate, less than in the north and north-east of England, but much resembling that of the south and south-east in general. It is below that of the Saxons as known to us.

As to color, the complexion is fair in the great majority, and



some even of the exceptions may be traced to an admixture of Welsh or gypsy blood. The proportion of both red and black hair is small almost everywhere, bright yellow is uncommon, and the most prevalent hues are various shades of rather dull brown. The eyes, especially in the children, are very often of a beautiful clear blue: a clear hazel, light or dark, is also common, more common in proportion than dark-brown hair. In some districts a kind of muddy hazel-grey is so frequent that recruiting sergeants have termed it "the Wiltshire eye": it goes with light or brown hair. The eye is usually full, but the iris not large.

What local differences occur in various parts of the county affect the hair more than the eyes. The farmers and the purely rural population are somewhat fairer than the inhabitants of the towns, small though these be; this difference may possibly be due more to immigration into the towns from the darker-haired west than to any urban influence. The hair, and still more the eyes, are usually a little darker in women; but there are curious local variations in this respect.

It will have been observed that Marlborough, Hungerford (in less degree), Wilton, and the whole Wylve Valley, also Chippenham, with Corsham and Lacock, show low indices of nigrescence, *i.e.*, have a comparatively blond population, like to that of Ringwood, outside the county. Salisbury (city and country) follows; and then Cirencester (with Cricklade, &c.) and Weyhill Fair (Hants), and then Pewsey. Trowbridge town is darker; so is the Hindon district; and the darkest in Wiltshire are Bradford-on-Avon, Malmesbury, and Calne: the north-eastern district of Somerset being darker still, as on Dr. Guest's theory about the Englishcombe dykes it ought to be.

The examination of the schoolchildren confirms the results of the more casual inspection of the adults. At Harnham (near Salisbury), where there is known to have been an early Saxon settlement, and at Chippenham (of which presently there is a great preponderance of light colours; in Bradford this is less marked, and in Malmesbury, Monkton Farleigh, and Hindon the increase of darker shades is quite conspicuous.

The prevailing form of head is distinctly long and narrow, more so than in most parts of Britain, though not so long either in measure or in proportion as in the Scottish Highlanders. There are some other districts, as the eastern Border and West Somerset, which yield about the same index of latitude: still, the form is somewhat remarkable. If we make the usual allowance of 2 degrees, which in similar heads I believe to be correct, we shall find that the mean Wiltshire skull would be quite within the limits of dolichocephaly, and closely alike in this respect to that of both the Saxon invader and the Romano-British serf or villager.

The absence of brachycephals is almost complete: making the usual allowance for the integuments, we have only one certain, though there may be one or two more that would just overpass the line of 80. Most of the twenty-three extreme dolichocephals, in accordance with Ammon's observations, are either very fair or quite dark; and the union of tall stature, light eyes, and very long head is present in five cases, which is rather oftener than it should be unless there were some atavistic tendency to the reproduction of the Saxon type. I think the acromoid type of Sergi, with sharpish prominence of the upper occiput, belongs rather to the dark than the blonde men, the latter having the occiput rounded though prominent, as a rule: in both the vertical aspect is elliptic or oval, with few exceptions.

By comparing the mean measurements of these sixty Wiltshire heads with those of thirty Englishmen, all distinguished for intellectual ability, we light upon two or three interesting points. The cephalic index is higher in the latter series by about half a degree. This might have been expected, as the thirty belonged by birth and pedigree to all parts of England. And every single measurement is more or less over the Wiltshire mean: this also might have been expected. But in some the excess is more marked; and these are, not the minimum breadth of the forehead, but the stephanic breadth (that of what are commonly called the temples), and the bigonial (that of the angles of the mandible or lower jaw); also the length of the arc passing between the ears over the brows, and the *length of the nose*. The mean capacity is

of course considerably larger—1599 cub-cent\* against 1476.

The facial features are those of the south and south-east of England, with little peculiarity that I can see, though in the western district, with which I am most familiar, there are more square foreheads as compared with the dome-shaped than one would find in a more purely Saxon locality. The cheek-bones and brows are not prominent; the nose is usually straight or moderately arched, and has not the Gaelic (Iberian?) prominence of the tip which is common further west. When aquiline it is not very prominent. Cocked or concave noses are rare, and sinuous ones are not common: the rounded club may occur in the Batavian type. The mouth is usually well moulded, and the chin rounded: these are Saxon features, as Park-Harrison correctly asserted.

*Conclusions.* During the neolithic period portions at least of this county were pretty thickly peopled by a long-headed and probably dark-haired race of Iberian type. The "bronze" race who conquered and ruled them, notwithstanding the numerous barrows they have left on our downs, were decidedly inferior in number, and such admixture of blood as took place did not greatly alter the prevailing physical type. The later Belgic immigration is inscrutable: the Roman had little effect. The population whom the Saxons encountered and enslaved presented the neolithic type, a little altered, especially widened in the parietal region, and rendered less regular, by crossing with the Gaels and others.

The Saxons and Frisians who conquered and overlaid them presented two leading physical types, as may be gathered not only from their relics in this country, but from Gildemeister's masterly paper on the ancient and mediæval Bremeners in the *Archiv für Anthropologie*. These were the tall long-headed "northern blond" (the Viking or warrior type of the Swedes), and the shorter and broader type which I call Batavian. Both are to be met with pure among us at the present day; but I think the latter gains and has gained upon the former, which was the more numerous. The Saxon invasion first touched this county about its south-eastern corner, and spread up or alongside of the valleys which radiate from about Salisbury. They may have fought over all this ground

previously; but this was the first definite settlement. Some time later, the colonists multiplying and being reinforced from the continent, Ceawlin began his brilliant series of conquests, mastered the whole valley of the Upper Thames, sacked and destroyed Cirencester and Bath, and apparently colonised the parts of Gloucestershire coterminous with Wilts. To this period we may, I suppose, assign the occupation of Marlborough, Highworth, and Swindon and Cricklade, and perhaps also of Corsham and Chippenham. That of the Pewsey Valley may have been later; but that of Mere (and Winkelbury) was probably now complete, though the late Rowland Williams told me he thought his people at Broad Chalke were Iberians.

The problem of the Middle-Avon-Valley remains, and though some additional light may be thrown upon it by my statistics, I fear it cannot yet be solved. Dr. Guest and Bishop Browne think that after the victories of Ceawlin the Britons still remained masters of a wedge of territory stretching from Selwood Forest down the Biss and along the Avon up to Malmesbury. Dr. Guest's arguments, based on the situation and direction of the dykes, are not perhaps so plausible as once they seemed; but the Bishop has reinforced them by another line of argument. Certainly the story of Augustine becomes much more intelligible on his theory; and so does, I think, the remarkable gift of Athelstan to the Malmesbury freemen, if they were the descendants of free Welshmen not subdued by Ceawlin. For Ceawlin, being a heathen, would probably not have spared them as freemen, but would have enslaved them at the least. Moreover the defensive position of Malmesbury is exceedingly strong.

But the "wedge of territory," already of a curious and somewhat improbable form, would be grievously curtailed by the subtraction therefrom of Corsham, Chippenham, and perhaps Lacock, which localities come out very blond in my statistics, and moreover strike my eye as very Saxon in facial aspect. That Chippenham was, three centuries later, a great centre of Saxon freemen seems probable from the fact that its seizure by the Danes, in Alfred's day, struck the king and people of Wessex with such dismay

that they, for the time, abandoned the contest in despair.

Malmesbury certainly does come out darker in colour than places east, north, or south of it. So do Calne, Bradford, and Trowbridge, and the town, not the district, of Devizes: Devizes, however, did not exist till after the Norman conquest. But we must bear in mind that old towns, even small ones, tend to suffer a darkening of their population through processes of selection.

My argument from the proportion of villans or churls to the lower classes, if worth anything at all, should support Bishop Browne's view, for there are fewer villans within the Bristol Avon watershed, as a whole.

Clearly the population of Wiltshire resembles that of the south-east rather than that of the south-west of England. The most distinct ethnical frontier hereabout is near the western edge of Wiltshire, beyond which lies a hilly and difficult and well-wooded country connected with the Mendip Hills. Ceawlin is generally supposed to have conquered this, but the name of Englishcombe village, as Dr. Guest pointed out, is strongly adverse to this view—and black hair, rare in Wiltshire, is quite common in East Somerset, from the Chew to the Frome.

All the foregoing lines of investigation concur in indicating that the Wiltshire folk are a mixture, not quite thoroughly amalgamated, of the Saxofrisian and the Iberobritish races, the contributions of the bronze brachykephal and of the Franco-Norman, of the Kymric Welshman, of the Gypsy, being but little in evidence. Pure specimens of the bronze type, such as one frequently encounters in Cornwall, are very uncommon here. Hence, I suppose, the lowness of the kephalic index, the smoothness of the brows, and the absence of strongly-marked cheek-bones and prominent noses. I cherish a hypothesis that, the tribal organization not having been quite destroyed by the Romans, the upper or military caste may still have been largely either of bronze or of Belgic type, and may have emigrated westwards before the Saxon conquerors, leaving behind the serfs, mainly of the modified Iberian type, to serve their new masters and in course of ages to amalgamate with them.

## Erlestoke and its Manor Lords.

By JOHN WATSON-TAYLOR.

(Continued from vol. xxxiii., p. 383.)

THE second period of Erlestoke history begins, as has been shown, with the thirteenth century, when the only surviving heiress of this branch of the De Mandeville family married Matthew Fitz-Herbert and brought Erlestoke to him as part of her inheritance. The family to which Matthew belonged is generally known now by the name of Fitz-Herbert, though as a matter of fact it had no fixed surname but created a new one in each generation out of the Christian name of the father. Thus Herbert, Peter, and John, the sons of Matthew, were called Fitz-Matthew, and his grandson and successor Fitz-John, while the descendants of his brother Peter were successively called Fitz-Peter, Fitz-Reginald, Fitz-John, and Fitz-Herbert. The name of Fitz-Herbert has become associated with the family because the Christian name of Herbert was borne by three successive heads of one branch, and their existence is recorded in the Red Book of the Exchequer<sup>1</sup> under the return made by the Bishop of Winchester of his fees in Hampshire in 1166:—"Herbert the son of Herbert the elder chamberlain held two knights' fees and now Herbert his son holds [them]."

The eldest of these Herberts was a royal chamberlain in the reign of Henry I., and perhaps in earlier reigns, for in 1085 there was a Herbertus Camerarius who held Subberton and *Larode* of the King in Hampshire<sup>2</sup> and a descendant of our Herbert held Subberton of the Abbey of Hyde in the thirteenth century.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ed. Hubert Hall, p. 205.

<sup>2</sup> D. B., i., 49*b*.

<sup>3</sup> T. de N., p. 232*b*.

Between 1108 and 1114, that is, while Thomas (II.) was Archbishop of York, he granted to Herbert the Chamberlain and his son two manors in Yorkshire and other parcels of land in that county and in Gloucestershire, to be held of him for three and a half knights' fees.<sup>1</sup> The charter gives in the testing clause the name of the son as Herbert, but offers no other information as to the family or its connection with the Archbishop, who was the son of Samson, Bishop of Worcester, before he took orders, and grandson of Osbert and Muriel, "who were of noble lineage."<sup>2</sup> The two Yorkshire manors that thus came to the father and son were Londesbrough with Towthorpe, and Weaverthorpe with Helperthorpe and two free holdings in Thirkelby,<sup>3</sup> and the advowsons of their churches were by them granted to another son, William, together with "the church of *Clere*, with its chapels and appurtenances, and the church of Stanton with lands and all tithes and things belonging to them."<sup>4</sup> About the year 1127 Herbert the father died, for it must have been after that event that the two sons Herbert and William granted the church of Weaverthorpe to the Priory of Nostel,<sup>5</sup> and Richard, Bishop of Hereford, who is a witness to their charter, died in that year.<sup>6</sup> In the Pipe Roll of 1130 Herbert, the son of Herbert the Chamberlain, renders account of 353 marks due for the land of his father and pays a second small instalment of the debt which, though entered under Hampshire, no doubt was due for the holdings in Yorkshire and Gloucestershire as well. From the contents of this famous record it is evident that there had been two chamberlains of the name of Herbert, of whom one was still living, for under Bedfordshire Herbert the Chamberlain is excused 20s. Dane-geld, and under Warwickshire and Northumberland Givardus, the man of Herbert the Chamberlain,

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<sup>1</sup> Dug. *Mon.*, viii., 1196, No. CIX.

<sup>2</sup> D. N. B.

<sup>3</sup> The other places mentioned are Sherburn, Birdsall, Mowthorpe, Ugthorpe, Croyon, Cowlam, the church and land in Beverley, a house in York, and the church of St. John in *Ugleford*.

<sup>4</sup> Dug. *Mon.*, viii., 1196, No. CX.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, vi., 92, No. II.; Rot. Chart., p. 215.

<sup>6</sup> *Roger of Wendover*, Bohn, i., 477.

pays £8 6s. 8d. for a money fine of the wife of Herbert, while there is no evidence that our family was at any time connected with Bedfordshire or Northumberland, nor with Warwickshire at this period.<sup>1</sup> It seems possible therefore that in the entry quoted above from the Red Book of the Exchequer the word "elder" as applied to the first Herbert was used to distinguish him from Herbert his cotemporary chamberlain, and in regard to the witness of this name and office in two royal charters confirming gifts to the Cathedral Priory of Norwich in 1101, his identity has to be left an open question.<sup>2</sup>

The son William to whom his father and brother granted the advowsons of so many churches was a priest, and in the reign of Stephen was a royal chaplain and Treasurer of the Chapter of York. In 1140, when the Archbishopric of York fell vacant by the death of Thurstan, Henry of Winchester, the brother of the King, appointed William Fitz-Herbert to the see as one who would strengthen the power of his party in the Church. The appointment aroused strong opposition from the party of reform under the leadership of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, because William, although of blameless character, had been brought up in luxury and idleness, and could not be considered spiritually fit for such a post. He thus became a subject of much interest to the chroniclers whose efforts to trace his genealogy are extremely interesting though quite unconvincing; thus John Bromton says he was descended from the family of King Stephen, "for he was the son of that very potent man Count Herbert";<sup>3</sup> and Thomas Stubbs, giving further particulars, says he was "the son of the very strenuous Count Herbert, born of Emma, the sister of Stephen King of the English,"<sup>4</sup> and even if Emma, the sister of King Stephen, is an invention of the chroniclers made for the purpose of glorifying their subject (for there is no mention of her elsewhere), we have the evidence of William of Newburgh, an

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<sup>1</sup> *cf.* T. de N., p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> Dug. *Mon.*, iv., 15, 16, Nos. III., V.

<sup>3</sup> *In Twysden*, p. 1028.

<sup>4</sup> *Actus Pontiff Ebor.*, *Ib.*, p. 1721.



Augustinian and strongly opposed to the Court party, that he was decidedly of noble birth.<sup>1</sup> The fortunes of William varied according to the leanings of the Popes, who succeeded each other rapidly at this time, towards the two Church parties and the two claimants to the English throne. Under Innocent II. he was consecrated by Henry of Winchester in 1143; under Celestine II. he was under a cloud; under Lucius II. his pall was sent to England in 1144, but was withheld by the Cardinal Legate Hicmar until proof was forthcoming that his election was free from court or money influence; under Eugene III. he was suspended and retired to the court of King Roger of Sicily (his kinsman according to John of Hexham); and in 1147 he was deposed and the Cistercian reformer, Henry Murdac, appointed in his place; under Anastasius III. he was restored to his see on the death of Murdac in 1154, and, having entered York on the 9th May, on the Trinity Sunday following (May 30th) he was suddenly taken ill during mass and died a few days later, owing—it was suspected—to poison in the chalice administered by the archdeacon. He was canonized in 1227 under Honorius III., and a long list of posthumous miracles is given by Stubbs, but the chief reason for his canonization is said to have been the desire of the canons of York to outshine Ripon and Beverley.<sup>2</sup>

The elder brother, Herbert Fitz-Herbert (I.) married Sybil, daughter of Robert Corbet, a baron of Shropshire, and sister of Alice Corbet, who was at a later date married to William de Boterell. Before her marriage Sybil had been the mother by Henry I. of two sons and a daughter, Reginald and Gundreda de Dunstanville,<sup>3</sup> and William,<sup>4</sup> of whom the elder son has already been referred to in these pages as the Raymond with whom Stephen de Mandeville was associated in the raid on the Cotentin in 1138 and as the Earl of Cornwall, over-lord of Roger de Mandeville in 1166.

<sup>1</sup> "Vir plane et secundum carnem nobilis." Ed, Hearne, i., 57; Vid. et. Hugh the Chantor in *Historians of the Church of York, Chron. and Mem.*, vol. ii., p. 223.

<sup>2</sup> Norgate, *England under the Angevin Kings*, i., 354 et seq.; D. N. B.

<sup>3</sup> *Pipe Roll, Wilts*, 31 Hen. I.

<sup>4</sup> *Cartæ Antiquæ*, B. 2; vide the testing clause.

Herbert seems to have fallen into disfavour during the reign of King Stephen, and to have lost his lands and his office of chamberlain, and certainly his position must have been a difficult one, for on the one hand if not related to the King he was closely identified with the house of Blois, while on the other hand one of his sons was married to a daughter of Milo of Gloucester, the foremost champion of the Angevin cause. By Sybil Corbet he seems to have had at least two sons, Robert and Herbert, and about the year 1154 he must have died leaving his wife and sons surviving him, for in February or March of 1155 Henry II. granted a charter to Robert Fitz-Herbert, by which he *restored* to him the land and office of his father to be held as his father or his grandfather held them in the time of Henry I. or other ancestors of the King,<sup>1</sup> but Alice Corbet was still living in 1157, in which year the Sheriff of Sussex paid her £10 in respect of two years' allowance from the King out of the issues of *Mienes*.<sup>2</sup>

Of Robert very little is known, but we have proof of his identity in the grant by Matilda, the Empress, to St. Mary Abbey, Reading, where the name of Reginald Fitz-Roy, which occurs among the witnesses, is followed by that of Rodbert, his brother.<sup>3</sup> Between 1160 and 1162 he is recorded in the Red Book and the Pipe Rolls as paying scutage on two and a half knights' fees in Wiltshire, and in 1164-5 he pays eleven marks in Hampshire, but after that his name disappears, and it is to be presumed that he had died and had been succeeded by his brother Herbert, who is the only one of this family found in the Inquest of Knights made in 1166.<sup>4</sup>

Herbert Fitz-Herbert (II.) is thus the sole representative of the family whose descendants can be traced with certainty. He has already been referred to as the successor of his father and grandfather of the same name to two fees, held under the Bishop of Winchester in Hampshire, and in the same county he had one fee

<sup>1</sup> *Cartæ Antiquæ*, R. 33.

<sup>2</sup> *Pipe Roll, Sussex*, 3 Hen. II.

<sup>3</sup> B. M. Add. Ch., 19576.

<sup>4</sup> Henry Fitz-Herbert occurs in the Red Book with the same holding in Wiltshire as Robert and for the same period only. In 1171 the name reappears, but is there certainly a mistake for Herbert.

under John de Port and was one of the twenty knights who held of ancient enfeoffment under the Abbot of Hyde. In Sussex he shared with three other knights one fee under the Bishop of Chichester; in Wiltshire he held of the King one fee which he had in demesne and for which he owed personal service; in Gloucestershire he had half a knight's fee under William, Earl of Gloucester, which probably represented the land in that county that had been granted to his grandfather; in Berkshire he held a knight's fee under the Abbot of Abingdon and another of the King for which he owed service and serjeanty, no doubt of the office of chamberlain that his brother Robert held before him, and in addition he had two and a half fees which had been held of the family since the reign of Henry I., and half a fee which he himself had created; lastly, in Yorkshire he held the three fees under the Archbishop which had first been held by his grandfather.<sup>1</sup> It is thus seen that he was well endowed with land, and yet there is no part included of the inheritance that should have come to him from his mother and his wife. In regard to his mother, as one of only two surviving heirs to the extensive properties of Robert Corbet, she ought to have brought a large fortune in land, but it appears that this was diverted by the King to the use of her illegitimate son, Reginald, and that none of it came to her legal heirs until after his death in 1175. His wife was Lucy, the third daughter of Milo of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, and for her dower the historian of Abergavenny Priory states that he had the Forest of Dene and other lands in England, but that for some offence against Henry II. he had forfeited them to that King,<sup>2</sup> and it is a fact that in the Inquest of Knights which has just been referred to, Margaret de Bohun, the eldest daughter, appears as the holder of seventeen knights' fees in Gloucestershire, inherited from her brothers, who were all dead, yet no share had come to Lucy or her husband.<sup>3</sup> That there was some disagreement between the King

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<sup>1</sup> R. B., pp. 199, 205, 207, 246, 291, 306, 307, 413.

<sup>2</sup> Dug. Mon., iv., 615, No. I.; vid. et. Cotton MS., Julius C., vii., fol. 258.

<sup>3</sup> The Forest of Dene was not part of their eldest son's property, for in 1227 the permission of the King was required for the taking of two stags there, and the order to that effect was transmitted to Roger de Clifford. *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, ii., 190.

and Herbert Fitz-Herbert as to his rights of succession to certain lands is evident from the statement of a chronicler when referring to a transaction which occurred between the two in 1177. It was at this time that Henry II. had formed the intention of increasing his dominions in Ireland and of handing them over to his favourite son, John, for whom he wished to provide a position of dignity and emolument. With this object he divided Munster into two parts and granted the southern half to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles Cogan and the northern half to "Herbert Fitz-Herbert, and William the brother of Earl Reginald, and Joslan de la Pomerai, their nephew," for the service of sixty knights, excepting the city of Limerick and one hundred, which the King retained for himself and his heirs.<sup>1</sup> A few weeks later Herbert and William, the brothers of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, and Joslan de la Pomerai, their nephew,<sup>2</sup> resigned the gift to the King because it was not yet the King's to dispose of, and it was then granted to Philip de Braose under the same conditions.<sup>3</sup> Munster was by treaty between Henry II. and Roderick of Connaught distinctly recognised to be outside the English dominions, so that before entering into possession of their grant it was necessary to conquer the country, and if its surrender to the King by Herbert, William, and Joslan was due to the belief that this was more than they were capable of, the final result proved them to be right, for Philip de Braose failed completely, and it was not until fourteen years later that Munster was added to the English dominions.<sup>4</sup> Benedictus Abbas, however, gives, as the reason for their refusal, that the King persisted in withholding from them certain family estates which were theirs by right of inheritance (i., 172), so that the Abergavenny historian is confirmed in his statement, but the reason for the King's action remains unknown.

As time passed the relations between the two evidently became

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<sup>1</sup> *Roger de Hoveden*, Stubbs, i., 134.

<sup>2</sup> For this description of Herbert *cf.* *Lewes Cartulary*, fol. 126, and of William, *cf.* R. B., p. 253, 262, but of their relationship to Joslan there seems to be no collateral evidence.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Norgate, *John Lackland*, pp. 12—15, 138.

worse, for a Pipe Roll of 1184-1185 shows that Herbert's lands were then in the hands of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, who returned the gross receipts at £121 19s. 2d., and some of the items of expenditure seem to suggest that Herbert himself had been in custody also.<sup>1</sup> Early in the next reign these clouds of royal disfavour had passed away, and in 1189-1190 Herbert had obtained possession of his share of his wife's inheritance in Wiltshire, for which he had been charged a relief of one hundred marks, but eight years later he still owed a portion of a relief due on the same account in Berkshire.

By Lucy de Hereford Herbert had three sons, Reginald, Peter, and Matthew, and the family thus constituted is said to have been associated in a grant to Waverley Abbey (Surrey), of land at Boviatt (Hants), the father as grantor, the mother and eldest son as consenting parties and the two younger sons as witnesses.<sup>2</sup> To Reginald the father seems to have made over the manor of Calston and Stanton, which must have been, like the rest of his his property, under forfeiture, for in 1189-1190—during the reign of Henry II.—Reginald paid the first part of an instalment of £100 for the manors of Calston and Stanton,<sup>3</sup> but later they returned to the father's hands, and it is thus evident that the son predeceased his father without issue.<sup>4</sup> This manor of Stanton, sometimes called Stanton Fitz-Herbert,<sup>5</sup> was a portion of the present Stanton Fitz-Warren, which was at this time shared with Fulk of that surname, the son-in-law of Goce or Josce de Dinant who was associated with Herbert Fitz-Herbert in a grant of the church and half a hide of land to the Priory of St. Andrew, Hamble.<sup>6</sup> It is shown above that William Fitz-Herbert had held a portion of Stanton by grant from his father and brother and in the

<sup>1</sup> The entry is found at the foot of an account for Surrey, on the back of an account for Kent and Dover. *Vide* Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, (viii., 152), from which many of these references were obtained.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., 627.

<sup>3</sup> *Pipe Roll, Wilts*, (36) 2 Ric. I., m. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Pipe Roll, Wilts*, (38) 4 Ric. I.

<sup>5</sup> *Vid. Wiltshire Collections*, p. 194; *Inst. Clericorum*, sub an. 1392.

<sup>6</sup> *Archæologia*, V., 253. In the 13th century the grandsons of these two are recorded as the holders each of half a fee at Stanton. T. de N., 150, 150b.

Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I. is recorded the pardon to him of 14s. due for Danegeld in Wiltshire, but if that sum be reckoned at the usual computation of 2s. per hide and the hide at a hundred and twenty acres, the extent of his holding would be too large to refer to a share of Stanton Fitz-Warren alone, and it may be presumed that the Calston manor was already included. In 1194 an action was instituted against Herbert Fitz-Herbert and his eldest surviving son, Peter, by Hawyse Fitz-Waryn and Sybil de Plugenet, the daughters of Goce de Dinant, for land in Calston withheld from their lawful inheritance after the death of their father, and at that time the question of the ownership of the whole property was under the consideration of the King,<sup>1</sup> and it was perhaps on this account that an inquisition was made "in the time of Richard I," in the scanty report of which it is stated that Calston was demesne of the King and that "the Sheriff" held it originally but later Peter Blundus had it and after him Herbert Fitz-Herbert.<sup>2</sup> The statement of the increase in the value of the manor during the period covered by the report is interesting: the sheriff made £6 10s., and from profits of live and dead stock 24s.; Peter Blundus took £10 6s. 8d., twelve oxen, two mares and one (?) pullet; while Herbert Fitz-Herbert took £47 and other profits, the details of which are lost, but for which the sum of ten marks is given.<sup>3</sup>

It was in this year (1194) that King Richard had returned to England from his captivity, when Herbert seems to have fully recovered the royal favour which had been withheld from his family for so long. At Easter he was appointed Sheriff of Gloucestershire, in which county some portion of his wife's or his mother's dower must have been situated, for in the first scutage after his office had lapsed, that is 1199-1200, he paid on seven knights' fees, whereas in 1166 his holding was half a fee only. At the same time in Wiltshire his property had increased in value from one to

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<sup>1</sup> Palgrave, *Rot. Cur. Regis.*, i., 37.

<sup>2</sup> *Abb. Plac.*, p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> In 1227 the question of the past ownership of Calston by this family was again the subject of an inquisition. (*Rot. Claus.*, ii., 213b.)

two knights' fees, and later evidence suggests that this increase was caused by the addition of Manningford Bruce to Stanton.<sup>1</sup> Herbert had evidently obtained possession of some part at least of his mother's inheritance at this time also, and it was probably during the period of his disinheritance that the causes arose of the several lawsuits in which he now became involved. In 1199 Philip de Stapilton and Emma, his wife, recovered from him certain lands in *Dormiton* and *Bricwarestre* (Herefordshire), and Herbert "the Baron" was fined six and eightpence;<sup>2</sup> in Shropshire the same parties claimed land at Boycott, near Pontesbury, as an inheritance of the wife that had been wrongfully detained,<sup>3</sup> and two years later Herbert sued the De Stapiltons for two carucates of land in *Owardstr'* and *Erminton*, but was non-suited because the defendants were able to show that they held no land at all in the former place.<sup>4</sup> In Wiltshire, also, at an earlier date he was involved with Fulk de Alno, who is elsewhere identified with Rushall, but the details of the printed record refer only to the excuses of witnesses for their absence;<sup>5</sup> and in Sussex a long-standing quarrel with the Abbot of Westminster about lands in *Perham* and *Masleford* was revived, and continuing during Herbert's lifetime, was still before the court in 1212. In the later reports it is shown that Henry I. had decided the case against Herbert Fitz-Herbert (I.), and yet that after his death his widow, Sybil Corbet, had held the lands as of her dower, but the abbot's last word was that that lady had intruded herself in time of war as many others did, but when

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<sup>1</sup> *cf. T. de N.*, p. 145. On this page of the Book of Fees separate references to the three Manningfords occur. The name Bruce dates from 1275-6, when this manor was given by a descendant of Herbert's, Reginald Fitz-Peter, to William de Braose as part consideration for his renunciation of all claim on some Welsh property that had long been a subject of dispute (*Abb. Plac.*, p. 188b), while the name Bohune dates from the time when Humphrey of that name having acquired Weston juxta Salisbury by marriage with Matilda, the daughter of Edward of Salisbury, exchanged it for Manningford and Wilsford (*Dug. Mon.*, vi., 134).

<sup>2</sup> *Abb. Plac.*, p. 24b; Palgrave, *Rot. Cur. Regis*, II., 87.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 166.

<sup>4</sup> *Abb. Plac.*, p. 34.

<sup>5</sup> Palgrave, *ut supra*, i., 115.

peace came the King (? Hen. II.) restored the land to the Abbey in this case, as in other cases in Gloucestershire, Essex, and elsewhere<sup>1</sup> In 1203, in the account of a suit brought against him by Reyner de Acton and Agnes his wife, for half a hide in *Haica* (Shropshire), the case was adjourned *sine die* because the defendant was abroad in the service of the King<sup>2</sup> who was at that time engaged in losing his "transmarine" possessions to the French King, but before the end of the year Herbert had returned to England, for during the Michaelmas term he executed a convention before Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, and others, by which he made over to his son, Peter, all his property in York-shire as a dower for Peter's wife, Alice, the daughter of Robert Fitz-Roger.<sup>3</sup> In the following year Peter the son paid twenty marks to have seisin of half the manor of Alcester (Warwickshire), which his father had held,<sup>4</sup> and in 1205 he was pardoned the twenty marks still owing on that account besides the relief which he owed for other lands which were his father's and twenty marks advanced to him by the King in Aquitaine.<sup>5</sup> The conclusion, therefore is reasonable that Herbert Fitz-Herbert (II.) had died in the early part of 1204, so that a record of a suit against Herbert Fitz-Herbert printed in *Abbreviatio Placitorum* under the date of Michaelmas, 1208, must either be wrongly dated or must refer to another person of the same name. For when Samuel Mucum and Muriel Judea put forward a bond for £300, the value of goods supplied to Herbert Fitz-Herbert, he appeared in court and produced his ivory seal and several documents sealed therewith, by which he proved that the bond was a forgery (p. 62). Lucy de Hereford survived her husband some twelve years, for in 1210-12, as the Red Book of the Exchequer records, she held a third part of the manor of Chirton, which passed at her death to her son, Peter, and later to

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<sup>1</sup> *Ibid*, i., 275, ii., 40, 241; *Abb. Plac.*, pp. 80, 84, 85.

<sup>2</sup> Eyton, *Antiq. of Shropshire*, x., 61.

<sup>3</sup> *Abb. Plac.*, p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. de Fin.*, p. 200.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, p. 39.



her grandson,<sup>1</sup> a part of her father's Wiltshire property of which her sister, Margaret de Bohun also held a share. At a later date Lucia, "who was the wife of Herbert Fitz-Herbert," held with her grand-nephew, Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, the manors of Southam and Brockhampton, in Gloucestershire, under the Bishop of Worcester,<sup>2</sup> but in 1217 she was dead (*in fata concessit*), for in that year, the son Peter being in disgrace with King John, the Sheriff of Berkshire was ordered to let the Abbot of Abingdon have seisin of the manor of Leckhampstead, which "Lucy de Hereford, the mother of Peter Fitzherbert," had held.<sup>3</sup>

The survivors of the family were now the brothers Peter and Matthew, of whom Peter, as the elder, succeeded to all the estates that his father had held, leaving Matthew without any inheritance in land, so that whereas in Wiltshire Peter had property in Stanton, Manningford, Chirton, Widhill, and Seagry,<sup>4</sup> Matthew had only Erlestoke, and its small appurtenance in Yatesbury, and perhaps another small holding in Haxton.<sup>5</sup>

The first appearance of Matthew's name in the records, apart from his presence as a witness to the grant to Waverley Abbey, which must have passed before 1192, is in 1197, when he and his brother Peter were apparently serving with King Richard against Philip of France, for they were present as witnesses to an order issued from the Isle of Andely directing that all kettle nets and wears were to be removed from the Thames on account of the detriment they caused to the citizens of London.<sup>6</sup> After the death of Richard the brothers transferred their allegiance to King John, and Matthew continued faithful to him throughout his troubled reign. It must have been in the first year of this reign that Matthew married Joan de Mandeville, the heiress of Erlestoke, and widow of Theodore Teutonicus, though some records make it appear to have been later,

<sup>1</sup> T. de N., pp. 136, 139, 150, 153b.

<sup>2</sup> T. de N., p. 42b.; cf. Fosbrooke, *Gloucestershire*, sub Cleeve Hundred.

<sup>3</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, p. 296; cf. *Coll. Top. et Geneal.*, i., 169.

<sup>4</sup> R. B., pp. 483, 484, 489; T. de N., pp. 141, 150, 155.

<sup>5</sup> R. B., p. 483; T. de N., pp. 142, 150.

<sup>6</sup> Rymer's *Fædera*, i., 67.

for in 1199 he appeared in the King's Court on behalf of his wife to answer to a claim put forward by the monks of Stanley concerning the advowson of the church of Stokenham (Devon), which they said had been granted to them by Mabilia Patric, Joan's mother. Matthew told the court that before replying to the claim he must first hear what his mother-in-law had to say about the charter which the monks produced, and the court thereupon sent four knights as a commission to take the evidence of Mabilia, who eventually reported that she repudiated the charter on the ground that it had been executed after Matthew Fitz-Herbert had married her daughter and had had livery from the King of the lands to which the church belonged.<sup>1</sup>

From the sixth year of John's reign Matthew's name occurs frequently as a witness to royal charters issuing from so many different places as to show that he was, like his brother Peter, attached in some capacity to the court, and in 1205 the first of the many favours he received at the hands of the King is recorded, in the grant of forty pounds' worth of land in *Kinnemersdon* and *Wufrinton* (Somerset).<sup>2</sup> At the same time, he received for the term of his life two-thirds of the manor of Warblington, lately held by Robert de Courcy and forfeited into the hands of the King because he had given his adhesion to the King of France against the King of England, in exchange for the lands in Normandy (the fee of Olonde), which Matthew had lost as a result of the

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<sup>1</sup> Palgrave, *Rot. Cur. Reg.*, i., 239, 313, 397, ii., 53, 226; *Abb. Plac.*, p. 25. The name of the Church is given in these records as Stoke twice, as Hurdestoke twice, and once as Hurdestan, but in each case as occurring in Devon. Mr. Stapleton identified it as Erlestoke (*Rot. Scacc. Norm.*, ii., p. clxxxix.), but in Charter Roll (33), 23 Hen. III., m. 4, No. 35, where the estates of Matthew's descendant are grouped under the counties of Hants, Wilts, and Devon, Erlestoke is mentioned in the second group and Hurdestoke in the third in such a position as to make it clear that it is an early name for Stokenham. Herdestoke occurs in the Red Book of the Exchequer (p. 243), where John of that place is given as a knight of Humphrey de Bohun sharing half a fee with William Fitz-Roger, but in the Liber Niger the name is given as Erdecote, a form of Hurdecot, and a fee of the Bohun family. *cf. Testa de Nevill*, p. 136, 156b. Moreover Erlestoke is known to have been from the earliest times a chapelry of the parish of Melksham.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i., 17b, 48; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 8b.; *Rot. de Finibus*, p. 275.

conquest of the duchy by the French King.<sup>1</sup> But while the recipient of these favours from the King, Matthew did not escape the penalty due for letting a hound of his stray into a royal forest, for which the fine of a hundred capons seems heavy.<sup>2</sup> At Christmas in the year 1209 he was made sheriff of Sussex and in that capacity received orders of various kinds which have a bearing on the many troubles of the King: in 1210 John's quarrel with the Pope had become acute, and he was threatened by the continental league which for political ends Innocent III. was forming against him and his nephew, Otto of Germany, and his brother-in-law, Raymond of Toulouse, and in 1211 Matthew was a witness with his brother Peter to King John's undertaking not to make peace with the King of France without the concurrence of the Count of Boulogne,<sup>3</sup> showing that the Count had joined the kinsmen, and in November of the same year Matthew had orders to arrest all ships in the ports of his bailiwick and fit them out for the King's service.<sup>4</sup> In 1213 the King's allies were so much involved with their own troubles that he lost all hope of their assistance against Philip Augustus, whose alliance with the Pope he realised to have been engineered by the latter more for the purpose of securing the adhesion of England to the Roman alliance than for its conquest. He therefore determined on a reconciliation with Rome, and accepting the Pope's terms, executed a form of homage to which Peter and Matthew were witnesses,<sup>5</sup> and in July Matthew was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury to urge him to return to England and was appointed a commissioner in the diocese of Canterbury to assess the damage suffered by the Church during the period of disagreement between King and clergy.<sup>6</sup> During the next year he was evidently absent from the court, for his name does not appear in any royal letters or charters, and the

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<sup>1</sup> *Cal. of Close Rolls*, an. 1231, p. 477; *Chanc. Inq. a. q. d.* 6 Edw. II., No. 124.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. de Finibus*, p. 275.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, i., 105.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, p. 127b.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, i., 115.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, p. 164.

cause of this seems to be explained by certain entries in the Fine Rolls of that year, which suggest that he was holding some judicial office in Ireland.<sup>1</sup> In 1215, when the trouble between John and the barons was daily increasing, Matthew received important instructions from the King by word of mouth, and was evidently among those who remained faithful, but the Sheriff of Wiltshire seems to have thought otherwise, for when he received instructions to seize the goods and chattels of the King's enemies he carried off the cattle belonging to Matthew and his tenants at Erlestone, and instructions had to be sent to the Constable of Marlborough to return them to their owners.<sup>2</sup> On the 15th June, 1215, Matthew and his brother were with the King at Runnymede when the Great Charter was signed which for a short time put an end to the Civil War, and as Sheriff of Sussex he had to make good to William, Earl of Warren—one of the only four Earls who were on the King's side—the arrears of an accustomed payment of twenty marks out of the receipts of the county and to hand over to him certain land that had been forfeited.<sup>3</sup> For a time the barons remained quiet, more for the want of a leader than for any other reason, but after several months of indecision they induced Louis, the son of Philip of France, to accept that position by a promise to elect him King if they succeeded in deposing John, and after Louis had gained a few successes many of the King's most powerful friends deserted him. Among these were Matthew's brother Peter, and William, Earl of Warren, who had held the castle of Pevensey, which was now handed over to Matthew with orders that he was to demolish it,<sup>4</sup> and within two months of the King's death Matthew received from him the land of William de Pont Arch in Gloucestershire.<sup>5</sup>

After the death of King John Matthew continued his allegiance to his son Henry, and soon after the commencement of this reign he was appointed a justice itinerant in Wilts, Hants, Berks, and

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<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Fin.*, p. 479, 551, 554.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* p. 214*b*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, i., 227*b*, 268.

<sup>4</sup> *Sussex Arch. Soc.*, vi., 272.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i., 283.

Oxfordshire,<sup>1</sup> in which capacity he was present at Westminster on June 20th, 1219, when a final concord was made between Bishop Poore and William Fitz-Alan concerning lands in Potterne.<sup>2</sup> In 1223, as Sheriff of Sussex and Keeper of Chichester Forest, he had orders to make forty ships' gangways (*cleias*), measuring seven by five feet, and to send them with all haste to Porchester, where, it is probable, the King was fitting out his expedition for the defence of Poitou against Louis of France, and in the next year he was instructed to take measures for the protection of the Cinque Ports against possible attacks by foreigners.<sup>3</sup> In 1225 he was in attendance at court, and was a witness to two royal charters of which one was the celebrated forest charter by which Henry III. surrendered the forest rights that had been created since the accession of Henry II.,<sup>4</sup> and in 1227 he was evidently a justice itinerant in the eastern counties.<sup>5</sup> Other entries in the Close Rolls seem to suggest that towards the end of his life Matthew Fitz-Herbert had made Erlestoke his place of residence, for in 1220 he received a gift of ten oaks from the Forest of Chippenham for the purpose of re-building his houses there, and four years later the King granted him thirty rafters from Melksham Forest, while in 1227 he bought from the daughters of a tenant who had lately died, their interest in eighty-four acres which they held of the manor.<sup>6</sup> In the winter of 1229 he had a grant of four old and dry oak trees from Melksham Forest, which must have been intended for use as fuel, though the words *ad focum suum*, which generally accompany such a grant, are not present in this case, and it is thus evident that some one of the family was resident at Erlestoke at this time, though it may have been one of his younger sons, for it was the custom for one of a family to engage in agriculture on his father's property, and the purchase of land noticed above may have been for his benefit.

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<sup>1</sup> Foss., *Judges of England*, ii., 327.

<sup>2</sup> *Register of S. Osmund*, ed. W. H. Rich Jones, sub A.D. 1219.

<sup>3</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus*, i., 557, 614.

<sup>4</sup> B.M., Add. Chart. 24712; Harl. Chart., 43, D. 6.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus*, ii., 213.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, i. 423, 597; *Feet of Fines, Wilts*, File 6, No. 55.

In 1227-8 the accounts of Matthew's shrievalty in Sussex were rendered by a substitute, Herbert Fitz-Walter, and the records of the Pipe Rolls show that he was two or three years in arrear to a considerable sum, while in Hampshire he owed £36 3s. 4*d.*, which two years later had increased to £58 10s. 11*d.*, and his debts accumulated from year to year until at the time of his death in 1231, the sum left to be paid by his heir was £95 8s. 6*d.*

By Joan de Mandeville he had at least three sons, Herbert, Peter, and John, who were successively owners of Erlestoke, as the two first died without issue and apparently unmarried, but besides these it is probable that there was a fourth son, of the name of Manasses, a priest, who was witness to a grant to the eldest son, Herbert Fitz-Matthew, of six does annually, made by his uncle, Peter Fitz-Herbert, from his park at Bedhampton, near Warblington,<sup>1</sup> and his name is found as holding the advowson of the church of Oakford (Devon) in the year 1260, at a time when the manor of Oakford belonged to the family.<sup>2</sup>

On the 13th February, 1231, Matthew's goods, which had been seized as security for his debts, were returned to his widow by order of the King, and a week later his son and heir, Herbert, having done homage, was given livery of the lands which his father had obtained by marriage with Joan de Mandeville.<sup>3</sup>

In 1220, when Herbert Fitz-Matthew was still quite a young man, he is found to have been personally attached to the King's court and in receipt of an allowance of £20 *per annum*, and in 1224 he was given the large sum of £10 with which to buy himself a horse and perhaps also the equipment of a knight.<sup>4</sup> The allowance, which was considerably higher than eightpence a day, the usual pay of a knight, ceased apparently in 1226, but in 1228 he became the recipient of more substantial gifts. In that year he was granted the wardship of the heir of William Paynell, and thus obtained the several fees of Bampton belonging to that family

<sup>1</sup> Longcroft, *Topog. Account of Bosmere*, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> *Registers of the Diocese of Exeter*, vol. 1257—1307, p. 160.

<sup>3</sup> *Exc. e Rot. Fin.*, i., 211.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i. and ii., *passim*.

in Devonshire and other manors in Somersetshire.<sup>1</sup> In 1231, at his father's death, the manor of Warblington reverted to the King, but was re-granted to Herbert to support him in the expenses to be incurred in his service with the King (in Brittany) for as long as that service lasted,<sup>2</sup> and for the same purpose his tenants had orders to provide him with an "aid," while they and all his possessions were taken under the King's protection.<sup>3</sup> In the following year he had returned to England, and was witness to a charter passed at Shrewsbury,<sup>4</sup> and for the next few years was probably in attendance at the King's court. He was evidently a favourite with his uncle Peter, who made him an executor of his will with Martin de Huntelkumbe, Canon of Reading, with whose priory the elder branch of the family was closely connected, and where in 1235 the uncle was buried.<sup>5</sup> From the King also he continued to receive marks of favour, for in 1239, by a payment of ten marks, he obtained the custody of the heir of Gilbert de Everley with his lands and office of forester in Hampshire,<sup>6</sup> and in the same year he obtained a charter from the King, granting him the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair at Emsworth, then a sub-manor of Warblington, showing that the conditions accompanying the King's grant in 1231 had been cancelled or ignored. The same charter granted him permission to hunt and kill the wolf, fox, hare, and wild-cat in the royal forests of six counties, including Hampshire and Wiltshire, and allowed him the privileges of free-warren (or the preservation of game) in his demesne lands at Warblington, Portsmouth, and Hunton (Hants), at Erlestoke, Haxton, and Yatesbury (Wilts), and at Chittlehampton, Leigh, Pyeworthy, Worthele, Stokenham, Aveton, Huntsbeare, and *Wyresfelde* (Devon).<sup>7</sup> From the records of Inquests contained in the Book

<sup>1</sup> *Ex. e Rot. Fin.*, i., 178; *Cal. Close Rolls, passim*; *cf. T. de N.*, 168, 183.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 477.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, pp. 330, 362.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, i., 203.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. of Ancient Deeds*, iv., 53.

<sup>6</sup> *Exc. e Rot. Fin.*, i., 321; *cf. T. de D.*, p. 232.

<sup>7</sup> *Charter Roll* (33), 23 Hen. III., m. 4, No. 35.

of Fees, which were most of them made between Herbert's succession and his death, much valuable evidence is obtained as to the terms under which his lands were held. An early report from the hundreds of Hampshire sets forth the division of Warblington between Matthew Fitz-Herbert and William Agerling in 1205, showing that Matthew had two-thirds, and a later report shows that the son held under Warblington the sub-manor of Eastney.<sup>1</sup> In Wiltshire he held Erlestoke and Yatesbury for one knight's fee, and in the latter he had four tenants by military service owing him respectively a tenth, a quarter, a sixth, and a fifth part of a fee.<sup>2</sup> In Devonshire Chittlehampton was held for one fee of the Earl of Gloucester and may be that which Herbert's father held in 1210—12, and his grandfather in 1166:<sup>3</sup> *Worthele*, *Coleton*, and *Lupering* were held of Reginald de Valletort, the two first of the honour of Totton and the last of the honour of Trematon, in Cornwall, of whom Matthew Fitz-Herbert also held two knights' fees:<sup>4</sup> *Huntsbeare* was held of the King without any service, and in *Stafford* and *Aykenewod* Herbert had enfeoffed one Michael de Suthcoth of one thirty-second of a fee which he also held of the King:<sup>5</sup> the manor of Oakford he held of Reginald de Mohun: Little Modbury, which he had sublet to Ralph the Red, was a manor of the honour of Cardinan in Cornwall: and lastly Stokenham and Aveton were held of the honour of Plympton of the Earl of Devon.<sup>6</sup> The honour of Plympton is said to have been granted by Henry I. to Richard, the father of the Baldwin de Redvers, first Earl of Devon,<sup>7</sup> and Earl Baldwin was the close friend of Stephen de Mandeville, who was the grandfather of Herbert Fitz-Matthew's mother. The returns made in Devonshire to the

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<sup>1</sup> *T. de N.*, pp. 234, 327.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 135, 138*b*, 139*b*, 150, 155*b*; Yatesbury seems to have been divided into three manors, the largest of which was held of the King by the Earl of Salisbury, whose under tenant was Reginald de Calne, and the smallest by a certain Canon of Salisbury by the gift of the Bishop.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 177*b*; *Red Book*, pp. 288, 291, 559.

<sup>4</sup> *T. de N.*, pp. 176*b*, 193, 193*b*; *Red Book*, p. 620.

<sup>5</sup> *T. de N.*, 190*b*, 191*b*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 182, 190, 193*b*.

<sup>7</sup> *Dug. Mon.*, i., 790.



Inquest of Knights of 1166 do not include the fees of Baldwin's son, Richard, so that it cannot be asserted as a fact what seems probable, that Stokenham came to the De Mandevilles of Erlestone from Baldwin or his father, one of whom granted Coker, in Somerset, to their Dorsetshire relations. The Red Book shows that Baldwin's son paid scutage in Devonshire in 1161-1162 (p. 31), but in 1167-1168 his name is absent and £59 6s. 8d. was paid on his fees by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall (p. 43), under whom Roger de Mandeville held three knights' fees at this time (pp. 262, 635). In a former chapter the suggestion was made that Erlestone may have been once owned by this Earl Reginald and alienated by him to the De Mandevilles, but the above facts (which had escaped observation) and the close connection—social, political, and territorial—between Baldwin de Redvers and Stephen de Mandeville make it more probable that the Earl of Devon was the first feudal owner and the alienator of Erlestone, and that it was from him that its prefix Erle was obtained. In the Hundred Rolls there is this entry, which seems to connect Erlestone with Stokenham:—Item heredes Johi filii Mathie tenent unu feod. milit' in maneria de Erlestok' de dno. Reg.' i cap' . . . baroniam suam de Stok' in Hamme (p. 264)—for it is not unlikely that the hiatus is caused by the erasure of words that signified that the manor of Erlestone belonged to his barony of Stokenham, although the further error involved in the description of Stokenham as his barony was allowed to remain.<sup>1</sup>

Herbert's residence at the Court continued until 1240,<sup>2</sup> but in that year the King sent him to Wales to act as an arbitrator between David, son of Llewellyn, and the Lords-marchers in some of their many disputes,<sup>3</sup> while in 1242 he was sent to Louis IX. with other commissioners for the purpose of renouncing the truce till then existing between England and France,<sup>4</sup> and at the battle of Saintonge, which followed soon afterwards, he was one of those

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Feudal Aids*, i., 331.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Chart. Rolls*, pp. 241, 243.

<sup>3</sup> *Rymer's Fœdera*, i., 241.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 245.

Englishmen spoken of by Matthew Paris as having gained lasting renown by their desperate valour.<sup>1</sup> In 1244 he was placed in command of a force of three hundred knights and sent to the Welsh border to check the insolence of England's troublesome neighbours, who, under the encouragement of the Pope, as it is said, were making great efforts at this time to throw off their allegiance to the English crown. The Welsh had lately defeated the troops of Ralph de Mortimer, and while they were celebrating the victory in their mountain retreats, Herbert endeavoured to take them unawares, but was himself drawn into ambush and compelled to retreat with heavy loss.<sup>2</sup> In 1245 he was still in service on the Welsh border, and it was while opposing one of the many raids made by David, Prince of Wales, that Herbert met his death. "When the brave English knights on the borders came to oppose them, the Welsh as was their custom flew to the crags and inaccessible parts of the mountains, to lie in ambuscade for their passing enemies. From the summits of rocks they hurled stones and weapons, wounding many of the English; amongst others, one of the English nobles, named Herbert Fitz-Matthew, was overwhelmed by a mass of rock, which broke his neck and crushed him to death. To this same Herbert a wonderful occurrence happened, worth being told and handed down in writing. After it had been agreed and determined by the English on the preceding day that they should on the morrow proceed in order of battle against David and his Welsh troops, the said Herbert was so disturbed in his sleep by dreams, or rather apparitions, that he awoke in a state of great fear and tremor, and continued restless and sleepless the whole of the rest of the night. Early in the morning he sent for a priest, to whom he made full confession, and also fortified himself by partaking of the wholesome viaticum; and when asked the reason for so doing he, with a sigh, addressed his friends as if with a forewarning spirit, and related to them the particulars of his terrible dream, and at the same time said, 'Many times have I indulged in the use of arms, and exposed myself to

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<sup>1</sup> Ed. Bohn., i., 422.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, ii., 45.

the dangers of war, but to-day, as I sincerely believe, my oft-repeated feats of arms will be brought to a close.' On hearing these words, his companions in arms, putting a good interpretation on everything, and declaring that very little faith ought to be put in dreams, took him away with them, in order that he, who had so often defeated his enemies, might not be accused of fear; but on that same day, as they were passing through a narrow place, commonly called a pass, the before-mentioned calamity happened, and he fell overwhelmed by a mass of rock. The English were greatly grieved at this, and all the troops halted and buried his body with solemn rites. His death occurred on the morrow of the Purification of St. Mary [Feb. 3rd].<sup>1</sup>"

On the 12th February the Sheriffs of Devon and Hampshire were ordered to seize for the King all the lands which had belonged to Herbert Fitz-Matthew, and to hold them until further orders, and these followed on the 5th March, to the effect that the King had accepted the homage of Peter, his brother and heir, who had given security for his relief (£66 13s. 4d.) and was to have possession of all Herbert's lands and tenements, demesne and feudal.<sup>2</sup> Peter had, like his brother, been in favour with Henry III., and his name is found as a witness to royal charters while his brother was at Court,<sup>3</sup> but he must have lost his goodwill at some time, for in 1250 the King dispossessed him of the manor of Yatesbury, and three years later tried to wrest Erlestoke also from his hands. In regard to Yatesbury it seems that Peter had made the manor over to one Florence de Dageney for her advancement (*promocionem*) in return for the nominal rent of a pair of gilt spurs, or sixpence, but after Florence was in possession a suit was commenced against her in the King's Court by a certain person (*quendam*) concerning the same manor. She thereupon summoned Peter to maintain her title as he had guaranteed to do

<sup>1</sup> *Matthew Paris*, ed. Bohn, ii., 27, 28, 46. In the margin of the MS. his shield of arms is given in colours, reversed:—*party per pale gules and azure, three lions rampant or*; and underneath is written in red: "*Obiit Herbertus filius-Mathei in Wallia, miles strenuus lapide obrutus*" (ed. Madden, ii., 500).

<sup>2</sup> *Exc. e. Rot. Fin.*, ii., 34.

<sup>3</sup> *Chron. and Memorials of Gt. Britain*, No. 97, pp. 180, 182.

in such a case, but the court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff (*i.e.*, the King), who recovered seisin of the manor, while it was ordered that Florence should receive from Peter other land of equal value.<sup>1</sup> Having gained his case the King had an inquisition held to discover the extent and value of the manor, and the jury reported that the area of the demesne was 235 acres, which were let to two free tenants paying, respectively, twenty shillings and a pair of gilt spurs or sixpence *per annum*, and thirty other acres in the hands of four villeins whose rent came to twenty-four shillings, while ten cottiers paid 9s. 2d.<sup>2</sup> Two years later Henry III. granted the manor to Robert Waleran (of Whaddon), and it is then referred to as an escheat of the lands of the Normans, from which it may be inferred that Matthew Fitz-Herbert had acquired it from King John in 1205.<sup>3</sup> In 1253 the attack on Erlestoke was made, but failed, as has been shown in an earlier chapter, through the astuteness of Peter Fitz-Matthew, nor was Yatesbury itself lost irrevocably, for it is found to have been restored to the family during the next reign.

Peter lived only ten years after succeeding his brother Herbert, and when he died in 1255 his brother John succeeded to his lands<sup>4</sup> and to a debt, which he had contracted with a Jew of London named Aaron, son of Abraham, of a perpetual rent-charge on all his lands of fifty marks (£33 6s. 8d., equal to about £500 at the present day). This debt had passed from Aaron, son of Abraham, to the King, by whom it had been granted first to Peter Everard, his knight, and later to William de Valence, his brother, and John Fitz-Matthew acknowledged the validity of his brother's bond before two justices of the Jews and "subjected all his lands to distraint in case of any failure in the payment of the said rent."<sup>5</sup>

Of John, the third brother to succeed to Erlestoke, there is little found in the public records, except that in 1257 and 1258 he

<sup>1</sup> *Chanc. Inq., a. q. d.*, 6 Edw. II., No. 124; Florence obtained the manor of Eastney in Warblington.

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. p. m.* 34 *Hen. III.*, No. 25, ed. Wilts Arch. Soc.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Chart. Rolls, An.* 1252, p. 402.

<sup>4</sup> *Exc. e. Rot. Fin.*, ii., 205.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Chart. Rolls, An.* 1256, p. 455.

received summons to fit himself with horse and arms for expeditions against the Welsh. In the Sarum Charters there is recorded under the date 1230—40 a grant by John Fitz-Matthew de Stoke to the Rector of Bedwyn of certain lands in that parish, and it is possible that this Stoke is Erlestoke, and that John had acquired this designation by residence on his father's property, but an element of uncertainty is introduced by the fact that the land in question was situated in the Stoke which was part of Bedwyn, and although John may have acquired that land by marriage, there is no record of its descent to his heir.<sup>1</sup>

In the *Calendar of Patent Rolls* (*An.* 1284, p. 125,) there is an entry which suggests that a John Fitz-Matthew had at some time been killed by one William de Waleys, who having taken sanctuary in the church of St. Keveran, in Cornwall, was dragged forth by Robert de Aleburn, to whom the patent granted the King's pardon, but from the contents of the Hundred Rolls in relation to the possessions of the Erlestoke family it is shown that John Fitz-Matthew died during the reign of Henry III., who granted the wardship of his son to Queen Eleanor of Provence, and elsewhere in the same record<sup>2</sup> there is proof that another of this name was living in the reign of Edward I.

John Fitz-Matthew's wife Margaret, whose surname seems to have been la Mahewe,<sup>3</sup> survived him for some years and had for her dower the manors of Pyeworthy, Street, and a third part of Oakford, in Devonshire, and Warblington and Hunton, in Hampshire, all of which were to revert to the only son and heir, Matthew Fitz-John, at her death.<sup>4</sup>

Queen Eleanor, who had the wardship of this Matthew, granted it to her son Edmund, by whom it was sold to one Nicholas Fitz-Martyn, who held in this capacity all the family estates except those included in the widow's dower, and continued to hold them, as it seems, until the year 1281, when Matthew Fitz-John appears

<sup>1</sup> *Chron. and Mem.*, No. 97, p. 225.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii., p. 97.

<sup>3</sup> *Chanc. Inq.*, a. q. d., 6 Edw. II., No. 124.

<sup>4</sup> *Pat. Roll* (105), 15 Edw. I., m. 2.

for the first time as his own master.<sup>1</sup> The year before this he was granted the King's protection for a year while making a journey with Henry, parson of Chalvedon, to Santiago,<sup>2</sup> and on his return from this pilgrimage he was cited as defendant in several suits concerning lands at Erlestoke which had evidently had their origin during his minority. In these he was represented by his bailiff, but in the same year he appeared himself at New Sarum and acknowledged a debt of £25 3s. 4d. as due to one John the Fat and promised to pay by three instalments within a year and in default to submit to distraint by the sheriff.<sup>3</sup> In the same year he was granted exemption for three years from distraint to take up the arms of a knight,<sup>4</sup> a period coinciding with the peace that followed on the death of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and the execution of his brother, David of Snowdon, but in 1285 he was among those returned by the Sheriff of Wilts as having land of £100 value, and therefore liable for knight's service, and by order of the King he had to be ready by a certain date equipped in horse and arms. Among his sureties for due observance of the order was Robert Atte Tones end (*sic*), whose name identifies him with the neighbouring parish of Great Cheverell and perhaps with the same family of Townsend that four hundred years later was connected with Erlestoke by a marriage with an heiress of the Brouncker family.<sup>5</sup>

It does not appear that Matthew was actually called upon for service until the following year, when he was, with others, granted a patent of protection for one year as one of those who was about to cross the sea with the King,<sup>6</sup> and it may be presumed that he was one of the "splendid train of bishops, earls, barons, and knights" that attended the King and Queen when they embarked on June 24th, 1286, on their visit to the French King at St.

<sup>1</sup> *Hundred Rolls*, i., 77, 80, 88, 93, 258, 264.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 356.

<sup>3</sup> *Assize Roll*, 9 Edw. I., 1000, 1002, m. 31.

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 451.

<sup>5</sup> *Exchequer Q.R. Knights' Fees*, 3/3.

<sup>6</sup> *Pat. Roll* (104), 14 Edw. I., m. 13d.

Germain. Before their departure, however, the first of a series of transactions had taken place between the King and Matthew Fitz-John which point to the suggestion that the latter had become more and more involved in debt, and that the former proposed to assume responsibility for his liabilities in return for certain concessions. It has been seen that no sooner had Matthew attained his majority than he had commenced to borrow money, and at a later date he must have mortgaged Erlestone and other properties, for on the 20th January, 1285, a Final Concord passed between him and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, the son-in-law of the King by his marriage with Joan of Acre, whereby the Earl surrendered to Matthew the manors of Yealmspton and Stokenham in Devonshire, Warblington and Hunton in Hampshire, and Erlestone, and received in exchange the Devonshire manors of Chittlehampton and Chittlehamholt.<sup>1</sup> In October of the same year he borrowed £80 from one Master William Louth, for which he gave his lands and chattels in Devonshire as security,<sup>2</sup> and it is possible that he used this money to pay off the mortgage on Chittlehampton, for in May, 1286, that manor had evidently returned to his hands, and it was increased in value by a grant from the King of a weekly market and two annual fairs.<sup>3</sup> Meanwhile, however, Matthew made over the manor of Erlestone to the King for ten years,<sup>4</sup> and it was placed in the custody of Ralph de Sandwich and so remained until October 6th, 1287, when the arrangements between the King and Matthew Fitz-John had been completed.

The final result of these arrangements was, that in return for Matthew's surrender of all his lands the King granted him, *for life*, the manor of Erlestone, the castle and manor of Devizes, with the forests of Chippenham and Melksham, and the manor of Rowde excepting the advowson of its church, also the

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<sup>1</sup> *Feet of Fines*, 9 to 13 Edw. I. No. 141.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 371.

<sup>3</sup> B. M., Harl. Chart., 58 I. 38.

<sup>4</sup> *Mem. K. R.* (No. 60) 14 Edw. I., m. 23; *Exch. L. T. R.* (No. 61), 13 and 14 Edw. I.

county of Devon, the castle of Exeter, the city of Winchester, and the following manors in various counties:—Powerstock (Dorset), Banstead (Surrey), Langford (Wilts), Eastwood and Newland (Essex), and *Geytington* (Northants). It was also covenanted that the dower lands of Matthew's mother were to revert to him at her death with remainder to the King, as also certain lands in Haxton (Wilts) and Tweleghe (Gloucester), which Joan, the wife of Walter Becke, presumably a sister of Matthew Fitz-John, held by his gift in free marriage.<sup>1</sup>

The castle and park of Devizes and the two forests were handed over to Matthew Fitz-John by Ralph de Sandwich on May 31st, 1287, and in the following July an inquisition was held by the King's order that he might be certified as to the condition in which they had been received by the new governor. The report of the jurors stated that everything was in proper condition and contained a list of articles in the castle that Matthew had received, among which was a pair of "manicles" called "grym."<sup>2</sup> The records contain several notices of what his duties as governor were: in 1290 he had to let the Bishop of Salisbury have ten bucks from the park; in 1291 Hugh le Despenser was to be allowed to fell and carry away ten oaks, and later, thirteen more from the forests of Chippenham and *Peuesham*; in 1294 John de Tregoz being in Gascony in the King's service, his wife and family were allowed to reside at the castle, and Matthew had to provide fuel for their fires, and to give them ten bucks from Melksham and Chippenham forests; and in the same year he received an order to release William Moriz, who was undergoing imprisonment for trespass,<sup>3</sup> and at one time Matthew himself got into trouble through some transgression against the laws of vert and venison, and was threatened with forfeiture of his office, but was allowed to redeem

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<sup>1</sup> *Feet of Fines*, divers counties, 13 to 17 Edward I., No. 184; *Cal. Close Rolls*, An. 1287, p. 480; *Pat. Roll* (105), 15 Edw. I., m. 2; *Close Roll* (132) 3 Edw. II., m. 20d. At the death of Joan Becke Haxton did not revert to Matthew, as arranged, but was granted to John de Flemenge (*Escheator's Inq.*, 23 Edw. I., Ser. I., File 8, No. 15; *Abb. Plac.*, p. 219)

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. p. m.*, 15 Edw. I., No. 39, ed. Wilts Arch. Soc.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, *passim*.



it by the payment of a fine.<sup>1</sup> As keeper of Chippenham Forest he presided at an inquisition held in 1294 to discover whether it was to the damage or hurt of the King or anyone if the Abbot of Stanlegh were allowed to dig out and carry away iron-ore for smelting, when the jury of three foresters, four verderers, and seven others reported that the operations were conducted on the demesne lands of the Abbey within the bounds but without the cover of the forest, and that no one suffered any damage.<sup>2</sup> In this year he was succeeded in the office of Sheriff of Devon by Gilbert de Knovill, but he continued Governor of Devizes until October 8th, 1301, when he surrendered his office and its appurtenances to the King, who wanted them for a gift to Queen Margaret, and on October 20th, 1305, he received in recompense the manor of *Wroxhale*, in the Isle of Wight, reputed to be worth £42 *per annum*, for which he paid a rent of £2.<sup>3</sup>

It may be presumed that while Governor of Devizes Matthew paid frequent visits to Erlestoke, if he did not actually reside there, and it was during this time that he rewarded his bailiff, Thomas Fitz-Alured, by a grant of the water-mill called Marsh-mill, with an acre of land adjoining, and the tenement and land which Juliana la Proute held. As Matthew was tenant for life only, it was necessary that Fitz-Alured should have the grant confirmed by the King, and this was done by letter patent,<sup>4</sup> at the instance of Walter de Winterbourn, the King's confessor, but it would appear that at a later date some question arose as to the expediency of the grant, for an inquisition was ordered to be held in 1304, when, the report of the jury being favourable, a new patent was issued in identical terms.<sup>5</sup>

Early in 1301 Matthew was among the barons at Lincoln and others assembled in Parliament, when the famous letter was sent

<sup>1</sup> *Abb. Plac.*, p. 238.

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. p. m.*, 22 Edw. I., No. 73, ed. Wilts Arch. Soc.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Close Rolls*, An. 1308, p. 87.

<sup>4</sup> (117) 26 Edw. I., m. 30.

<sup>5</sup> *Chanc. Inq. p. m.* 32 Edw. I., m. 9; *Esch. L.T.R.*, Orig. (65) 32 Edw. I., m. 9.

to Pope Boniface protesting against his claim to the realm of Scotland,<sup>1</sup> and his seal, which is found among those of the signatories, is described in the *Ancestor*<sup>2</sup> as:—A shield of arms—three lions in a parti-coloured field—upon a shield-shaped seal.<sup>3</sup> After his signature, Matthew Fitz-John describes himself as Lord of Stokenham, which seems to suggest that he made some claim to hold that manor as a barony, in accordance with the report of the Wiltshire Jurors in the Inquest of Hundreds, and it is a fact that in 1321-22 Hugh de Courtenay, then the representative of the true overlords of Stokenham, found it necessary to make petition for the recognition of his rights over the manor which had been ignored by the King,<sup>4</sup> but a study of the writ by which Matthew was summoned on this as well as on a former occasion shows that it differed from those usually addressed to barons, and the opinion is that on both these occasions he attended in his capacity of Governor of Devizes.<sup>5</sup>

In July, 1309, Matthew died without issue, and his lands having reverted to the King, on the 15th of that month the manor of Erlestoke was committed to the charge of John de Weston, and a writ was issued to Walter de Gloucester, King's Escheator, bidding him call a jury to make a survey of the lands in order to discover their extent and value, so that an answer might be made to the petition of Eleanor, the widow, for a reasonable dower.<sup>6</sup> The report of the jury, made on the 15th August, is of great interest, but will be best dealt with in the chapter devoted to the manor, where several records that have already been referred to briefly will be considered in detail. On September 11th the King issued a Letter Closed to the Escheator informing him that he had assigned the following lands and fees to Eleanor Fitz-John as her dower:—<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, ed. 1705, ii., 874.

<sup>2</sup> Jan., 1904, p. 108.

<sup>3</sup> *cf.* *Matthew Paris*, ed. Madden, ii., 500.

<sup>4</sup> *Rolls of Parl., Petitions*, vol. i., p. 405b.

<sup>5</sup> Sir H. Nicholas, *Synopsis*, ed. 1825, pp. 242—244.

<sup>6</sup> *Pipe Roll* (173), 2 Edw. III., Ro. 33d.; *Chanc. Inq.*, p. m. 3 Edw. II., No. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Close Roll* (132), 3 Edw. II., m. 21.

## DOWER OF ELEANOR FITZ-JOHN.

In Devonshire :	£	s.	d.
The Manor of Yealmpton of the yearly value of	55	4	6½
The Town of <i>La Nasse</i> - - - -	5	0	2
A third of two parts of Oakford - - -	4	13	1½
and the advowson of its church - - -	6	13	4
A Knight's Fee less one-tenth in <i>Torrygge</i> , Little Modbury, <i>Loperugge</i> , Little <i>Boltes-</i> <i>bury</i> , and <i>Wyndesore</i> - - - -	2	0	0
In Wiltshire :			
Part of the Manor of Erlestoke - - -	20	12	2½
One fifth of a Knight's Fee in Yatesbury -		?	
In Hampshire :			
The Advowson of Warblington - - -	30	6	8

and at a later date it is found that she had received a share of the manor of Warblington, the value of which is perhaps included in the sum given above for the advowson, while the remainder of that manor was granted for life to Robert le Ewer.<sup>1</sup> From the reference last given it is found that Eleanor Fitz-John was still living in 1312, but after that date the last representative of the Erlestoke branch of the Fitz-Herbert family is lost sight of, and at her death her dower lands in Wiltshire and Devonshire passed to Ralph de Monthermer, the second husband of Joan of Acre, to whom Edward II. had granted the manor of Erlestoke and most of the other properties held by Matthew Fitz-John at the time of his death.

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<sup>1</sup> *Charter Roll* (103), 3 Edw. II., No. 25 (*vide extra membrane*) ; *Chanc. Ing. a. q. d.*, 6 Edw. II., No. 124.

## \*MATTHEW FITZ-HERBERT AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

*(From the Public Records.)*

Herbert.=(?) A relative of  
A royal chamberlain. King Stephen.  
ob. cã. 1127.

Herbert Fitz-Herbert (I.)=Sibil, d. and coh. of.=Henry I.  
A royal chamberlain. Robert Corbet, a  
Baron of Shrop- shire. . . . .  
Ob, cã. 1154.

William Fitz-Herbert,  
(St. William), Arch-  
bishop of York. Ob.  
1154.

Robert Fitz-Herbert.  
Chamberlain to  
Hen. II.  
Def. s.p. 1165.

Herbert Fitz-Herbert (II.)=Lucy, d. and coh.  
of Milo, Earl of  
Hereford.

Reginald, Earl  
of Cornwall.

William.

Gundreda.

Reginald Fitz-Herbert.  
Def. s.p. 1194.

Alice,=Peter Fitz-Herbert.=Isabel de Ferrars,  
d. of Robert Ob. 1235.  
Fitz-Roger. Vid. of Roger  
de Mortimer.

\*Matthew Fitz-Herbert,=Joan de Mandeville,  
by marriage, cã 1199, Wid. of Theodore  
Lord of the Manor of *Teutonicus.*  
Erlestoke. Ob. 1231.

Herbert Fitz-Matthew.  
Ob. s.p. 1245.

Peter Fitz-Matthew.  
Ob. s.p. 1255.

John Fitz-Matthew.=Margaret (?) La Mahewe.  
Ob. ante 16 Nov.,  
1272.

Matthew Fitz-John.=Eleanor.....  
Ob. s.p. 1309.

## CHAPTER IV.—THE MANOR.

The references that have been made to the manor in previous chapters have been incidental only to the personal history of the different lords, but in the present chapter the object is to give an account of the manners and customs of the inhabitants and their relations with the lord and with the outside world.

The material for this purpose is drawn from documents that have already been partially dealt with, but chiefly from the manor court rolls and some ministers' accounts of later periods, which, when they are compared with the earlier records, show unmistakable evidence of the antiquity of the customs to which they refer with frequency and minuteness of detail. Of the court rolls a single one has been found for the year 1544, when the manor was in the hands of Henry VIII., and the ministers' accounts relate to that period also, but the most valuable document is a manor court book, which the present lord of the manor—Mr. Watson-Taylor, of Erlestoke Park—has kindly left at the writer's disposal, containing records of the proceedings of the courts baron from 1677 to 1698 and from 1737 to 1761.<sup>1</sup>

Of the earliest times following after the Conquest the Curia Regis Roll of 1253 gives some retrospective evidence in the pleadings of counsel for the King, who, when claiming the manor, stated that the land was ancient demesne of the crown that had been wrongfully alienated in the reign of Henry I. To this statement the defendant made no answer, but gained his case by showing that there were three other owners of land in the manor who ought to have been, but were not, joined with him as defendants, and although counsel for the King did not take advantage of the permission granted him by the court to sue again on a new writ,

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<sup>1</sup> The early records were transcribed and the contractions of the latin text extended by the late J. A. C. Vincent, to whose great experience as a record-searcher the discovery of many of them was due, while for their interpretation the authorities used are Professor Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, ed. 1897, and Mr. Carter's *History of English Legal Institutions*, ed. 1902.

this was probably due to the difficulty of tackling four defendants and not to the weakness of his case.

If then Erlestoke was ancient demesne of the crown until the reign of Henry I., it was included among the eighty-six hides of the Hundred of Melksham which the Exon Domesday report states to have been held by the King in demesne, while the claim that the Erlestoke demesne was of such a nature as to make it inalienable suggests the further fact that it formed part of the nine hides specially mentioned in the same report as royal demesne of the land of Harold, for these were probably demesne of the Kingdom of Wessex, of which Harold was viceroy, and the claim that land of such a nature was inalienable would certainly be supported in a court of law at this period. The three other owners of land in the manor were:—the Prior of Montacute, who had the mill and half a virgate of land,<sup>1</sup> the gift of Roger de Mandeville; the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, who had half-an-acre of land by some grant which cannot be traced, but which had probably been made to one of the local preceptories of the order at Swallowcliffe or Anstey; and the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, who held the church and a virgate of land by gift of their Bishop in 1220, to whose predecessor the church of Melksham and its chapels had been granted by King John in 1200. In regard to this virgate it may be presumed that it was an ancient possession of the church and therefore included in the hide which Rumoldus, the priest of Melksham, held according to the Wiltshire Domesday report.

At this period the condition of the inhabitants of Erlestoke was similar to that of their neighbours of other manors with the exception that in royal manors the rents and services of the tenants were easier, their rights were more secure, and the power of each class to rise in the scale of freedom was greater. The population of Melksham consisted of sixty-six *bordarii*, ninety-two *villani*, thirty-one *coliberti*, and thirty-five *servi*, of whom the first two classes—the borderers and villeins—were free and customary tenants, the third the boors, who in Erlestoke at a later date were

<sup>1</sup> In 1309 the standard virgate in Erlestoke measured twenty-four acres.

called cottiers (*cotterelli*), while as to the *servi*, in regard to whose status opinions differ, it may be observed that seventy years after Domesday, when Roger de Mandeville granted the manor mill to Montacute Priory, the gift included the man of the mill with all his progeny (*progenie*), and although this clause does not necessarily imply the power of the lord to make such a grant at this period, it is at least probable that the class to which the miller belonged was at the time of Domesday living under a system that was at best serfdom and may have been actual slavery.

It is in the same grant that the earliest reference to the manorial economy occurs, in the mention of the payments due from the tenants for the grinding of their corn at the mill, and entries in the court rolls, occurring five hundred years later, show the continuity of custom in this respect, for the members of the court made formal "presentment" on more than one occasion "that the grist mill in ye parish of Earle Stoke is an accustomed mill and that all the tenants ought to grind their grist at the said mill."

During the reign of King John the tenants of Erlestoke evidently shared with their lord in the troubles that resulted from the continuous civil war, and the more so, probably, on account of his fidelity to the unpopular King. In 1215 their cattle were raided by the sheriff but returned to them later by royal command, and the gift of timber in 1220 for rebuilding houses at Erlestoke suggests the fact that these had suffered destruction in some attack on the manor made by a party of those barons who in the reign of Henry III., and after Magna Charta had been obtained, were still in a state of continuous rebellion.

The first record of any dealings between the lord and his tenants and of the power of the latter over their holdings occurs in a final concord made in 1227 in the King's court sitting at Wilton, by which Crestiana and Idonea, the daughters of Geoffrey de Cambo, made over their interests in three-and-a-half virgates of land which their father had held, to Matthew Fitz-Herbert and his wife for the sum of twenty shillings.<sup>1</sup> It is evident that Geoffrey de Cambo had been a free-tenant, for the record states that half a virgate of the land

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<sup>1</sup> *Feet of Fines*, File 6, No. 55.

had been held of him by one Ralph Fitz-Keping, and the customary tenants had no power of sub-letting, moreover these latter seldom held more than one virgate each, and none of them would be likely, when taking his land of the lord on lives, to include two daughters in the agreement. In 1249 a similar transaction passed between Matthew's second son Peter, then the owner of the manor, and Idonea, the daughter of Richard Cut, with whom was associated one Roger Buzun, who was probably her husband. In this case an assize of mort d'ancestor was summoned between the parties before the justices in eyre sitting at Wilton, when the lord gave his tenant title to a virgate of land and paid half a mark for licence to come to an agreement with him, whereupon in the King's court at the same place a final concord was executed whereby Peter acquired all right and claim to the land on his payment to Idonea of twenty shillings.<sup>1</sup> The formula used in the assize roll in describing the nature of Richard Cut's tenure is: "seisitus in dominico suo ut [=quasi] de feodo," and is that which was always applied to the position of a free-tenant. In 1256 a final concord passed before the justices in eyre sitting at Ilchester between two free-tenants, Ernulph de Gurcy and Geoffrey de Auberville, concerning a messuage, seventeen-and-a-half acres of arable and one acre of meadow, with appurtenances, whereby Ernulph acquired those tenements in consideration of his grant to Geoffrey of a life interest at an annual rent of one penny, in two acres of the arable identified in the record as having been held by Avicia de Gurcy,<sup>2</sup> and thirty-three years later, when Ernulph de Gurcy was dead and his lands had passed into the hands of John Auey, Matilda, the widow, sued him under a writ of dower, but the case was settled out of court.<sup>3</sup> In these four cases there is proof that the power of the free-tenant over his land was limited only by the fact that the actual freehold was vested in the lord, for it is seen from the first two that he could dispose of it by sale, and from the last

<sup>1</sup> *Feet of Fines*, Wilts, File 16, No. 95; *Assize Roll*, No. 996, 33 Hen. III., m. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Feet of Fines*, Wilts, File 18, No. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Assize Roll* No. 1006, 17 Edw. I., m. 15.



two, though the exact nature of the transactions involved is not clear, it seems evident that he could also dispose of it by mortgage or deed of gift, and by will or settlement, while his widow could claim a dower. The cases of disposal by sale have, so far, been between the tenant and the lord only, but at the assizes held at Wilton in 1281 a suit was heard which shows that there was no limit in this respect. In this case the plaintiff was John de Cheverell, who sought to recover seisin of a free tenement in Erlestoke that he had acquired from one John Bever, and his statement, made in court, was to the effect that Richard Bever having died some years before seised of a free tenement consisting of a messuage and a virgate of land, less two acres and a third part of two acres, with appurtenances, left two sons—both named John—of whom the elder was at the time of his father's death under arms in foreign lands, but returned home as soon as he heard of his father's death, and after obtaining possession of the tenements from the lord of the manor made them over to the plaintiff, and after he (John de Cheverell) had had possession of them for some nine days, that John the younger came with several others and disseised him without a judgment. The report of the jurors confirmed this statement, and the court ordered that John de Cheverell should recover his seisin and awarded him damages against the defendants, which were assessed at forty pence, whereupon John Bever the younger and the other defendants, excepting John Bever the elder, were attached.<sup>1</sup> At the same time and place John de Cheverell brought a further action of novel disseisin against the lord of the manor and two others who were probably officials of the manor court—haywards or tellers—for common of pasture, on two hundred acres of common, for his horses, cattle, and swine without number, but in this case he was defeated, for it was shown by William de Wendlesworthe, as bailiff for the defendants, and confirmed by the jury, that John de Cheverell held no free tenement in Erlestoke except the virgate that he had acquired from John Bever, and that neither this man nor his father Richard had ever had any rights of common pasture as an appurtenance of the

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<sup>1</sup> *Assize Roll* No. 1002, 9 Ed. I., m. 4.

holding, and the court ordered John de Cheverell to pay a fine for false claim and mulcted his sureties in the sum of five pounds.<sup>1</sup> Of the two parties to the transaction recorded above, John Bever, the seller, is found to have been hanged before September 10th in the same year, and the purchaser, John de Cheverell, had died and had been succeeded by his son, Alexander; and were it not that the John Bever is so well identified it might be supposed that the younger brother had taken revenge on the man who had secured his conviction of unjust disseisin. The elder brother was, however, evidently of a troublesome disposition, for during the reign of Henry III. he had been guilty of the death of one William de la Ford, and had been granted a pardon by that King at the instance of his son Edmund, which was confirmed by Edward I. on the 26th May, 1281, after John's return from abroad,<sup>2</sup> but within four months of that date the King had issued instructions to the Sheriff of Wiltshire to deliver to Alexander, the son of John de Cheverell, the lands and tenements in Erlestoke which belonged to John Bever, lately hanged, after taking security from the same Alexander for that which was due in respect of year, day, and waste, the prerogatives of the King.<sup>3</sup>

At the same assizes of 1281 there were two other suits brought against the lord of the manor concerning land that had been withheld from lawful heirs on the death of a tenant, but in both cases the holder of the writ was absent, and it may be presumed that the troubles having arisen during the minority of Matthew Fitz-John had been amicably settled this year, when he came of age. The cases are interesting, however, in that the record contains the first mention of a priest in connection with Erlestoke, for the plaintiff

<sup>1</sup> *Assize Rolls* 1000, m. 5, 1002, m. 6, 9 Edw. I.

<sup>2</sup> *Pat. Roll*, 9 Edw. I., m. 19.

<sup>3</sup> *Originalia*, 9 Edw. I., Ro. 15. Year, day, and waste were the profits for a year and a day on the lands and tenements of a felon without respect to the lord of the manor, and, failing redemption by the lord, the power to destroy the houses, root up the woods, gardens, and pasture, and to plough up the meadows (*Cowell's Interpreter*).

in the first was John le Somenur, chaplain, and in the second one of the sureties was John de Uptone, clerk.<sup>1</sup>

In 1286, when Matthew Fitz-John made the manor over to the King, it remained for a year and a half under the management of Ralph de Sandwich, the King's Escheator, and his account of the income and expenditure during that period, which is found included in a pipe roll of the year 1305,<sup>2</sup> and contains interesting details of the internal economy of the manor at this period, is translated from the latin and set out below in the form of an account current.<sup>3</sup>

It is seen that the escheator rendered his accounts to the Exchequer in skeleton form only, while the details of each item were entered separately on certain rolls of particulars referred to in the postscript and in several places throughout the record. These rolls are unfortunately no longer in existence and the amount of information to be gathered from the accounts is thus materially reduced so that many questions of importance can only be solved by surmise. In previous documents frequent reference to the free-tenants of the manor has been found, and now for the first time the villeins or customary tenants are mentioned by name, and the interesting fact is disclosed that they were allowed to redeem at least a part of the services they owed to the lord by a money payment, while the bailiff employed others to work the private lands. The tallage which the villeins paid at Michaelmas in the first year seems to be represented in 1309 by a gift made to the lord at the feast of St. Dionysius (October 9th), which later still became *Lardarium*, a word interpreted by Cowell as "a commutation for some customary service of carrying salt or meat to the lord's larder."

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<sup>1</sup> It may be suggested that the meaning of le Somenur is, the apparitor, and that this is an early form of the old Wiltshire name of Sumner.

<sup>2</sup> No. 150, 33 Edw. I., Ro. 48.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* p. 80. The postscript to the account is as follows:—"For corn bought and for live and dead stock (*instauro*) he accounts accurately because the whole is in the sales, sowings and support of the servants, and the crops with all utensils, &c., have been sold, as is shown above and in the aforesaid rolls of particulars."

## Account of Ralph de Sandwich from May 13th, 1286, to Oct. 31st, 1287.

RECIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
By fixed rents Lady-Day and Michaelmas	9 2 10	To rents of four ploughmen, one carter, one cowherd, and one shepherd	11 8
„ Tallage of villeins at Michaelmas	3 4 2	„ Wages of same in 1286	1 8 6
„ Composition of same for services due in autumn	6 5 6	„ Expenses „ „	2 0 10½
„ Head-money of certain persons	8 6	„ Purchase of twelve oxen and two horses	6 15 0
„ Sale of hay	7 12 9	„ „ iron and steel for ploughs, horseshoes, ploughs, coul- ters, shares, one <i>curta</i> , hurdles, and cider-casks	1 8 6
„ „ „ three casks of cider	1 0 0	„ mowing and carrying hay, ploughing in summer, and repairing grange	2 0 4
„ „ „ pasturage in summer, feed in the garden, and straw in the autumn	6 11 2	„ Rents of aforesaid servants and one smith in 1287	1 10 6
„ Rent of mill	7 6	„ Salary of one bailiff in 1287	2 19 0
„ Revenue of dove-cot	1 3	„ Purchase of iron and steel, horseshoes, to repairing grange, & other necessaries	1 13 1
„ Pleas and perquisites of courts	18 8	„ Purchase of: 29 qrs. 6 bush. wheat at 4s. 6 qrs. 4 bush. rye at 3s. 10 qrs. 4 bush. beans at 3s. 33 qrs. 7 bush. barley at 3s. 41 qrs. 6 bush. oats at 2s.	17 15 1½
Total (1286)	£35 12 4	Total	38 4 7
„ Rent at four quarter days	18 5 8	Balance due	108 3 1
„ Villeins' services in autumn	6 5 6		
„ 146 hens paid at Xmas	12 2	Total	£146 7 8
„ Pasturage and feed in winter and summer	8 7 0		
„ Sale of hay	9 0 0		
„ „ „ crops(standing)	55 6 6		
„ „ „ two horses and twelve oxen	6 7 0		
„ „ „ two ploughs, twocoulters, two shares, one <i>cutra</i> & hurdles	10 2		
„ Revenue of mill	12 6		
„ „ „ dove-cot	3 4		
„ Reliefs, pleas, and perquisites of courts	5 5 6		
Total (1287)	£110 15 4		

The head-money of certain persons (*de chevagio quorundam*) was probably a payment made by the cottiers similar in nature to the tallage of the villeins, and at a later date replaced by certain small services, not here referred to, which they owed besides their rent. It was from this class that the bailiff obtained the servants whose rent he paid while they were in his employ. The rent of hens entered in the accounts of the second year as paid at Christmas was a payment that in most manors was made by the villeins at the feast of St. Martin, and seems to be represented in 1309 by a gift made to the lord by these tenants and the cottiers for churchsete—"the customary oblations to the parish priest," which the lord had evidently redeemed for himself and his tenants, as was frequently the custom. The total cost of twelve oxen and two horses seems low when compared with the sum of ten pounds allowed to Herbert Fitz-Matthew sixty years earlier for the purchase of one horse, but it is probable that all the live and dead stock was taken over from Matthew Fitz-John at a valuation and re-sold to him at the end of the term at a slight reduction for depreciation. In the absence of authoritative guidance as to the relative values of money at different periods it is difficult to appreciate the meaning of the prices given in the accounts, but if, as is sometimes stated, the modern value of money is from twelve to fifteen times that obtaining in the thirteenth century, then the sum received by sale of the standing crops (*de omnibus bladis in terra venditis in grosso*) seems very large. At the same time this was no doubt the result of a bargain based on the high prices ruling in consequence of a disastrous storm which had ruined the crops in 1286 and had sent the price of wheat up to 16s. the quarter.<sup>1</sup> The revenue from the dovecot also appears large, seeing that pigeons sold at this time for about one-farthing each, but the lord of the manor had the exclusive right to keep pigeons, which thus had the whole manor as their feeding ground. The revenue of the mill, on the other hand, was small, but in this connection it

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<sup>1</sup> Fleetwood, *Chronicon Preciosum*, ed. 1745, p. 63.

has to be remembered that there was another mill at Erlestoke, belonging to Montacute Priory, which had all the profits coming from the grinding of the tenants' corn. Lastly, the receipts from pleas and perquisites of the courts were small because of the limited nature of their jurisdiction, for in royal manors the local court could take cognizance of personal and manorial actions only, while in all other matters the inhabitants obtained justice through the medium of the King's courts.

Certain assize rolls, that have already been referred to for details of suits illustrating the powers of the free-tenants in dealing with their lands, contain also the records of some murder cases connected with Erlestoke, and may be referred to again at this point for an illustration of the methods by which justice was administered in such cases. It is in 1268 that Erlestoke is found for the first time in the calendar of crime when the Hundred of Melksham attended at the county court at Wilton and reported that William Fitz-Richard and Aldicha, his wife, had been found killed in the house of the latter at Erlestoke. The first finder and four neighbours appeared in court according to the requirements of the law, but went free of suspicion, for it was shown that two men had already been hanged for the deaths before the justices at the gaol, as a result, no doubt, of the inquest held by the coroner, who could pass judgment on felons caught in the act. It was also reported that four men had fled the hundred under suspicion of robbery and were suspect, whereupon they were proclaimed and condemned to outlawry, and the tithing of Erlestoke was fined in respect of two of them who had their domicile therein, while the goods of one of them to the value of 3s. 4d. were forfeited to the sheriff. At the same court the tithing of Erlestoke suffered further fine for not having sent a representative to join the jury of the hundred.<sup>1</sup>

In 1289 a wave of lawlessness was passing over the country as a result of the prolonged absence of Edward I. in Aquitaine

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<sup>1</sup> *Assize Roll*, No. 998, 52 Hen. III., m. 31d.

and the corruptness of his judges at home, and that Erlestoke was not exempt from the consequences is shown by the record of several cases of outrage that were heard before the justices in eyre in the King's court at Wilton. The first referred to the murder of Roger Baldwyn, of Erlestoke, who had been found killed outside the vill of Bishops Lavington, for which three men and five women had been brought to trial. As no evidence of "Englishry" was forthcoming the victim was presumed to be a Frenchman, as were all persons found killed under similar circumstances, and the hundred was therefore held responsible. The jury was made up of representatives of the hundreds of Rowborough and Swanborough and of the neighbouring vills, and their report acquitted all the women but found the three men guilty, and these were hanged and their goods forfeited to the crown, while Simon de Littlecote, the coroner, was reprimanded for not having attached the first finder and four neighbours who, however, had appeared of their own initiative and had gone free of suspicion. The second case referred to the murder of a woman at Hilperton, and Erlestoke was fined for not having sent representatives to the coroner's inquest; and the last case was that of a peculiarly brutal outrage committed on an inhabitant of Erlestoke. The offender was a certain knight of unknown name who came to Erlestoke from Devizes attended by two squires and, after lodging there for the night, hired one Richard During to guide them on their way to Shaftesbury (*Schestone*), and when he had led them a league from the vill and asked for his pay the knight caused his right ear to be cut off. The court ordered an enquiry to be made, but evidently obtained no further information, for later on, when Richard During appeared and was seen in court with his ear missing, he received no other satisfaction than the advice that he might take the case to the county court if he thought it was worth his while.<sup>1</sup>

The next document of importance in connection with the manor is the report of the jury summoned in 1303 under a writ of

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<sup>1</sup> *Assize Roll*, No. 1006, 17 Edw. I., m.m. 41, 46.

inquisition to discover whether it was prejudicial to the King's interests to confirm the grant made by Matthew Fitz-John to Thomas Averay of the water-mill called Marsh-mill with an acre of land adjoining, and the land and tenement which Juliana la Proute held, when the extent and annual value of the premises were stated to be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mill and appurtenances - - -	6	0	
Messuage - - - - -	2	0	
7½ acres arable in the Marsh @ 8 <i>d.</i>	5	0	
15 " " " " Sand " 6 <i>d.</i>	7	6	
7 " " on the hill " 2 <i>d.</i>	1	2	
2 " meadow - - " 1/6	3	0	
Common of pasture - - -	1	8	
Total	£1	6	4

From the total, which the record implies to have been 28*s.* 4*d.*, the sum of 6*s.* was deducted as the value of the customary services due, which shows that Juliana la Proute had held the land as a customary tenant, though the size of her holding was considerably larger than the virgate of twenty-four acres, which was the average six years later.

In 1309 Matthew Fitz-John, the lord of the manor, died, and according to the terms of the arrangement made with the King's father, the manor reverted to Edward II., who handed it over to the management of his escheator, in whose hands it remained for two months until it was granted anew to Ralph de Monthermer. At the same time Eleanor, the widow of Matthew Fitz-John, petitioned the King for a reasonable dower, and this necessitated an inquisition as to the extent and value of the manor, which was followed by the issue of letters closed stating the terms of the King's answer, and thus there are found three important documents—the accounts of the escheator found in a pipe roll of the year 1327-8, the report of the inquisition, and the schedule of Eleanor's dower, which are set out below:—



Account of John de Weston from July 15th to September 16th, 1809.<sup>1</sup>

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By sale of garden herbage	1		6	To 56 acres fallowed, 10			
„ „ pasturage in Pudnell, The Marsh, on the Hill, and in the Grove			6 8	acres re-ploughed, by agreement @ 6d.	1	13	8
„ 1418½ days services of customary tenants	5	7	6	„ Stipend of carter with his cart and two horses drawing manure, 52 days @ 3½d.			15 2
„ pleas and perquisites of courts			1 8	„ Expenses of 23 plough- men fallowing 10 acres and re-ploughing 12 acres			8 8
[Note].—“ For pasture of 459 acres of land he does not answer, because no one has wished to hire the said pasture as he says nor of rent of tenants be- cause no payment falls within the said time as he says.”				„ Stipend of 1 ploughman and 1 driver ploughing, fallowing, and re- ploughing demesne lands with oxen of John de Weston @ 9d. per wk. each			12 0
				„ Stipend of a bailiff 57 days @ 2d.			9 6
				„ Lime-washing grange, stables, and ox-sheds, with cost of lime			4 6
				Total	£4	3	6
				Balance due	1	13	10
			<u>£5 17 4</u>				<u>£5 17 4</u>

(In these accounts there is further proof that the customary services could be redeemed, and the item on the receipt side shows with what exactness the escheator carried out his duties, for from the contents of the document following it can be calculated that of the period during which the manor was under his charge the *maximum* number of days the tenants could owe would be seven days each up to August 1st, and twenty-eight days each for the remainder of the time, and if all but half a day of the cottiers' dues be added the number thus arrived at corresponds in days exactly and in value very nearly with that given in the account. It is to be presumed that the escheator held a court for the collection of these payments, and gathered in at the same time a small sum in fines for absence. On the expenditure side good management is also shown in the fact that of the sixty-four days involved, every

<sup>1</sup> *Pipe Roll* (173), 2 Edw. III., Ro. 33 dorso.

working day (if twelve days are omitted for Sundays and feasts) was utilised for hauling manure. The charge made for a man with his cart and two horses was  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  more per day, than that made for two men and a team of oxen and it would almost seem that the escheator had lent his cattle, at the same time that if, as is generally supposed, the area covered by a team of oxen in all kinds of work was one acre per diem, then the charge made by John de Weston was at the same rate—sixpence per acre—as that paid by agreement according to the first item).

*Report of a Jury on the Extent and Annual Value of the Manor in 1309.*<sup>1</sup>

	£	s.	d.
Chief messuage, curtilage, garden, and orchard	18	0	
Dovecot	2	0	
210 acres, arable in the vale; 60 @ 8d., 30 @ 6d., 120 at 4d.	4	15	0
250 " " on the hill @ 2d.	2	1	8
80 " meadow @ 2s.	8	0	0
A private pasture called Podenhulle	5	0	0
" " " on the hill for 600 sheep	2	10	0
A grove, in timber and herbage	6	8	
Rents.			
10 free-tenants paying per annum	4	0	2
1 " " " also at Michs. 1 lb. cummin or			0 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 virgators with one virgate each, of 24 acres	4	15	1
28 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	16	11
24 cottiers	2	2	7
Services.			
11 virgators, 38 days, Michs. to Midsummer, at $\frac{1}{2}d.$	17	5	
" " 17 " Midsummer to Aug. 1 " $\frac{1}{2}d.$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" " 34 " Aug. 1 to Michs. " 1d.	1	11	2
28 half-virgators, the same days, periods, and rates	7	3	6
19 cottiers, small services or 2d. at Michaelmas	3	2	
1 " 16 days in autumn @ 1d.	1	4	
The virgators, half-virgators, and cottiers give to the lord at the feast of St. Dionysius	2	0	0
And at the feast of St. Martin for Churchsete	6	8	
Pleas and perquisites of the courts	1	0	0
Hugo de Carswell, holding 16 acres in Yatesbury, pays to Thomas Averay at Michaelmas	10	0	
Total value	£54	13	2

<sup>1</sup> *Chanc. Inq. p. m.*, 3 Edw. II., No. 49.

*The Dower of Eleanor Fitz-John in the Manor of Erlestoke.<sup>1</sup>*

	£	s.	d.
One-third of the message		6	0
60 acres arable @ 8d.	2	0	0
30 " " " 6d.		15	0
83 " " " 2d.		13	10
26 " meadow @ 2s.	2	12	0
Podenhulle pasture	5	0	0
One-third of the grove		2	2½
" " " " rents, services, etc., of 11 virgators	2	10	5½
Ditto of 28 half-virgators	4	6	9½
Ditto of pleas and perquisites		6	8
Half the rents of the free-tenants	2	0	1
	<hr/>		
	£20	12	2½

The second of these documents gives a fairly complete survey of the manor and supplements the information already obtained as to the rents, services, and customs of the tenants who are now, for the first time, mentioned together by name, and with the help of the Court Rolls already referred to, it is possible to give a general account of the community inhabiting the manor.

The free-tenants, although they contributed less to the receipts of the manor than the customary tenants, were only second to the lord in importance, while in some respects they were his equals. In 1737 they are referred to as "masters and mistresses of the parish" who had the special right of stocking one mare and colt each in Marsh Common, and they seem also to have had the exclusive right of feeding horned cattle in Skimcroft, a field near the Common, during a certain portion of the year, for in 1692 the following appears in the minutes of the court:—"We present that there is a plot of ground called Skimcroft whereon are seven rudder beasts Leaze, Now know ye that we the parties herein concerned do promise and agree to and with the rest of the parish that for ye time to come according to ye ancient custom it is to be broken ye 3rd day of May, and to throw it open when ye mead is broke, and the seven rudder beasts are likewise to go in ye mead and common for the remainder of the time." The free-tenants seem to have been the "parties herein concerned" who agreed with the customary tenants—"the rest of the parish"—to open Skimcroft

<sup>1</sup> *Close Roll* (132), 3 Edw. II., m. 21.

to their cattle when the mead was ploughed, and in return the cattle of the former were to go in the mead and common when Skimcroft was broken. Many of the free-tenants were freeholders in other places, as, for example, Alexander, the son of John de Cheverell, who was patron of the Church of Little Cheverell in 1299,<sup>1</sup> and Adhelm Lambe, a free-tenant in 1544, who was the owner of Baynton Manor, formerly the property of Edington Priory, and had thus probably acquired a small holding in Erlestoke that had been granted to the priory by John de Edington in 1361.<sup>2</sup> The only service that they owed to the lord, besides their rent, was "suit," or attendance at the manor courts, and at the time of their admission they performed homage, the "symbolic ceremony" by which in early times they entered into an alliance with the lord for mutual defence. The manor had also to be represented at the meetings of the county court and the hundred court, and it is probable that this duty fell primarily on the free tenants unless the terms of their tenure made the lord alone responsible.

The customary tenants also owed suit at the manor court, but whereas the amercement for the absence of a free-tenant was in 1544 three-pence, in the case of a customary tenant it was one penny only. In later times this had risen to one shilling, but on special occasions, such as the first court of a new lord, it was 5s., and absence from the first court following a tenant's admission involved a fine of £5. The rustic services due from these tenants could, as has been seen, be redeemed in cash, and in 1309 their value was 5s. 1½*d.* per annum, as compared with an average rent of 8s. 6*d.* per virgate, but in 1546—1552 the services are not referred to, so that it is evident that at that period the composition had been merged in the rent. It is generally supposed that this had followed as a result of the plague of 1349, when the great reduction in the population and the consequent scarcity of labour had increased the independence of this class, but customary services were still mentioned as part of the profits of the manor when Henry Brouncker purchased it from Edward VI. in 1552, and in

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<sup>1</sup> *Inst. Clericorum.*

<sup>2</sup> *Chanc. Inq. p.m.*, 35 Edw. III., pt. 2, No. 44, of 2nd numbers.

regard to the freedom of the class it must be observed that at the period last mentioned a payment is recorded in the ministers' accounts of 12*d.* per annum made by Roger Puryer, a customary tenant, for licence to sojourn outside the lord's territory (*commorandi extra Dominium*). These tenants obtained their "estates" by purchase for three lives, and held them under the title of a copy of the roll of the court on which their admission was recorded with the terms of the agreement and a schedule of the strips in the different common fields which made up their holding. The strips, or shots, as they are sometimes called, ran as a rule parallel to the longest side of the field and were separated from each other by grass baulks. Their length and width differed according to the size of the field, but the standard length was an eighth of a mile—a furrow-long, and the standard width a rood. The word rood, or rod, supplies the meaning of the Norman-latin *virgata*, a holding comprised of strips a rod (*virga*) wide, and the old English equivalent for rod, yeard or yard, gives the meaning of the word yard-land, which eventually took the place of virgate. The system of "intermixed strip-holding" was probably introduced by the Saxons as an ancient custom of the countries from which they came, and the only explanation of such a wasteful and inefficient method of dividing lands is that the desire for absolute equality out-weighed all other principles. It was chiefly owing to the difficulties attending the cultivation of land under such a system that the accumulation of land by purchase into the hands of the lords of the manor had resulted in 1777, at the time of the Erlestoke Inclosure Act, in the elimination of all but three copy-holders, whose total share of land was forty-two out of one thousand six hundred and forty-two acres allotted.

The widows of the lives could also hold for the period of their widowhood, but in the case of their re-marriage the holding passed to the next life, and in the case of laxity of morals the estate was forfeited to the lord. On the death of the last life, if no renewal had been purchased the executors enjoyed the profits of the holding for one year, called the dead year, after which the tenements passed into the hands of the lord. The consideration paid on

admission was called a fine, and varied in amount according to the size of the holding, the conditions of soil, &c.; the highest fine recorded in later times being £100, but the more frequent sum £80, per virgate. In all cases it was stipulated that a heriot was to be paid when due, but it is not possible to state what were the exact circumstances that made the heriot payable, though it seems to have been due at the next death following the termination of a certain period of years. The heriot varied greatly in value, the usual payment being 15*d.* in cash, but in several cases it was the best beast, and in one case a cauldron or chafing-dish (*caldarium*) of the value of 10*s.* It is evident from many entries in the court book that the yard-lands had other burdens attaching to them and shared by all the tenants according to the size of their holdings, such as the scouring of adjoining ditches and water-ways, and the maintenance of fences, gates and bridges. Of the rights of the tenants the most ancient and the most important was that of "boots." In Anglo-Saxon *bot* signified compensation, and the word is more frequently found used in relation to payments due for offences against the law, but in this case the boot was a custom due from the lord to the tenants. In 1677 the homage presented that "it is our custom to have four Boots, that is to say, House-boot, Plough-boot, Fire-boot, and Rail-boot by assignment of the lord," and the same presentment is made at almost every court with an occasional alteration of "Rail" to "Stile" or "Gate-boot." The explanation of the custom is that the tenants received periodical gifts of timber for the repair of their houses, ploughs, and fences, and for fuel, but in all cases application had to be made to the lord and a fee of fourpence paid for every tree marked or "assigned" for the purpose. The fines for offences against the lord in this matter were severe and apparently it was only the widows of tenants who were rash enough to take the risk, for three of these only were arraigned at different times for cutting trees without assignment, of whom one was fined £3, and another forfeited her tenement to the lord, but the third seems to have made her peace with the court by a timely acknowledgment of her guilt. Another important right was that referring to the field called Fernham,

which the tenants shared with the lord under conditions that changed every three years, so that the lord had it alternately for two winters and a summer in one cycle and in the following cycle for two summers and a winter, and when the common field called Lower Lowfield was sown the tenants were allowed access to Fernham through the lord's demesne lands, but in 1737 the tenants exchanged this complicated custom for the right to have six gates kept in repair.

Of the cottiers not more can be said than that they paid rent and small services for a cottage with a small garden or croft, attached, and that they earned their living by working for the lord and the free-tenants, and as it does not seem possible that twenty-four families of this class would supply sufficient labour for the whole manor, it is probable that there was another class below them, gradually emerging from a condition of serfdom, that was employed in menial work and occupied dwellings near the chief messuage, or others belonging to the free-tenants.

The courts baron which were held twice a year—at Easter and Michaelmas—were attended by the free and customary tenants who were collectively known as the homage, and presided over by the steward, as representative of the lord, but occasionally by the lord of the manor himself. In the scope of its business the court was primarily an estate agency, for although the tenants were feudally dependent on the lord, and their attendance at the court was compulsory, yet the homage was a thoroughly democratic body, and subject only in the conduct of its business to the single law of custom. But besides the management of the manor the court included in its scope most of those duties which by the Local Government Act of 1894 were delegated to district and parish councils, and was in this respect very like the latter of those bodies, except that it was not elected and represented only a portion—though a majority—of the inhabitants. The records of the manor court book supply the minutes of these meetings, and though they vary considerably in the amount of detail given, yet a fairly comprehensive account of the proceedings can be drawn from them when examined collectively. Thus it is evident that

at every court the first business was the swearing of the homage and that there followed the formal charge of the president that they shall "enquire into and present those things which belong to the said court upon their oaths"; but the manner in which their enquiries were conducted is not disclosed as the minutes record only the final report or presentment on each matter brought forward. As custom was the law that governed the relations existing between the lord and the tenants, a great part of the minutes consists in the presentments of the homage concerning the customs of the manor, and it would appear from the constant repetition of those which were in the tenants' favour that their continuance depended to some extent on their recital at the courts. The more important of these have already been referred to, such as the three lives and three widows allowed on each copy, the dead year, the four boots, and the custom attaching to Fernham, while among the minor customs may be mentioned the duty of the lord to maintain the bounds of Marsh Common, and to keep a boar for the benefit of the manor.

The rights of the lord evidently did not need repetition and are only referred to by the homage when anyone made default and required admonishment or correction. Thus, in the year 1690 a tenant was presented "for coursing on ye manor and destroying the lord's game," for which he was amerced five shillings; and reference has already been made to the presentments relating to the duty of the tenants to grind their corn at the manor mill. Brewers and bakers seem to have required a licence to carry on their trades, and in regard to the latter this regulation was strictly enforced, for in April, 1682, six persons who had erected ovens were ordered to pull them down by Midsummer day or forfeit ten shillings each, though at the Michaelmas court some excuse for their behaviour is disclosed by the presentment of the homage that "Elizabeth Ball is not fit to continue her oven and [we] think it very inconvenient," a strongly-worded hint to the lord of the manor. The court also acted as guardian of the waste of the manor for the mutual benefit of the lord and the tenants, and its care to prevent encroachments is shown by the following extract:



in 1690, when it was found "that there is a little plot of ground taken off from ye lord's waste," it was ordered "to be put into ye possession of the lord of the manor at or before December 25th next upon pain of 20s.;" and other presentments of like purport are found referring to the erection of a cottager on the "tenants' feeding," the inclosing of part of a common field, and the planting of willows on the waste.

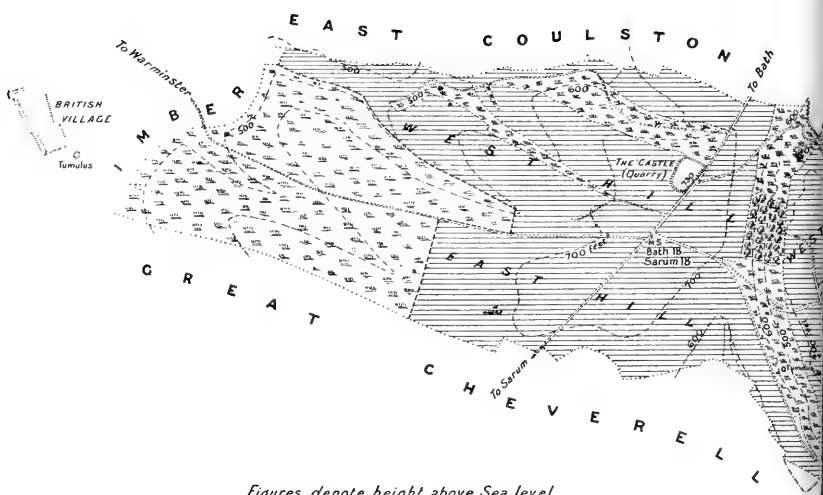
The chief business of the court was that relating to the admission of new tenants and the surrender and re-taking of copies on new lives. In the case of copy-holders the homage reported the death of a tenant since the last court and the name of the successor in reversion, who thereupon appeared, and, having done homage to the lord, was admitted, and when a tenant surrendered his copy the terms of the agreement were recorded, and if this included a renewal, a duplicate of the minutes with a schedule of the strips carefully defined was handed to the tenant to serve as the title by which the yard-lands were held. When the land of a free-tenant changed hands the details of the transaction were reported to the court and recorded on the minutes, and if an admission was claimed the fact was announced and the claimant appeared and did homage.

Next in importance was the business of appointing the officials of the manor—the haywards, the tellers or drivers of the beasts and of the sheep, the shepherd, and the mole-catcher. Of the last two the only information is contained in two minutes which record that in 1680 three tenants were amerced 3s. 4d. each "for not paying ye wanter his wages," and that in March, 1688, the homage presented "ye shepherd for putting ye flock of sheep into ye Low-field after there is corn sewn and is contrary to custom and he is amerced 6s. 8d." These men were probably employed at a fixed wage, payable by the tenants, and belonged to the cottier class, but the other officials were honorary, their only emolument being a share of the fines charged for breaches of the regulations it was their duty to enforce, and each tenant served the office in turn for a year, or provided a substitute, under pain of a fine to the lord.

The haywards (*messor*, or *custos agri*), who were the most important and the only officials who were sworn on appointment,

had the custody of the feeding rights of the manor, which involved the duty of impounding all animals found feeding contrary to custom and the regulations mutually agreed upon from time to time by the homage, and for this purpose they had control of the pound and of "a piece of meadow" or "plot of pasture near Hickett's hedge," which was doubtless used for strays that remained for any length of time unredeemed. The most important of the special regulations were that no horses or beasts were to feed on the lighter lands, or, as the minutes say, "in any upper field," or "above ye town," that all pigs were to be ringed by All Saints' Day, and that these were to be kept styed during harvest and not to go forth until the fields were clear of corn; while the general rules had reference to the routine of change in pasture at different times of the year, for beasts from Common to Common Mead and to common fields, and for sheep between the Sheep Leaze, the fields above the town, and the feeding grounds in the vale, which they shared at times with the beasts. The operation of moving the cattle was called a drift, and was superintended by the drivers or tellers (*enumeratores*), who could summon the tenants to attend at an hour's notice (when anyone making default was liable to a fine), and who had to see that no tenant had more than his customary head of stock—five beasts, twenty-four sheep, and apparently one horse—to each yard-land. The repair of the roads seems also to have been included among the duties of the homage, for on one occasion they presented an inhabitant for encroaching on the highway by planting willows, and frequent orders were given for the "scouring and amendment" of the horseways and sheep drove by the tenants to whose land such duties were attached, and on one occasion a tenant had "to set up rails at the end of his house to prevent a horse-way which is prejudicial to the footway." The tenants were under strict obligation to keep their houses and tenements in repair, and a notice to this effect is found in the roll of 1544, while in the later periods the penalties for neglect were severe, rising in some cases to a fine of £10 10s., and occasionally involving the forfeiture of the whole "estate." The homage also kept the lord and the tenants strictly to custom in the matter of the repair of

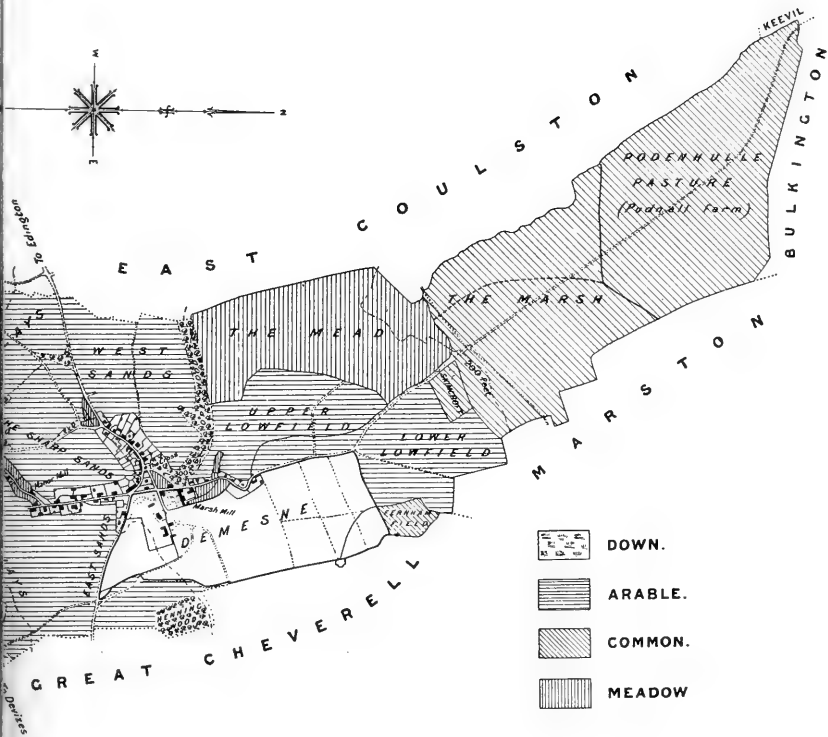




*Figures denote height above Sea level.*



The Manor of Erlestoke from Records of A.D. 1309 and  
 with the sanction of the Com...



later sources, adapted to the six-inch Ordnance Survey  
 of H.M. Stationery Office.



fences and the scouring of ditches and water-ways and the correct observance of the boundaries between the different strips so that no one should in ploughing encroach on his neighbour's lands or on the grass baulks which furnished the better part of the feeding in the common fields when these were fallow.

Twice a year—in May and November—the homage and all others concerned met “at the cross” at eight o'clock in the morning, for purposes that are variously described as: to “perambulate to show the bounds, landmarks, and merestones,” and “to see the bounds be well amended,” “to have a view for the settling of grievances” and “things that are amiss in our parish,” to decide controversies between neighbour and neighbour” and “to see all the conserves done.” The dates of these meetings followed soon after those of the chief drifts—May 10th and November 25th—when the amendment of the bounds of those places to which the cattle were to be moved was of particular importance. Two of the homage were appointed to give notice of the amendment orders and two others to give notice of the view, and it is evident that some enjoyment was combined with the work of inspection, for on two occasions presentment was made that the overseer of the poor was to pay 10s. “to be spent by the homage and all persons concerned that do their duty on those days.”

As a survey of the manor the inquisition of 1309 supplies many valuable facts which have been incorporated in the accompanying map, together with details as to the boundaries, taken from the tenants' schedules of the court book and some other particulars found in Andrews and Dury's Map of Wiltshire (ed. 1753).<sup>1</sup>

The positions of the chief messuage and of some of the houses are taken from Dury's Map, which shows the street called Water Street, that until near the end of the eighteenth century ran southward from the county road at the point where it crosses the water, and whose name can be traced to “a little brook or stream running down the street,” referred to in a deed of the year 1759. From Dury also the woods have been taken, and of these the

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<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Mr. J. Watson-Taylor for the cost of the map illustrating this paper. ED.

position of the lord's grove of 1309 is in some degree supported by present day tradition, which assigns to that portion of the hill-wood the distinctive adjective "old," but in regard to the other woods, though their positions are approximately correct for the early date, it can only be stated as to their area that not more is shown than seems necessary to satisfy the conditions of manorial tenure which allotted to each tenant a certain amount of woody ground for the supply of small fuel. The number of inhabitants mentioned in the inquisition is ten free-tenants, thirty-nine customary tenants, and twenty-four cottiers, making in all seventy-three heads of families, and if the average number of persons in each family be taken as five, the population would be three hundred and eighty-five; but besides those mentioned there were probably others below the class of cottier, as suggested above, and when these are taken into account and a deduction made for those free-tenants who were absentees, the total population must have been very nearly four hundred, and the number of houses shown, other than those in Water Street, is not greater than would suffice, while their positions are such as are warranted by tradition. The location of the Manor Mill and of Marsh Mill are also taken from tradition, and the insertion of "The Cross" opposite the present post office seems to be justified, for there are many now living who were wont in their childhood to meet at that spot when they went to play "at the Cross," and the name occurs frequently in the court book, which also provides good evidence of the existence of the castle at the highest point on the hill. Many of the names in the map are taken from the early records, while many others are known to be of great age, such as Henning, which is found in the form of Hyndon as early as 1544. The inquisition shows that Pudnell Farm was from such early times a separate property of the lord of the manor, subject only to the right of pasture of Thomas Averay and Walter de Camera, who were probably the steward and bailiff of the manor, and had that right by virtue of their office. At the other end of the manor was the lord's pasture for six hundred sheep, which has been located on the map by the evidence of the court book, and the remainder of the land on the



hill, excepting the cliffs that were too steep for cultivation, was arable land in strips, of which the lord owned two hundred and fifty acres, that were subject to the same rights of common pasture when the land was fallow as were those of the tenants, but were probably in a separate block. The cliffs and droves on the hill may be presumed to have been attached to the tenants' holdings for feeding purposes, but the hill-side was a common sheep lease according to the evidence of the court book, excepting, however, the lord's grove and that portion of the present hill-wood lying near the Coulston boundary and known as *Marditch*, which was evidently under cultivation in early times, and is included with the arable land of the hill. At the foot of the hill the clay land of the Sands extended across the manor, enclosing in a semi-circle that part of the Sands which at a later date was called the *Sharp*, and, though it was common field divided into strips, at least two-thirds of it had been bought up by the lords of the manor. The thirty acres of land which were included in the dower of *Eleanor Fitz-John* were not, like the clay land, subject to any rights of pasture, and therefore probably formed a separate block, such as that bounded by *Hope Wood*, *East Coulston*, and the pathway leading thither from *Erlestoke*, but the remainder of the Sands north of the county road, the *Sharp sands* of the present *Home Farm* and private grounds and the *West sands* or higher levels of the *Deer Park* lying within the parish, were occupied by the tenants in strips, excepting that part of the *Sharp* and *North sands* on which the village and its gardens stood, and excepting, on the *West sands*, certain closes on the twin hills called the *White Hills* on one of which the present mansion stands and between which the road to the chief messuage ran from the south-east in earlier times. These closes, with the lower part of the park and the grass fields beyond, were demesne land of the lord. To the south of *Pudnell* was the *Marsh*, the greater part of which was the chief common of the manor, bounded on the east by the tithing of *Marston* and on the west by some arable land of the lord and perhaps of some free tenants, which itself was bounded by *East Coulston*. The common arable field, *Lower Lowfield*, occupied the

remainder of the space to the east of Pudnell road, having Skimcroft in its north-western and Fernham in its south-eastern corner, and Upper Lowfield ran along the western side of the same road up to the foot of Hope Wood with the Common Mead running parallel to and between it and the boundary of East Coulston.

To show more clearly the division of land between the lord and the tenants a schedule is given below, based on a terrier of the year 1847, which, though slightly inaccurate, is indispensable for the sake of the field-names and their areas, that solve many questions as to the course of the different boundaries. When certain small errors, such as the inclusion of a portion of East Coulston and the omission of the churchyard, have been corrected, the total area is 2025*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.* which differs from the Ordnance Survey by 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ *a.*, and this may be partly accounted for by the omission from the terrier of hard roads in the vale and the greater accuracy of scientific than of unscientific measurement.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS.

<i>The Lord.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Hill.</i>	<i>The Tenants.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
For 600 sheep	267	Pasture	Cliffs, droves	53
In strips	250	Arable	and in strips	223
Wood	15	<i>Hillside.</i>	Sheep Leaze	70
		<i>Sands.</i>		
In strips	120	Clay	In strips	60
Private	30	North Sands	" "	} 170
		South "	" "	
		Sharp "	" "	
		<i>Vale.</i>		
Pudnell	188	Pasture	Marsh Common	130
In the Marsh and	60	Arable	Two Lowfields	182
demesne lands } f	80	Meadow	Common Mead	122
	<hr/>			
Total	1010 <i>A.</i>		Total	1010 <i>A.</i>

In this schedule the areas given for land of the lord are in six cases taken from the inquisition of 1309, while the acreage of Pudnell is taken to have been the same as that of the present day, and that of the Hill Pasture is arrived at by calculation from the the terrier, founded on an exhaustive study of the location of

tenants' strips on the hill as given in the many schedules of the court book. The total area of the two private pastures—the only unofficial figures—is, it is interesting to find, only four acres less than that for which John de Weston, as he states in his account, had no bid while the manor was in his charge, and a further coincidence is found in the fact that the total area of the lord's share in the schedule is exactly one half of the area of the manor as given in the terrier of 1847. On the tenants' side the areas are balances from the terrier totals in each section, excepting in the case of the Marsh, where the difficulty of differentiating between arable and common has been solved by making the acreage of the Common, when added to that of the Sheep Leaze on the hill-side, correspond with the total of two hundred acres, cited in the case of John de Cheverell *versus* Matthew Fitz-John as the appurtenance in common of pasture belonging to the land of John Bever, and by adding the balance to the Lowfields. When the area of common has been deducted from the tenants' total share there remain eight hundred and ten acres to be divided among them, of which the customary tenants had six hundred acres, more or less, according to the actual size of each man's virgate or half-virgate, and thus there are only two hundred and ten acres available for the free-tenants, or an average of twenty-one acres each. This area, though it appears small, is greater than that which Geoffrey de Auberville held, and is only a little smaller than the virgate which John de Cheverell bought, and corresponds with the rent they paid, if that was on the same scale as the rent of the customary tenants. In these calculations it has been presumed that the virgate of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum and the half-virgate attached to the manor mill were not actually extra-territorial, and they have been included in the schedule. In the inquisition it is shown that one of the free-tenants held part of his land by the payment of  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cummin, and this may have been the priest whose predecessor in 1281 was a tenant of the manor.

In bringing this chapter to a close it may be of interest to compare the report of the inquisition held at Erlestoke in 1309 with those of other manors held in the same county at about the

same period, and the material for such a purpose, which otherwise would not be readily obtainable, is found in the *Wiltshire Inquisitions* lately published by the Wiltshire Archaeological Society.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately the examples obtained from this source are too few in number to allow of an exhaustive comparison, for of the fifty inquisitions that are actually post mortem Keevil is the only manor referred to whose value exceeded that of Erlestoke, while Cherhill, Collingbourne Ducis, and Everley are the only others whose value exceeded £40. The dates of these inquisitions range from 1292 to 1297, and judging from the Pipe Roll relating to Erlestoke in 1287 its value was at least as high at that date as in 1309. The details concerning Keevil (p. 198) are not given, but the clear annual value was £60, or £6 more than that of Erlestoke, though the area was about the same, and the excess may be attributed to the absence in Keevil of any land, such as that on the hill at Erlestoke, which would be valued so low as 2*d.*, and the presence of a larger quantity of meadow land whose value was at least 2*s.*, and may have been more. Of the manors whose value exceeded £40 those of Collingbourne Comitis (p. 218—now Ducis) and Everley, which were both held in demesne by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, were much alike in their conditions, and the former—whose value was nearest to that of Erlestoke—will suffice for comparison. The area of Collingbourne was probably more than a thousand acres larger, but it cannot have contained so much land of the value of that in the vale at Erlestoke, and it would seem that the greater part of its best land was in the hands of the lord, so that the villeins' land was of a low average value. The general conditions, as shown in the accompanying table, were very similar; what the lord lost at Erlestoke by the low average value of his arable he gained to some extent by the larger area of his meadow land, and the smaller value of the pasture at Collingbourne was made up by the larger value of the wood. There was evidently not even a windmill attached to this manor, while at Erlestoke the Manor Mill and Marsh Mill had both been given away. It is in

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<sup>1</sup> *Abstracts of the Inquisitions Post Mortem relating to Wiltshire, from the Reign of Henry III.*, Part III. (December, 1904).

Table for the comparison of Erlestoke with other Manors at the same period.

ITEMS.	ERLESTOKE.		CHERRILL. <sup>1</sup>		COLLINGBOURNE. <sup>2</sup>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Message, &c.	18	0				
Dovecote	2	0	10	0	6	8
Arable at 1/-			20	0		
"    8d.	2	0	400	Acres		
"    6d.	15	0			[638 Acres]	15 16 6
"    4d.	2	0				
"    2d.	2	1 8				
Meadow	8	0	35	at 2/-	16 Acres at 2/6	2 0 0
Pasture	7	14 0	3	0 0		4 0 0
Wood	6	8				3 0 0
Mill			2	0 0		
Rent of Free Tenants	4	0 2½	1	7 2		2 9 10
"    Villeins	12	14 7	11	16 4		4 18 3
Services of Villeins	10	4 4½	2	9 8		12 19 5½
Tallage			2	0 0		2 0 0
Donum	2	0 0	1	0 0		
Churchsete	6	8				
Pannage			72	hens		
Pepper and Cummin	1	0 0				
Pleas and Perquisites			1	lb. and 3 lbs.		
Totals	£54	3 2	£48	13 7		£52 19 10¼

<sup>1</sup> *Chanc. Inq.*, p.m., 25 Edw. I., No. 50a.

<sup>2</sup> *Chanc. Inq.*, p.m., 25 Edw. I., No. 51a.

the conditions under which the villeins lived that the chief difference is found; for, presuming that the amount of their rents was fixed independently of the services they owed, the proportion of the latter to the former was in Collingbourne very great, and the

higher receipts from pleas and perquisites of the manor court show that in other ways also the power of the lord over his tenants was greater. Cherhill (p. 216) was, like Erlestoke, held of the King in chief, and here the conditions of service of the villeins were also much easier. The value of Cherhill was some £5 10s. less than that of Erlestoke, but the area was also smaller, and were it not for the fact that the lord's arable was valued at such a high rate the difference in the values would have been greater still. To judge from the receipts from pleas and perquisites the number of tenants was about one-third of those in Erlestoke, while the rents of the villeins was very nearly the same in amount, so that it is evident that the value of the lord's land must be taken as an indication of a high average value throughout the manor. The services were lower even in comparison than those of the Erlestoke villeins, but they paid a tallage of £2 besides their donum of £1.

The general conclusion may be drawn from these fifty inquisitions that the manor of Erlestoke was considerably larger than was usual at this period, and that the larger parishes of the present day were divided into two or more manors, for Mildenhall (p. 214) cannot be fully represented by the manor valued at £18 17s. 11d. which William de Mohun held, nor Market Lavington (p. 192) by that which Peter de la Mare held, and whose value was estimated at £18 19s. 3d., while an example of the division of a parish similar in size to that of Erlestoke is found in the inquisitions relating to Great Cheverell, one held after the death of Joan de Gaselin, the tenant of Sir Walter de Balon, and the other after the death of Philip Burnel, who held of the King in chief. The comparison of Collingbourne with Erlestoke and Cherhill gives support to the theory that in those manors which were formerly attached to the crown the villeins were better off than elsewhere, and generally in regard to the villeins, or customary tenants of Erlestoke—the large majority of the inhabitants—it may be concluded that even at this period the conditions under which they lived were not onerous, though they may not yet have attained to that position of sturdy independence which, as the manor court book shows, was enjoyed by their successors of a later period.

*To be continued.*





COMMUNION CUP,  
FORMERLY AT WESTBURY.



## The Westbury Acorn Cup.

By the REV. E. H. GODDARD.

In Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wilts* (1891) a reference is made under Westbury to a passage in which Hoare speaks of a silver chalice given by Colonel Wancklin and Mary, Countess of Marlborough, to the Church in 1671. Nothing, however, was then known about this chalice, or what had become of it.

In 1898, however, the following paragraph appeared in the *Western Daily Press*, June 30th:—

“An object of great west country interest was sold by Messrs. Christie this afternoon. It is a silver gilt standing cup and cover about 10½ inches high, in the form of an acorn, bearing the London hall-mark 1589. Engraved on it are the words ‘Given to the Church of Westbury by Collonel Wancklen and Mary, Contes of Malbrou, 1671.’ Colonel Wancklen was a Cavalier officer in Charles I.'s time, and after occupying the post of steward to the Earl of Marlborough, on the Earl's death, married his widow. The cup seems to have been sold by the churchwardens of Westbury half-a-century ago. and allusion to it is made in Nightingale's ‘Wiltshire Chalices.’ Weighing 25 ozs. 6l dwt. it was sold to-day for 55s. per oz., or about £70.”

The manner in which this interesting cup was lost to Westbury is explained by the following entry in the churchwardens' accounts under the date Nov. 6th, 1845:—

“At this meeting the Rev. Stafford Brown<sup>1</sup> mentioned his intention with the concurrence of the Churchwardens of Westbury and the Chapelwardens of Dilton of applying the old Communion Plate belonging to Westbury and Dilton towards the purchase of new plate for the use of the Chapel at Dilton.”

The cup was accordingly sold, apparently in 1846, and nothing further was heard of it in Wiltshire until the notice in the *Western Daily Press*, quoted above, appeared, and even then no clue was given to its whereabouts or owner.

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<sup>1</sup> Vicar 1845—7.

In March, 1903, however, I received a letter from Sir J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., of Newton Manor, Swanage, enclosing the photograph which is here reproduced, and asking if anything could be discovered as to Col. Wancklin and his doings. The cup had then been in Sir J. C. Robinson's possession for about ten years, and was purchased from a London dealer who was said to have bought it from a silversmith at Brighton. It was put up for sale at Christie's with other objects belonging to the same gentleman, but as it did not reach the reserve price he bought it in at £69 17s. 6d. After some further correspondence the owner most kindly entrusted me with the cup itself, to exhibit at the meeting of the Society at Devizes, in July, 1903, when I gave what information I had been able to glean as to the persons mentioned in the inscription upon it, chiefly from notes supplied by Sir J. C. Robinson himself.

Hoare, in *Modern Wilts* (Westbury), p. 36, says:—

“James Ley, the third and last Earl of Marlborough,<sup>1</sup> who died in 1665, was possessed of many manors in Westbury, of which Bratton was one. By his will he appointed Thomas Wancklin, Esq., commonly called Colonel Wancklin, a trustee, and it is supposed that the said person married the widow of [Henry], Earl of Marlborough, for I find engraved on a silver chalice among the communion plate at Westbury ‘The gift of Colonel Wancklen and Mary, Countess of Marlborough, 1671,’ and I have seen an old lease dated 17th May, 1666 (18 Charles II.), by which Thomas Wancklin, of Heywood, in the parish of Westbury, conveys an estate on lives in the manor of Bratton.”

This is all that Hoare has to say on the subject.

Cockayne's *Complete Peerage*, vol. V., L to M. :—

“II. 1629. Henry Ley, Earl of Marlborough, son and heir by first wife, born before 1595. M.P. for Westbury, 1614, for Devizes 1621—22, and 1626—28, for Wilts, 1625. Knighted at Vale Royal, Cheshire, 24th August, 1617. Summoned to Parliament *vita patris* in his father's barony as Lord Ley, taking his seat 2nd March, 1625-6, a month after his father's elevation to an earldom. Three years later he succeeded, 14th March, 1628-9. He married, 5th November, 1616, at Hadham Parva, Herts (he about 21, and she about 18), Mary, first daughter of Sir Arthur Capel, of Hadham, aforesaid, by Margaret, daughter of Lord John Grey. He died 1st April, 1638.

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<sup>1</sup> This is an error. James Ley, 3rd Earl, son of Henry, second Earl, was killed in the battle of the Texel, against the Dutch, June 3rd, 1665, and dying unmarried was succeeded by William Ley, fourth and last Earl, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hewett, and died without issue 1699.

Will proved 1638. His widow, who was baptised 20th March, 1596-7, at Hadham Parva, married Thomas Wanklyn (son of 'a smith') [see "Anthony à Wood's Life" for an account of this marriage], and died 2nd June, 1670, being buried in a garden privately but subsequently removed to Westbury, Wilts.'

*Life and Times of Anthony à Wood.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1892, vol. II., p. 194:—

"1670. 2nd June. The Countess of Marlborough, mother to that Earl which was killed in the sea fight, 1665, died. Buried by her second husband (Thomas Wancklyn, son of a smith) in his garden between two boards, under a turnip plot, because Mr. Ash, who was to enter upon her joynter, should not know it. About Michaelmas following she was taken up and buried by her husband at Westbury on the Plaine, Wiltshire."

In *The Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, &c.* [Rolls Series], Part IV., 1643—1660, p. 2732, are the following entries:—

"Thomas Wanklin Westbury or Heywood Wilts.

"21 Feb., 1651. Compounds not being sequestered for delinquency in the first war. Noted as referred to Reading.

"3 June. Fine at 1/6 58£

"17 Dec. Begg that the treasurers may receive his fine without interest, though the time is elapsed; could not raise it in time, being set so high, viz., 2 years value on an estate held only for the life of the Countess of Marlborough, who is nearly 70 years old. Noted for search to be made whether the fine is confirmed.

"7 Jan. 1652. Note that the petitioner cannot be relieved.

"2 Aug., 1653. Summoned to show cause for not having paid his fine.

"12 June, 1655. Begg time to prove that he paid it to Thomas Elmes, who has the treasurer's receipt, and the discharge lies in Mr. Squibb's hands.

"12 June. Granted 3 weeks, and the levying of the fine to be forborne meantime."

*Ibid.*, p. 1783. James, Earl of Marlborough:—

"1 Dec., 1647. Mary, Countess Dowager of Marlborough (mother of James, 3rd Earl of Marlborough), begg to compound for the estate of her son. He went out of the Kingdom 4 years ago, leaving his only sister, Lady Elizabeth Ley, in possession of the small estate in Teffont Evias, Wilts, worth £200 a year; but she died three years ago, when the estate was sequestered. Begg an order for the stay of felling of her son's woods.

"1 Dec., 1647. Order granted as desired.

"28 Aug., 1648. Noted that the Earl of Marlborough was a delinquent whose rents were secured.

"28 April, 1649. He compounds for delinquency in arms. Has no legal estate in the Kingdom, but may in equity claim that named in his particular.

"24 May. Fine at  $1/3$  £113 6s. 0d.

"1650 (?). Fine advanced, for a claim in reversion to lands in Heywood, to £200."

In *Wilts Notes and Queries*, vol. III., there occur the following:<sup>1</sup>—

p. 348. "Thomas Wanklin, Esq., Bratton, for subsidy and hearth money, temp. Car. II. 2 guineas."

p. 476. "Thomas Wanklin, of Haywood, Wilts, Esq., widower, about 40, and Mrs. Frances Brandsby, of Bristowe Towne, co. Somerset, widow, about 34, at St. Mary, Savoy, Middx., 8 July, 1671."

(Chester's *London Marriage Licences*, ed. by J. Foster.)

As to the cup itself, it is a silver gilt piece of great interest, fashioned—as will be seen from the illustration—in the shape of an acorn. Its dimensions are:—height to top of cover,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter of base, 4 inches; diameter of cover and lip of cup,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

On the cover are engraved the initials T. W. on one side and M. M. on the other. Just below the lip of the cup is a band without strap-work or foliage containing the inscription:—"Given to the Church of Westbury by Collonel Wancklen and Mary Contes of Malbrou," and below this the date "1671."

Now it is plain that this curious cup was never fashioned for a chalice, and as a matter of fact the cover bears the hall-marks of 1585, the date letter H, lion passant,<sup>2</sup> leopard's head, and the maker's mark M. It was, therefore, clearly a piece of domestic plate given by the donors whose names are inscribed on the bowl to be used as a chalice. It is also to be noted that the mouldings of the base of the cup are plain and there is none of the "egg and tongue" ornament which is so common in this position on Elizabethan cups. Moreover, the stem unscrews from the bowl of the cup, an arrangement by no means usual, and there are no hall-marks on either the bowl or the foot, only on the cover. All

<sup>1</sup> It also appears that there were Wanklyns at Cholderton and Wilton in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

<sup>2</sup> It will be noted that the newspaper extract given above wrongly gives the date of the hall-mark as 1589.

this seems rather to suggest that the foot and stem were possibly altered at the time of its presentation to the Church in 1671. It is, however, singular that in the only other similar cup of which I have been able to find any notice, that belonging to the Church of Stapleford, in Leicestershire, which has a very similar bowl and cover, with, however, a longer stem in proportion fashioned like an oak branch, and an ornamental foot with acanthus and egg and tongue ornament, the stem and foot also take to pieces. This latter example, illustrated in Trollope's *Church Plate of Leicestershire*, vol. I., p. 138, is stated to be probably of German make of about 1610, and bears no hall-marks. Like the Westbury cup it was a piece of domestic plate for many years before it was dedicated to Church use, having been presented to Stapleford in 1732.

Apart from the value of the piece itself, a special interest is given to it by the curious note of Anthony à Wood quoted above.

It will be observed that Mary, Countess of Marlborough, who at some time after the death of her first husband, Henry Ley, second Earl, married Thomas Wanklin, died at the age of 74 on June 2nd, 1670, yet her name appears with that of her husband as joint donor of this cup in 1671. For most of this year the poor lady, according to Anthony à Wood, was lying under the turnips in the garden (at Heywood?) "between two boards"—while the rascally "Collonel" continued to enjoy her estate, which should have passed from him at her death. Was the cup presented before her death was known, with the idea of giving the impression that she was still alive, or was it given when her body was exhumed from the turnip patch and properly buried at Westbury, by way, possibly, of a kind of peace offering? The removal of the body and the consequent publication of her death must, however, have taken place before the date given by Anthony à Wood, because, as shown by an entry above quoted, which apparently must refer to the "Collonel," we find him marrying Mrs. Frances Brandsby, widow, on July 8th of the same year. No doubt he thought it unnecessary to part with his first wife's property before he had practically secured that of her successor.

The fortunes of the Ley family do not seem to have improved in the next generation if we may judge from the following piteous letter printed in *The Calendar of MSS. of the Marquess of Bath preserved at Longleat*, vol. I., 1904, p. 204. [Historical MSS. Commission.]

“ M[argaret, Countess of] Marlborough to [the Earl of Oxford.]<sup>1</sup>

1711. June 7. Though I have not the happiness to be personally known to you, yet my grievous circumstances and present extremity will, I hope, plead my excuse for troubling you in this manner, being unable to wait on you myself, and indeed destitute of any friend— except the gentleman that brings you this—to solicit my affair, which is humbly to desire that you will please to take into your consideration the prayer of my petition now lodged in the treasury, and that some immediate relief may be ordered me, for I am now reduced to the last extremity. My Lord for God's sake let not the multitude of your weighty affairs make you forget the deplorable condition of, &c.”

[Since the exhibition of the cup at Devizes Sir J. C. Robinson has published a note upon it, with a good illustration, in the *Ancestor*<sup>2</sup>; but the circumstances are so curious that it has seemed worth while to give this somewhat fuller note in the *Magazine* also. For some of the information therein contained I have to thank Mr. A. Schomberg.]

<sup>1</sup> Widow of William Ley, fourth and last Earl of Marlborough.

<sup>2</sup> No. 9, pp. 187—190.

## Bird Notes.

**Wild duck's nest in tree, at Potterne.** The following account of the discovery of a wild duck's nest will perhaps interest such readers of our *Magazine* as are interested in natural history. On the 26th of April, 1902, I was watching a pair of crows which had made four nests in different trees in one large field, and I wished to find out which one they had finally selected. The first nest which they had built was in a fork near the top of a very high elm—one of a rank of three trees in the middle of the field. I happened to turn my head towards this nest, when to my surprise I saw a bird standing on the edge—or on the fork in which the nest was built—but before I could get my glasses to bear on it, the bird flew off on the far side of the tree, and I saw that it was a duck.

To make quite certain, on the 30th I took two men with me and borrowed a long ladder from the nearest farm, by the help of which one of the men was able to climb the tree; when he was within some 10ft. of the nest the duck flew off. There were six eggs in the nest.

Early in June I found egg-shells under the tree, and young birds were seen in the neighbourhood. This nest was quite 60ft. from the ground.

There are several records of ducks' nests in trees (of course in pollard willows they are by no means uncommon), and Selby records a nest of a wild duck in the nest of a crow 30ft. from the ground.

I wish very much that I could have seen how the mother conveyed her little ones safely to the ground from such a height.

A. B. FISHER.

**White-Tailed Eagle.** A note in *Wilts County Mirror*, March 3rd, 1905, records the fact that a fine specimen of this noble bird, which had been for some time in the neighbourhood, was shot in Groveley Wood, and is now in the possession of Lord Pembroke, at Wilton. It is added that its depredations amongst the lambs made its destruction necessary. How far this was really the case does not appear, though it is said vaguely to have "had one or two lambs over Imber way." In any case, when it suddenly appeared over the heads of a rabbit-shooting party at Groveley four barrels were fired at it, and it came down crippled, to be finished off by the keepers, a result profoundly to be regretted by all true naturalists. It was at first stated to be a Golden Eagle, but on examination turned out to be, as is usually the case in the South of England, a White-Tailed or Sea Eagle.

## Wilts Obituary.

**Rev. Thomas Arthur Preston.** Died February 7th, 1905. Aged 71. Educated at City of London School and Em. Coll., Camb. B.A. 1856; M.A. 1859. He was 20th Wrangler in 1856, and head of the 1st division in Natural Science Tripos, 1857. Deacon, 1858; priest, 1859, Sarum. Assistant Master at Marlborough College 1858—1885, being from 1873—1885 House master of "The Green." Rector of Thurcaston, Leics., 1885 until his death. He probably did more for natural history in Wiltshire than any other man of this generation. He was the founder of the Marlborough College Natural History Society—the first society of its kind to be founded in any public school, and the model for those which afterwards came into existence in the other great schools of England. The admirable museum of the college, too, owes its existence to his enthusiasm. He was first and foremost a botanist, but he was also an accomplished meteorologist, and had a considerable acquaintance with many other branches of science, enjoying the friendship of many of the leading naturalists of the day. He was for many years the Local Secretary of our Society at Marlborough. His chief published works were:—

*Flora of Marlborough, with notices of the Birds and a sketch of the Geological Features of the Neighbourhood*, cr. 8vo, London, 1863. [This was also published in the *Reports of the Marlborough College Natural History Society.*]

*The Flowering Plants of Wilts with sketches of the Physical Geography and Climate of the County, with a Map.* Published by the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, 1888, cloth, 8vo, pp. lxxix., 436. Price 16s.

At the time of his death he was engaged in compiling a "Flora of Leicestershire," which will be completed by other hands. At Marlborough, in furtherance of natural history studies, and for the good of the school generally, and afterwards at Thurcaston, for the good of the parish, his munificence was great.

A long and most appreciative In Memoriam notice "by an old colleague," is printed in *The Marlburian*, March 4th, 1905, pp. 17—19; and reprinted in *Marlborough Coll. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, No. 53, pp. 101—104. Shorter notices in *Marlborough Times*, Feb. 11th; *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 9th, 1905.

**Rev. Richard Umfraville Lambert**, died January 28th, 1905. Buried at Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon. Born September, 9th, 1829, son of Richard Lambert, solicitor, of London, educated at Bury St. Edmunds School and Trin. Coll., Cambs. B.A. 1852; M.A., 1855.



Deacon, 1853; priest, 1854, Oxford. He held curacies at Holt (Wilts), Devizes, Burbage, Benson (Oxon), Leytonstone (Essex), 1872—73, and became Vicar of Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon, 1873, holding the living until his death. He married, first, the daughter of Archdeacon Thomas Stanton, Vicar of Burbage, and secondly, the daughter of Mr. T. Nelson Foster, of Gloucester and Cheltenham, who survives him. He was a most generous giver to all parish purposes, and more especially to the extension of the schools and the adornment of the Church.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 4th; *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 9th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, March, 1905.

**William Wyndham Codrington**, of Wroughton House, Swindon, died Feb. 2nd, 1905, aged 79. Formerly in 17th Lancers. J.P. for Wilts.

**Rev. Matthew Robert Edmeades**, died January 1st, 1905, aged 63. Buried at Great Bedwyn. Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1864; M.A., 1869. Deacon, 1865; priest, 1866 (Salisbury). Curate of Ramsbury, 1865—70; Tower Hardres (Kent), 1870—74. Vicar of Great Bedwyn, 1874 until his death.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*.

**Rev. Edward Betenson Edgell**, died Dec. 6th, 1904, aged 85. Buried at Bromham. Born May 25th, 1819, s. of Rev. Edward Edgell, of East Hill, Rodden, Frome. B.A., Ball. Coll., Oxon, 1840; M.A., 1865. Deacon, Ely, 1842; priest, Sarum, 1843. Curate of Huish Champflower (Som.), 1842-43; of Bromham, 1843—57. Rector of Bromham, 1857 until his death. J.P. for Wilts. He married Hester, d. of John Capel, of Stroud, who died in 1896, and leaves a son and two daughters, one daughter—Mrs. Walker—having predeceased him. A respected clergyman of the old-fashioned type. For many years Bromham Rectory was famous for the beauty of its flowers.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 8th, 1904.

**George Best, 5th Baron Wynford**, died in London, Oct. 27th, 1904, aged 65. Buried at Charlton, near Donhead St. Mary. Born at Abbots Ann, Andover, Dec. 14th, 1838, son of Rev. the Hon. Samuel Best and his wife Emma, d. of Lt.-Col. Charles Duke, of Lake. Educated at Rugby and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Artillery, 1858. Married, 1870, Edith, d. of Matthew H. Marsh, sometime M.P. for Salisbury, Captain in Royal Horse Artillery, 1871; major, 1879; retired 1883, when he settled in Wiltshire at Charlton House, near Donhead St. Mary. He took a prominent place in county business, having been elected an alderman in 1887, and was chairman of the Agricultural Education Committee of the county at the time of his death. He was a vice-president and member of the council of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, and took an active part

in its work. He was a member of the Government commission on horse breeding. He was a J.P. for Wilts and Dorset.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 3rd; *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 4th; *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

**Ellis H. Pritchett**, died March, 1905, aged 47. An architect by profession, he was chief officer of the Swindon Fire Brigade, and was one of the Fire Prevention Committee's special commission which visited the principal cities in Europe in 1904. He held the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving four lives at sea, and had also been prominent as a naval volunteer. He married the daughter of J. C. Maclean, M.B., of Swindon, who survives him.

**Thomas Edward Spinney**, died February 12th, 1905, aged 82. Buried at Devizes Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born in Dorset, he was for thirty-five years organist and choirmaster at St. Edmund's, Salisbury. He had also been organist at other Churches in the neighbourhood. He took a leading part in the organisation of the Diocesan Choral Association and in all other musical matters in Salisbury. He published many musical works:—"The Organists' Assistant," a "Choral Service," a "Te Deum," and various songs and voluntaries, as well as a cantata, "The Village Belles."

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 17th and 24th, 1905.

**Sarah Charlotte Elizabeth Eggington Ernle-Erle-Drax**, of Charborough Park, Dorset, died March 9th, 1905, aged 76. She owned a considerable amount of property in different parts of Wiltshire. Buried in Mausoleum at Charborough.

**Herbert Horatio Nelson, Viscount Trafalgar**, Died May 4th, 1905, aged 50. Eldest son of Earl Nelson by his marriage with Lady Mary Agar, only daughter of the 2nd Earl of Normanton. Born July 19th, 1854. Educated at Eton. Held commission in the militia. Married, 1879, Eliza Blanche, d. of F. J. Dalgety, of Lockerley Hall, Hants. He was J.P. for Wilts and Gloucestershire. Died from a fall downstairs at his residence, Braydon House, near Minety.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, May 11th; *Wilts County Mirror*, May 12th, 1905.

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## Recent Wiltshire Books, Articles, &c.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers and members of the Society generally to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**The Date of Wansdyke.** By the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A.  
*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. xxvii., pp. 131—155.

This is an important paper in which the author makes a bold attempt to fix the actual date of the construction of the dyke, and starting from the assumption that Gen. Pitt Rivers was right in assigning a "Roman or post-Roman" date to the work, the writer devotes the first eight pages to a very careful survey of the course of the dyke from Chisbury Camp to Maes Knoll Camp on Dundry Hill. He is disposed to regard these two points as the terminations of the dyke, and doubts whether it really extended further at either end, though Collinson takes it to the Severn, and Sir R. C. Hoare believed that he could trace it five miles further than Chisbury towards Inkpen.

He then proceeds to give a series of summaries of the earliest known references to the dyke in Anglo-Saxon charters, from the cartularies of the Cathedral of Winchester and the Abbeys of Bath and Wilton, as follows:—

"I. Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, mxxxv. ; Birch *Cartularium Saxonicum*, 390. Aug. 19 and Dec. 26. A.D. 825.

quindecim cassatorum in Ætheltune. King Egberctus to the Cathedral at Winchester. Alton Priors. Boundaries: *be westan wodnesbeorge*.<sup>1</sup> Winton.

Domesday Book, 20 hides. Monks of Winchester.

II. K., *C. D.*, MLXX. ; *C. S.* 566 ; Thorpe, *Dipl.*, 492. After A.D. 871.

Will of Ceolwen leaving 15 hides at Aweltune acquired by her husband in legal possession with witness of King Alfred to the Cathedral at Winchester. Alton Priors. The same boundaries as in the previous charter. Winton.

III. K., *C. D.*, CCCXXXV. ; *C. S.* 600. A. D. 903.

xx cassatorum in Stantun. Rex Eadward principi Ordlaf. Stanton St. Bernard. Boundaries: *thonne ofer wodnes dic*. Wilton.

D. B. 20 hides. St. Mary of Wilton.

<sup>1</sup>As to "Wodnesbeorge," identified by both Kemble and Thorpe with Wanborough, Mr. Taylor says the estate in question is certainly Alton Priors.

IV. K., *C. D.*, MCXX.; *C. S.*, 734. A.D. 939. Winton.  
Also K., *C. D.*, CCCLXXVIII. Original charter in the British Museum.  
xv. mansas æt Cynetan in Uferantun. Rex. Æthelstanus Wulfswythe  
ancillæ Christi. Overton by East Kennet. Boundaries: on wodnes dene  
up to wodnes dic.

D. B., 15 hides. Monks of Winchester.

V. K., *C. D.*, CCCCLXVII.; *C. S.*, 998. A.D. 957.  
xx mansas æt Stantune. King Eadwig to Bishop Osulf. Stanton St.  
Bernard. Boundaries: on wodnes dic. Wilton.

VI. K., *C. D.*, CCCCLXXXII.; *C. S.*, 1053. A.D. 960.  
xx mansas in Stantun. King Eadgar to Bishop Osulf. Stanton St.  
Bernard. Boundaries: on wodnesdic. Wilton.

VII. K., *C. D.*, CCCCLXXXVI.; *C. S.*, 1073. A. D. 961.  
Headed: De Suthstoca, particulam quinis subestimatum mansiunculis  
in Tottanstoc. King Eadgar to the Church of Bath. South Stoke.  
Boundaries: Ærest westan northan hyt mæraþh wodnes dic. Bath.  
Not named in Domesday.

VIII. K., *C. D.*, DII.; *C. S.*, 1099. A.D. 963.  
duas mansas atque dimidiam æt. Stantune. King Edgar to the  
Decurion Ælfsige. Stanton Prior. Boundaries: on wodnesdic. Bath.  
D. B., 3 hides. Abbey of Bath.

IX. K., *C. D.*, DXVI.; *C. S.*, 1164. A.D. 965.  
bis quaternis preter semissam mansiunculis in Stantun. King Eadgar  
to Æscwig, Abbot of Bath. Stanton Prior. Boundaries: oth wodnes  
dic. Bath.

X. K., *C. D.*, DLXVI.; *C. S.*, 1257. A.D., 970.  
Exchange between King Eadgar and Æscwig, Abbot of Bath; the  
King giving x cassates at Cliftune, and the Abbot 100 mancusses of gold  
and x mansas at Cumtun. In the boundaries of Cliftune: rihte on  
wodnes dic. of wodnesdic on fosse streat. This Cliftune must be  
Lyncombe, south of Bath, for that is the only point at which Wansdyke  
and the Fosse meet. Bath.

D. B., *Lincuma*, 10 hides. Abbey of Bath.

XI. K., *C. D.*, MCIX.; *C. S.*, 699. A.D. 933.  
v cassatos secus silvam que appellatur Safernoc æt Motenes oran.  
King Athelstan to St. Mary's, Wilton. Boundaries: to wodnes dic.  
Wilton."

From these notices he concludes that the dyke was in existence  
throughout its whole length by 970 A.D., that it existed in 939 A.D., and  
that therefore in all probability it existed in 825 A.D., the date of the  
defeat of the Mercians at Ellendune (Wroughton) by the West Saxons,  
because after this date the West Saxons would have no need of a defence  
against Mercia. Mr. Taylor then calls attention to a very striking fact  
in connection with the dyke itself.

"If we consider the relation of the dyke to the boundaries of the parishes  
through which it passes we are presented with a very singular condition

of things. In the fourteen miles from Morgan's Hill to Ashley Wood, for which space the dyke follows the course of the old Roman road, it forms a boundary between parishes for the whole distance; while during its course through North Wilts from Chisbury to Morgan's Hill, and through North Somerset, from Ashley Wood to Maes Knoll, it has absolutely no relation at all to parochial boundaries. And there must be some good reason for this condition of things. We know that ancient roads and ancient fortresses and ancient dykes are very frequently followed by parochial boundaries, only in this case, of course, the artificial landmarks must have existed before the parochial boundaries were laid down. When, then, we find that the central third of Wansdyke, where it follows the Roman road, is a parochial boundary for its whole length, and the two extremities are nowhere followed by parochial boundaries, we are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that the Roman road existed before the parochial boundaries were laid down, but that the parochial boundaries as we now see them existed before Wansdyke was brought into existence."

The author then proceeds to try and find a suitable date for the dyke between 552 A.D., when Cynric took Old Sarum, or 556 A.D., when, in company with Ceawlin, he routed the Britons at Beranbyrg (Barbury Camp), (soon after which North Wilts must have been colonised, and the parochial boundaries laid down, he thinks,) and 825, the date at which it has been already assumed that the dyke was in existence. In 571, 584, and 614 A.D. we hear of West Saxon victories in Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire far to the north-east of the dyke, and there could have been no need of such a defence, which the author assumes must have been erected against the pressure of the Mercians on the north, who in 645, under Penda, drove the West Saxon King Kenwalk from his throne. Kenwalk returned in 648 A.D., and it is about this time, whilst Penda was occupied with an expedition against Northumbria, that Mr. Taylor suggests that the Wansdyke was thrown up by Kenwalk.

As to the name "Wansdyke" he says:—"We have seen that it was known as Woden's from the earliest times at which we can trace its existence, and this need not mean that our forefathers attributed it to Woden, but rather that the West Saxons themselves constructed it as a defence against the Mercians and called it by the name of Woden, who was considered to be the protector of boundaries; and this dedication would still have been possible in 648."

The argument is most ingenious, but surely one consideration cuts at the very root of it. It rests entirely on the assumption that the dyke must be more recent than the existing parish boundaries because they do not follow it except where its course coincides with that of the Roman road. Is it, however, conceivable, supposing the dyke to have been thrown up in the 7th century, when the parishes were already mapped out, as the defensive frontier between Wessex and Mercia, that those parishes which were cut in two by the dyke should still have retained their own parochial boundaries, unaltered, regardless of the new frontier, so that part of the parish lay in Mercia and the other part in Wessex?

Surely not. The point is certainly a remarkable one, but may not the explanation of it be that in the 7th century, when the parish boundaries were laid out, the Roman road was still used and was therefore known to all men and suggested itself naturally as a convenient boundary, whereas the dyke in the other portions of its course was already a thing of the mysterious past, without a meaning for the people of that day, and so was ignored in laying out the parish bounds. ?

**Bryan King and the Riots at St. George's-in-the-East. By William Crouch, Rector and Vicar of Gamlingay; with a preface by George W. E. Russell, and a note by J. B. Knight.** Methuen & Co., 36, Essex Street, W.C., London. [1904.] Cloth, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 5, pp. xii., 180, with portrait of Bryan King.

Bryan King was born at Liverpool in 1811, the son of George King, a merchant of that city, and Catherine Ashfield, his wife. He was educated at a Liverpool School, at first, and afterwards at Shrewsbury School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards elected fellow, remaining in residence at Oxford, where he was accounted the handsomest man of his time, until 1837. He was ordained deacon 1836, and priest, 1837, by the Bishop of Oxford, and was the same year appointed by the college Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Bethnal Green, with a population of 8000 people. In 1842 he married Mary Martha, d. of Rev. Thomas Fardell, Rector of Boothby Pagnell (Lincs.), and was presented by the college to the Rectory of St. George's-in-the-East, a parish which contained within its boundaries in the neighbourhood of Ratcliffe Highway some of the worst and most vicious slums of the metropolis. Mr. King started choral services, and later on the use of vestments. The trouble came to a head with the election by the vestry of the Rev. Hugh Allen, a militant Protestant, as "Lecturer" at St. George's. The supporters of the lecturer and of the Rector came to blows, and for months the services were the scenes of the wildest Protestant rioting. The author of the present book, Mr. King's son-in-law, dutifully supports his father-in-law's conduct in every detail, and falls foul in no measured language of everyone who did not agree with him, and notably with Archbishop Tait, then Bishop of London, and with his biographer, the present Archbishop. A remark which the latter makes to the effect that possibly a little more tact on the part of Mr. King might have conduced to the earlier settlement of the question so irritates the author that he feels it necessary to impute all manner of mean motives to the Bishops in general and to Bishop Tait in particular. and to get Mr. Russell to echo his sentiments in a short but highly-spiced preface of three pages, in, to put it mildly, somewhat doubtful taste.

In 1863 Mr. King exchanged with the Rev. J. L. Ross, and after the turmoil of St. George's-in-the-East, passed a quiet and uneventful thirty-one years as Vicar of Avebury, until he resigned the living in 1894 and retired to Weston-super-Mare, where he died January 30th, 1895. It seems a pity to have imported so much bitterness into the biography of a good man.

**Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Bath preserved at Longleat, Wiltshire. Vol. I., Historical Manuscripts Commission. London, 1904.**

Price 1s. 9d. Royal 8vo, pp. xv., 393.

The introduction is by Mr. J. M. Rigg. The papers, he tells us, from which the present volume is compiled are a fragment of the Portland collection transferred to Longleat in consequence of the marriage, in 1759, of Thomas Thynne, 3rd Viscount Weymouth (created Marquis of Bath 1789) with Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland, by Lady Margaret Cavendish, only daughter of Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford. They were partly inherited and partly acquired by correspondence, by the 2nd Duchess of Portland.

Of local Wiltshire interest there is almost nothing, a few references to elections, &c., in letters from Henry St. John to Robert Harley, eleven letters from Dr. Gilbert Burnet to Sir Edward Harley, a large mass of correspondence from and to Earl Rivers relating to his command of the expedition to Seville and Cadiz in 1706, in some of which he roundly accuses John Methuen, formerly envoy at Lisbon, of deliberate treason, and insinuates that his son Paul, who succeeded him in the post, was not much better.

The bulk of the volume is filled with letters on affairs of state from and to Lord Godolphin, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Shrewsbury, Henry St. John, and Queen Anne. There is a long series of letters from Edward Young, author of *Night Thoughts*, to the Duchess of Portland, and another series from Elizabeth Montagu, also a number of interesting papers and letters concerning the sieges of Brampton Brian and Hopton Castles. There is a good index at the end.

Noticed, *Times Literary Supplement*, Dec. 16th, 1904.

**Thomas Moore. By Stephen Gwynn. English Men of Letters Series. London: Macmillan & Co. 1905.** Cloth, 2s. net, pp. 203.

This book consists of the following sections:—Boyhood and Early Poems; Early Manhood and Marriage; "Lalla Rookh": Period of Residence abroad; Work as Biographer and Controversialist; The Decline of Life; General Appreciation; A Bibliographical List giving the dates of the first editions of his various works from a privately-circulated pamphlet by Andrew Gibson; Index. It is needless to say that it supplies well the need of a short account of Moore's life, and an appreciation of his true place in literature. After being extravagantly popular and belauded, as few other poets have been, during his own lifetime, his works have come to be as unreasonably belittled of late years. Mr. Gwynn says:—"There is of course a fashion in verse as in anything else, and Moore's excellences are precisely the least congenial to the current taste in criticism." "He was never, and never wished to be, in the least esoteric; his object was to be understood by all. A poet who insists upon this aim must perhaps sacrifice something, but he may also

achieve something not common. Oddly enough, there is no poet in England except Goldsmith who appeals to simple people so much as Moore." "But Moore's importance in the history of literature lies in his connexion not with English but with Irish literature." "In Ireland his poetry is still, as a matter of course, familiar to all Irishmen of the Nationalist persuasion, young and old, and for the older men he has lost none of his magic—they remember the days when many and many an Irish peasant, leaving his country for the New World, carried with him two books—*Moore's Melodies* and the *Key of Heaven*. And certainly it is no small title to fame for a poet that he was in his own country for at least three generations the delight and consolation of the poor. Tattered and thumbed copies of his poems, broadcast through Ireland, represent better his claim to the interest of posterity than whatever comely and autographed editions may be found among the possessions of Bowood and Holland House."

Favourably reviewed *Guardian*, April 5th; *Monthly Review*, March (pp. 138=141), 1905.

**Thomas Moore.** The *Devizes Gazette*, March 16th, 1905, prints a letter from the Rev. A. S. Hartigan, Curate of Bromham, another from the Secretary of the Committee, and a leading article from the *Freeman's Journal*, dealing with the proposed erection of a Celtic cross over the grave at Bromham, and the further proposal to remove the remains of the poet from Bromham to Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

The *Standard*, May 1st, 1905, had a leading article on Moore's position as a poet, in reference to the proposal to erect a memorial to him in Dublin.

**Neolithic Dew Ponds and Cattle Ways, by A. J. and G. H. Hubbard. Longmans. 1905.** Thin 4to.

This book, though primarily connected with Cissbury and Chanctonbury Camps, in Sussex, contains also amongst its numerous photographic illustrations five Wiltshire views—and what the authors say of dew ponds and cattleways in Sussex applies, of course, also to Wiltshire. Their theory is that the camps on the downs were not merely refuges in time of war, but were regularly occupied, and that the cattle were driven into them for safety from wolves, &c., at night, and that many of the deep trenches and hollow ways seen on the sides of the downs below and leading up to the camps were not intentionally formed but are the cattle tracks worn by constant usage between the camps and the valley below. They believe that some at least of the dew ponds are of Neolithic date, and that it was by means of them that the camps were supplied with water. As to the formation of dew ponds the authors say:—"We are not aware that the thermo dynamics of a dew pond have ever been elucidated, and it is evident that this cannot be done until the construction of such a pond is understood. There is still in this country at least one wandering gang of men who will construct for the modern farmer a pond which in any situation in a sufficiently dry soil, will always contain water, more in the heat of summer than during the winter rains. This water is not derived from springs or rainfall, and is speedily lost if even



the smallest rivulet is allowed to flow into the pond. The gang of dew pond makers commence operations by hollowing out the earth for a space far in excess of the apparent requirements of the proposed pond. They then thickly cover the whole of the hollow with a coating of dry straw. The straw in its turn is covered by a layer of well-chosen finely-puddled clay, and the upper surface of the clay is then closely strewn with stones. Care has to be taken that the margin of the straw is effectively protected by clay. The pond will gradually become filled with water, the more rapidly the larger it is, even though no rain may fall. If such a structure is situated on the summit of a down, during the warmth of a summer day the earth will have stored a considerable amount of heat, while the pond, protected from this heat by the non-conductivity of the straw, is at the same time chilled by the process of evaporation from the puddled clay. The consequence is that during the night the moisture of the comparatively warm air is condensed on the surface of the cold clay. As the condensation during the night is in excess of the evaporation during the day the pond becomes, night by night, gradually filled. Theoretically, we may observe that during the day, the air being comparatively charged with moisture, evaporation is necessarily less than the precipitation during the night. The dew pond will cease to attract the dew if the layer of straw should get wet, as it then becomes of the same temperature as the surrounding earth, and ceases to act as a non-conductor of heat. This practically always occurs if a spring is allowed to flow into the pond and the layer of clay is pierced."

The Wiltshire views are:—"View showing Cattle Tracks near Ogbury Camp with Quarry in the foreground," p. 53. "View showing the Dew Pond constructed on the line of the Cattle Tracks near Ogbury Camp," p. 57. "View of Cattle Tracks near Road leading from Amesbury to Stonehenge converging on Dew Pond," p. 61. "View of Cattle Tracks near to Figsbury Ring," p. 65. "Distant View of Cattle Tracks near Figsbury Ring," p. 69.

### **Old Marlborough, a Collection of Pamphlets and Papers of the Seventeenth & Eighteenth Centuries.**

Edited from the rare originals by Chr. Wordsworth, M.A., Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's, in Marlborough. Printed and published by Herbert G. Perkins, at the "*Times*" Printing Works, Marlborough, 1904. Price 1s. nett.

This pamphlet,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ , pp. iv., 33, contains reprints of the following tracts:—

"A Letter from Mr. Oliver St. John to the Mayor of Marlborough, declining to contribute to a Benevolence for K. James I."

Notes on Oliver St. John's case. 1614—15.

"A Brief Representation of the Sad and Lamentable Condition of that once flourishing Town of Marlborough in Wiltshire, as it has been represented by severall Letters from creditable Persones of that place to their Friends in London, viz., T. Bayley to Mr. Lawrence,

J. Keynes to Mr. Scattergood, J. Hammond to Mr. Eglesfield, T. Keynton to Mrs. Manning, 28—30 Apr., 1653."

Expenses about the Fire, &c., 1653—4.

"Take Heed in 'Time: or a Brief Relation of many Harmes which have of late been done by Fire in Marlborough and in other places (viz., London, Layton, &c.), written by L. F."

"A List of Sufferers and their Losses at the Great Fire in Marlborough, 28 April, 1653."

Note on Dr. Sacheverell, 1710.

"A Loyal address from Marlborough, sealed 10th May, and presented by Lord Bruce to Queen Anne, 16th May, 1710."

These tracts are reprinted verbatim, and it is very much to be wished that Canon Wordsworth's venture may meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to carry out the idea mentioned in his preface, of printing further treatises relating to Marlborough in the Civil Wars and under the Commonwealth.

### **Life of St. Ealdhelm, first Bishop of Sherborne.**

By W. B. Wildman, M.A. (Assistant Master in Sherborne School). London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd. Sherborne: F. Bennett, The Parade. 1905. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 5, pp. 134, with five illustrations, all of Sherborne. This little book appeared just in time for the great celebration in honour of St. Aldhelm at Sherborne, and is written with an eye to that celebration. It is written in an easy popular style, and does not pretend to present history in a learned way, though on many points the author has views of his own which do not agree with the usually received accounts. For these views he gives his reasons shortly and clearly. The Saxon conquest of Southern Britain; the position of the frontier of Wessex in A.D. 639, the date of the birth of Aldhelm; and the conquest of Dorset by the Saxons; are shortly dwelt on to begin with. He holds that Mons Badonicus, attacked by the Saxons in 516, was not Badbury Rings, in Dorset, as has been generally assumed, but was far away in Northumbria. He suggests, too, that the defeat of the Britons by Cenwealh in 658 "æt Peonnum" "at the hills," which following on the previous victory of Bradford-on-Avon in 652, resulted in the conquest of the Malmesbury district and the driving of the Britons to the Parrett, should be placed not at Penselwood, on the borders of Wilts, but at Sutton Montis and Cadbury, by Corton Beacon, in Dorset. "There you have your Peonnan; there you have Cadbury, the great fortress which the English stormed before they drove the Welsh to the Parrett. There you have your Sigwell, the well of victory, rightly named from the events of that glorious day."

As to the extent of the diocese over which Aldhelm ruled as first Bishop of Sherborne, the author, following Mr. Freeman, maintains that William of Malmesbury was certainly wrong in assigning to Sherborne Wilts, Dorset, Berks, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and that the *English Chronicle* was right in stating that the eastern boundary of the diocese was Selwood, whilst a British diocese of Cornwall existed

until long after his time. "Ealdhelm's diocese therefore consisted of Somerset, Dorset, the land of Malmesbury, and the land of the Exe."

A chapter is devoted to Aldhelm's miracles, and then the author settles down to what "to me is the most interesting side of Aldhelm's life," as a teacher and a literary man. He points out that Aldhelm was a champion of the Canterbury or Roman system of education as against the Irish or Celtic, and that he is one of those to whom is due the final triumph of Roman over Celtic Christianity in Britain. At this point the author is carried away into a very schoolmastery exposition of Aldhelm's notions on Latin verse, filling nearly twenty pages of the book. The contents of his other principal works are summarised and examples of his poems given, and the author waxes indignant at the extraordinary way in which the lines of these poems are often misplaced and the whole reduced to nonsense in Migne's edition of his works. Mr. Wildman finishes up with a complete list of the undoubted works of Aldhelm and a list of his more important works in what he believes to be their chronological order. Altogether a useful little book, and for the most part very readable. Noticed, *Guardian*, June 7th, 1905.

**Notes on Stonehenge.** Sir Norman Lockyer has a series of articles under this heading in *Nature* for January 26th, February 9th, 16th, and 23rd, 1905. In the first number, illustrated by two plans and a view from the west, he pays a handsome tribute to the work of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and gives his blessing to the enclosure and the work of reparation begun by Sir Edmund Antrobus, a work which he hopes to see carried further. He then refers to the circular temple of the Hyperboreans, mentioned by Hecateus, as in all probability Stonehenge. In the second paper he describes the raising of the leaning stone and the results of the excavations then made, illustrating his notes by blocks from Dr. Gowland's paper, "The arrangements for raising the stone," "Some of the flint implements," "Section of excavation," and "Present aspect of the monument with the leaning stone raised." In his third paper he summarises what Prof. Judd and Mr. Cunnington have said as to the origin of the sarsen and blue stones, noting especially the fact revealed by the late excavations that the blue stones had been shaped on the spot (judging from the number of the fragments found) far more extensively than had the sarsens. He then notes with regard to the two outlying small sarsens on the edge of the vallum, that "a line from the centre of the circle over the N.W. stone would mark the sunset place in the first week in May, and a line over the S.E. stone would similarly deal with the November sunrise. We are thus brought in presence of the May-November year." "We see that dealing only with the untrimmed sarsens that remain, the places of the May sunset and June and November sunrises were marked from the same central point." He also notes that the slaughter of the British chieftains is said in the Mabinogion to have taken place on May Eve. "Is it likely that this date would have been chosen in a solar temple dedicated exclusively to the solstice? Now the theory to which my work and thought have

led me is that the megalithic structures at Stonehenge—the worked sarsens with their mortises and lintels, and above all the trilithons of the magnificent naos—represent a re-dedication and a re-construction, on a much more imposing plan and scale, of a much older temple." [The illustrations of this section are a Map of the stones from the Ordnance Survey, and a View from behind the altar-stone to the Friar's Heel, along the axis of the circle.] The author begins his fourth section in these words:—"The conclusion at which I have arrived is that the older temple dealt primarily, but not exclusively, with the May year; the newer temple represented a change of cult, and was dedicated primarily to the solstitial year. In both, however, the sunrises and sunsets of the June—December and May—November years could be, and doubtless were, observed." In support of this theory he adduces the fact that "the blocks of unworked sarsen, perhaps dating from a time when the use of stone tools for working stone in Britain was unknown, are precisely those which give us the alignments, both for the May and June years." He thinks that the blue stones may have originally composed two circles and a central stone, similar to the inner circles at Avebury. At the reconstruction, about 1680 B.C., the solstitial cult was made predominant, and for some reason or other it was determined to change the centre of the circles in the new structure, and throw the N.E. alignment nearer the north, still remaining parallel to its old direction. He suggests that the blue stones, originally unworked, were then taken up, trimmed into shape, and re-set, which would account for the great number of fragments found. He thinks, too, that the avenue and vallum were then added, and that it is possible that the small blue stone trilithon of which the lintel still remains, may have been used for the observation of the May sunrise. An illustration shows the Friar's Heel seen through the outer circle.

*The Standard*, March 31st, 1905, has a reference to a paper on this subject read on March 30th by Sir Norman Lockyer at a meeting of the Royal Society.

**Stonehenge.** The trial of the action brought against Sir Edmund Antrobus by the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society and others to assert the right of public access to Stonehenge was shortly reported in *The Times* of March 29th, 31st, April 5th, and April 20th. The evidence was, however, reported at much greater length by the local papers, especially by the *Salisbury Journal*, April 8th, 15th, and 22nd. and the *Wilts County Mirror*, March 31st, April 7th, 14th, and 21st, *The Devizes Gazette* also reported the case at some length March 30th, April 6th and 27th. The plaintiffs altogether failed to establish a right of way through the stones, and the judge gave judgment against them on all points, and expressed his opinion that the case ought never to have been brought.

The *Devizes Gazette*, the *Salisbury Journal*, and the *Wilts County Mirror* expressed their concurrence in the judgment, whilst the two latter expressed the hope that Sir Edmund Antrobus might allow the nation

to purchase the monument. An article in *The Field*, also approving of the judgment, is reproduced in *Wilts County Mirror*, April 28th. *The Times*, in printing a full report of Mr. Justice Farwell's judgment in its issue of April 20th, gave a plan of Stonehenge, showing the tracks in dispute. The same issue contained a long leading article regretting the decision on the ground of its important bearing on all similar cases, and advocating the acquisition of Stonehenge by the nation. "What is really needed is that Stonehenge should be placed in public custody. Much fuller protective measures could then be taken without objection, for proper restrictions would no longer be adverse to the public interest." Letters on the subject appeared in *The Times*, April 16th and 29th.

**Stonehenge.** The *Justice of the Peace*, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, May 26th, 1905, had an article reviewing the decision of Mr. Justice Farwell and approving it. "If their object (*i.e.*, the promoters of the suit) was to preserve Stonehenge, it was certainly a curious way to set about it. To give the public an indiscriminate right to wander about the monument as they pleased was scarcely the best means of preventing harm from being done. Fortunately, we think, for posterity, the judge was not satisfied that the existence of such roads was proved."

— "Its relative position with regard to other ancient works," by Joseph Houghton Spencer. Article in *Antiquary*, April, 1905, Vol. I., New Series, pp. 144–5. The fact noticed by Sir Norman Lockyer that a line drawn through the axis of the circle cuts Sidbury Camp, six miles to the N.-East, and Groveley Castle the same distance to the S.-West, has induced the author to prolong the S.W. line, with the result that he finds that it cuts Castle Ditches, the Old Castle at Wardour, passes near several high points, through a camp in Cerne Park, near one or two British villages and tumuli, until it reaches Higher Combe, near Chilcombe Hill, forty-eight miles distant, where it crosses the line from Weymouth Bay to Porlock Bay, which passes through Castle Neroche and is derived from the setting sun at the summer solstice and upon which line the "Monks' Walk," Corfe, is situated. At Higher Combe, also, is a third line coming from one of eight radiating drives in Melbury Park, near Evershot. It is seriously suggested that these lines mean something, though what is not quite apparent. One wonders what would be the result if the lines meeting at the junction of the transepts and nave of Westminster Abbey were prolonged "until they reach the sea," and what material for interesting theories they would provide.

— "Ballooning over Stonehenge." Article by Rev. J. M. Bacon in *Good Words*, Nov., 1902, p. 788, illustrated.

— "Round and about Stonehenge." By H. Griffin Stanway. Article in *Lloyds' Bank Magazine*, No. 3, Sept., 1903, pp. 219–223.

— "Historic Monuments of Britain. VI.—Stonehenge." Article by M. Venables, illust., in *Pearson's Mag.*, December, 1904, pp. 596–602. Illustrations:—[Headpiece, General View of Stones]; One of the

"Trilithons," &c.; Stonehenge from the East, &c.; The Neolithic Men who built Stonehenge . . . moving heavy weights . . . by means of manual labour; The Slaughter Stone, &c.; The Rise of the Sun at Midsummer upon Stonehenge, &c.

**Stonehenge.** In "Quaint Talks about Long Walks," by A. N. Cooper, of Christ Church, Oxford; London: A. Brown & Sons [1904], pp. 207—215 are on "The Wonder of England" (Stonehenge), with an illustration.

— "The Builders of Stonehenge" is the title of an article in the *Globe* of March 23rd, reprinted in *Salisbury Journal* of March 25th, 1905, discoursing on the manner of life of the Neolithic men, and giving some of the results of Dr. Gowland's investigations.

**The Home and Haunts of Richard Jefferies,** by Darby Stafford, an article in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, February, 1905, pp. 431—437, dealing with Jefferies' love for his home and his constant references to it in all his writings, illustrated with eight good process views of aspects of the house and surroundings that have not as a rule been otherwise illustrated. They are:—"Coate House; birthplace of Richard Jefferies"; "Coate House from the back, showing the older portion of the homestead"; "Labourers' Cottages at Coate"; "The Garden Door of Coate"; "Entrance to Farmyard, Coate"; "The Mere at Coate, Boathouse corner"; "The Island"; "The Meadow and Brook, the Mere lies beyond the high bank in the background."

**Richard Jefferies in London,** article by A.L.S. in *The Academy*, 10th June, 1905, pp. 613—614.

**The Spectator and Richard Jefferies.** A letter by Henry S. Salt (on the subject of Jefferies' "conversion,") in the *Literary Guide* for June, 1905. Reprinted by author in leaflet form.

**Clouds, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham.** A slight article by W. S. Blunt, connecting thirteen excellent photos, in *Country Life*, November 19th, 1904:—The East Front; From Mrs. Wyndham's Dressing-Room; The South Lawn; Under the Pergola; The West Front; Garden enclosed by Chalk Walls; A Portion of the West Front; From the Pergola Garden; The S.E. Corner; The North End of the Corridor; On the North Front; The Morning-Room; Part of the Drawing-Room; Staircase Descent, West Corridor; The Hall; The Drawing-Room. The writer speaks of the house as "The most interesting of our great modern dwellings." It was built by Philip Webb, and "it is beyond a doubt that it is on the recognition of its super excellence as a type of the best Victorian architecture that his ultimate fame will rest." The architect was wholly occupied with the building of the house for six years, and in May, 1885, the fifth year of the building, a mysterious lady dressed in black came to the house and on entering the hall said "this house will be burnt down, and in less than three years." The house was burnt January 6th, 1889, and was re-built in three years on the exact plan of the original.

**Devizes Charters.** Letters from Messrs. A. R. Malden, G. L. Gomme, N. Story Maskelyne, Edward Kite, the Rev. E. H. Goddard, and others, as to the desirability or otherwise of exhibiting the charters in frames on the walls of the council chamber, appear in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 2nd, 1905.

**Wiltshire Sheep Bells.** A short article by E. E. D. in *Country Life*, March 11th, 1905, illustrated by photos of four bells and six wooden "collar pins" to hold the ends of the leather "tugs" which pass through holes in each end of the wooden "collar" or yoke. There are, the author tells us, eight sizes of sheep bells, varying in price from 1s. 6d. to 5s. "Two, three, four and five are the sizes most commonly used, sevens and eights are monstrous affairs; even a five is almost too big, for it weighs, with the apparatus by which it hangs, no less than 2½lbs. All the bells are made by one maker at Great Cheverell, and his bells go all over the world.

This article was reprinted in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, March 23rd, 1905.

### **Bronze Age Pottery. Drinking Cups found in Wilts.**

In a valuable paper by the Hon. John Abercromby, entitled "A Proposed Chronological arrangement of the Drinking Cup or Beaker class of Fictilia in Britain," *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxviii., pp. 323—410, the following admirable illustrations from photographs of Wiltshire examples appear:—from Stonehenge Barrow 36 (Devizes); Stonehenge Barrow 39 (Devizes); Durrington Barrow 93; Winterbourne Stoke Barrow 5 (Devizes); Winterbourne Stoke (B. Museum); Wilsford Down Long Barrow 170 (B. Museum); Lake (Devizes); Winterbourne Stoke Barrow 27 (Devizes); Roundway (Devizes); Winterslow Hut Barrow (Ashmolean); Rotherley, S. Wilts (Farnham Museum); Upton Lovel Barrow 3 (Devizes); Wilsford Barrow 13 (Devizes); Rushmore Park Barrow 20 (Farnham Museum); Mere Down (Devizes). Mr. Abercromby has made a special study of "drinking cups" which he concludes were in fashion for about two hundred years in Britain, and all writers on the Bronze Age must take into account this most elaborate and exhaustive paper, in which he traces the sequence of the different types of drinking cup during that period, the beginning of the Bronze Age, and incidentally the sequence of the various types of dagger and other weapons found with the cups.

### **A Salisbury Fifteenth Century Death Register,**

by A. R. Malden, *The Ancestor*, No. 9. April, 1904, pp. 28—35. The writer describes a volume of registers or Acts Books by chapter clerks at Salisbury. One of them, John Machon, "anticipates Cromwell's orders for the keeping of parish registers by about seventy years," and keeps register of the death of persons connected with the Cathedral between 1467 and 1475. In many cases he gives their wills in full. Mr. Malden gives the wills of Robert Cothe, chaplain, 1467; John Godryche, chaplain, 1470; and William Symmys, chaplain, 1473; and also a number of notices of deaths with the places of burial of people connected with the Cathedral.

**Salisbury.** *The British Isles*, brought out in parts by Messrs. Cassell & Co., Part VI., Oct., 1904, contains a chapter on Winchester and Salisbury. The latter city and cathedral are polished off in four pages of letterpress of the flimsiest kind, with a very inaccurate plan of the city, and small views of the Cathedral from the S.W., the King's House, and the Cloisters.

**Salisbury, City Gates.** During alterations to the old cottages opposite the almshouses in Castle Street, the scanty remains of the stonework of the city gate erected across Castle Street in 1367 under a licence from Bishop Wyvil to fortify the city and erect four gates, were removed. In the masonry were two gargoyles and a large stone sculptured with the royal arms, which once probably occupied the central position on the gate. These relics have been preserved. No wall was built round the city, but a rampart and fosse were constructed from near St. Martin's Church to the Avon in Castle Street, the last remnant of which disappeared when "Rampart Road" was laid out in 1895. A portion of the side wall of the gate then erected across Winchester Street still remains. *Devizes Gazette*, April 6th, 1905.

**Salisbury. Local Events of 1904.** *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 31st, 1904.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** An account of the brass tablet erected in the north nave aisle to the memory of the officers and men of the Wiltshire Regiment who fell in the S. African War, 1899—1902, and bearing a list of all the names, is given in *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 5th; *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 10th; *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 11th, 1904.

— The South African War Memorial to the officers and men of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions, and of the Volunteer Service Company of the Wiltshire Regiment, placed in Salisbury Cathedral, was unveiled by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Feb. 4th, 1905. An account of the ceremony is given in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 9th, and *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 10th.

**Charity Enquiries.** Stanton St. Bernard, Woodborough, Alton Priors, Alton Barnes, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 24th; Hilmarton, Compton Bassett, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 15th; Calne, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 22nd. Great Wishford, Wylde, Fisherton Delamere, Steeple Langford, Little Langford, Amesbury, Orcheston St. George and St. Mary, Shrewton, Maddington, Rollestone, Winterbourne Stoke, *Salisbury Journal*, July 16th, 1904.

**Sir Thomas Lawrence.** The *Standard*, March 29th, 1905, notes that a complete collection of engraved portraits after Sir Thomas Lawrence, the property of the Bishop of Truro, many of them being gifts from the artist to the bishop's father, were sold by Messrs. Christie on March 28th for £2500.



**Calne, History of, &c.**, by H. E. W. Marsh, favourable review by Dr. J. C. Cox, with four illustrations, in *Antiquary*, Sept., 1904, pp. 266—269. It was also reviewed in *Marlborough Times*, June 18th, and *Western Daily Press*, June 20th, 1904.

**Mere Church.** The pamphlet handbook to this Church, by the Rev. J. A. Lloyd (noticed *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiii., 423), is noticed, with illustrations of the exterior and interior of the building, in *Antiquary*, Feb., 1905, pp. 43, 44.

**Bath Stone** is the title of a gossippy paper by T. Sturge Cotterell in *The Antiquary*, March, 1905, pp. 87—92, in which some information is given as to the principal buildings built of this stone, illustrated by a photo block of Malmesbury Abbey as one of those the material for which was quarried at Haselbury, in Box.

**Rainfall and Weather Tables for 1904.** The *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 7th, 1905, has tabular statements of the rainfall at Salisbury, Broad Chalke, &c., and also of the weather as taken at Roche Court, Winterslow, by Mr. T. T. S. Metcalfe.

**Manton Training Establishment** and "Young Alec" Taylor is the subject of a long article by "Hotspur" in the *Daily Telegraph*, reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, March 10th, 1905.

**With the Winterbourne Sheep-Shearers**, by A. H. Fisher, *Gentleman's Mag.*, Dec., 1902, p. 570.

**Red Hone Hill.** A "Native of Erchfont" writes in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 8th, 1903, that the "Redhone Turnpike House" occurs in a printed document of 1784; Andrews & Dury's map gives "Red Hone Turnpike Gate"; Edward Mogg, in "Paterson's Roads" (1826), gives "Red Horn Turnpike"; and that this latter is the name invariably used locally.

**Roman Roads and Stations in Wilts.** Canon Raven, in a paper in *The Antiquary*, Dec., 1904, p. 374, on "The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary," discusses very shortly the course of the roads and the position of the stations between Gloucester and Silchester, Winchester Old Sarum and Exeter, and Bath and Silchester.

**Wiltshire in 1904.** A good general review of the history of the county, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 5th and 12th, 1905.

**Local Diary for 1904** (S. Wilts), *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 30th, 1904.

**Lunacy in Wiltshire.** Report by Dr. J. I. Bowes. *Wiltshire Advertiser*, Feb. 2nd, 1905.

**Chamberlaine Family in Wiltshire.** A letter from Mr. Reynell-Upham in the *Wiltshire Advertiser*, March 30th, 1905, mentions Robert le Chaumberleyn lord of the manor of Compton Chamberlaine, in 1316, Thomas man-at-arms 1324, Simon who held property at Coulston 1316, Robert of Warminster 1580, and John of Corsham 1599.

**Wilts and Dorset Bank Annual.** Salisbury, Christmas, 1904.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ , wrapper, pp. 101. This, the first issue of the "Annual," is edited by Messrs. G. E. Dartnell and J. Rogers Rees. It consists of seventeen papers by members of the staff of the bank, with seven illustrations, descriptive of holiday journeyings, none of them connected with Wiltshire. It is nicely printed and got up.

**Wiltshire Highwaymen.** "Highwaymen's Heaths," by C. G. Harper, an article in the *London Magazine*, April, 1905, p. 328, contains an account of the attack on Mr. Dean, of Imber, on Oct. 21st, 1839, with an illustration of Salisbury Plain.

**"Imitation of Horace's Satires in the Wiltshire Dialect,"** Bk. I., Sat. 9. Poem in *Marlburian*, March 22nd, 1905, pp. 31—32. Good dialect. [By F. M. Willis.]

**Amesbury and Military Camp Light Railway.** Illust. article, *Railway Magazine*, July, 1902, p. 76.

**The Wilton Diptych,** by S. Arthur Strong. Illust. article, *Archæological Review*, April, 1902, p. 128.

**Alderbury, the "Green Dragon" Inn.** The *Dickensian* for May, 1905, Vol. I., No. 5, pp. 119—122, has a short paper by Charles G. Harper on the identity of the "Blue Dragon," near Salisbury, in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. It is an article of faith at Amesbury that the "George" there is the original of Dickens' inn, but Mr. Harper has satisfied himself that the "Blue Dragon" in *Martin Chuzzlewit* is really a composite picture, combining the features of both the "George" at Amesbury and those of the "Green Dragon" at Alderbury. A cut of the George Inn, Amesbury, and two of the Green Dragon, Alderbury, are given, one of the latter showing the fine Tudor stone mantelpiece in the bar parlour.

**Sarsen Stones.** At the congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies at Maidstone, Mr. F. J. Bennett, F.G.S., in the course of a paper, suggesting that both in Wiltshire and Kent Stone circles, cromlechs, tumuli, camps and churches (representing older sites), are often arranged in lines with reference to each other, made the more practical suggestion that possibly Sarsen stones are due to the action of humic acid on the loose sand of the Eocene strata. A short digest of the paper is given in the *Salisbury Journal*, July 23rd, 1904.

**Alton Barnes Church.** An interesting account of the work of restoration which has been carried out by Mr. C. E. Ponting, and of the re-opening service on Nov. 8th, is given in *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 10th, 1904. Mr. Ponting states that the walls of the building are of Saxon date, though no window or door of that period remains.

**Farm Changes in Wiltshire in 1904.** A long and useful list of changes in the tenancy of farms in the county. *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 10th, 1904.

**The Avon at Salisbury,** by Vallon Hardie, illust., in *The Badminton Magazine*, Oct., 1904, pp. 378—385. Illustrations:—Grayling Fishing; A Streamy Reach; At Durnford; A Likely Spot; Harnham Bridge, below Salisbury; Grayling Fishing at Longford Castle; A Corner for Pike; Pike Winter Quarters.

**Valley of the Upper Thames.** Article by A. R. Quinton in *Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette*, June, 1905, pp. 257—263. Illustrations of "The Infant Thames at Ashton Keynes"; and "Somerset Mill."

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

**Bradford-on-Avon.** The *Architectural Review*, Dec., 1904, Vol. xvi., No. 97, pp. 243—250, has an article on Bradford-on-Avon, by W. J. Loftie, illustrated by the following large and splendid process plates from photographs:—The Bridge and Chapel; Porch, Abbess of Shaftesbury's Barton; Tithe Barn; Hall's Almshouse; Bethell's House; Gate, Hall's Almshouse; No. 8, Silver Street; The Shambles. A second article in the number for February, 1905, Vol. xvii., No. 99, pp. 51—58, has these in addition:—St. Lawrence's Chapel; Stewards Monument, Holy Trinity Church; Druce's Hill House; Orpin's House and Grave; The Church Houses; Old Houses; Kingston House. The whole series is a valuable addition to the illustrations of Wiltshire.

**Avebury and Silbury.** An article in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, March, 1904, pp. 691—698, "A Day 'twixt Summer and Winter," by T. R. Hodges, has three Wiltshire photos reproduced:—The Encircling Mound and Fosse at Avebury; The Standing Stones at Avebury; Silbury Hill.

**South Wraxall Manor** is admirably illustrated in *Country Life*, Jan. 14th, 1905, pp. 54—64. The views are:—The Loggia; The Gatehouse; The Entrance; The Enclosed Garden; The Garden Path; The Covered Way; The Outbuildings; The Entrance Porch; The Flagged Walk; Gargoyles; the Windows of the Drawing-Room; The North Gateway; Under the Gatehouse; The Courtyard; The Island surrounded by the Fishpond.

- Swindon.** "Armorial bearings of," *Genealogical Mag.*, Feb., 1902, p. 443.
- House made of old Barge. *Pearson's Weekly*, Dec. 8th, 1904, p. 398.
- Britford.** Church, and the Moat House. Photo postcards.
- Compton Basset Church.** Rood Screen. *Old English Churches*, by G. Clinch, second edition, 1903.
- Calne Public Library.** Account of the opening, with plan and elevation, in *Devizes Gazette*, March 30th, and *Wiltshire Times*, also with cut, April 1st, 1905.
- Bishops Cannings Church.** Offertory box, in article by Charlotte Mason, on "Ancient offertory boxes," in *Sunday at Home*, June, 1905, p. 635.
- Arrival of the Earl and Countess of Suffolk at Malmesbury.** *The Ladies' Field*, Jan. 28th, 1905.
- A Cup for Lord Suffolk.** (Wedding present from the tenants of the Charlton Park Estate.) *Illust. Lond. News*, Jan. 28th, 1905.
- Wilton House.** Cut in *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 10th, 1904.
- Hartham Park House.** Cut in *Wiltshire Times*, Nov. 12th, 1904.
- "George Herbert at Bemerton,"** from picture by W. Dyce, R.A. *Pall Mall Mag.*, June, 1905, p. 647.
- Beckhampton.** Three process illustrations of "Training at Beckhampton" in *The King*, April 29th, 1905, pp. 152, 3:—The Beckhampton String; Beckhampton House, the residence of Mr. S. Darling; After Work, Heads towards Home.
- Marlborough, High Street.** Process view, *The King*, April 15th, 1905, p. 75.
- Bronze Age Pottery.** Among the admirable illustrations of that most useful book, *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, by J. Romilly Allen (Methuen & Co., 1904), one of the cinerary urns from Lake and the covered incense cup from Aldbourne, both of them now in the British Museum, are given.
- Longford Castle.** Photo postcard.
- Lacock and Malmesbury Abbeys.** Excellent ground-plans of Lacock Abbey, and Malmesbury Abbey Church, by Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., illustrate the programme of the Royal Archaeological Institute's Annual Meeting at Bristol, 1904.
- "Near Malmesbury."** Oil painting, by Leslie Thompson, exhibited in New Gallery, 1905.

**Shrewton.** "The Meet in Shrewton Village"; "By the Plantation on Salisbury Plain"; and three other photos are illustrations of The Bloodhound Hunt Club Field Trials in the *Ladies' Field*, April 1st, 1905, pp. 149, 150.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** Constable's large sketch for the finished picture in the Victoria and Albert Museum was sold at Christie's sale of the pictures of Mr. Louis Huth, May 20th, 1905, for 1700 guineas.

—— Brass of Bishop Wyvil, in article on "Castles of Old Romance," in *The London*, Dec., 1904, pp. 619—624.

—— from S.E. *Old English Churches*, G. Clinch, 2nd edition. 1903.

—— "Portfolio of English Cathedrals, with Historical and Architectural Notes, by Arnold Fairbairns. No. 5, Salisbury." E. T. W. Dennis: Scarborough and London. [? 1904.] 1s. net cash. Paper wrapper,  $15\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. 67—79. The letterpress is of the slightest. The illustrations are process photographs, some of considerable size. They are:—The Spire showing through trees; N.E. View; The Transepts; The Nave; The Choir; The Lady Chapel; The Chapter House; Tomb of Bishop Bridport; Cathedral from Bishop's Garden. It is a good shillingsworth.

—— **Giant and Hob Nob in Museum.** Photo postcard.

—— **Souvenir of.** R. R. Edwards, 6, Castle Street, Salisbury. Oblong  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ , [1904?] A series of nice coloured photo-process views. Printed by Jarrold & Sons, Norwich. Cathedral, S.W.; West Front; N.E.; Screen, E.; Screen, W.; Cloisters; City Cross; Market Place; St. Anne's, or East Gate; Harnham, or South Gate; High Street, or North Gate; Stonehenge.

—— **Harnham Gate.** Photo postcard.

—— **St. Thomas's Church.** Good S.E. view, on appeal for funds for restoration, 1905.

**Earl Nelson and Trafalgar.** By Beckles Willson, *Strand Magazine*, June, 1905, pp. 670—678, sixteen illustrations:—The present Earl Nelson; Trafalgar—the House bought by the Nation for Nelson's Family; Nelson's Father—Rev. Edmund Nelson—from the painting by Sir William Beechey; Nelson's Mother, from the original painting; View from the Terrace of Trafalgar; Nelson's Bust, by Thaller and Kanson; The famous Flag-signals, "England expects that every man will do his duty," over the mantelpiece in the Nelson Room; Nelson's chair and cane and corner of sofa from "Victory's" cabin (the sugar-basin on the pedestal is made from the mast of the "Victory"); Hilt of the Dirk presented to Nelson by the Cardinal; Two sides of the Nile Medal and a lock of Nelson's hair; The Copenhagen Seal; Nelson at the age of 22, from the painting by Regard; Portrait of Nelson, from the painting by H. Singleton; Nelson's Uncle—Captain Maurice Suckling, from the painting by Bardwell; Collingwood's sketch of Nelson; Nelson's sketch of Collingwood.

## Books and Articles by Wiltshire Authors.

### **Rt. Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.**

"The Power to License Laymen, A Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishop of Salisbury. Longmans. Price 1s. Reviewed by C. L. D[undas] in *Salisbury Dio. Gazette*, March, 1905; also noticed *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 16th, 1905.

—— "Sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral on the occasion of the King's Accession, 22nd Jan., 1905." Printed in full in *Salisbury Dio. Gazette*, Feb., and *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 28th, 1905:

—— "Mr. Cuthbert H. Turner's Nicene Creed and Canons." An elaborate and learned article in *Church Quarterly Review*, April, 1905, pp. 212—227.

### **John Earle, Bishop of Salisbury.**

"Micro-Cosmographie; or a Piece of the World discovered." By John Earle. London; Cambridge University Press. 1903. Small 4to, pp. xii., 128, paper boards, price £1 1s. net. Only two hundred and fifty copies printed. This is a reprint from the sixth "augmented" edition of 1633. Noticed *Antiquary*, June, 1904, p. 190.

—— Ditto Post 16mo., 2s. net. Reprinted from the sixth edition, published by Robert Abbot in 1633. Messrs. Methuen & Co., 36, Essex Street, London.

### **George Herbert.**

"The Temple," edited by E. C. Gibson, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, in the "Library of Devotion" series, published by Messrs. Methuen & Co., 36, Essex Street, London, small pott 8vo, 2s. cloth; 2s. 6d. net, leather.

—— Article on his works, by W. E. Crothers. *Sunday at Home*, Nov., 1903, p. 42.

### **William Beckford.**

"The History of the Caliph Vathek," edited by E. Denison Ross, in the "Little Library" series, published by Messrs. Methuen & Co. Small Pott 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net; with introductions, notes, and photogravure frontispiece.

### **Rev. Geoffrey Hill, Vicar of East with West Harnham.**

"Some Consequences of the Norman Conquest." London: Elliot Stock, 92, Paternoster Row. 1904. pp. ix., 251, demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. Contents: Preface; Chap. I., The Change in Population; II., Safety from Invasion; III., French Abuse; IV., Charges against English of over-eating and over-drinking; V. English inaccuracy; VI., an Old English Genitive; VII. Christian names in England.

—— "The Influence of the Norman Conquest upon the Invasion of England," article in the *Antiquary*, July, 1904, pp. 208—212.

### **Rev. T. J. Lawrence, LL.D., Rector of Upton Lovel.**

"War and Neutrality in the Far East." Macmillan & Co., London. 1904.

**B. H. Cunnington.** Article, illustrated by drawings by Mr. Denholm Armour, on "The Brank or Scold's Bridle," in *English Illustrated Magazine*, May, 1905.

**George Crabbe**, "Selections from." Edited by A. C. Deane. In the "Little Library" series, published by Messrs. Methuen, small pott 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

"**Two Unpublished Poems of Crabbe**" is the title of an article in *The Monthly Review*, March, 1904, pp. 117—139, by R. Huchon. The first poem contains six hundred and thirty-six lines, the second is of four stanzas only. Both are from MSS. in possession of Mr. John Murray.

**Richard Jefferies.** "The Corner of a Meadow." An excerpt from one of his works, printed in *Daily News*, Dec. 12th, 1904.

—— Moshers' "*Old World Series*":—\$1—etc. "The Story of my Heart," by Jefferies, pp. viii., 1—148.

Moshers' "*Brocade Series*":—The Pageant of Summer, Hours of Spring and Wild Flowers, Bits of Oak Bark and Meadow Thoughts, Saint Guido, Nature and Eternity and other uncollected papers; five vols., cabinet box, \$3.75.

Moshers' "*Vest Pocket Series*," cents 25 to cents 100, according to binding:—A Little Book of Nature Thoughts from Richard Jefferies, selected by Thomas Coke Watkins.

[T. B. Mosher is the American publisher of Portland, Maine, who reprints many such English books.]

**Pamela (Mrs. E. P.) Tennant.** "Windlestraw, a Book of Verse with Legends in Rhyme of the Plants and Animals." London: printed at the Chiswick Press. 1905. Cloth, 6¾ × 5, pp. xvi., 107. A dainty little book of poems. "Sarum Close," "With a Volume of the Temple," "Envoy to Village Notes," "Richard Jefferies," and "Three Country Poems in the Wiltshire Dialect: The Fire o' Logs, Jack o' Lantern, and The Bee and the Butterfly, a dialogue between two Cottage Maidens" are the subjects directly concerned with the county, but many of the other poems have a distinct taste of the "Winding Waters and Windy Downs" of Wilts. The dialect is not too full flavoured for the consumption of "foreigners," "The Bee and the Butterfly" appeared in *Country Life*, Nov. 19th, 1904, pp. 748, 9. "With a Volume of the Temple" was reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror* from the *Westminster*, March 10th, 1905.

By the same authoress a poem of four stanzas, "The Child," appeared in *Country Life*, March 11th, 1905.

**Rev. Eyre Hussey.** "Miss Badsworth, M.F.H." 1905. A novel.

A number of hunting drawings by **Mr. George Denholm Armour**, the well-known *Punch* artist, were exhibited at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, London, in Feb., 1905. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 9th, 1905.

**Thomas Hobbes.** "Leviathan, or the matter, forme, and power of a commonwealth ecclesiasticall and civill." The text edited by A. R. Waller. Published by the Cambridge University Press in the series of "Cambridge English Classics." A series of faithful reproductions of the original texts of classical English writers. Large cr. 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

— A long article in *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 24th, 1904, by W. L. Courtney, on the volume by Sir Leslie Stephen in Macmillan's "English Men of Letters" series.

**Sir Vincent Caillard.** Articles in the *Monthly Review*, January, pp. 30—55; March, 1905, pp. 37—64, "An Empire in the Making." On the requirements of the component parts of the Empire and the capacity of the Empire itself to satisfy them.

**General Lord Methuen.** "Training the Youth of England." Article in *The Nineteenth Century*, February, 1905, pp. 238—243, advocating the work of the Lads' Drill Association, and the Church Lads' Brigade.

### PORTRAITS.

Mrs. Edward Tennant and her son David, unfinished oil painting by late Robert Brough, A.R.S.A., exhibited in New Gallery, 1905.

Marie Claire Deschamps de Marsilly, Viscountess Bolingbroke, niece of Madame de Maintenon. Her portrait by J. M. Nattier was sold at Christies', Dec. 3rd, 1904, to Messrs Agnew, for 1350 guineas, the same firm purchasing a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Mrs. Michel for 2000 guineas.

Paul Cobb Methuen, and Mrs. Methuen, d. of Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre, Suffolk. These portraits by Romney were sold at Christies' on May 6th, 1905, the former for 400 guineas, the latter for 3400 guineas.

Rt. Rev. Huyshe Yeatman Biggs, Bishop of Worcester. *Graphic*, Dec. 24th, 1904.

H.S.H. The Princess von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg (of Draycot House). *Country Life*, March 11th, 1905.

Lord Methuen. Presentation portrait by William Carter exhibited at Royal Academy, 1904.

— *Cassell's Magazine*, Aug., 1904, p. 327.

George Catley, Mayor of Devizes. *Wiltshire Advertiser*, Nov. 10th, 1904.

Countess of Kerry. *The King*, April 15th, 1905.

Major Dalrymple White, prospective Conservative candidate for East Wilts. *The King*, April 15th, 1905.

Mrs. Bertram Brooke, d. of Sir Walter Palmer, Bt., M.P. for Salisbury. *The King*, April 29th, 1905.

Countess of Pembroke. *The Lady's Field*, Jan. 28th, 1905.

Countess of Suffolk (Miss Daisy Leiter). *Graphic*, Dec. 24th; *Hearth and Home*, Dec. 29th, 1904.

Earl of Suffolk. *Graphic*, Dec. 24th, 1904.

Rev. J. G. Watson (Rector of Devizes) and Mrs. Watson (Miss E. F. Martin). *Hearth and Home*, Jan. 12th, 1905.

C. C. Bradford, and Miss M. E. Walker (Mrs. Bradford). *Hearth and Home*, Jan. 26th, 1905.



William H. Fox Talbot. *The Photographic Journal*, April, 1904, contained process portrait photographed from a Daguerreotype by Claudet, taken *cir.* 1844.

Miss Katherine Morrison (Lady Gatty), d. of the late Alfred Morrison. *Hearth and Home*, March 2nd, 1905.

George Robert Charles, 13th Earl of Pembroke, portrait presented by his widow, Gertrude, Countess of Pembroke, to the Corporation and hung in the council chamber at Wilton. Notice of the unveiling, in *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 13th; *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 14th, 1905.

Captain E. Fisher (s. of late Archdeacon Fisher), and Miss Georgina Mary Hammick, d. of Mr. W. H. Hammick, of Salisbury (Mrs. Fisher). *Hearth and Home*, June 1st, 1905.

### PERSONAL NOTICES.

Alderman Levi Lapper Morse, of Swindon. A sketch of his career, with portraits of himself and Mrs. Morse, appears in *The King*, Jan. 7th, 1905, pp. 475, 487.

Richard Simpson Gundry, s. of Richard Hickley Gundry, of Devizes. A short notice of Mr. Gundry's career is given in *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 10th, 1904, on the occasion of the conferring upon him of the Companionship of the Bath, as a recognition of the services he has rendered to the Foreign Office in connection with Far Eastern affairs. Mr. Gundry was the prime mover in starting the China Association.

Sir John Wallington (Keevil Manor). Article on Sir John as a sportsman, with good portrait, in *Bailey's Magazine*, May, 1905.

Marchioness of Bath. An article in recent issue of "*Coming Modes*," noticed in *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 24th, 1905, with photo 'group of the Marchioness and her three eldest children.

Bishop George Moberly and Dean Bradley as Masters of Winchester and Marlborough, are two of the "Six Great Schoolmasters," by F. D. How. London: Methuen. 1904. 14s. Reviewed in *Times Literary Supplement*, Dec. 9th, 1904; *Guardian*, Jan. 11th, 1905.

Marchioness of Lansdowne. An illustrated article on the Marchioness of Lansdowne at Lansdowne House appeared in *Madame*, Feb. 18th, 1905.

## Additions to Museum and Library.

### Museum.

- Presented by MESSRS. H. & G. CHIVERS:—A piece of ornamental lead guttering taken from the Bear Hotel.
- “ “ MR. A. C. PASS: Groat of Henry VIII., found at Avebury.
- “ “ THE PRISON COMMISSIONERS: Old Clock.
- “ “ REV. C. V. GODDARD: Fossils.
- “ “ REV. H. G. O. KENDALL: Flints, from Knowle.
- “ “ MR. W. HEWARD BELL: Wilts Token.
- “ “ MR. A. D. PASSMORE: Plaster cast of carved stone built into tower of Rodbourne Cheney Church.

**Library.**

- Presented by MR. R. D. GILLMAN: Proofs of nineteen Wiltshire illustrations and portraits, reprinted from the *Wiltshire Advertiser*.
- „ „ MR. C. H. TALBOT: Lacock Charity Report, &c.
- „ „ MR. G. E. DARTNELL: "Flora Sarisburiensis by Henry Smith, 1817"; "Richard Jefferies, his Life and his Ideals, by H. S. Salt"; "Wilts and Dorset Bank Annual"; "Portfolio of English Cathedrals, Salisbury"; "Souvenir of Salisbury"; Wiltshire articles from magazines; picture postcards.
- „ „ REV. J. A. LLOYD: Eighteen picture postcard views of Mere and neighbourhood.
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- „ „ MR. R. B. MULLINGS: A large collection of Wiltshire election broadsheets.
- „ „ THE EDITOR (Canon Wordsworth): "Old Marlborough," 1905.
- „ „ An anonymous friend, through MR. E. TODD, of Devizes: Five vols. Bewick's works.
- „ „ MR. H. W. DARTNELL: Wiltshire County Mirror.
- „ „ MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE: Wiltshire Advertiser.
- „ „ REV. H. B. MOORHOUSE: Letter of Sir R. C. Hoare.
- „ „ MR. J. E. G. BRADFORD: Four Wiltshire deeds of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- „ „ MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT: "Savernake, Wolfhall, The Battle of Bedwyn"; "A Modern Boeotia"; N. Wilts Church Magazine; Devizes Gazette; and Salisbury Diocesan Gazette for 1904.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR (Mr. E. Kite: Reprint of "Notes on the Montacutes."
- „ „ MR. A. SCHOMBERG: Articles from *Country Life*, *Architectural Review*, *The Dickensian*, &c.
- „ „ REV. E. H. GODDARD: Map, Illustrations.
- „ „ RT. HON. PERCY WYNDHAM: "Windlestraw," by Pamela Tennant; and Wiltshire pamphlet.
- „ „ MESSRS. T. & C. AWDRY: A large number of MS. documents connected with the County of Wilts:—Lacock Turnpike accounts, 1770—1786; Footbridge, Lacock, accounts; Receiver General's bonds, 1804, 15, 16, 19; Property and House Tax, 1800; Composition for Rates, Lacock, 1780, 81; Poor Rates, &c., 1737; Militia Rolls, 1757—68; Land Tax, 1800—11, 13, 15, 16—18, 20, 23, 24; Assessed Taxes, 1810—19, 21, 23, 24; Property Taxes, 1810, 11, 15; Kennett and Avon Canal papers, &c., &c.

[This extensive series of documents in connection with the taxes of the county came from John Awdry, of Notton, who was Receiver-General for many years. He was son of John (younger brother of Ambrose Awdry, of Seend), who on the death of his uncle Jeremiah, of Melksham, a bachelor, succeeded to a considerable part of his estate, and on his marriage, 1765, bought the Notton property from Edward Montagu in 1766.]

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CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES  
IN UNION WITH  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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**Scheme for Recording**  
**Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures.**

---

APPENDIX II.

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Since the scheme for recording ancient defensive earthworks and fortified enclosures was issued, it has been found desirable to develop the classification by the addition of

G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

H. Ancient Village sites protected by walls, ramparts, or fosses.

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**TUMULI, BARROWS, &c.**

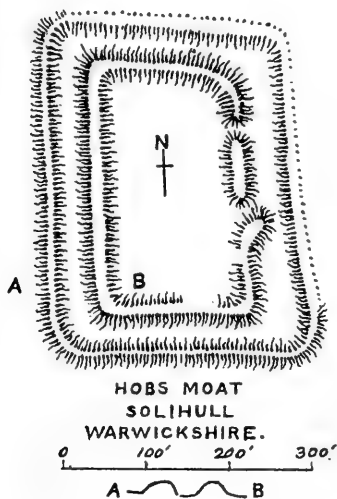
It was the intention, as expressed on page 2 of the scheme issued in 1903, to confine the labours of workers to purely defensive works, but those who have been working on the maps, or in the field, having found it easy at the same time to schedule *tumuli, barrows, and ancient boundary-banks and dykes*, it is suggested that a list of all such remains should be compiled, noting the parishes in which situated, and the position on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map.

## CLASS G.

The works referred to under class G appear in many cases to be the sites of feudal strongholds, or manorial residences; at the same time it must be borne in mind that, as the late General Pitt-Rivers proved, simple, small, banked and ditched enclosures existed even in the far-away Bronze Age, and, it may be added, at various later periods.

Though generally simple in form, examples occur with outer courts, or divided enclosures. or with ramparting extending beyond the main sites.

Though usually small in comparison with early and similarly defended works, such as those of classes B or C, some of the works of class G cover an area of several acres.



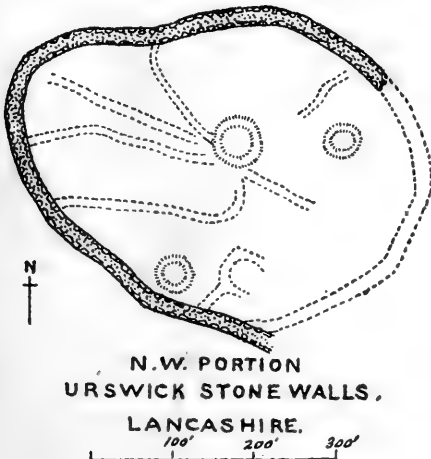
EXAMPLE OF CLASS G.

## CLASS H.

In many cases the second or outer court of mount and court strongholds (class E) contained the germ of village or town, but the works referred to under H exhibit a more simple form of defence, and are not usually attached to any castle or stronghold.

Ancient walled areas, such as some on the moors of the north of England, on Dartmoor and elsewhere, may be included in class H, as the term "village" is used to imply any collection of huts or houses, and some examples may have been for the protection of cattle as well as of human beings.

In lowland districts works of class H occasionally occur, which protected the manorial hold, the church, and village, by means of moats or ramparts, or both.



EXAMPLE OF CLASS H.

The classification of defensive works as recommended by the Committee now stands as follows :

- A. Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial works, usually known as promontory fortresses.
- B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill*;  
Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.
- C. Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period.
- D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse.
- E. Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts.
- F. Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.
- G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.
- H. Ancient Village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.
- X. Defensive works which fall under none of these headings.

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Any further information will be given by the Honorary Secretary.

Postal Address :—

I. Chalkley Gould,

Royal Societies Club,

St. James's Street, London.

July 1905.



12 JUL. 1905



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WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo, pp. vii., 501. 1901. With full index. In 8 parts, as issued. Price 13s.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

A certain space on the cover of the *Magazine* will in future be available for Advertisements of Books or other kindred matters. For terms apply to the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A

## MAINTENANCE FUND

FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE

### North Wilts Museum and Library.

The Committee appeal to all who are interested in the preservation of the Antiquities of the County to assist them in the effort now being made to establish a Fund which shall be available for the general purposes of the Museum and Library. Hitherto the whole of the expense of maintenance has fallen upon the General Fund of the Society, which can ill afford to bear it. If the Committee could depend upon a sum of £50 a year it would go far towards rendering the Museum independent of the General Fund, which would then be more available for the *Magazine* and other work of the Society.

Anyone willing to help with an annual subscription of 5s. or upwards is requested to write to the REV. E. H. GODDARD, *Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon*.

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No. CIV.

DECEMBER, 1905.

VOL. XXXIV.

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THE  
**WILTSHIRE**  
Archaeological and Natural History  
**MAGAZINE,**

Published under the Direction  
OF THE  
SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,  
A. D. 1853.

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EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., xxiv., and xxxii.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society for the current year, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of *Magazines* should be addressed.

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All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon, and E. O. P. BOUVERIE, ESQ., The Old House, Market Lavington, Wilts.

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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

### MAGAZINE.



No. CIV.

DECEMBER, 1905.

VOL. XXXIV.

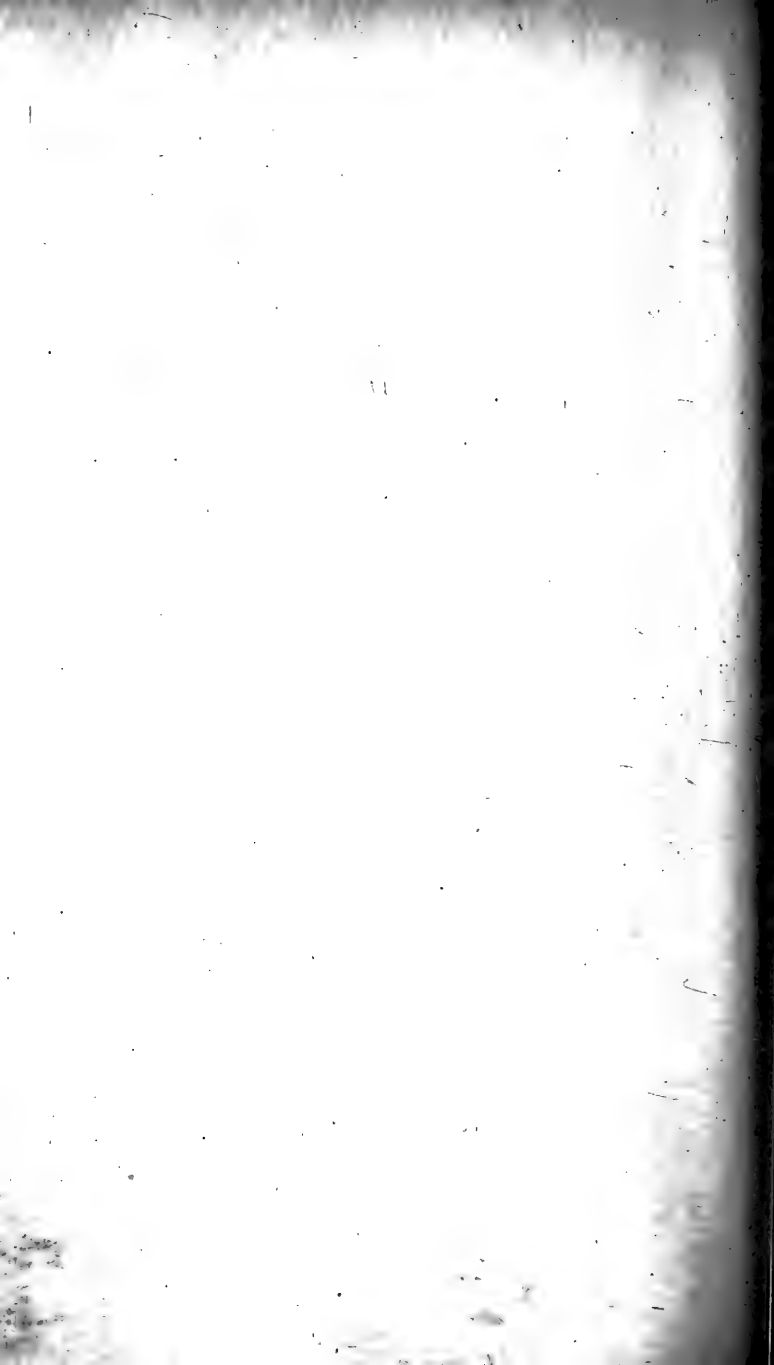
### Contents.

	PAGE
THE FIFTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING, AT MARLBOROUGH .....	137
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LUDGERSHALL .....	151
NOTE ON A CARVED FIGURE ON THE WALL OF OAKSEY CHURCH: By Rev. E. H. Goddard.....	156
WILTS MINISTERS (1643—1662): By Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, M.A. ...	159
THE CHURCHES OF MARLBOROUGH: By the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth and C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. ....	193
A RELIC OF PAGAN MARLBOROUGH: By the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth...	205
CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF WINTERBOURN STOKE, 1574: Copied and Communicated by the Rev. C. V. Goddard .....	208
MANOR OF ALDERSTON AND LANDS IN WHITEPARISH, &c.: Com- municated by W. F. Lawrence, M.P. ....	216
EARLY GRAVESTONES FOUND AT TROWBRIDGE, By the Rev. E. H. Goddard .....	218
WILTS OBITUARY .....	222
RECENT WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES.....	224
BOOKS AND ARTICLES BY WILTSHIRE AUTHORS .....	236
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY .....	240
THE TROPENELL CARTULARY.....	241

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

Roman Sculptured Panel preserved in St. Mary's Church, Marlborough .....	206
Coped Gravestone & Early Cross Slab found at Trowbridge	219

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WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

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DECEMBER, 1905.

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THE FIFTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

**Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society,**

HELD AT MARLBOROUGH,

*July 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1905.*<sup>1</sup>

THURSDAY, JULY 6TH.

THE General Meeting was held in the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock, when the Mayor and several members of the Corporation in their robes, received the Society and THE MAYOR said a few words of kindly welcome, which were acknowledged by MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE on behalf of the Society. In the absence of the President, LORD BATH, MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT took the chair and called on MR. BOUVERIE to read the

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905.

“The Committee begs to present the fifty-second annual report of the Society.

“*Finance.*—The detailed accounts which appear in the current number of the *Magazine* show that at the close of the financial year we had a credit balance of £5 6s. 2½*d.*, as against a debit balance of the preceding year of £39 18s. 4½*d.* The financial result of the 1904 meeting at Warminster was the handing over to the

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<sup>1</sup>The fullest account of the meeting is given by the *Devizes Gazette*, July 6th, 13th, and 27th, 1905.

Society by the Local Treasurer of £25. The best thanks of the Society are due to those who so ably organised this meeting, and for the handsome contribution to our funds. We have also had returned to us £11 9s. 8d. on account of income tax, &c., and to those two items is mainly due the improved financial position.

*Members.*—The number of Members on the books at the present time (June, 1905) is four hundred and one, showing an increase of nine over the numbers of last year. This number—four hundred and one—includes those Societies and Institutions termed “exchange” Members.

*“Library and Museum.”*—We have to express our best thanks to Sir Edmund Antrobus for a bound copy of the pleadings, shorthand notes of evidence, and the judgment in the recent action concerning the alleged rights at Stonehenge, and for fourteen large photographs taken for the purposes of the litigation; and to Messrs. T and C. Awdry for a large consignment of deeds and papers, chiefly connected with the taxation of the county in the early years of the nineteenth century. We have also, as usual, to thank a number of other donors for gifts of recent literature in connection with the county. The urgent question of additional space has been partially solved by the incorporation in the Museum of a good new room, formed out of the two front first-floor rooms in the adjoining house (the Society’s property), and connected with the existing buildings by a fireproof door. This at least gives breathing space for a time, and the work of making use of it to the best advantage is now being taken in hand. The pressing need of new cases, etc., both for the Museum and Library, has induced the Committee to make an effort to set on foot a permanent “maintenance fund,” which shall be available for this and similar purposes, the expense of which has hitherto pressed unduly on the general fund of the Society. The Committee would draw the attention of Members and of all who are interested in the preservation of the antiquities of Wilts to the appeal and statement which appear on the cover of the *Magazine* just issued. Up to the present nearly forty Members have promised annual subscriptions to the fund to the amount of £29, in addition to about £33 contributed as donations. If we



could depend on an annual income of £50 for this purpose the Museum and Library would be largely independent of the General Fund, which would then be more available for the *Magazine* and other purposes of the Society. All who are willing to subscribe 5s. a year or upwards are asked to communicate with the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon. We have to report that, after expenditure in ordinary repairs, we have let such part of the dwelling-house as is not at present utilised for our purposes. We regret to say that we have been involved in considerable further outlay in perfecting the sanitary arrangements of the house, which proved to be inefficient. As will be seen from the accounts, we are charging the expenses in the first place against the "Enlargement Fund," crediting that account with the sum paid as rent by the tenant.

*Stonehenge.*—The legal proceedings brought to enforce the alleged rights of way at Stonehenge, ending as they did in the vindication of the position taken up by the owner, were a matter of widespread interest and discussion in the press. Our Society has always placed the preservation and care of the monument before any other consideration whatever, and it cannot but be a matter of congratulation to us that the advice given to the owner by representatives of our Society, in concert with those of the other Societies concerned, and adopted by him, has not been rendered nugatory. We would venture to express a hope that Sir Edmund Antrobus may now see his way to add to the good work he has already done in the raising of the leaning stone, by carrying out some, if not all, of the remaining recommendations of the Stonehenge Committee, viz.: the concreting of the bases of the leaning stones in the outer circle; the replacement of the stones which fell in 1900; and, lastly, the raising of the Great Trilithon now lying prostrate.

*Monumental Inscriptions.*—We regret to report that the number of subscribers in response to the circular suggesting the printing of the first section of the Wiltshire Inscriptions was insufficient to warrant the undertaking of the work, and for the present the result of Mr. T. H. Baker's labours cannot be so issued.

“*The Magazine*.—With the completion of vol. xxxiii. of the *Magazine* a new departure has been taken in the matter of the index. Hitherto indices have appeared only when a series of eight volumes had been completed, and the consequence has been that for about twelve years the recent numbers have been almost unavailable for reference. With the last number of this volume, however, an index has been given, which is far fuller and more complete than any of those which have preceded it. For the very onerous work of its compilation the Society is indebted to Miss Story Maskelyne, of Hatt House, who spared neither time nor trouble to make it a model of what an index should be. It is proposed in future to make the volumes of the *Magazine* somewhat thicker than they have been, by including between four hundred and five hundred pages in each, and to give a complete index in this way at the end of each volume, thus rendering them more available for reference at once. We have to thank Mr. John A. Watson-Taylor for the cost of the map illustrating his paper in our last number.

“E. H. GODDARD,  
“E. O. P. BOUVERIE, } *Hon. Secs.*”

The adoption of the Report was moved by MR. W. HEWARD BELL and seconded by the REV. MILLS ROBBINS, who advocated apparently the dispersal of the objects now preserved in the Society’s Museum, among the localities to which they belong. THE REV. E. H. GODDARD replied that so far as duplicates of prints, &c., were concerned, the Society was quite willing to part with them, but that in the case of unique and original objects it would be frustrating the whole object of the Museum to part with them when once they had been entrusted to the Society’s keeping. MR. CECIL SIMPSON, speaking to the point raised by Mr. Robbins, strongly urged the desirability of *concentrating* antiquities and material for the history of the county in the two established museums at Devizes and Salisbury, where they would be comparatively safe and easily available, rather than—as Mr. Robbins seemed to suggest—scattering them all over the county; and he suggested that inventories of all deeds, &c., possessed by town

councils and similar bodies throughout the county should be made and sent to the the Society's Library at Devizes.

MR. ARTHUR SCHOMBERG then expressed his strong disapproval of the passage in the report relating to the result of the the Stonehenge trial, inasmuch as he objected on principle to the enclosure of a public monument, like Stonehenge, by a private person, and he moved to omit the passage. His motion, however, found no seconder, and the report was declared adopted.

The re-election of the Officers of the Society was then proposed by MR. W. HEWARD BELL, with the exception of himself, as Librarian, and Mr. A. B. Fisher, as Curator, who wished to resign. He proposed the election of Mr. H. E. Medlicott as a Vice-President, and the appointment of the Rev. E. J. Bodington as Hon. Librarian, as recommended by the Committee, leaving the post of Hon. Curator vacant for the time; MR. PONTING having seconded this, and the Auditors having been re-elected, the business of the Meeting—at which thirty-two were present, was concluded.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH was the first point visited, and here Mr. Ponting read an exhaustive paper on the architecture, pointing out the recent interesting discovery of the Norman respond of the north arcade *in situ*, and the curious Roman figure of Fortune (?) built into the east wall of the south aisle.

Adjourning to ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CANON WORDSWORTH read a short paper on the history of the Church, and then the members passed on, some to the College Chapel, where, in one of the most beautiful buildings of modern times, MR. BAMBRIDGE made beautiful music for those who were present, and some to the excellent Museum, where MR. MEYRICK acted as their guide. The dormitories, once the rooms of the Old Castle Inn, were visited, and the rudely-carved oak mantelpiece in the common room, depicting Moses striking the rock, which came from an old house which stood on the site of part of the College buildings, was seen. Mr. Ponting pointed out that the screen of stone pillars, now standing in front of the entrance, in the centre of the college buildings, was originally no part of those buildings, but was brought from a large house which formerly existed at Mildenhall Woodlands.

It was now time to take advantage of THE MASTER AND MRS. FLETCHER'S invitation to tea in the charming gardens of the Lodge, where a large party assembled and did full justice to their hospitality.

THE DINNER, at the Ailesbury Arms, to which thirty-eight sat down, followed; and at 8.30 the Members assembled to the number of forty-two for THE EVENING MEETING, at the Town Hall, where MR. MEDLICOTT again occupied the chair. The first item was the paper—or, rather, lecture—on “Eoliths,” by the REV. H. G. O. KENDALL, Rector of Winterbourne Bassett, who set forth the evidence for the existence of Eolithic man and his works, not only in the plateau gravels of Kent, but on Hackpen Hill, in Wiltshire, in a singularly lucid and attractive manner. It is a subject which has not been touched on at our meetings before, and one which it is not easy to treat in a “popular” way, that shall at the same time be thorough, and it is no mean praise to say that that Mr. Kendall succeeded in doing this.

MR. W. HEWARD BELL, in thanking Mr. Kendall for his discourse, spoke warmly of the excellent manner of its delivery, and professed himself more than half converted to the belief in Eoliths himself.

CANON WORDSWORTH followed with his paper, entitled “THE DEATH, AT MARLBOROUGH, OF ROBERT CECIL, FIRST EARL OF SALISBURY.” The hour, however, was so late that the reader passed over the first half of his paper entirely, and gave the latter half alone, containing an account of the Priory of St. Margaret, at Marlborough, and its possible remains. THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, in proposing a vote of thanks to CANON WORDSWORTH, expressed the hope that the Society might have the advantage in the future of more of his excellent work in the *Magazine* than they had had in the past. MR. R. MERRIMAN, in seconding, said a few words as the owner of the building which had been spoken of, and with a reply from Canon Wordsworth the proceedings came to an end, and the Members went home to bed.

During the evening the Rev. E. H. Goddard exhibited to those who were botanically minded, fresh Wiltshire specimens of two

rare and interesting plants, *Epipactis palustris* from near Wootton Bassett, and *Cnicus tuberosus* from near Avebury.

## FRIDAY, JULY 7th.

The first item on the programme of this day's excursion was MILDENHALL CHURCH. Here MR. PONTING read his notes on the architecture, printed in the *Magazine* some years ago.<sup>1</sup> The Church is possibly now an almost unique example of absolutely complete and unaltered oak fittings and ornament of 1816 of the most elaborate and costly character, down to diminutive seats for the small children in the aisles, impossible, it is true, to sit upon, but quite charming in their character.

The next stoppage was at Axford, where Mr. Wilson, the occupier of the farmhouse, kindly allowed the party to wander over the remains of the chapel now incorporated in it. MR. DORAN WEBB, who met the Society at this point, and took upon himself the office of guide for the remainder of the day, explained the existing remains, and discoursed on the history of the place. There appears to have been a chapel here in the thirteenth century. In 1091 it was included in the gift of Ramsbury by Bishop Osmund to his Cathedral at Old Sarum.<sup>2</sup> In 1293 the prebend of Axford and Heydone was valued at £5. The existing remains are of the fourteenth century. The east window of the chancel has disappeared, but the priest's door and five windows, having their tracery perfect, still remain. The piscina still exists in the south wall, and the old roof—hidden by a plaster ceiling—is still in very fair condition. It was a parochial Church, but seems to have become disused in the 16th century, and there are no further presentations to the living. About the end of the sixteenth century probably, the Pyles, who lived in a large house, believed to have stood to the north of the Church, built on a smaller house to the Church. It was in this house that the Western Rising, which cost Hugh Grove and Penruddocke and others their lives, was

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxviii., 121.

<sup>2</sup> *History of the Hundred of Ramsbury*, by E. Doran Webb p. 54.

concocted. Sir Gabriel Pyle was an ardent royalist, and in this house met Grove and Penruddocke, John Deane of Oxenwood, Dr. John Kensey, of Newbury, a Mr. Adamson, and Jehosophat Lucas, brother of the Constable of Hungerford, and with them arranged the rising. Of the leaders Pyle and his brother alone escaped, having, it is said, "opened the door of their prison house with a silver key." A stone built into one of the chimnies has the inscription "E.P. 1640," recording an addition to the house by one of the Pyles.

From there the carriages proceeded to RAMSBURY CHURCH, where, contrary to the usual custom of the Society, we had too much rather than too little time on our hands. Mr. Doran Webb described the architecture and the history of the Church and showed a tracing of an interesting sketch of the episcopal palace as it is shown on the original survey of 1642, now being published by the Earl of Pembroke. With regard to the pre-Norman cross stones and body stones in the aisle he was disposed to assign them to the 10th century, and with regard to the curious looking font he pointed out that the bowl is formed from the fir cone ornament of a gate post, and the stem was carved in "early" style to match it within living memory. At this point of the excursion the party numbered forty-seven. Lunch at the Bell Inn followed, and then the carriages drove on to LITTLECOTE, where again Mr. Doran Webb acted as showman. Here, by the kindness of Mr. Hirsch, the present occupier, the party were allowed to see the hall, the chapel, the gallery, and other parts of the house, crowded as it is with objects of interest—the shuffle-board, the thumbstocks, the seventeenth century armour and buff coats, and the fine china—and to wander amongst the herbaceous borders which have made the garden more extensive and interesting than it was when the Society visited it last. Mr. Doran Webb held that the famous buff coats were more probably the uniform of keepers and retainers in ordinary life than those of soldiers, and pointed out the portrait of Col. Alex. Popham, in the gallery, who is depicted as wearing such a buff coat in the bosom of his family. He also vigorously assailed the current legend of "Wild Darell" and the

story that Judge Popham was bribed with the gift of Littlecote to acquit him. John Popham at the time was a K.C., and not a judge at all. As to the legend that Darell broke his neck in a fall from his horse, as a matter of fact he died in his bed from a fever, and having to choose between two cousins, Marmaduke Darell and John Popham, he left Littlecote to the latter, who had aided him in the vexatious lawsuits with his neighbours. This Mr. Doran Webb declared was the truth about Judge Popham, and he recommended his hearers to read Darell's diary, the original of which exists in the Record Office.

After leaving Littlecote, where we could well have spent more time, the way lay past Froxfield and back to Marlborough along the Bath Road, stopping on the way at KNOWLE, where MR. S. B. DIXON was present and discoursed on the discovery of Palæolithic implements in the gravel pit a few years ago.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Kendall had a few worked implements found by the gravel-diggers to dispose of, and in the great heaps of flints lately dug there were good examples of the still mysterious "polish," or "glaze,"<sup>2</sup> to be found by those who knew how to find them. After a look at the remains of the tiny little CHAPEL adjoining the farm-house, the party proceeded on their way home, arriving in a distinctly hot and dusty condition, and fully ready to enjoy the tea so hospitably provided on their lawn by MR. AND MRS. J. W. BROOKE. After tea the time was all too short for the proper inspection of the wonderful collection so admirably housed and arranged in the large room built on purpose by Mr. Brooke.<sup>3</sup> The most notable feature of the museum is the

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<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxii, 282.

<sup>2</sup> The origin of this "glaze" still continues to be a subject of discussion. The advocates of the sand-polish theory maintain that they have solved it, but it cannot be said that that theory has been generally accepted. Meanwhile up to the present the peculiar "glaze" has not been known elsewhere than at Knowle. Mr. Kendall, however, at this meeting produced a flint from Hackpen which had a small "gummy" patch on it, which appeared to be very like the Knowle "glaze," and Mr. Brooke has in his museum a grey flint found by him at Burney, between Aldbourne and Ramsbury, which is certainly covered with a glaze almost if not quite identical with that found at Knowle.—E.H.G.

<sup>3</sup> *Devizes Gazette*, July 6th, 1905, prints an account of Mr. Brooke's museum.

splendid series of flint implements—Palæolithic and Neolithic—from the neighbourhood of Marlborough, but there are also a number of valuable Bronze Age implements, urns, &c., and a very extensive collection of Roman coins, and cases of Roman antiquities from Cunetio and elsewhere, some of them of a remarkable character. There are also cases of fossils and of ethnographical objects of various kinds, but the strength of the museum lies in the stone, bronze, and Roman series.

At the EVENING MEETING there was but a scanty attendance of Members, only twenty-three being present; the counter attractions of the college concert, unfortunately fixed for the same evening, proving too strong for many of those who had been present on the previous evening. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, MR. C. PENRUDDOCKE was voted to the chair, and the proceedings began with the reading by THE REV. C. V. GODDARD of a digest of MR. STALLYBRASS'S paper on EXCAVATIONS AT CHILMARK, which were carried out last year. The objects obtained in these excavations have been divided between the Devizes and Salisbury Museums.

At this point THE REV. E. H. GODDARD asked leave to bring forward a matter not on the programme. He said that it was reported on good authority that the fifteenth century wooden screen in Great Bedwyn Church, which was some fifteen years ago removed from the chancel arch to the aisle, had been removed from the Church altogether by the new vicar. He urged that the Society ought to pass a resolution deprecating this removal, which could hardly have been necessary from any considerations of providing more room in the Church. MR. R. W. MERRIMAN and MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE spoke on the subject, and the general sense of the meeting being in favour of such a resolution being passed, Mr. Goddard proposed the following: "The Wiltshire Archæological Society hear with great regret of the reported intention to remove the fifteenth century screen from the aisle of Great Bedwyn Church. They hereby express the earnest hope that the screen, as an interesting link in the history of the Church, may continue to be preserved within its walls." This was seconded



by THE REV. C. N. WYLD, and carried unanimously, and on the proposition of the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall it was decided that it should be sent to the vicar, the patron of the living, and the Bishop of the diocese.<sup>1</sup>

The Chairman then called upon MR. J. W. BROOKE to read his paper on "THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES,"<sup>2</sup> in the course of which he spoke strongly against the idea that evidence of "animism" or "totemism" among Palæolithic men is to be found in certain flints which bear a fancied resemblance to animals or birds, an idea which MR. KENDALL rather countenanced in the course of some subsequent remarks made by him. MR. BOUVERIE asked a question as to the human remains found in the Cheddar cliffs, and THE REV. C. V. GODDARD spoke on the matter. The proceedings ended with votes of thanks to the readers of the papers and to the chairman.

#### SATURDAY, JULY 8TH.

Leaving by the 9.42 train the party, numbering thirty-four, reached LUDGERSHALL and forthwith walked from the station to the CASTLE, passing on the way the remains of the CROSS in the street, with its four-sided sculptured "head," as Mr. Ponting says, or "base," as Mr. Doran Webb would have it. These much-worn sculptures deserve more notice than they have received. Arrived at the Castle MR. DORAN WEBB showed the scanty remains of masonry still standing, evidently part of an early twelfth century building, erected by the Normans within the earthworks of an ancient British camp, which they altered and adapted to their own purposes. After relating all there is to tell, as to the history of the castle, Mr. Doran Webb led the way to THE CHURCH, where he pointed out the interesting features of the building, especially bidding those who were present to mark the peculiar character given to the building by the absence of any

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<sup>1</sup> This was done, and the archdeacon's attention was subsequently called to the matter.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in full in *Devizes Gazette*, July 20th, 1905.

chancel arch and the consequent unbroken line of the roof from west to east. This he pointed out is a peculiarity not only of Ludgershall but of several other Churches in that neighbourhood along the Hampshire border to the south of it. It is, of course, a well-known feature of Devonshire Churches, but is uncommon in Wiltshire or the neighbouring counties. He also pointed out—to condemn it—the existing three-lancet window at the east end, made up partly from old stones found in the wall, to replace which Mr. Pearson had destroyed the three-light Perpendicular window, at the restoration. The remarkable tomb of Sir Richard Brydges and Jane his wife, also attracted a good deal of attention, with its curious group of the angels receiving the soul, in the head of the arch over the effigies, to be explained, probably by the fact that the tomb was erected in Mary's reign, Sir Richard having died August 1st, 1558.

From here the party drove on to **BIDDESSEN HOUSE**, just within the Wiltshire border, where they were met by **MR. KNOWLES**, the occupier, who kindly piloted them over the house. **MR. DORAN WEBB** drew attention to the equestrian portrait of Lt. Gen. John Richmond Webb, in the hall.<sup>1</sup>

Leaving Biddesden the route crossed the Hampshire border, just beyond which lies the site of a Roman villa, one of four in this

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<sup>1</sup> Lt. Gen. John Richmond Webb was the son of John Webb. He married Anne Skeit and left one son, John, and two daughters, Francis and Anne. He died 1724, at which time he held the post of Military Governor of Carisbrooke Castle. He had been Lieutenant-General of the Forces, and had the command of the infantry regiments in the South of England. He fought and gained the battle of Wynendale, in 1708, and was wounded at Malplaquet. His daughter, Francis, married Thomas Humphreys, Esq., and dying in 1777 was buried at North Tedworth. Biddesden was sold to Thomas Everett, Esq., in 1782. In the bell cot on the house is a bell said to have been taken from a Church in Lille by the general. It bears the following inscription:—

DEUS SANCTIS FORTIS SANCTUS IMMORTALIS  
 ZU COTTES HAUS GIB ICH EIN LIEBLICHEN  
 THON BERNHARD ERNST GOES MICH  
 ALSO SCHON IN MINCHEN. M.D.C.LX.

[In God's house I give a pleasant sound, Bernard Ernest Goes, before that I was heard in Munich. 1660.] [E. DORAN WEBB.]

immediate neighbourhood, partially excavated by THE REV. E. H. ENGLEHEART, when living at Appleshaw. Close to APPLESRAW itself, which was the next place passed, that gentleman had the good luck to find the remarkable hoard of Roman pewter vessels, now in the British Museum,<sup>1</sup> one of which has roughly scratched on its under side the Christian Chi Rho. At Clanville, again, a little further on, another villa was excavated by Mr. Engleheart, and the party stopped to see some of the remaining spoils in the little reading-room of the village. Here were "preserved" boxes of painted plaster, and remains of all kinds piled confusedly together, a fine fragment of a column and a most interesting inscription—"the first inscription to Carinus, as yet found in Britain." This valuable memorial lay on the floor in a corner with its face exposed to the boots of the users of the room. Mr. Engleheart had kindly sent photographs of the pewter vessels, and of parts of the excavated villas, &c., which were exhibited to the Members, who were unanimously of opinion that Clanville Reading-Room is distinctly not a fitting home for such valuable things as the inscription and column, and that they ought without delay to find a safer resting-place elsewhere. If they had been Wiltshire objects there would have been no difficulty in pointing out a fitting place, but as they belong to Hampshire the task is not so easy.

The next stage was to PENTON MEWSEY, where a stoppage was made for lunch at the village inn, after which the Church was visited. The next items on the programme were Henry White's house, at Fyfield, and the Church, but the house seemed to present no features of interest, the Church was passed by, and the carriages made for KIMPTON CHURCH, which, like Ludgershall, has no chancel arch. There is here a most puzzling and interesting feature. At the end of the south transept a small window of late fourteenth century date almost at the level of the ground, retaining its original iron stanchions and apparently always glazed, opens on a canopied recess, at the bottom of which a kind of trough contained under a slab a stone box, a cube of about 6 inches. Nothing whatever was found in the box, which is itself now in

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<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. lxi.

Salisbury Museum. The only suggestion Mr. Doran Webb could give was that the box may have contained relics. In the vestry was a photo of the chalice belonging to the Church—the original was not on view—a remarkable vessel formed of the bowl and base of a pre-Reformation “ciborium,” or cup like that at Lacock, fastened together without a stem.

Thruxton—the last place on the programme—is the site of a Roman villa with a remarkable inscribed pavement, first uncovered many years ago. Its very site, however, had been forgotten until a year or two ago Mr. Engleheart re-discovered it, when it was removed to the British Museum, where it has lately been set up.

The Church is chiefly notable for its monuments, the tomb and effigy of Sir John Lisle and Mary Courtenay, his wife, the fine brass in the chancel of Sir John Lisle, who died in 1407, and the early twelfth century effigy of a knight in cylindrical helmet and large shield, now standing against the tower wall. The rectory garden was visited in the hope of seeing the wooden effigy of Lady Elizabeth Philpot, which was removed from the Church and placed on the rectory rockery. It was found, however, that the lady had been again removed, and, being covered with lumber in an outhouse, could not be seen.

At this point the party began to be conscious that the afternoon was very hot, and that as there was nothing else to do and nearly an hour to spare, it would be well to make for Weyhill forthwith and endeavour to find a cup of tea. This was accordingly done, and the leading brakes scoured the village, past the queer deserted shops of the fair-ground, in the vain endeavour to find tea at either of the inns; only to return to the station and find that their comrades in the carriages behind had the happier luck to find it at a cottage close by.

The train came in, the party embarked on their return to Marlborough, and the Meeting of 1905 was over. Thanks to the work of Messrs. Gwillim and McDiamond, who acted as Local Secretaries; to Mr. Ponting; to the Local Committee; and last, but not least, to Mr. Doran Webb, who so kindly consented to act as guide on the two days' excursions, and who gave us of the

fulness of his knowledge in the racy manner which is peculiarly his own, the excursions were voted by all who took part in them both pleasant and profitable. The first day, it is true, was over old ground, but it was full of interest for all that, and the second day, if not so interesting, or so full, was over ground that most people had never visited before, or were likely to have the opportunity of visiting in any other way. The numbers attending, though not up to the abnormal standard of Warminster, were—except at the second evening meeting—up to the average; the weather was brightly propitious, and Marlborough itself is as pleasant a centre as any in the county to meet in.

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## Members of Parliament for Ludgershall.<sup>1</sup>

The Borough of Ludgershall, the population of which in 1801 was four hundred and seventy-one, was anciently a town of considerable extent and importance, and is said to have been the residence of some of the Saxon monarchs. It is situated on the border of the county, adjoining Hampshire, about sixteen miles from Salisbury. The only architectural remains of its former grandeur are some slight vestiges of a castle which was built soon after the Norman Conquest, but at what precise period is unknown. In 1141 the Empress Maud took shelter in the castle in her flight from Winchester to the Castle of Devizes. The next record of it is that it was given by Richard the First to his brother John. In 1225 Jollan de Nevill, principal Warden of the King's Forests, was nominated Governor of Ludgershall Castle; and in 1259 the governorship was held by Robert de Waleran, who shortly after vacated it to make room for Roger, Lord Clifford, the last governor on record—and, as no mention is subsequently made of the fortress, it is thought that it was dismantled in the reign of Edward the First, when so many of our fortified places suffered a similar fate in order to diminish the power of the barons. In 1415 the manor and lordship was granted to George, Duke of

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<sup>1</sup> This list, printed many years ago by "W. A. W.," in the *Salisbury Journal* (?), has been kindly communicated by Mr. E. Doran Webb.

Clarence; and in the time of Leland it seems to have been held by the Crown—he says—“Luggershaule sumtyme a castle in Wileshire, 10 miles from Marleborow, and a 4 miles from Andover, almoste in the way betwixt. The castell stode in a parke, now clene downe. There is of late tymes a pratie Lodge made by the Ruines of it, and longgithe to the Kyng.” Luggershall had no charter, but was a borough by prescription, sending members of parliament from the earliest times. In the 10th year of Richard II., however, it was disfranchised, and remained so till the ninth year of Henry V., when it resumed its rights, and regularly sent two members to Parliament until its disfranchisement in 1832.

1295—Willielmus de Lekford and Johannes Dyeuteyt.

1300-1—Willielmus de Lekkeford' and . . . Kynewyne.

1304-5—Adam Douce and Johannes Dieu te eyde.

1306-7—Willielmus Gerveys and Johannes le Neuman.

1309—No return made.

1313, July 8—Johannes atte Mere and Henricus le Smyth'.

Sept. 23—Johannes atte Mere and Johannes Sireman.

1314—Names illegible.

1314-15—Walterus de Lecford and Walterus Douce.

1320—Robertus Lonye and Johannes atte Mere.

1329-30—Johannes le Clerk and Johannes Gibon.

1360-1—No return made.

In addition to the above there were seventy-seven parliaments summoned between 1295 and 1378 for which no returns from this borough have been found.

1378—Robertus Monek and Robertus Northbourne.

1379-80.—Rogerus Sottewell' and Robertus le Monek'.

1382—Robertus le Monek and Rogerus Shottewell'.

1383—Robertus Monek, and Rogerus Sotwell'.

1384—Summoned to meet at Salisbury April 29—Rogerus Sotwell' and Johannes Sille.

1384, Nov. 12, at Westminster—Rogerus Sottewell' and Willielmus atte Moure.

1385—Rogerus Shotewelle and Willielmus atte Moure.

1386—The names torn off of the return.

1421—Johannes Denby and Willelmus Bysshopp'.

1422—Johannes Sturmy and Johannes Saymour.

1423—Willielmus Gatecombe and Johannes Denby.

1425—No return found.

1425-6—Johannes Skylling, jun., and Ricardus Shotewelle.

1427—Return again torn, the word Henricus only remaining.

1429—No return found.

1430-1—Johannes Gloucestre and Ricardus Briggys.

1432—Willielmus Ludlowe and Galfridus Gudelok'.

1433—Willielmus Luddelowe and Ricardus Briggges.

1435—Willielmus Ludlowe and Willielmus Hankessok'.

1436-7—Willielmus Ludlowe and Johannes Combe.

1439—No returns found.

1441-2—Thomas Chamburleyn' and Thomas de la Pylle.

1444-5—Returns for county of Norfolk only found.

1446-7—Nicholaus Pystor and Thomas Bartelot.

1448-9—Willielmus Clement and Robertus Spycer.

1449—Johannes Erneley, and Johannes Strange.

1450—Thomas Thorp' and Johannes Erle.

1452-3—Robertus Dyneley and Willielmus Ludlowe.

1455—Willielmus Ludlowe and Johannes Rogers.

For the four next parliaments no returns found.

1467—Arthurus Ormesby and Willielmus Sturmy.

1469 and 70—No returns.

1472—Robertus Sheffield and Ricardus Kyngesmyll.

1477-8—Willielmus Slyfelde and Willielmus Baret.

For the next eleven parliaments no returns at all are found.

1529—Henricus Bridges and Ricardus Brydgis.

From this time till the first year of Queen Mary we have no returns.

1553—Ricardus Bryges, ballivus burgi de Ludgarshall', and Edmundus Powell.

1554, April 2nd—Johannes Wynchcombe, jun., and Edmundus Powell.

1554, Oct. 27th—Anthonius Browne and Arthurus Alleyn.

Nov. 19—Johannes . . . . *vice* Anthonii Browne, who elected to serve for Maldon, Essex.

1555—Johannes Storrye and Johannes Wynchcombe, jun.

1557-8—Sir Richard Bridges, Knighte, and Thomas Marten.

1558-9—William Weyghtman and Henry Sharryngton.

1562-3—Griffin Curtis and George Cope.

Sir R. C. Hoare gives under date 1570, Christopher Wray, Speaker, and James Colbrand; but there is no record of any parliament having been called between 1562-3 and 1572.

1572—James Colbrand and Thomas Walkadyn.

1584—John Kingesmyll and Francis Button.

1586—Ambrose Coppinger and John Kyngesmyll.

1588—Carew Rawleigh and Henry Huyde or Hynde.

1592-3—Edward Thornboroughe and Chidiac Wardour.

1597—Edmund Ludlowe and Richard Leake.

1601—Robert Penruddocke and James Kyrton.

1603-4—James Kerton and Henry Ludlawe.

1614—No returns found; but Sir R. C. Hoare gives Sir Charles Wilmot Knt., and John Thorp.

1620-1—Alexander Chokke and William Sotwell.

1623-4—Edward Kyrton and William Sotwell.

1625—Sir Robert Pye, Knt., and Sir Thomas Hinton, Knt.

1625-6—Sir Wm. Walter, Knt., and Sir Thomas Jay, Knt.

The names of Sir Wm. Walter and Robert Mason are also given, but without date.

Another return, dated March 18, gives Sir Thomas Hinton, *vice* Sir Thomas Jay and Robert Mason, whose election was declared void;

and another, dated March 21, gives Sir Thos. Jaye, *vice* Sir Thos. Jay and Robert Mason, whose election was declared void. The Commons Journals do not show how this election was finally settled. nor has any further return been found.

1627-8—John Seldon and Sir Thomas Jay.

1640, April 13—William Asheborneham and Sir John Evelyn, Knt.

1640, Nov. 3 (Long Parliament), William Asheborneham and Sir John Evelyn, Knt.

Subsequently we get the name of Walter Long, but without date. He was probably elected in the place of Wm. Ashborneham, who was expelled the House, and afterwards disabled (Commons Journals, Dec. 9th, 1641, and March 23, 1647-8).

1653, 1654, and 1656—No returns found.

1658-9—James Dewy and Richard Sherwyn.

1660—William Prynne and William Thomas.

July 31st, 1660, Silas Titus, *vice* William Prynne, who elected to serve for Bath.

1661—William Ashbournham and Geoffrey Palmer.

Dec. 7. 1661, Sir Richard Browne, sen., Knt. and Bart., Major-General of the Army of the City of London, *vice* Geoffrey Palmer, deceased Oct. 28, 1699, Thomas Grey, eldest son of Lord Grey, Baron of Werke *vice* Sir Richard Browne, deceased.

Feb. 12, 1672-3, George Legge, *vice* Thomas Grey, deceased.

1678-9—Thomas Neale and John Smith, jun.

1679—Thomas Neale and . . . Gerard (return defaced.)

Sir R. C. Hoare gives John Garrett and Thomas Neale.

1680-81—Sir John Talbot, Knt., of Lacock, and John Smyth.

Another return, which is torn, gives Thomas Neale and . . . Hartford.

1685—Thomas Neale and Henry Clerke.

1688-9—John Smith and John Deane.

1689-90—Thomas Neale and John Deane.

Jan. 16, 1694-5, John Webb, *vice* John Deane, deceased.

1695—Thomas Neale and John Webb.

1698—John Webb and Walter Kent.

Thomas Neale was returned, but by an order of the House dated Feb. 11, 1698-9, his name was erased and that of John Webb substituted.

1700—1701—Edmund Webb and John Webb.

1701—Colonel Edmund Webb and Colonel John Webb.

1702—Ditto.

1705—Walter Kent and John Webb.

Thomas Powell was returned, but on the 17th Jan. the House of Commons ordered his name to be erased and that of John Webb to be substituted.

1708—Robert Bruce and John Webb.

1710—John Webb and Thomas Pearce.

1713—John Richmond, *alias* Webb, Lieutenant-General of the Forces, and Robert Ferne.



- March 24, 1714, John Ward, *vice* John Richmond, who elected to serve for Newport, *alias* Medina, county Southampton.
- 1714-15—John Richmond and John Ivory Talbott.
- 1722—General John Richmond, *alias* Webb, and Borlace Richmond, *alias* Webb.
- Dec. 12, 1724, Anthony Cornish, *vice* John Richmond, deceased.
- 1727—Borlace Webb and Charles Boone.
- 1734—Peter Delme and Daniel Boone.
- 1741—Charles Selwyn and Thomas Hayward.
- 1747—Thomas Farrington and George Augustus Selwyn.
- Jan. 20th, 1753, George Augustus Selwyn re-elected after appointment as Chief Clerk Register and Sole Examiner in the Chancery in the Island of Barbadoes in America, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace there.
- 1754—Sir John Bland, Bart., and Thomas Hayward.
- Nov. 21, 1755, Henry Digby, *vice* Sir John Bland, deceased.
- 1761—Thomas Whateley and John Paterson.
- 1768—John Stewart, commonly called Lord Garlies, and Penistone Lamb.
- July 2, 1768, Lord Garlies re-elected after appointment as one of the Commissioners of Police in Scotland.
- Dec. 5, 1772, Lord Garlies re-elected after appointment as one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.
- Jan. 22, 1774, Whitsed Keene, *vice* Lord Garlies, called to the Upper House as Earl of Galloway.
- 1774—Sir Penistone Laube, Bart., Lord Melbourne of the Kingdom of Ireland, and George Gordon, commonly called Lord George Gordon. This is the Lord George Gordon, after whom the No-Popery riots of 1780 were named the "Gordon Riots," and for which he was tried, but acquitted on the ground that he was more a dupe than a leader. He was subsequently imprisoned for publishing a libel on the Queen of France, and died in Newgate, Nov. 1, 1793.
- 1780—George Augustus Selwyn and Penistone, Lord Melbourne.
- Jan. 3, 1784, George Augustus Selwyn, re-elected after appointment as Surveyor-General of the Land Revenue.
- 1784—George Augustus Selwyn and Nathaniel William Wraxall.
- 1790—George Augustus Selwyn and William Assheton Harbord.
- April 28th, 1791, Samuel Smith, *vice* George Augustus Selwyn, deceased.
- June 27th, 1793, Nathaniel Newnham, alderman of the City of London, *vice* Samuel Smith, deceased.
- 1796—Charles William Montagu Scott, commonly called Earl of Dalkeith, and Thomas Everett.
- 1802—Earl of Dalkeith and Thomas Everett.
- May 7, 1804, Magens Dorrien Magens, *vice* Earl of Dalkeith, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
- 1806—Magens Dorrien Magens and Thomas Everett.
- 1807—Magens Dorrien Magens and Thomas Everett.
- Feb. 27th, 1810, Joseph Hague Everett, *vice* Thomas Everett, deceased.

April 19th, 1811, Charles Winn Allanson, Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn of Aghadoe in Ireland, and Bart, *vice* Joseph Hague Everett, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

1812—Magens Dorien Magens and Joseph Hague Everett.

Dec. 22, 1812, Sandford Graham, *vice* Magens Dorien Magens, who accepted the stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred; and Joseph Birch, *vice* Joseph Hague Everett, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

June 26th, 1815, Charles Nicholas Pallmer, *vice* Sandford Graham, who accepted the Chilton Hundreds.

June 28th, 1817, Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, in Ireland, *vice* Charles Nicholas Pallmer, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

1818—Sandford Graham and the Earl of Carhampton.

1820—Sandford Graham and the Earl of Carhampton.

May 5, 1821, George Charles Pratt, commonly called Earl of Brecknock, *vice* the Earl of Carhampton, deceased.

1826—George James Welbore Agar Ellis and Edward Thomas Foley.

1830—Sir Sanford Graham, Bart., and Edward Thomas Foley.

1831—Sir Sanford Graham and Edward Thomas Foley.

These were the last members, Ludgershall being disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832.

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## Note on a Carved Figure on the Wall of Oaksey Church.

By REV. E. H. GODDARD.

THERE exists at Oaksey, built into the south wall of the Church east of the porch, a curious sculptured figure which has never, I believe, been described. It is said to have been removed from the north side at the restoration. It is carved on a small block of stone, the background of which is hollowed out into a rough kind

of niche, in which the figure stands out in relief. It is a good deal weathered, but it is evident that its execution is of the rudest character, and it has, so far as style is concerned, nothing in common with the intentional grotesques, such as occur so frequently in the gargoyles and other work of the later Middle Ages.

Rudeness of execution is not, of course, in itself necessarily an evidence of early date, and there is nothing in this figure, so far as its workmanship is concerned, which would lead one to assign it to any particular period, though it *may* be of very early date.

There can, I think, be no doubt that it represents a nude female figure, of a character quite unlike anything else now existing in Wiltshire, and for the explanation of which we must go to the early Churches of Ireland.

In Payne Knight's "*Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus, &c.*" (reprint 1865), illustrations of seven examples (Plates xxix. and xxx.) of the remarkable figures found built into the walls of ancient Churches in Ireland, and known in that country under the name of "Shelah-na-Gig," are given. Two of these (*Figs.* 2 and 3 of Plate xxx.), one, in the Dublin Museum, from an old Church pulled down by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,<sup>1</sup> and the other, from the ruins, apparently of an ancient Church, at Chloran, are almost reproductions of the Oaksey figure. No one comparing the Wiltshire with the Irish examples can help coming to the conclusion that they are of the same character and were intended to serve the same purpose. This purpose in Ireland is believed to have been that of a talisman, or charm, which should afford protection to the buildings, in which it is supposed they formed in some cases the keystones of the doorway, by attracting the gaze of all who entered the Church, and so averting the danger of "the Evil Eye." In some cases—as at Tara—these figures are found sculptured on standing stones in the churchyards. In the work above-mentioned it is stated that no examples of the kind are known to exist in England, though one was vaguely reported to exist in a Devonshire Church, the

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<sup>1</sup> Payne Knight, p. 133.

name of which is not given. I have, however, myself seen a small figure built into the wall of the Church at Church Stretton, in Shropshire, which may possibly have a similar origin, though its character is not evident. It is probably safe to say that nowadays no Wiltshireman goes in terror of the "Evil Eye," but we have only to cross the border into Somerset to find that most ancient and widespread of human superstitions<sup>1</sup> still lingering as a living article of faith, whilst in Southern Italy the belief in the danger, and therefore the use of charms against it (almost all of them Phallic in their origin), is, it is said, still almost universal. Even in Wiltshire we continue, some of us, to nail up horseshoes over our front doors "for luck," without probably an idea as to the meaning of the custom or the origin of the symbol employed in it.

The Rev. W. Butt, to whom I am indebted for the knowledge of the illustrations referred to above, tells me that there is an old horseshoe nailed to the door of Kempsford Church, and that there is a horseshoe carved on a cross surmounting the east gable of Fovant Church.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Butt also calls my attention to the mention in Forlong's *Rivers of Life*, vol. I., p. 205, of a figure of a woman over one of the side doors of the Church of Servatos, in Spain, apparently of a similar character to the Irish "Sheilah-na-Gig."

The bad effects of the "Evil Eye" apparently came from the *first* glance, and if that *first* glance could be attracted and arrested by any object, the person or the building was safe. Hence the use of extraordinary or indecent objects as charms for the purpose of protection.

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<sup>1</sup> See Elworthy's "*Evil Eye*."

<sup>2</sup> This is mentioned in "A Historical Sketch of Fovant," reprinted from *The Salisbury Journal* of Nov. 6th, 1886. This horseshoe, however, may be heraldic.

## Wilts Ministers

(1643—1662).

By REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A.

(I.) A List of Clergy in Wiltshire, outed, sequestered, or silenced. 1643—1660.

With (II.) a Supplemental List of Intruded Ministers, some of whom were ejected in 1660—1662.

(III.) List of Clericorum filij ex Agro Wilton: 1601—47.

BRIAN DUPPA was translated from Chichester to the bishopric of Salisbury in 1641, but was soon afterwards deprived of the revenues of his see by the action of the Parliament. He was in attendance on King Charles I. at Oxford, and in the Isle of Wight; and soon after the restoration was translated to Winchester 24th September, 1660, and died, 26th March, 1662. He was the principal consecrator of his successor for Salisbury, Dr. Humphrey Henchman, 28th October, 1660.

In consequence of the "Troubles," the diocesan records of the institutions of clergy in this diocese are defective from 6th October, 1645, to 21st June, 1660.

The two latest Wilts institutions, before the register was closed in 1645, were:—

W. Creed, Rector of Codford St. Mary, presented by St. John's Coll., Oxon.  
W. Shephard, Vicar of Urchfont, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

The earliest Wilts entry after the Restoration was the institution of Francis Bayly to the Rectory of Woodborough. He (or a namesake) had been Vicar of Berwick St. James in 1638; but according to Walker he had been Rector of Woodborough *before* the Civil War, though he does not appear to have received institution

till the Restoration of Church and King. One of this name is mentioned by Walker among those expelled from New College, Oxford, by the Parliamentary visitors, in 1648. (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, ii., 130, *cf.* 211.)

The two names last entered among persons instituted in 1645, as mentioned above, illustrate the unhappy divisions of those times.

W. Creed, Rector of Codford St. Mary, is mentioned by Walker among the suffering clergy, as he was deprived of his fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford. He was, however, allowed to hold the rectory of "East-Codeford, during the Remainder of the Usurpation" (ii., 118), but he (or one of the same name) was deprived of the rectory of Boyton (ii., 227).

W. Shephard, or Shepperd, Vicar of Urchfont in 1645, was not loyal to the King; or at least he is passed over in silence by Walker. One Mr. Chr. Hindley, however, seems to have been holding the benefice of Erchfont about the time of the Restoration, resigning it in 1662. (*Wilts Inst.*, ii., 25.)



Finding that our Salisbury institution records were blank from the autumn of 1645 to the summer of 1660, I attempted a few years ago to recover the names of the clergy and the years of their deprivation from the scattered notices in Walker's "*Sufferings*"; and then, the names of their intended substitutes from the same book, and from the corresponding "*Account of Ejected or Silenced Ministers*" and "*Continuation*" by Edmund Calamy, so far as these supplied the required information.

In the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* there have already appeared three documents from which we are enabled to supplement the list given by Walker, Calamy, and others. I will refer to them as [J], "*Wilts Compounders*," and [F.]

**J.** In No. 56, Vol. xix., pp. 182—216, Canon W. H. [Rich] Jones edited a Register of Church Livings in Wilts, in the time of the Commonwealth (A.D. 1645—50). This date at the head of his

paper needs reconciling with his statement, lower down on the same page, that the list "is supposed to have been made about the year 1654, for the use of the Commissioners . . . for the ejecting of scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers." Perhaps his meaning is, that the MS. (Brit. Mus., Lansd. 459. ff. 154—165) from which he prints, was a transcript or digest of work done in 1645—50, written out for the use of those employed five or ten years later under the Act of 1654, or, to speak more correctly, under Cromwell's ordinance of 22nd August, 1654, which was confirmed or completed by the Act of 1656. A more recent historian, Dr. W. A. Shaw, expresses his conviction that MS. Lansd. 459 has nothing to do with the Act or Ordinance of 1654, but is simply one of the Augmentation Books for advancing the propagating or preaching of the gospel in Bristol, Wilts, Wales, and the Four Northern Counties, &c., under the scheme which came into force on 1st March, 1650, and was extended till 1st April, 1653.<sup>1</sup> The bulk of such documents (fifty-five in number) is preserved at Lambeth in MSS. 966—1021; *cf.* 902—22, 944—7; 1027, 1104.<sup>2</sup> Noticing that the record in vol. xix. of our *Magazine* did not cover the entire county of Wilts—it accounts mainly for the southern moiety and the north-west corner—I recently examined the Lansdowne MS., half expecting to find that Canon Jones had left a portion, intending to continue his paper, which ends rather abruptly. It seems, however, that he meant to close where he does, as he has printed the conclusion of the MS., which is a large paper book of atlas-like dimensions and construction. But he has fallen into the fatal mistake of leaving out a line here and there, which he thought irrelevant, without warning his readers that he had done so. He has thus unconsciously suppressed the truth that the document was upon the face of it a partial record which was to be supplemented in some other papers, now lost.

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<sup>1</sup> Shaw, *The Church under the Commonwealth*, 8vo, 1900, ii., 228, 247 n., 252.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, ii., 467—76.

The omitted references are :—

“ Orcheston St. Mary : *Vide* Union.

Orcheston St. George : *Vide* Union.

Wroughton : *It is referred to the returne of the Marlborough Division.*

Westwood } *Vide* Union.  
& Forde }

Chippenham : *Vide* Union.

Titherton Kelways : *Vide* Union.”

There are, I believe, in the MS. one hundred and seventy entries for Wilts, relating to only twelve out of the thirty-two hundreds and boroughs in the shire. At the present time we have two hundred and seventy-eight Churches in the two Wiltshire arch-deaconries comprised in the diocese of Salisbury, apart from those in the adjacent dioceses. The extracts which I have just cited show that we must look in other returns of 1651 (or thereabouts) for a record of ministers in the “*Marlborough Division*,” and in the “*Wiltshire Union*.” Some idea of the extent of the Wiltshire Association may, perhaps, be gathered from the letter of Adoniram Byfield to Scobell, printed in Peck’s *Desiderata* (ii, 492—4), of which I have made use. It evidently comprised at least the ministers of Pewsey, Marlborough (St. Peter’s and St. Mary’s), Salisbury (St. Edmund’s, the Close, and St. Thomas’s), Donhead (St. Mary and St. Andrew), Newton Toney, Barford, Broughton, Westbury, Chilton, Poulshot, and Aldbourne.

A record of 1649 which Dr. Shaw has printed, and which I have used for my list, adds the names of Collingbourne Kingston, “Archford,” Seend, Upham, Burbidge, Maiden Bradley, Mere, Devizes (St. John’s and St. Mary’s), Warminster, Highworth chapelries (Broad Blundesdon, Sevenhampton, and South Marston) Westbury, Avebury, Ogbourne (St. George and St. Andrew), Bishops Cannings, Biddeston, and Heytesbury. In 1658 we find also the ministers of St. Martin’s, Sarum, and Ramsbury considered worthy of remuneration from the Dean and Chapter’s plunder by the powers that then were.

Whether the augmentation books belonging to the Wilts “Union” or the “Marlborough Division” are still extant, in



Lambeth Library, or elsewhere, I must leave to be decided by someone who has leisure to search the Record Commissioners' Report, 1837; the Lambeth MSS. Catalogue, &c.; Record Office Surveys of Church livings (Chancery), Commonwealth, vol. iii.; Chancery Miscellaneous Rolls, Bundle 4, Nos. 13—14 (for Wilts); and the Bodleian Library MSS.

In the *Wilts Magazine*, Nos. 70—72, Vol. xxiii., pp. 314, vol. xxiv., 58—103, 308—344; Mr. James Waylen has given an account of the *Wiltshire Compounders*, which records the "delinquency" of loyal ministers and others.

**F.** In No. 78, Vol. xxvi., pp. 343—391, Mr. Waylen edited the minutes of the Wilts Parliamentarian Committee, known as the *Falstone Day-Book*, from their place of meeting, south of Wilton, about 1645—49. I have examined all these articles for the following lists.

The other works referred to are:—

*Lloyd.* = David Lloyd. "Memories of . . . excellent Personages that suffered, &c." Fol. 1668.

**W.** = J. Walker. "An attempt towards recovering an account of the numbers and sufferings of the Clergy, &c." Fol. 1714.

**C.** = Edmund Calamy. "An abridgement of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times, with an account of the Ministers, &c., who were ejected after the Restoration, and the Continuation to the passing of the Bill against occasional Conformity, in 1711." Ed. 2. 8vo. Vols. I. and II., 1713; Vols. III. and IV., 1727.

*Shaw.* "A History of the English Church during the Civil War and under the Commonwealth (1640—60), by W. A. Shaw, Litt. D." 8vo. Two vols. Longmans, Green. 1900.

**M.** = C. Herbert Mayo. "The Minute Books of the Dorset Standing Committee, 23rd Sept., 1646, to 8 May, 1650." Royal 8vo. Exeter. 1902.

A few names of (?) Presbyterian ministers are added from the records of St. Peter's, Marlborough. They did occasional duty in the absence of the Rector, Nicholas Proffett, who served in the "Assembly of Divines."

Canon Mayo, in his "*Dorset Standing Committee*," has done more for Dorset than I could dream of accomplishing, and has incidentally furnished some additional information for Wilts; and two years earlier Dr. W. A. Shaw, in two scholarly volumes on "*The Church under the Commonwealth*," (1900) had from the public records gathered a treasure of information which was inaccessible to the eighteenth century writers. At this distance of time from the political troubles Dr. Shaw has been enabled to produce them with that calmness and impartiality to which the Royalist Walker and the Nonconformist Calamy, naturally, could not attain.

I propose subsequently to print a List of the Sons of Clergy from Wilts who matriculated at Oxford about 1601—1650.

I offer my lists to our Wiltshire antiquaries and parochial historians in the hope that someone, who has time and other talents requisite, may hereafter supplement and correct this paper from the registers preserved in every parish. If some lady or gentleman in each rural deanery in Wilts would look through the parish registers of that district for the years 1640 to 1663—and they are generally sadly brief for that period—a very interesting result might be attained.

CHR. W.

## (I.)

## List of Clergy in Wiltshire Outed, Sequestered, or Silenced, 1643—60.

- Albright. "Laneton, R. (Wiltshire)." **W.** II. 188. "Landford." **J.**
- Alexander [Leonard], Vicar of Collingbourne Kingston. Resigned 1661. **W.** 188.
- Alsop, Sam., Vicar of Crudwell. Inst. 1645. Perhaps the person intended by "Andrews," Dr., Rector of Ludgershall and Billesdon, sequestered. **J.**<sup>1</sup>
- Andrew, Nicholas. Preb. of Ilfracombe. (R. of Guildford, Surrey). **W.** 67, 187. *Lloyd* 530.
- Aylesbury, T., B.D. Instit. 1643. Rector of Kingston Deverel, and St. Leonard's, Cole Berwick. His wife and eight children cruelly treated. retired to Cloford, Somerset. D. in 1660. **W.** 88.  
 "A great delinquent. He engaged to go home and live quietly, 3 June 1645. His rectory was let to W. Smith for £80 in 1646. **J.**
- Barnston, J., D.D., Canon of Sarum. Fellow of Brasenose. Chapain to Lord Chancellor Egerton, died 1645. **W.** 65. *Lloyd* 1—93.
- Bayley, Francis, of Laverstock. Instit. 1638. Rector of Woodborough (afterwards Preb. of Lyme and Halstock, 1663—7). **W.** 2.
- Bayly, Richard, D.D., Dean, Pres. of St. John's Coll., Oxon. He married a niece of Archbishop Laud, and was his executor. Died 1667. **W.** 62. *Lloyd*, 541.
- Beach, H., Rector of Compton Bissett. **J.**
- Beach, H., Vicar of Coombe, had taken the covenant, but was reported to the Falstone Committee, 11th Sept., 1645, as having spoken with the "Clubmen" against the Parliament. **F.**
- Bing, Robert, LL.D. See "Bynge."
- Bishop, Allen, Vicar of Ashton Keynes. **W.** 211.
- Biss, Walter, Rector of Bishopstone. Convicted for delinquency. He took the negative oath, and had to pay £20 as subscriber, 3rd March, 1646, his estate being declared under £200. **F.**
- Bland ——. Of Laverstock. **W.** 211.
- Bowen, Robert, Rector of Great Wishford. **W.** 211.
- or*
- Bower (or Bowre), Robert, Preb. of Major Pars Altaris. **W.** 67.
- Bowerman, Andrew, of Stratford-under-the-Castle, D.D. Had two lives in the rectory there, besides farm and mill of Dean and Chapter. Fined one-tenth, £125. *Wilts Compounders*.
- Bridges, E., Rector of Bremhilham. "He preacheth four times a year." **J.**

<sup>1</sup> I rather suspect "Andrews Rector" is an error for "Andrew Read," who was instituted in 1641, and after the restoration held the rectory till 1670.

- Brown, Mr., Rector of Wishford Magna, 29th Dec., 1645. To pay £100 as compounder for having taken the King's oath of association. He observes the Friday's fast and reads Common Prayer.
- Buckner, W., Archdeacon of Sarum. 7th Aug., 1643 or 1653; died *cir.* 1657. **W.** 63.
- Bushnell, Walter. Born in Wilts. Instit. 1644. Vicar of Box. **W.** Part I., 105; 180—193; II., 211.
- Bynge, Rob., of All Cannings, D.D. He had built a rectory house at a cost of £1500, whence he was ejected. **W.** 211. Left his habitation and repaired to the King's quarters, and adhered to his forces. His second wife (a St. Loe) had property at Beaconsfield, Bucks. Fined 16th May, 1649. *Wilts Compounders*. Dr. Byng's first wife, Ellinor (Hayle) died in 1641. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of J. St. Loe, of Knighton (by Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Hyde of West Hatch) had been previously married to Walter Walker, Vicar of Broad Chalke, her native place.
- Cartwright, Rector of Ebbesbourne. Instit. 1642.
- Chandler, or Chaundler, Ric. Preb. of Lyme and Halstock, 1634 (on Abp. Laud's option). Rector of Wilton. He paid £10 composition to the committee, 16th May, 1645. His son Robert, an Oxford Scholar, of Christ Church, was ordered to take the negative oath, and to pay £40 as a compounder, 19th November, 1645. Richard Chandler himself was a Presbyterian. **F.** and *Wilts Compounders*.
- Chappell, J., of Ernham, Lincolnshire, M.A., held W. Harnham and Coombe Rectory, and part of the prebend. He himself had served in the King's army, his son also held a captain's commission. He was fined £100 July 6th, 1649, because he came in before the Propositions were issued. Pays £40 to curate. **F.** (21 Apr., 1646) and *Wilts Compounders*.
- Charnbury, "Charenbury," W., Rector of Stanton Quentin. Instit. 1639. Perhaps the person intended by Walker, p. 373. "One Sam Dicks got possession of this living in 1647" (*Ibid*).
- Chillingworth, W. (Noted writer.) Chancellor of Salisbury. Died after the siege of Chichester, 1644. **W.** II. 62.
- Clark, Roger. Preb. of Bishopston. Joined Lord Hopton and the army at Oxford. **W.** II., 65, 414; Rector of Ashmore (Dorset). Jones, *Fasti*, 365; *Mayo*, xxxvi., 186.
- Clarke, James, Priest-Vicar, Sarum. **W.** 70.
- Clerk, T. (Jun.), Preb. of Uffculme. Rector of Manningford Abbots. Had rebuilt the rectory house, and was allowed to recommend his own successor (— North; or J. Luke. *Wilts Inst.*, ii., 39). Died 1683. **W.** 69, 226—7.
- Cleverley, or Cleveley, John, of Beauchamp Stoke, a good scholar. Died Rector of Sutton Veney. **W.** 227.
- Collier, H. Rector of Steeple Langford. His wife and eleven children homeless in the snow. His youngest son was sent to Winchester College. **W.** 227.
- Cooth, J. Preb. of Grimston and Yetminster. (? also Preb. of Easton in Gordano, Wells, and Rector of Shepton Mallet, &c.) **W.** 66, 75.

- Creed (? W.), D.D. Scholar of St. John's College, Oxon. ? Rector of Codford St. Mary. Instit. 1645. Rector of Boyton. Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxon., 1661—63. **W.** 227. Became Archdeacon of Wilts at the Restoration. Preb. of Lyme and Halstock. Rector of Stockton.
- Croft [or Crofts], Herbert, D.D. Dean of Hereford, Preb. of Huntingdon, in Hereford Cathedral, Canon of Windsor and Worcester, and Preb. of Minor Pars Altaris, in Salisbury Cathedral. Afterwards Bishop of Hereford. Died 1691. **W.** II., 34.
- Cuthbert, G. Preb. of Stratton. **W.** 68-69.
- Davenant, E. (nephew of Bishop Davenant), D.D. Treasurer of Sarum, Archdeacon of Berks, Preb. of Torleton, Ilfracombe, and Chute. Vicar of Gillingham, Dorset. Died 1679-80. His temporal estate sequestered 1645-6. Not deprived of the vicarage. **W.** 63-4, 230. *Mayo*, pp. 193, 194, 202, 318-9, 376.
- West Kyneton and Titherton Lucas. **J.** Mrs. Davenant to have her fifths from Dr. Davenant's farm at Lanfor, 12th Sept., 1646. **F.**
- Davenant, J., Bishop of Sarum. Died 20th April, 1641. **W.** II. 62. *Lloyd*, pp. 281—3.
- Duppa, Brian, D.D. Bishop of Sarum. Died 26th March, 1662. **W.** 62. *Lloyd*, 598—9.
- Earle, J., D.D. (Bishop of Sarum in 1663.) Chancellor of Sarum, Rector of Bishopstone, Wilts. Instit. 1639. **W.** 63, 238. The tenant of Bishopstone, named Jasper Shergoll, was ordered, 6th March, 1646, to pay to Mrs. Earle her fifths. But apparently (as in fact was almost universally the case—see *Walker*, part ii., p. 61), he neglected to do so. Her case was adjourned on the plea that she should appear to give evidence. 3rd June, 1646. **F.**
- Earle [? Ro.], of Somerford Keynes. **W.** II. 238.<sup>1</sup> [Printed Somerton Keynes].
- Ely, T. Preb. of Netherbury in Terra. **W.** 67.
- Fitz-Herbert, Richard. Canon of Salisbury. Archdeacon of Dorset. Beneficed in Dorset and Somerset. **W.** II., 2. *Mayo*, xxxxi., xxxvii., 203.
- Flower, Roger. Rector of Castle Combe. He "reades other men's works in the pulpit." **J.**
- Forster, Nat. Rector of Allington. (Kept school at Salisbury and read the Liturgy with a congregation in his house during the Commonwealth.) **W.** 247.
- Forward, —. Rector of Fisherton. **W.** 247.
- Fuller, T., D.D. The historian. Preb. of Netherbury in Ecclesiæ. Lecturer at the Savoy. Joined Lord Hopton's army. Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset. **W.** 67. *Mayo*, p. 222. *Lloyd*, 523, &c.
- Gandy, J. Preb. of Torleton. Fellow of Oriel. Chaplain to Bp. Davenant. **W.** II., 69; III., 41.
- Good, H. Preb. of Yetminster Prima. Vicar of Fisherton Anger and Woodford-cum-Wilsford. Mentioned as a delinquent, October 4th, 1648, and pays £20 as a compounder.—**W.** 70, 257.

<sup>1</sup> Walker is doubtful about the Christian name and identity.

- Good, Marmaduke. Preb. of Minor Pars Altaris. Died 1678. **W.** 257.
- Gorges, T., D.D. Preb. of Woodford-cum-Wilsford. Fellow of All Souls, Oxon; Archdeacon of Winchester; Preb. of Westminster. Died 1667. **W.** 70, 260. The Wilts committee are requested, 1st October, 1647, to declare decisively whether he is or is not a delinquent; and if he is not, to allow him to enjoy his prebend. **F.**
- Gough, E. Preb. of Yatesbury, Rector of Cheverell Magna. (Canon Jones says "he edited Camden's *Britannia*.") (Hist. MSS. Report, iv., 132.) *Fasti Sar.* Richard Gough did so in 1789. **W.** 70.
- Green, Christopher, D.D. Rector of Stockton. **W.** 257.
- Gregory, J. Preb. of Winterbourne Earls. (Preb. of Chichester.) Author of "*Episcopus Puerorum*," &c. Died at Kidlington; buried at Ch. Ch., Oxon. p. 70.
- Gregson, — (or Grigson, J.) Officiated at Alton Priors. **W.** 417.  
He preaches once and reads Common Prayer in the afternoon. **J.**
- Grove, W. Rector of Poulshot. Died 1666. **W.** 258.
- Hallett, Roger, at Homington "preacheth sometimes." **J.**
- Henchman, or Henxman, Humphry, D.D. Chaunter of Sarum. Preb. of Teynton Regis cum Yalmpton. (Bishop 1660.) Rector of Wyke Regis and Portland (Dorset). His delinquency consisted in having forsaken his habitation and repaired to Oxford, where he was when that city surrendered to Sir T. Fairfax. He had land in Wilts, Dorset, and Lincolnshire. Died 7th October, 1675. **C. I.** 172. **W.** p. 62. *Mayo*, pp. 166, 248, 264, 384-5.  
*Wilts Compounders.*
- Henchman, T., D.D. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1663. Died 1674. **W.** 264.
- Hern, or Heiron, J. Rector of Garsden. Instit. 1640. Imprisoned. **W.** II. 276.
- Hickman, T. Rector of Upton Lovell. He had paid £10 to Major Long, 10th May, 1645, and again £50 more 24th Oct., 1645, by way of composition. (His son, Capt. Samuel Hickman, killed in the first fight at Newbury.) **W.** 276-7.
- Hill, T. Of St. Thomas's, Sarum. **W.** 418.
- Hillersdon, J., Rector of Odstock, 1645, was apparently superseded the same year by J. Swaffield.
- Hind, Ric. Vicar of Kyngton St. Michael. Because of his insufficiency Nic. Peirce assists there. **J.**
- Hobbs — D.D. Rector of Boyton and Sherrington. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxon. **W.** 277.
- Howlett, Mr., Curate at Netherhampton, was reported as preaching but once a month.
- Hyde, Alex, LL.D. Sub-Dean of Sarum. Preb. of Grantham Australis. Rector of Wyley. Bishop 1665. Died 22nd August, 1662. His brother Francis paid £20 on his behalf, 1st December, 1645, as he was a compounder.
- Hyde, E. Rector of Grimstead. Instit. 1637. **W.** 64, 277. *Lloyd*, 541.
- Hyde, J., D.D., of Milleston. Preb. of Stratford. Precentor of Sarum, 1660. Died 1666. **W.** 68, 277.

- Hyde, or Hide, Richard, of Dorset, Esq., M.A., Queen's; D.D., St. Edmund Hall. Chaplain in King's army. ? Rector of Barford St. Martin (Sub-Dean, 1661—6). Rector of Brighmerston and Milston, sequestered. **J.**
- Hynd, Gilbert, Magd. Coll., chorister, M.A. Preb. of Beminster Prima. **W.** 65. Died before 1660.
- Jay, Benjamin (*alias* William), cler. fil., Wilts; M.A. Queen's Rector of Fittleton. Imprisoned at Langford, sequestered for fifteen years. Died February 1659-60. As a compounder paid £20, June 2nd, 1645. The committee let his rectory to T. Bennet, 13th May, 1646. **W.** 285. **F.**
- Jessop, J. Of Steeple Langford. **W.** 285.
- Joyner, Robert, s. of Ric. J., of Alington, pleb.; Pemb. Coll., D.D. Sub-Chanter of Sarum. Instit. 1643. Vicar of Chew Magna, Somerset. **W.** 64.
- Kent, Richard, s. of R. K., of Boscomb, pleb; M.A., Magd. Hall. Rector of Fisherton Anger. Instit. 1644. Preb. of Major Pars Altaris, 1664; Sub-Dean of Sarum, 1668; Preb. of Chute and Chisenbury. Died 1692. **W.** 289.
- Knevelt, Mrs. Her thirds from Calston parsonage were ordered by the committee to be paid by the tenant, Gawen Flower. The rent of the rectory property subsequently was assigned to the intruded minister, 28th July, &c., 1646. **F.**
- Lawrence, T., cler. fil., Dorset, Fellow of All Souls, incorp. at Cam.; matric. and Master, Balliol, Margaret Prof. Oxon; Chap. to Earl of Pembroke. D.D. Rector of Bemerton and Fugglestone. Instit. 1632. (Balliol Coll. Oxon.) His rectory at Bemerton was let by the committee to Mr. Cook for £100, April 13th, 1646. There seems to have been an attempt to institute another royalist, Ro. Tutt, to Fugglestone and Bemerton in 1645. It seems that Dr. Lawrence had been presented to Chirton in 1644. **W.** 300. *Lloyd*, 544.
- Leach, or Leche, T., of Co. Oxon, gent., Hart Hall, M.A. Ch. Ch. Rector of Minety, 1614. Archdeacon of Wilts. Preb. of Bitton. Rector of Pewsey. (Probably the person intended by Walker, p. 336.) **W.** 64.
- Lee, Samuel. Of Poulton, formerly included in Wilts. **W.** 300.
- London, W. Priest-Vicar of Sarum. He appears to have been presented to Winterbourne Monkton vicarage by the King in 1645 (instit.), but probably without effect. **W.** II. 70.
- Low, G. Priest-Vicar of Sarum, **W.** 70.
- Lushington, T., of Kent, pleb., Broadgates, Hull; B.A., Linc.; Pemb. Coll., D.D. Preb. of Beminster Secunda. Chaplain to Bp. Corbet and K. Charles I. A Socinian. Rector of Burnham Westgate, Norfolk. Died at Sittingbourne. 1661. **W.** 65.
- Lynch, Aylmer, Jesus Coll., Camb., B.D., Oxon. Instituted to Preshute vicarage, 1643. Preb. of Stratford, 1660 (Preb. of Lincoln.) Died 1691.
- Marks, T., B.D. Archdeacon of Sarum. Died 1643. **W.** 63.
- Marsh, Samuel, jun., Trin. Coll., Oxon; incorp. at Cam., D.D. Preb. of Boscombe. Rector of Patney. Instit. 1639. The parsonage at Patney was let by the committee to Ric. Carter for £30, Sept. 30th, 1646. **W.** 68, 312. **F.**

- Mason, T., of Southants, pleb., Magd. Coll., D.D. Preb. of South Alton. Rector of Weyhill, Hants. **W.** 65.
- Matkin, Fra., of Southants, gent., B.C.L., New Coll. Preb. of Warminster. Vicar of Andover. **W.** 69.
- Miller, Woolstone, s. of T. M., of Wilton, pleb.; Magd. Coll., of Berwick, Wilts. **W.** 313.
- Morley, G., s. of G.M., Esq., Middlesex; Ch. Ch., D.D. Rector of Mildenhall. Canon of Ch. Ch., Oxon. Chaplain to King Charles I. Retired to Antwerp. Chaplain to Queen of Bohemia. Bishop of Worcester. Bishop of Winchester. **C.** I. 171; **W.** 106, 313.
- Naish, or Nash (?), Hugh, s. of Ambrose N., of Orcheston, pleb.; B.A.; Oriol. Preb. of Winterbourne Earls, 28th Aug., 1660. Vicar of Burbage. Died September, 1660. **W.** 320.
- Nicholas, J. Dean of St. Paul's. A Wiltshireman. *Lloyd*, 609.
- Nicholas, Matthew, brother of Sir E. N., gen. fil. Wilts; New Coll., D.C.L. Preb. of Gillingham Minor. Rector of West Dean. Master of St. Nicholas Hospital, Sarum. Died 14th August, 1661. . . . Dr. Nicholas's delinquency consisted in having left his habitation and repaired to Oxford and to other of the King's garrisons. He forbore to petition until after the King's death. Tithes were due to him from his parish in Gloucestershire (Clifton). His goods and household stuff at Salisbury, valued at £153. He is fined one-tenth (£15 16s.) *Wilts Compounders*, xxiv., 313. His parsonage at Dean paid £32, November, 1645 (*ib.*) His parsonage at West Harnham was let by the committee to T. Hancock in 1646. **W.** 3, 65, 320.
- Nicholas, Mr. Of Winterbourne. W. Gantlet pays £18 15s. on his behalf as compounder, 18th December, 1645, and is also ordered to pay taxes and to quarter soldiers. In March, 1648, Mrs. Nicholas's tithes there were let to one Ric. Green for £38 per annum, and he was ordered to pay the intruded minister.
- Nixon, Joseph, s. of Jos. N., Vicar of Compton, Berks; Queen's; M.A., Pemb. Coll. Vicar of Buttermere. *Instit.* 1636. Resigned in 1679. He is probably the person intended by Walker, p. 211.
- (Northey, E., s. of E. N., of Devizes, gent.; Queen's; M.A., St. Edmund Hall; was instituted to the vicarage of Tisbury in 1644.)
- Onslow, E., of Salop, pleb.; Glouc. Hall; M.A. St. Alban Hall. Preb. of Fordington and Writhlington. Married a niece of Bishop Davenant. Died *cir.* 1677. **W.** 66.
- Osborn, W., D.D. Preb. of Chardstock. **W.** 65.
- Page, Ric., s. of T. P., Vicar of Blackland; M.A., Linc. Coll. Vicar of Whiteparish. **J.**
- Parry, W. Vicar of Deveril Lanbridge. **W.** 336.
- Pearson, J. Preb. of Netheravon. Master of Trinity Coll., Camb. Bishop of Chester. Writer "on the Creed." Died 1686. **C.** I. 175. **W.** 67 *Lloyd*, 612-3.
- Pelling, T., Magd. Coll., D.D. "Strabridge, R. (Wiltshire)," *i.e.*, Trowbridge, where his father, J.P., preceded him. Was dispossessed; but a friendly colonel came up, bade him put the paper, on which the covenant, which



he had refused, was written, in his pocket; and then reported at headquarters that the rector had "taken" the covenant. So he was no more molested. **W.** II., 336.

Pichaver, or Pickover, Timothy, doct. fil., Wilts; M.A. Ch. Ch. Rector of Winterbourne Comitis and Winterbourne Gunner. Instit. 1615. **W.** 336.

Pope, G., of Dorset, pleb., Magd. Coll.; B.A., Magd. Hall; M.A., Glouc. Hall. Minister of Donhead St. Mary. He had paid £100 on the compulsory loan to the King, and £40 at Wardour Castle, and £40 more to the committee as a compounder, 26th February, 1646. He was ejected in that year, and died about 1648.

Power, T. Rector of Draycot Cerne. **J.**

Prior, Christopher, Balliol; Princ. of New Inn Hall, D.D. Preb. of Slape. Rector of Collingbourne Ducis. Preb. of Wells. Died 1658-9. **W.** 68.

Proby, Edmund, D.D. Rector of Broughton. **W.** 336.

Raymond, T. Priest-Vicar, Sarum. **W.** 70.

Raynsford, Robert. Preb. of Minor Pars Altaris. **W.** 67.

Read, Andrew, of Southants, gent.; Balliol: Trin. Coll, Oxon, D.D. Rector of Ludgershall. Instit. 1641. Died 1661. The rectory was let by the committee to Chr. Coote, 13th May, 1646. **W.** 67, 348. **F.**

Rogers, T. (perhaps M.A., Balliol: Rector of Cherlington). Preb. of Chute and Chisenbury. Rector of Compton Bassett, 1639, but was succeeded in the next year by W. Eyre. *Instit.* He married a niece of Bishop Davenant. **W.** 66.

Ryly, or Riley, Christopher, cler. fil., Lond., Merchant Taylor's School, St. John's Coll., Oxon., B.D. Rector of Newton Toney. He paid £10 to the committee, 30th May, 1645. They let his rectory to Rob. Rede, 13th May, 1646. **W.** 348. **F.**

Ryves, J., of Dorset, B.C.L. New Coll., Oxon. Archdeacon of Berks. Preb. of Gillingham Major. Rector of Tarrant Gunville and Manston, Dorset. Preb. of Chichester. Died 19th Aug., 1665. **W.** 15, 64, 342. *Mayo*, pp. 88, 226, 327, 335, 374, 383.

Salph, J. Vicar of Stapleford. His delinquency consisted in advising his neighbours not to pay taxes to Sir E. Hungerford or other rebels. He gave information against Mr. Wall and others, thereby causing them to be fined, &c. He had to pay as compounder no more than £10, June 10 1646, as his estate was weak.

Shepley, Bartholomew. Preb. of Winterbourne Earles. Died 1643. **W.** II. 69, 428.

Shipman, W. Rector of Whaddon. **W.** 372.

Star, T., of Dorset, pleb., B.A., Oriol. Vicar of Whitsbury, 28th Nov., 1645, was ordered to pay £10 as compounder, on a charge of having taken the King's Oath of Association.

Steward, or Stewart, Richard, of Northants, gent., B.A., Magd. Hall; D.C.L., All Souls, Oxon. Rector of Aldbourne and Mildenhall. Preb. of Northampton. Dean of St. Paul's. **W.** 65. Died at Paris, 1651.

Still, H., s. of the following; B.A., Brasenose; M.A., Hart Hall, Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts. **W.** 373.

Still, J., s. of W. S., of Grantham; M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb.; incorp. at

- Oxford. Nephew of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Preb. of Grantham Borealis. [? Rector of Christian Malford.] Preb. of Wells. Died *cir.* 1662. **W.** 66, 75.
- Stump, W., B.A., Magd. Coll., Cam.; incorp. at Oxford. Rector of Yatton Keynes. The committee report "We cannot free him from scandal." **J.** He died in 1661.
- Swadden, H., s. of T. S., of Calne, pleb.; M.A., Magd. Hall. (? R. of Sutton Veney). Vicar of Ebbesborne Wake.
- Thornborough, E., D.D. Preb. of Preston, 1623-45. Archdeacon of Worcester. Son of the Bp. of Worcester. Died 1645.. **W** 65, 80.
- Thornborough, Giles. Rector of Orcheston. (? son of Giles Thornborough, Canon of Worcester). **W.** 384.
- Thornborough, J., M.A., Ch. Ch.; son of E. Thornborough, Archdeacon of Worcester. V. of Bps. Lavington, 1645. Rector of Hilperton. Taught in Lavington School, but was dispossessed. Retired to a poor benefice near Frome (Som.). Afterwards Rector of Over Moigne, Dorset. Refused the degree of D.D. **W.** 384.
- Townson, J., B.A., Magd. Coll.; Ch. Ch., D.D. Son of Bishop Townson, of Salisbury, who attended Raleigh to the scaffold. Preb. of Highworth for fifty years. He paved the choir with marble. Vicar of Bremhill. Died 1687. He paid £320 composition. His delinquency consisted in having repaired to Oxford, where he remained till it surrendered to Sir T. Fairfax. His books and goods were valued at £30. His heavy fine, £320, was not adjudicated until August, 1649. He was restored to Bremhill Vicarage in 1660. *Wilts Compounders.* **W.** 66, 384.
- Triplet, T., of London, gent., D.D. Christ Church, Oxon. Preb. of Preston. Preb. of Fenton, York, and of Westminster. Died 1670. **W.** 68.
- Tutt, Robert, equ. aur. fil., Wilts. Rector of Barford St. Martin. Instituted 1637. Gentleman Commoner of St. Edmund Hall, Oxon. He was ordered to pay £10 as compounder, 24th November, 1645. He seems to have been appointed Rector of "Foulston" (*i.e.*, Fuggleston) and Bemerton, 1645 (Instituted). But see "Lawrence." **W.** 384-5.
- Vaughan, Frederick, equ. aur. fil. (blind: Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) M.A., Queen's. Preb. of Durnford, Rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset. **W.** 487. *Mayo*, 145, 192, 239, 249, 319, 330, 356, 375.
- Walker, Robert, pleb., Wilts; B.D., Magd. Coll.; R. of Staunton St. Bernard and Preb. of Wilton. Rector of Chilmark, Vicar of Tisbury, had his rectory sequestrated, and (7th April, 1646) was ordered to pay £100 as compounder, on the ground that he had held correspondence with the enemy of the Commonwealth, and had encouraged many to bear arms against Parliament, and brought contempt on the Directors. **W.** 407.
- Wall, J., of London, gent., D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxon. Preb. of Yetminster Secunda. He submitted. **W.** 70.
- Waterman [Peter], M.A., Wadham. Rector of Sopworth, 1623; of Wootton Rivers, 1629. **W.** 407.
- Webb, T. Rector of Langley Burrell. The committee declared that they "cannot free him from scandal." **J.**
- Wenslow, W. Priest-Vicar, Sarum. **W.** 70.

- White, J. (Junior). Paid as a compounder £5, as one twenty-fifth of the value of his living at Charlcott (? as a minister), 4th March, 1646.
- White, James. Preb. of Husborn and Burbage, Rector of Boscombe and Newton Tony. At Boscombe (Instituted 1632, died 1661) "he reads Common Prayer on the Lord's Day and twice in the week." He declares that he "would rather give up his living than the use of Common Prayer." He gave a horse, valued at £5, and £10 in money. May 29th, 1645. *Wilts Compounders*. **W.** 67.
- White, James. Rector of Rolston. Instituted 1638.
- White, John. A native of Wilts, pleb. fil.; St. Alban's Hall and Merton College, Oxon. Vicar of Chirton, Wilts. Author of Anagrams. Practised physic at Conock. Restored, 1660—71. Died 1671. **W.** 407-8.
- Whitney, James, co. Hereford, gent.; St. Mary Hall; Brasenose, Oxon. B.D. of Donhead St. Andrew, 1631. Ordered to pay £30 as a compounder, 8th September, 1645. **W.** 408.
- Wilson, (—). Vicar of Bishopstone. **W.** 408.
- Witton, J. Rector of Little Langford. The committee describes him as "a sequestrated minister, as we are informed."
- Witton, Christopher. Rector of Baverstock. Was reported as preaching only once a Sunday. **J.**
- Wren, Dr. Christopher, of London, pleb., B.D., St. John's Coll., Oxon. In-corp. at Cam. Chaplain to Bishop Andrews. Rector of Fonthill Bishop, 1620; Dean of Windsor, 1634. Rector of Knoyle, instituted 1645. He was ordered to pay £40 as a compounder, 27th August, 1645. Died 1658.
- Zouch, Richard, of Wilts, gent., D.C.L. A layman. Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxon. Fellow of New College. Principal of St Alban Hall, Oxon. He submitted, and received his arrears by patent from Cromwell. Le Neve-Hardy, *Fasti*, iii., 612, n. *Lloyd*, p. 545-6. **W.** 68. Buried at Fulham, 1661.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR LIST I.

\* \* \* Pages 165—8 having been printed off before I had access to a copy of Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*, 1500—1714, I add some particulars for certain loyal clergy whose names occur in the earlier part of the alphabet (A—H).

- Albright, Rob., s. of W. A., Vicar of Whiteparish. M.A., Glouc. Hall (B.A. Pemb. Coll., Oxon). Died 1670. *Instit. Wilton.*, ii. 31.
- Andrew, Nic., Pemb. Hall, Cambridge; M.A., Oxon.
- Aylesbury, T., B.A., Christ's Coll., Cam.; M.A., Oxon.
- Barnston, J. Died at Everton.
- Bayley, F., son of E. B., of Devizes, pleb.; B.A., St. Mary Hall.
- Bayly, Ric., of co. Warwick, pleb.; St. John's Coll., Oxon.
- Bishop, Allen, of co. Dorset, pleb.; B.A., St. Alban Hall.
- Biss, Wa., co. Wilts, pleb.; B.A., Magd. Hall. R. of (?) *Bishopstrowe*.
- Bowen, or Bower (see "Brown"), fil, militis, co. Wilts; Queen's Coll., Oxon; M.A., St. Edmund Hall.
- Bridges, E., B.A., Merton.

“Brown, Mr.” Probably a clerical error for “Bower.”

Buckner, W., of London, gent., M.A., Ch. Ch.

Bushnell, Wa., s. of Will. B., of Corsham, pleb., M.A., Magd. Hall. He died in 1667.

Cartwright, W., s. of W. C., of Heckhampton, Glouc., gent.; Westminster scholar, Ch. Ch., Oxon. Succentor of Salisbury. On the Council of War. Died of camp fever, at Oxford, 29th Nov., 1643. Poet, **W.** 64.

Chandler, Ric., of co. Worc., pleb., B.A., Hart Hall.

Chillingworth, W., of Oxford, pleb., D.D., Trin. Coll., Oxon. (Incorp. at Cam.) Jesuit, recanted.

Collier, H. (probably M.A., Ex. Coll.). Died, 1672.

Cooth, J., of Dorset, pleb.; M.A., New Coll.

Creed, W., s. of J. C., of Reading, pleb.

Croft, Herbert, 3rd s. of Sir Herbert C.; Ch. Ch.

Davenant, E. (?) Sid., Suss., and Queens', Cam.

Davenant, J., Pres. of Queens', Marg. Prof., Cam.

Duppa, Brian, gent., of Kent, B.A., Ch. Ch., Fellow of All Souls.

Earle, J., pleb., York: B.A., Ch. Ch.; Fellow of Merton. (Incorp. at Cam.)

Ely, T., of Southants, pleb.; Brasenose; M.A., Magd. Coll.

Fitz-Herbert, Ric., pleb., Warwick; M.A., New Coll.

Flower, Roger, pleb. Wilts; B.A., Magd. Hall, Oxon.; M.A., Pemb. Hall, Cam. R. of Castle Combe, 1613 (and of Little Cheverell, 1625).

Fuller, T., of Aldwinckle, Northants; Queen's Coll., Cam.; Fellow of Sid. Sussex.

Gandy, J., pleb., Devon, fellow of Oriel, D.D.

Good, H., B.A., Magd. Coll., Oxon.

Good, Marmaduke, s. of Rob. G., whom he succeeded as R. of Upton, near Reading.

Gorges, T., 3rd s. of Sir E. G., Knt., of Somerset; B.A., Queen's; M.A., St. Alban Hall. (Incorp. at Cam.)

Gough, E., s. of Hugh G., Rector of All Cannings; M.A., St. Edmund's Hall. Chaplain to the Earl of Hertford.

Green, Chr., Corpus, Oxon. (Incorp. at Cam.)

Gregory, J., servitor, M.A., Ch. Ch.

Grove, W., s. of Hugh G., of Enford, gent.: M.A., Wadham. (Incorp. at Cam.) Preb. of Grantham Borealis, 1660—66.

Henchman, Hum., s. of T. H., London, skinner; B.A., Chr. Coll., Cam.; Fellow of Clare.

Hickman, T., B.A., Peterhouse, Cam. (Incorp. at Oxford, M.A.)

Hill, T. (perhaps s. of T. H., of Salisbury, pleb.; M.A., Magd. Hall.

Hillersdon, J., s. of J. H., of Stoke Hammon, Beds.; M.A., Corpus, Oxon. (Incorp. at Cam.) Archdeacon of Bucks.

Hobbs, W., Trin. Coll., Oxon, and Brasenose. Preb. of Beaminster Secunda, 1662—70.

Hyde, Alex., 4th s. of Sir Lawrence Hyde, Salisbury; New Coll., D.C.L.

Hyde, E., of Wilts, gent.; B.D., Ch. Ch. R. of Grimstead, ? 1626 (and of Milston, 1641. *Foster.*)

Hyde [Thomas], s. of T. H., Chancellor of Salisbury; Balliol, D.D. Of Milleston (?).

## (II.)

## Conforming Clergy under the Directory of Public Worship, and Intruded Ministers and Preachers.

- Arnold, W. Minister at Maydenton. **J.**
- Arthington, Thomas. Instituted to Market Lavington, 10th Sept., 1646.  
*Lords' Journals*, viii., 484. Shaw, *Ch. of Eng. during Civil War*, ii., 331.
- Baker, J. Chiseldon, deprived in 1662. **C.** II. 760. *Instit. Wilton.*
- Baley, W. Appointed to Mere, about 1646. *Shaw*, ii., 547.
- Bancks, Uriah, or Uriam, s. of Rob. B. of Hackleton, pleb.; Brasenose. Minister of Amesbury, about 1649. The Earl of Pembroke presented him to Fuggleston Rectory with Bemerton, in 1660. He conformed and remained rector till his death in 1667. **J.** *Shaw*, ii., 548.
- Barcroft, J. Educated at Cambridge. Broughton, Wilts. **C.** II. 763, 4. He was mentioned by Adoniram Byfield to H. Scobell, 14th August, 1655. Peck, *Desid. Curiosa*, ii., 493.
- [Barieu, (or Berien), J., s. of J. Berjew, Linton, Dors et, pleb. fil. Vicar of Norton Bavant, 1638.) Preb. of Heytesbury. Rector of Kingston Deverell, 1660. Appointed by King Charles I. to Norton Bavant Vicarage in 1638, and by K. Charles II. to the same in 1662, where he died in 1675. Nominated to lecture at Westbury, 5th May, 1642. *Commons Journals* II., 559. *Shaw*, ii., 302.] Vicar (like his father) of Norton Bavant, 1663.
- Barnes, J. Minister at Lacock. **J.** He appears to have conformed, as he died there in 1676. (*Instit.*)
- Barnes, Mr. Nominated among seventeen lecturers for Warminster, 5th May 1642. *Commons' Journals*, ii., 559. *Shaw*, ii., 302.
- Barrett, J. Minister at Ashley. **J.** He was instituted to the rectory there in 1641, and held it till his death in 1667. Perhaps of St. Edm. Hall. S. of Nic. B., of Lavington.
- Bateman, J. Minister at Okingham. **J.**
- Batty, J. Minister at Newton Toney (**J.**) on the ejection of Chr. Ryley, or Roolis (*Instit. Wilton.*), who was Rector in 1633, and died very soon after restoration.
- Baylie, T., B.D., pleb. Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Rector of Manningford Bruce, 1621: Assembly of Divines. Succeeded Dr. Morley at Mildenhall. Died at Marlborough, 1663. **C.** II. 754; IV. 864.
- Bayly, G. Minister at Fisherton Anger (**J.**) in place of Ric. Kent, who had been instituted in 1644.
- Bayly, Samuel. Fisherton Anger. 1654. **W.** 289.  
(Beach, H., of Coombe, took the covenant, but was reported to the Wilts Committee. See the preceding list, p. 165.)

- Beale, W. (junior), supplies the place of W. Beale, the elder, at Hankerton, who seems to have been instituted to the vicarage as far back as A.D. 1600.
- Berjeu, *see* "Barieu."
- Biggs (or Bridge), Ric. Minister at Pitton and Farleigh (where he had been instituted in 1639). **J.** J. Allambrigge, however, appears to have been instituted in 1641. One Allambrigge ceded Whaddon Rectory in 1662. One R. B., s. of the V. of Wilsford, was of Queen's, and Edmund's Hall, and became Vicar of Shrewton in 1633.
- Bisse, Mr. Curate of Alvediston Chapel, Broadchalke. **J.**
- Bisson, T. (? son of G. B., of Salisbury, pleb.; B.A., Oriel, 1626). Minister at Landford in place of Mr. [Rob.] Allbright. The latter seems to have been restored, as he died rector in 1670.
- Blackway, W. Minister at Biddestone St. Nicholas. The committee report him to be "a godly able man." **J.** (Elias Tise, or Tyse, held Biddestone St. Peter's from 1620 to 1663.)
- Blackwell, W. Minister of Biddestone St. Nicholas, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Blake, H., Ex. Coll., servitor. Vicar of Clyffe Pypard. Deprived in 1662. (*Inst.*) He had been instituted there in 1660 as the previous incumbent was dead. (Was this Stephen Jay, who had been instituted in 1645?) **C.** II. 763.
- Blanchard, T., B.D., Balliol (pleb. fil. Winton). Rector of North Wraxhall. Instituted in 1639, upon his father's death. **J.** He ceded the benefice to E. Bridges in 1660.
- Boureman, W. Minister at North Burcombe. **J.**
- Bradish (—). An Irishman. Upton Lovell. **C.** IV. 880, 1; **W.** 277.
- Bramble, Mr. Preached at St. Peter's, Marlborough, 1647. "For a quart of wine to gratifie Mr. Bramble 6<sup>d</sup>." *Churchwardens' Accounts.*
- Bridge. *See* "Biggs."
- Bridges, E. Vicar of Seagry, 1626 till he ceded it in 1666.
- Bridges, Ric. (? Hart Hall; incorp. Camb.) Rector of Ditcheridge, 1636 till his death in 1674, when he was succeeded by Charles Bridges.
- Browne, Samuel. Minister at Ramsbury, about 1658-9. *Shaw*, ii., 597.
- Burgess, Daniel, M.A., s. of W. B., of Marlborough, pleb. ? New Inn Hall, or Magdalen Coll., Oxon. Sutton Veney and Collingbourne Ducis (instituted 1660). Deprived 1662, and retired to Marlborough. He was the father of D. Burgess, of London. **C.** II. 760; IV. 874-5. He succeeded Adoniram Byfield.
- Burley, Mr. [J.]. Preached at St. Peter's, Marlborough, in 1646. "Paide Mr. Burley, the preacher, because we could not collect the money promised, 2s. 6<sup>d</sup>." "For a messenger to fetch Mr. burley to preach, 2<sup>d</sup>." *Churchwardens' Accounts.*
- J. Burghley, minister of Ogbourne St. George about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Bushell, Francis. Minister at Laverstock in place of Francis Bayley about 1649. **J.** *Shaw*, II., 547.
- [Bushnell, Walter, s. of W. B., of Corsham, pleb. Magd. Hall. Ejected and restored, W. I. 183. Vicar of Box. (Instit. 1644.) **J.**]

Butt, Mr. Curate at Bowerchalke Chapel. **J.**

Byfield, Adoniram, nephew to the Puritans Nicholas and Richard Byfield. (*Cf.* **C.** II. 664.) He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, served as chaplain to a Parliamentary Regiment, and as clerk to the Westminster Assembly. He was Rector and subsequently Vicar of Fulham, and before 1654 held the Rectory of Pewsey, serving also on the Wilts Committee for ejecting "scandalous and negligent" clergy. Dying in 1660 he escaped ejection himself. See also *Shaw*, ii., 437-8.

[Caldecott, Randolph, s. of T., of Calcott, Chester; Magd. Hall, D.D., 1648. Instituted to Fovant, 2 Sept., 1646, vacant by death of Mr. Chafine. **D.** viii., 479. *Shaw*, ii., 331. Minister at Bishopstone. **J.** He appears to have been instituted to the rectory of Whaddon in 1662, and to have ceded it in 1669.]

Carpenter, Mr. Nominated by the Long Parliament, 5 May, 1642, among *seventeen* lecturers for Warminster. *Commons' Journals*, ii., 559. *Shaw*, ii., 302.

Carpenter, Hector. Minister at Compton Bisset in place of H. Beach. (**J.**)

Carter, J., s. of J. C., of Pitton, pleb.; B.A., Magd. Hall. Minister at Winterslow. **J.** At the Restoration he apparently became possessed of the advowson and presented himself to the rectory in 1661. *Instit.*

Castilion, Douglas, of Berks, gent.; Magd. Hall and Coll. Rector of Stratford Toney. **J.** *Instit.* 1618. (J. Barker was instituted there in 1645, and Fra. Kettleby died rector in 1665.)

Chambers, Humphrey, son of a gentleman in Somerset. Failed to get a fellowship at Merton. B.D. Took the covenant, 1641. D.D. of the Pembrokeian creation, 1648. Univ. Coll., Oxon. Rector of Claverton (Som.), 1623; Assembly of Divines. **C.** II. 753; IV. 864.

Peck, *Desid. Cur.*, II. 492-3, *n.* Wood, *Athenæ*, II. 310-11.

"An apology for the ministers of Wilts in their meeting at the election for the approaching Parliament" was sent out in a letter of four sheets, 5 May, 1642. *Shaw*, II., 302.

Instituted to Pewsey 29 Jan., 1646. *Lords' Journals*, VIII. 130; *Shaw*, II. 325. Nominated to lecture at Warminster. Deprived of the rectory of Pewsey in 1662. *Instit. Wilton.* Buried at Pewsey without any religious service, Sept., 1662.

Chancy, Isaac. Woodborough. Retired to New England. President of Harvard. **C.** II. 76, 877-8.

Chaundler, Ric., pleb. fil., Worc.; Hart Hall. Rector of Wilton. Presented by the Earl of Pembroke in 1620. **J.** And of Ditchampton, 1621; Canon of Sarum, 1634.

Clifford, Samuel. Educated at Salisbury. Magdalen Hall, Oxon. Succeeded his father, W. Clifford, as Rector of Knoyle, 1655. Died 1699. **C.** II. 763-4.

Clifford, William, senior, cler. fil., Glouc.; Trin. and Magd. Minister at East Knoyle in place of Dr. Chr. Wren, who was instituted as rector 1623. (One Ant. Hawkes was instituted in 1660, and appears to have ceded the rectory on his promotion to Bishopstone, in 1662.)

Coles, T., sacerd. fil.; Balliol; Preb. of Hill Deverill, Heytesbury. Rector of Fyfield Bavant (or Skydmore) on his father's death, in 1636. **J.**

- Collyer, T., Hart Hall; succeeded his father as Minister of Foxham Chapel (Bremhill). **J.**
- Combe, H., pleb. fil., Dorset, Hart Hall. Rector of Tollard Royal from 1610. He was succeeded by Samuel Beadle (1660—96).
- Connant, J., s. of Ro. C., pleb. Devon Ex. Coll., D.D. Expelled. V.C., Divinity Prof. Assembly of Divines. Minister at St. Thomas's, Salisbury about 1649. **J.** *Shaw*, ii. 546.
- Coombes, Mr. Nominated to lecture at Warminster, 1642. *Shaw*, ii. 302.
- Cooper, Mr. Ditto ditto *Ibid.*
- Cox, Mr. Minister at Norton, near Malmesbury. Described by the committee as "a godly man." **J.** (One of this name was instituted in 1608, and was pleb. fil. Magd. Hall, B.A., 1602. His son, R. Cox, B.A., 1636, Edm. Hall.)
- Cox, Sam. Minister at Downton Chapelry, Standlinch, about 1649. **J.** *Shaw*, ii. 547.
- Crapon, T., Ex. Coll., servitor. Fyfield. **C.** II. 764. (There was a T. Crapon Vicar of Broad Hinton 1614—1620.)
- Crosse, Francis. Appointed to Bishopstone. *Shaw*, ii. 547.
- Crumpe, James, s. of Giles C., Glouc. pleb. Wadham. Approved by the committee in place of J. Townson (who was vicar from 1639 to 1687) at "Bramble," or Bremhill. **J.** **C.** II. 764; IV. 880.
- Culpepper, or Colepepper, H., B.A., Merton, Vicar of Enford, 1623—70. He took the covenant, and (15 Dec., 1645) subscribed £5.
- Curl, Mr. [? T. C., Ch. Ch. servitor.] Upton Lovell. **C.** II. 764; IV. 880-1. **W.** 277.
- Cussey (or Cusse), James, or John, or H., M.A., Hart Hall. In place of Dr. Andrews, the Rector of Luggershall and Billesden. **J.** **C.** II. 764; IV. 880.
- Dent, H. Wadham Coll., Oxon., servitor and fellow. Ramsbury (assistant to J. Wilde), where he partly conformed. He previously assisted Strickland, at Salisbury. **C.** II. 760; IV. 871-2. (J. Wilde himself was instituted Vicar of Ramsbury in 1660.)
- Dickenson, or Dickinson, Leonard, Jesus Coll., Cam.: incorp. Oxon. Presented to South Newton Vicarage by the Earl of Pembroke, 1630. On his death, in 1663, he was succeeded by Walter Dickenson. **J.**
- Dicks, Samuel. Stanton St. Quentin, 1657. **W.** 373.
- Doleman, W. (? New Inn Hall. R. of Battiscombe, Dorset.) Approved by the committee as minister at Christian Malford. **J.** (The Rector there was J. Still, 1607—62.)
- Dyer, E. Minister at Corsham. **J.** (Symon Croker had been instituted to the vicarage in 1638. Dyer apparently procured it as he occurs as resigning it in 1662, when W. Thompson, senior, was instituted.)
- Dyer, Rob., fil. pleb., Wilts, Hart Hall. Lecturer at Devizes. Minister at Sherington. **J.**
- Dyer [? W., of Heytesbury]. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Commons' Journal*, ii. 559. *Shaw*, ii. 302, 548.
- Eastbrooke, J. Instituted to Kingston Deverill, 24 April, 1648. *Lords' Journals*, ix. 40. (Perhaps s. of J. E., pleb. Exbourne, Devon; B.A., Queen's; M.A., New Inn Hall. Rector of Minster, Cornwall, 1651.)



- Eastman, W. Eversley, retired to Salisbury and Shaftesbury. **C.** II. 764; IV. 881-2.
- Ebourne, or Eburn, John. Kingston Deverill. **C.** II. 764; IV. 882. In place of T. Alisbury, or Aylisbury, who had been instituted to the rectory in 1643, and who, dying in 1660, was succeeded there by J. Beriew.
- Edwards, W., s. of W. E., of Hannington, pleb. St. Mary Hall; B.A. Jesus Coll. Instituted to Latton. *Lords' Journals*, viii. 387, 22 June, 1646. *Shaw*, ii. 328.
- Ellary, see "Hilary."
- Elson, T., of Hadford, pleb. B.A., Merton. Rector of Okesey, or Woksey, 1640. (J. Fernby, curate.) **J.** One W. Tinker, *alias* Littleton, appears as rector after the Restoration.
- Ely, J. Minister at Alderbury. **J.** (E. Davenant was treasurer of Sarum from 1634.)
- Estcourt, G. Rector of Long Newnton, presented by Sir T. Estcourt. **J.** (Walter Davies held the rectory some time previous to 1676.)
- Eyre, Sam. Vicar of Hardenhuish, 1643. Resigned in 1661. **J.**
- Eyre, W., M.A. At Salisbury. Battler, or commoner, and subsequently tutor of Magd. Hall, Oxon, 1629. R. of Compton Bassett, 1641; sequestrated to Odstock R. Minister of St. Edmund's, Sarum. Died at Melksham, where he had an estate.
- Mentioned as "Pastor of St. Thomas in Sarum" in August, 1655. Peck, *Desid. Cur.* ii. 493. There in 1658-9. *Shaw*, ii. 597. He retired to Melksham and died 1670. **C.** II. 756.
- He was son of Giles Eyre, of White, in Wilts, and became a rigid Calvinist, and in 1654 assistant commissioner for ejecting "scandalous" ministers and schoolmasters, some of them his former friends or acquaintances. Wood, *Ath.* ii. 458. He appears to have ministered at St. Martin's, Salisbury, in 1649, as successor to Stanley Gower. *Shaw*, ii., 546. Also at St. Edmund's. (*A. Wood.*)
- "Mr. Eyres" appears as minister at "St. Martin's in Milford," Salisbury. **J.** (A Mr. Antony Hillary, or Ellary, appears as Rector of St. Martin's, first as presented by the King in 1632, and then in 1635 as presented by J. Bayley, of Bishopsdown, gent.)
- Fabian, J., born in Middlesex, s. of T. F., of Langley, Bucks, gent., M.A. Ch. Ch. Rector of Nettleton, 1636, presented by Sir J. St. John, and again instituted in 1637 on the presentation of the Crown. He appears to have held the rectory until he died in 1686.
- Faulconer, E., s. of E.L., of Salisbury, pleb.; Magd. Hall and Coll. Appointed to Britford in place of the sequestrated vicar about 1649. Used to baptize by immersion. Retired to Salisbury. **J.** **C.** II. 765; IV. 882. *Shaw*, ii. 546.
- Fawkener, Mr. Curate of Bemerton. **J.**
- Ferreby, J., senior, co. Glouc., pleb.; Magd. Coll. and Hall. Rector of Poole Keynes (St. Michael's), presented by King James in 1603. He held the rectory till his death in 1662, when he was succeeded by Aylmer Lynche, who held it for less than a year.
- Ferreby, J., junior. Curate at Okesey. **J.**

- Ferreby, D., Oriel. Minister at Bishops Cannings, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Ferris, J. Minister of Sutton Benger in place of Robert Brown, who had been collated to the vicarage in 1640. *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Fider, T. Minister at Draycot Cerne, reported by the committee as "a godly man," in place of T. Power, the rector, who was sequestered. **J.** (Edmund Tillesley appears to have been rector before 1662.)
- Fife, J. Teffont. **C.** II. 760.
- Fife, see "Fipp."
- Fipp, or Phipp, (or Fife), J., s. of Nic., of Westbury, pleb.; Magd. Hall. Rector of Teffont Evias, 1638. He was deprived in 1662.
- Flower, Benjamin. Castle Combe. Died at Chippenham, 1709.
- Flower, J. Minister at Bulford. **J.**
- Forsith, J. Minister of Avebury about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 548. **C.** II. 763.
- Fosset, Mr. Chirton. **C.** II. 765.
- Fowler, Mr. Preached at St. Peter's, Marlborough, 1647. "For a quart of wine to gratifie Mr. Fowler. 16<sup>d</sup>." *Churchwardens' Accounts*.
- Franklyn, Richard. Bremhill. Conformed. **C.** II. 765.
- Frankleyn [? Gracious, cler. fil. demy of Magd. Coll., allowed augmentation as minister of Heytesbury, 1646]. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Commons' Journals*, ii. 559 : iv. 493. *Shaw*, ii. 302, 326.
- Frayling, J. Compton (Wilts). Born near Devizes. He was blind. **C.** II. 765 ; **IV.** 882. Assistant minister to Mr. Mortimer, at Calne, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Gawen, Simon, pleb. fil., co. Glouc.; St. Edm. Hall; Malmesbury. **C.** II. 760. Rodbourne Chapel. **J.**
- Giare, or Gyer, Jonathan, s. of D. G., Weymouth; Ch. Ch. Vicar of Chippenham, 1643. **J.**
- Giles, or Gyles, Nathan. Steeple Langford, in place of N. Collier (Rector 1635—1670). **J.** **W.** 227. **C.** ii. 768. **W.** 883.
- Gower, Stanley. Appointed to St. Martin's, Salisbury, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 546.
- Graile, John, s. of J. G., of Stowe, Glouc.; M.A. Magd. Hall. Instituted to North Tidworth, 29 May, 1646 to 1652. *Lords' Journals*, viii. 335. *Shaw*, ii. 328.
- Gray, Mr. Salisbury. **C.** II. 756.
- Hadfield, G. Minister at Rollestone, in place of James White, presented to the rectory by the King in 1638. (Richard Franklin became rector in 1663.)
- Hallett, Joseph. Student of divinity. "Addressed himself to the Classical Presbytery of Sarum within the Province of the County of Wilts . . . 28th Oct., 1652." Murch, *Western Churches*, p. 416, quoted by Shaw, *Church of England during the Civil Wars*, &c., p. 437.
- Hallet, Roger. "Preacheth sometimes" at Homington. **J.**
- Harding, Dr. J., Magd. Coll. Approved by the committee as minister for Brinkworth, in place of Dr. W. Dowdeswell, Rector, 1643. (Andrew Harris was holding the rectory before 1671.) **C.** II. 754.
- Harding, J., son of Dr. Harding, of Brinkworth, M.A. Magd. Coll.; Vicar of Melksham. He lived at Bromham, and preached at Calne. **C.** II. 760.

- Harper, Robert, ? s. of J. H., Lancs., Brasenose and Edinb.; Vicar of Highworth, 1647. Minister at Malmesbury about 1649. **J.** *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Harrison, Mr. Pastor of Aldborne. Mentioned by Adoniram Byfield, 14 Aug., 1655. Peck, *Desid. Cur.*, ii. 494.
- Hart, W. Rector of Foxley, 1645. *Instit. Wilton*. Approved by the committee. **J.**
- Hayes, H. Vicar of Sherston Magna, 1641-78. Approved by the committee. **J.**
- Hearne, Heiron, Herne, or Hieron, J. Vicar of Garsdon, 1640—70.
- Hill, T. Minister at Wyly. "By himself and curate he preacheth once (and when both are there, twice) on the Lord's Day." In place of Dr. Hide. **J.** (Alex. Hyde had been Rector since 1634. The Earl of Pembroke appears to have formally presented T. Hill for institution in 1660. He resigned in 1664.
- Hillary, or Ellary, Antony, s. of J. Ellary, of Salisbury, pleb.; B.A. Ch. Ch. Minister at Winterbourne Gunner. **J.** He had been Vicar of St. Martin's, Salisbury, in 1632-45.
- Hind, or Hynd, Matthew. Minister at Fittleton and Hacklestone, in place of W. Jay (Rector from 1623 to 1662). He conformed. **C.** II. 765. (*Stephen Jay*, however, appears to have been instituted in 1660, and again in 1662, after the death of W. Jay.
- Hodges, Mr. Minister at Stanton Quintin, "a very godly man"—in place of the Rector, W. Charenbury, who was instituted in 1639. **J.**
- Holland, Mr. Minister at Durnford. **J.** (Fred. Vaughan was prebendary, 1613—63, and augmented the vicarage at the Restoration. Jones, *Fasti*.)
- Hopkins, Mr. Preached at St. Peter's, Marlborough, 1647. "For Mr. Hopkins horsemeat, 6<sup>d</sup>." *Churchwardens' Accounts*.
- Hopkins, Richard. Instituted to "Cleeve Pippere" (Clyffe Pypard) *per resignationem* Henr. Burford, 4 May, 1648. *Lords' Journals*, x. 243. *Shaw*, ii. 355.
- Hounsell, James. Chilton Foliat. Died in the East Indies. **C.** II. 760, 761. Mentioned in August, 1655, by Adoniram Byfield. *Peck*, ii. 494.
- Hubbard, Francis, M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon. Monkton and Berwick. **C.** II. 762, 3.
- Hubbart, Mr. Winterbourne (Wilts). **C.** II. 765.
- Huggins, Mr. [Robert, co. Glouc., pleb., Magd. Hall.] Minister at Colerne, 1603. Died about 1644-5. (J. Esmond was Rector there, 1613—45.)
- Hughes, W., s. of W. H., of Bedminster, pleb.; M.A., New Inn Hall, Oxon. St. Mary's, Marlborough, about 1649. Mentioned by Adoniram Byfield in his letter to H. Scobell, 14 Aug., 1665. *Peck, Desid. Cur.* ii. 493. **C.** II. 761: IV. 875-7. *Shaw*, ii. 547. Kept school at Marlborough, 1662-87.
- Hunt, W. Wadham Coll., Oxon, and at Cambridge. Schoolmaster at Salisbury, 1641-62. Dissenting minister there, 1672. **C.** II., 844-5. Apparently recognised as minister at W. Harnham. **J.** (J. Chappel held the prebend of Coombe and Harnham in 1613, and died possessed of it in 1672.)
- Hunton, Philip, s. of P. H., of Andover, pleb.; M.A., Wadham Coll., Oxon. Westbury, 1657. Devizes. Westbury about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 547. Also at Hatchbury. At Avebury. Schoolmaster. **C.** II. 754.

His book "Of Monarchy" was burnt in the schools quadrangle at Oxford, 21 July, 1683. Mentioned as pastor of Westbury, 14 Aug., 1655, *Peck*, ii. 493. Nominated to lecture at Warminster, 5th May, 1642. *Commons' Journals*, ii. 559. *Shaw*, ii. 302. Died 1682.

Hussey, T. (?) Received payment for ministers of Broad Blunsdon, Sevenhampton, and South Merston, in Highworth, 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 547.

Ince, Peter, s. of P. I., of Chester, gent.; M.A., Brasenose Coll., Oxon. Melcombe Regis. Lecturer at Shaftesbury. Minister at Donhead St. Mary, 26 Feb., 1647, vacant *per mortem* Pope. *Lords' Journals*, ix. 40. Was still there in Aug., 1655. *Peck*, *Desid. Cur.*, ii. 493. Called "Praying Ince." **C.** II. 759; IV. 869, 870. **M.** 2, 138, 153, 260.

He was one of the Presbyterian ministers who helped Dr. Chambers, in the "*Apology for the Ministers of Wilts.*" in 1654. Wood, *Athenæ*, ii. 311. *Shaw*, ii, 337. *cf.* ii. 455. "Mr. Juice" of Worcester.)

Jacob, Nathan (1629—60), of Univ. Coll., Oxon. Was ordained by the Classical Presbytery of Sarum, 3 June, 1652. Put into the vicarage of Ugborough, Devon, and Aveton Gifford. Calamy, *Continuation*, p. 291.

Jaques, Ric., s. of R. J., of Rodbourne, gent.; Magd. Hall; Minister at Grittleton (1642). **J.**

Jenkins, G. Minister of Hindon Chapel (Chalke Hundred). **J.**

Jennings, Ric., s. of H. J., of Calston, pleb.; B.A., New Inn Hall; Rector of Calstone, 1634. **J.** (He seems to have been succeeded in the rectory by *John Jennings*, who died in 1701.)

Job, Christopher. Of Stratton St. Margaret's. Received £50 per annum from the Plundered Ministers' Committee, 14 Dec. 1648. *Shaw*, ii. 560.

Jones, Benjamin, s. of W. J., of Teddington, Glouc. (Tytherington); New Inn Hall; Rector of Easton Grey. **C.** II. 763.

Jones, T. Calne. **C.** II. 760.

King, J. Minister at Dilton Chapel, about 1649. *Shaw*, II. 548.

King, Mark (or Daniel), servitor, Wadh. Vicar, 1658, of Winterbourne Stoke. **C.** II. 765; IV. 883.

Kinnaston, Sam., of Salop, pleb., B.A. Linc., M.A. All Souls, incorp. Camb.; Rector of Somerford Magna (presented by the King). 1637—67. **J.**

Kingman, Philip, pleb. Magd. Hall, Rector of Leigh Delamere, 1634—75. **J.**

Lattimer, W. (perhaps cler. fil., Wilts, Magd. Hall and Coll., B.A.; Vicar of Malmesbury, 1633), Minister at Hullavington about 1649, in place of J. Stanley, the Vicar instituted in 1636. *Shaw*, II. 548.

Legg, J. Donhead St. Andrew. Son of a butcher, perhaps of Tristram Legg, of Gillingham, Dorset, pleb. Conformed. Servitor at Magdalen Coll. (Dr. Whitney's "bad Legg.") **C.** II. 765. **W.** 408.

Mentioned by Adoniram Byfield in Aug., 1655. *Peck*, *Desid. Curiosa*, ii. 494.

Maniston, Sam. ? Minister at South Burcombe. **J.**

Massey, J. Father of Dean Massey, of Christ Church, Oxon. **C.** II. 760; IV. 875. Patney; in place of Dr. Sam Marsh, Rector of Patney, appointed by the King in 1639. Nic. Shorter became Rector in 1662. **J.**

Masters. T. Near Marlborough. Conformed. **C.** II. 347.

Maton, Leonard, B.A., Magd. Hall. Minister at Durrington. **J.**

- Maton, Rob., s. of W. M., of Tudworth, pleb., B.A., Wadham. Minister at Winterbourne Stoke. **J.**
- Maxwell, Mr. Nominated by the Long Parliament to lecture at Warminster. *Commons' Journals*, ii. 559. *Shaw*, ii. 302.
- Millard, Mr. Curate at Berwick Bassett Chapel. **J.**
- Milton, J. Newton Toney. **C.** II. 761; IV. 877.
- Mortimer, Mr. Minister of Calne about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Nevill, G., s. of H. M., Esq., Bedminster. B.A., Wadham. Minister at Crudwell. **J.** (? in place of Sam. Alsop, Vicar of Crudwell, 1645.)
- Newland, J. Appointed minister at Easton Grey, "with the consent of the major part of the parish; since then, Mr. Jones has come in without their consent." **J.** (Edward Hutchins was instituted Rector in 1635, and Sam. Moody in 1663.)
- Newman, John. Appointed to Upavon about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 547.
- Newman, Thomas. Appointed to W. Harnham about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 547.
- Newnham, J. Minister at West Dean and East Grinstead Chapel; in place of Dr. Matthew Nicholas, Rector there 1620 till his death in 1661.
- Newton, Edward, M.A. Fellow of Balliol Coll., Oxon. Incorp. at Camb. Ordained by the Presbytery of *Sarum* in St. Thomas' Church in that city, anno 1652. He became, however, a minister in Sussex, at Kingston by the Sea, and at Lewes. Calamy, *Account*, p. 673.
- Newton, H. Parson of Hamme. **J.** In place of Rob. Newlin, Rector in 1642—88.
- Nicholls, Peter. Rector of Little Hinton. **J.** (Fra. Crossins was instituted there in 1660.)
- Nisbett, James. Minister at Compton Bassett; in place of W. Eyre, Rector 1640, deprived however, in 1662, when W. White was instituted.
- Norborne, H., Wilts, pleb. B.D., St. Alban Hall. Rector of Yatesbury, 1637. **J.** (T. Johnson was instituted in 1663.)
- Norman, Walter. Minister at Winterbourne Earls, about 1649. **J.** *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Norris, J. Collingbourne. Conformed. **C.** II. 765.  
 "For a pint of wine to gratify Mr. Norrice for preaching, 8<sup>d</sup>." *Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Peter's, Marlborough*, 1646.  
 Instituted to Collingbourne Kingston, 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 546.
- North, Mr. Manningford Abbas. **W.** 227.
- Noyes, Nathaniel, cler. fil. Worc.; B.A., Linc. Coll. Rector of West Chaldrington (Coldrington). 1621. **J.**
- Oldham, J. (Son of the Rector of Nuneaton, Gloucestershire, and father of the poet of the same names.) Newton, Wilts. **C.**; II. 763. **W.** 880.
- Olding, Rob. ("W. Olden," instit. 1644). S. of R. O., of Warminster, pleb.; M.A., Hart Hall. Rector of Fonthill Episcopi. Rob. Olden, died in 1680 (*Instit. Wilton*.) **J.**
- Pace, T. Minister at Warminster about 1658-9. *Shaw*, ii. 597.
- Page, T. (perhaps, B.A., Ex. Coll.) Minister at Blackland. **J.**
- Palmer, J., s. of W. Palmer, of Little Somerford, pleb.; Mag. Hall; B.A., Balliol. Minister at Somerford Parva (Maudit). **J.** William Palmer was instituted Rector in 1618. John Palmer appears to have been legally instituted at the Restoration.

- Parker, Rob. (perhaps s. of J. P., of Barford, pleb.; B.A., Wadham). Minister at Wishford Magna, in place of Mr. Bowyer (? Rob. Bower, Rector 1637—64.) **J.**
- Phipp, Mr. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Shaw*, ii. 302. See "Fipp."
- Pierce, Nicholas. Minister at Kington St. Michael. "A very able, godly, orthodox minister," who "preacheth once a sabbath." Appointed in place of Ri. Hind (Hine, or Hyne, Vicar, 1617—63), because the latter "is insufficient." **J.**
- Pile, J. Minister at Figheldean. **J.**
- Pinck, Rob (perhaps of Hants, pleb. Warden of New Coll. B.D.) Rector of Colerne, 1645. **J.** (J. Lucas appears to have been Rector in the early part of 1660, until his death in that year.)
- Pinkney, J., s. of the following. B.A., Magd. Hall. Rector of Fugglestone, &c. Of Rushall. Longstock, Hants. Succeeded his father at Dinton, Wilts. Bemerton. **C.** II. 347, 765.
- Pinckney, Philip, of Wilts, gent. B.A., Ch. Ch.; M.A., Magd. Hall. Vicar of Dinton with Teffont Magna, 1608. At Stanway, Essex, in 1645. Returned to Dinton. Minister at Fugglestone with Bemerton. **J.** (Rob. Tutt was instituted to the rectory in 1645; and Uriah Banks, in 1660, on the resignation of Stephen Jay).
- Pinnell, Mr. Preached at St. Peter's, Marlborough, 1646. "For a quart of wine for Mr. Pinnell the preacher, 1<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>." *Churchwardens' Accounts*.
- Popejoy, Antony. Vicar of Overton with Fifield Chapelry. Instituted 2 July, 1646. **J.** He died, incumbent there, in 1655. *Lords' Journals*, VIII. 406. *Shaw*, ii. 329.
- Powell, Roger, (perhaps cler. fil. Wilts; Ex. Coll.) Minister at Berwick St. James. **J.**  
(Fra. Bayley was instituted to the vicarage in 1638, and J. Barker in 1661.)
- Priaulx, J., B.A., Magd. Hall. Fellow of Merton. D.D., Archd. of Sarum, 1671—4. Rector of Fovant. **J.** Instituted 18 Jan., 1647. Instituted to Newnton, 27 June, 1648. He held Fovant Rectory with that of Berwick St. John's (both in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke) at the time of his death in 1674. Compton Southe had been deprived of the last-named preferment in 1662. *Lords' Journals*, viii. 628; x. 350. *Shaw*, ii. 356, 357.
- Proffet, Nicholas, B.A., Emman. Coll., Cam. Rector of Cranford St. John, Nhants. Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, instituted 1630. Became a minister in the Assembly of Divines, and on the title page of a sermon preached before Parliament, printed in 1644-5, he describes himself as "late Rector of Peters in Marleborough (*sic*) now Minister of Edminton, and one of the Assembly of Divines." He received a payment as Rector in 1645, and appears by the churchwardens' accounts to have been again at Marlborough in 1648, and to have continued there holding the rectory until his death in March, 1668-9. Mentioned by Adoniram Byfield in his list of pastors (written from Marlborough, 14th Aug., 1655, to H. Scobell) as "Mr. Nicholas Proffett of Peter's in Marleborough." Peck, *Desid. Cur.* In 1659 he received £13 5s., six months' payment to Lady-Day. *Shaw*, ii. 492-3, 597.

- Rashley, T. Salisbury. He retired to Avebury. **C.** II. 756; IV. 865.  
 "Mr. Rashleigh of the Close in Sarum," mentioned by A. Byfield in Aug., 1655. *Peck*, ii. 493. At the Cathedral Church, about 1658-9. *Shaw*, ii. 597.
- Rathband, William. Crudwell, 1657. **W.** II. 227.
- Richards, Timothy, cler. fil. Wilts; M.A., Brasenose. (Became Rector of Bromham, 1660.) Appointed to Road, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 547.
- Ring, J., of Wilts, pleb.; M.A., Magd. Hall. Minister at Netheravon and Chisenbury de la Foley. **J.**
- Rogers, H., s. of Ro. R., sacerdot.; M.A., Linc. Coll. Rector of Heddington. **J.** (He apparently had succeeded *Robert* Rogers, who had been instituted in 1605, and on his death in 1670 his own son, likewise named Henry, succeeded him.)
- Rosewell, T., of Dunkerton, pleb., B.A. Pembroke Coll., Oxon. Sutton Mandeville, 1657. Deprived 1662. Arrested by Jefferies, pardoned by King Charles II. **C.** II. 756-8; IV. 867-9. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture, at Warminster. *Commons' Journal*, ii. 559. *Shaw*, ii. 302. Buried in Bunhill Fields, 1692.
- Rowsell, Robert. Hilmarton. Preached at Calne. **C.** II. 764; IV. 881.
- Russell, G. Vicar of Littleton Drew, collated in 1633. "Reputed to be of honest life, and approved" by the committee. **J.**
- Rutty, Thomas. Newton Toney. After his ejection he retired to Melksham. **C.** II. 761; IV. 877.
- Rutty, Thomas, B.A., Magd. Hall, 1648. Ejected from Milton (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*)
- Sanger, Gabriel. Son of T. Sanger, of Sutton Mandeville, whom he succeeded there. Matric. (and M.A.) Magd. Hall; B.A., Magd. Coll. Refused to read the Book of Sports. Chilmark, 1647. Steeple Ashton, 1660-62. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Commons' Journal*, ii. 559. *Shaw*, ii. 302. **C.** II. 765; IV. 27-29. **W.** 407. R. of St. Martin's in the Fields, 1648-60.
- Scudder, H. Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, appointed by the King in 1633. **J.** (Daniel Burgess became Rector in 1660-62.)
- Scudder, Mr. Nominated by Long Parliament, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Shaw*, ii. 302.
- Sharpe, J. Vicar of Idmiston, collated in 1616. Minister at Idmiston, Porton, and Gumbleton. **J.** He appears to have succeeded *John* Sharpe at Idmiston in 1660.
- Sheppard, or Shepheard, J. (perhaps s. of W. S., of Horsley, Glouc., pleb.; Magd. Hall; Scholar of Wadham; M.A., Edm. Hall). Instituted to St. John's and Chapel of B. Mary, Devizes, 3 July, 1648. *Lords' Journals*, x. 358. *Shaw*, ii. 358, 547.
- Simkins, Mr. Preached at St. Peter's, Marlborough, 1647. "Paid to the Hart (Inn) for Symkins' horse, and 'others that taught': 11th October 4." *Churchwardens' Account*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Others that taught": In 1643 the Westminster Assembly of Divines were engaged in discussing the difference between the offices of pastors, teachers, and preachers in the Church. See *Shaw*, i., 155-63.

- Simpkins, Geoffrey, s. of W. S., of Claverton; B.A., Magd. Hall. Of Westm. Assembly. Ejected Dr. Robert Bury from All Cannings. **W.** 211.
- Simms, Mr. (? of Rowde.) In Wilts. **C.** II. 765.  
 [At *Slaughterford* there is "no settled minister." **J.** It was served with the Biddestons in 1719.] **J.**
- Sloper, John (perhaps s. of Simon S., of Warminster, gent.; M.A., Magd. Hall). To be instituted to Broad Chalk, with the Chapels of "Burr" (Bower) Chalk and "Alvediston," 17 Nov., 1645. *Lords' Journals*, vii. 708. *Shaw*, ii. 324. **J.**
- Smith, J. Minister at Brigmilston (Amesbury) and Milston. **J.** (In place of Ric. Hyde. ? E. Hyde instituted to the rectory in 1641.)
- South, Compton, B.D., gent. Educated at Salisbury. Wadham, B.A., St. Alban Hall. Berwick St. John. Died at Upper Donhead, 1705. **C.** II. 761-2; IV. 879. Deprived 1662. *Instit. Wilton*.
- Spinage, W., s. of Ant. S., of Melksham, pleb. Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxon. Poulshot. Died at St. Mary Axe, London. **C.** II. 761. Mentioned as pastor of "Paulshot" by Adoniram Byfield, Aug., 1655. Peck, *Desid. Cur.* ii. 494.
- Spratt, T. Appointed to Winterbourne Dauntsey about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 547. **J.**
- Starre, T. ? of Dorset, pleb., B.A., Oriel. Minister at Wichbury. **J.**
- Stephens, J. (perhaps s. of Richard S., sacerd. of Staunton; M.A., New Inn Hall. R. of Codford St. Mary, 1646. Succentor, 1660. R. of Wyley 1664). Minister at Cherhill donative. **J.**
- Stern, J. Chilmark and Box. **C.** II. 761.  
 [At *Stratford-sub-Castle*: "noe minister here." **J.**]
- Strickland, J. B.D. Queen's Coll., Oxon. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Shaw*. ii. 302. Of a Westmoreland family. Took the covenant and became one of the Assembly of Divines. About 1645 he was minister of St. Peter le Poor, London, where he preached violently against the King. Was Assistant Commissioner for ejecting ministers and masters. Chaplain to the Earl of Hertford. Mentioned in Aug., 1655, by Adoniram Byfield, as pastor of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, 1649. Died 1670. Deprived 1662. Peck, *Desid. Cur.*, ii. 493. *Shaw*, ii. 546, 597. Wood, *Athenæ*, ii. 472. Dugdale. *Short View of the Late Troubles* (1681), p. 567. **C.** II. 755; IV. 865. *Instit. Wilton*. Styled "Dean of Bristol," 1646 (*Foster*).
- Swaddon, H. Minister of Ebbesborne, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 548.
- Swaffield, or Swafell, Joseph. Christ's Coll., Cambridge. Chaplain to Sir T. Trenchard. Minister at Odstock. In place of J. Hillersdon, who was instituted to the rectory in 1645. (J. Skase appears to have been Rector at the time of his death in 1668.) **C.** II. 758-9.
- Symes, T. Minister at Seend Chapel, about 1658-9. *Shaw*, ii. 597.
- Tanner, E. Minister at the two Woodfords, Heale, Lake, and Willesford Chapels, in place of H. Good, who had been instituted to the vicarage in 1610. **J.**
- Tarrant, Sam. Minister at West Grimstead Chapel. **J.**  
 (E. Hyde had been instituted to Grimstead rectory with Plaiteford Chapel in 1637, and Ric. Page became Rector in 1660.)



- Tate, Faithful, D.D. Appointed to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 546. **J.**
- Taylor, T. Father of Nathaniel Taylor, of Salters Hall. About 1649 appointed to Burbage. **C.** II. 756; IV. 865. *Shaw*, ii. 547.
- Tesdale, Christopher, of Berks, gent.; B.A. New Coll., M.A., Fellow Pembroke Coll., Canon of Chichester and Wells, Rector of Rollestone, 1633. Assembly of Divines. Instituted to Everley, 5 June, 1646. *Lords' Journals*, viii. 358. *Shaw*, ii. 328. See below, "Tisdale."
- Thompson, W., sen. (c. of Westbury—*Foster*). Corsham. "Was drawn in by a mere wheadle of the Bishops to conform." **C.** IV. 883.
- Thackham (or Thache), T. Vicar of Kemble with Ewen or Ewelme Chapel. **J.** He resigned at the close of 1661.
- Thornburgh, Giles, of Wilts, gent.; Magd. Hall; M.A. Magd. Coll., Sub-Dean, 1610. Incumbent of Orcheston St. Mary's. **J.** (One Giles Thornbury died in 1637 Rector of Orcheston St. Mary and of Odstock. He was succeeded in the former rectory by Giles Thornbury the second. In 1660 he resigned, and, being patron *pro illa vice*, he presented a third Giles T., who held the living apparently until 1680, and yet another in 1690).
- Tice, Mr. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Commons' Journals*, ii. 559. *Shaw*, ii. 302.
- Tilley, Peter. (? Rector.) Ministered at Allington, near Amesbury. **J.** (H. Madgewick had been instituted in 1624.)
- Tisdale, Christopher. (? Rector.) At Everley. **J.** (He, or whoever at that time had been incumbent, resigned in 1660, when the King appointed T. Erneley for institution to the rectory. See above, "Tesdale.")
- Tombes, Mr. Wootton Rivers. **C.** II. 764.
- Tompkins, T. Appointed to Seend, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 546.
- Toogood, Matthew. Stour Provost, Dorset. Hilperton, Wilts. A tailor and parish clerk. Minister at Semley. **J.** (Elisha Lawrence was instituted to the rectory in 1627; and Robert Haysome in 1661. **C.** II. 765; IV. 883. **W.** 384. **M.** 86, 91.
- Trenchard, Mr. At Brokenborough. **J.**
- Troughton, William, s. of W. T., of Wabberthwayt, Cumberland, sacerd. Queen's Coll., Oxon. Chaplain to Col. Hammond, I. of Wight, 1647. St. Martin's, Salisbury, about 1658-9. *Shaw*, ii. 597. **C.** II. 756.
- "Preach'd often in private after he was silenced, at Salisbury; and he did the like afterwards at Bristol. He wrote an Exposition of *Ps.* 45.
- Tyrer, Elias. "A constant preacher" at Alderton, or Aldrington. **J.**
- Waddington, Nicholas, of Yorks., pleb.; M.A., Univ. Coll. Rector of Luckington, 1623, until his death in 1664. He was "approved" by the Parliamentary Committee. **J.**
- Waite, Bernard, M.A., Balliol. Minister at Myntie. **J.** ("Barnard Waight" appears to have been instituted to Mintie Vicarage on presentation by T. Leche, Archdeacon of Wilts, in 1627. In the same year James Wealshe appears to have claimed institution on the strength of the King's letter. One Ric. Browne was Vicar some time before 1682.)
- Wall, Humphry, of Wilts, cler. fil.; Queen's Coll.; B.A., Glouc. Hall.

- ("Humfridus Ball," *Instit. Wilton*. Vicar of Stapleford, 1622. He, or some successor, resigned in 1662, when J. Edwards was instituted. Humf. Wall was ministering at Stapleford at least in the early days of the Commonwealth. **J.** (Perhaps connected with Marlborough).
- Wall, Richard, s. of the preceding. B.A., St. Alban Hall. Preached in private at Salisbury and Bristol. Wrote an Exposition of *Ps.* 45. Appointed to Urchfont, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 546.
- Wardour, Mr. Nominated, 5 May, 1642, to lecture at Warminster. *Commons' Journals*, ii. 559. *Shaw*, ii. 302.
- Warrener, W. Minister at Plaitford Chapel. **J.** (E. Hyde had been instituted in 1637 to W. Grimstead R. with Plaitford.)
- Warwick, Arthur, s. of A. W., of Salisbury, pleb.; B.A., Magd. Hall. Master of the Free School, Salisbury. Allowed £15 from Dean and Chapter's lands. *Shaw*, ii. 551.
- Waterman, J. Instituted to Sopworth Rectory on nomination by K. Charles I., in 1626. He was "approved by us,"—the Parliamentary Committee. **J.**
- Watts, Mr. John. Newton Toney. **C.** II. 761. Mentioned by Adoniram Byfield to H. Scobell, 14 Aug., 1655. Peck, *Desid. Cur.* ii. 493.
- Webb, Bartholomew, M.A., Magd. Hall. Ogbourne St. Andrew. **C.** II. 760. Instituted, 16 Nov., 1646, vacant by death of Sedgwicke. *Lords' Journals*, viii., 567-8. *Shaw*, ii. 333.
- Webb, Nathaniel, s. of H. W., of Bromham, pleb.; M.A., St. John's, Rector of Yatesbury, 1657, **C.** II. 760.
- White, Nathaniel, s. of T. W., of Finchley, gent.; Broadgates Hall (perhaps B.A., Magd. Hall), Vicar of Market Lavington. **C.** II. 761.
- Whiteley, W. Minister at Charlton (Malmesbury, Westport). **J.** (*Matthew Whitley* died vicar there in 1670.)
- Wills, Obadiah, M.A. Alton Barnes. Resigned 1660. **C.** II. 761; IV. 878-9. **W.** 417.
- Wilmer, J. Ham. Conformed. **C.** II. 765.
- Woodbridge, J., *alias* Benjamin, B.A., Magd. Hall. Became *first graduate* from Camb., *Harvard Coll.*, New England, 1642. Chaplain to K. Charles II. Silenced, 1662. Barford St. Martin. School at Newbury, where he was buried, 1684. **C.** II. 795. **W.** 385. **J.**  
(Ric. Hyde was instituted to the rectory in 1645; and Rob. Tutt was there some time before 1669.)  
John Woodbridge mentioned as pastor of Barford, 16 August, 1655. Peck, *Desid. Cur.* ii. 493.
- Woodward, W. Appointed to Warminster, about 1649. *Shaw*, ii. 547.
- Worthen, T. Minister at Shrewton. **J.** (T. Grange, or Grainge, was collated to the vicarage in 1613, and died vicar in 1661.)
- Wright, Sam. Christ's Coll., Camb.; B.D., Oxon. Minister at Stockton, in place of Christopher Green, rector, 1625. **J.**  
At the Restoration S. Wright was formally instituted in 1660. Samuel Taylor followed in 1663.
- Wyar, Dositheus, of co. Glouc., pleb.; B.A., Magd. Hall. Chilton. **C.** II. 764; IV. 881.  
"He was ordained by Bp. Godfrey Goodman, who by his name took

him for a Puritan; and when he told him his father took his name out of the *Apocrypha* [2 *Macc.*, xii., 19, 24, 35] he was very well pleased with him."

Yard, T., of Dorset, cler. fil.; M.A., Broadgates Hall. Rector of Berwick St. John, 1635. **J.**

(Compton Southe seems to have held the rectory about the time of the Restoration, and to have been deprived in 1662, when J. Priaulx was instituted.)

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(III.)

**Clericorum Cognomina in Agro Wilton, extracta ex Registro  
Academiæ Oxon. cir. A.D. 1615—47.**

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., printed privately at his Middle Hill Press, Broadway Tower, Worcestershire ("*typis medio-montanis in Turri Lativiensi*"), or elsewhere, some eighty years ago, one undated 4-page sheet, headed

"MATRICULATIONES OXONIENSES pro Com. WILTS."

This was always a scarce production, and it is now costly; but having re-cast the (chronological) series into an alphabetical list of surnames for my own convenience, I now for our present purpose extract those names of Wiltshire clergy (parents of matriculated undergraduates) which occur in it.

Unfortunately Sir T. Phillipps deals with only twelve of the Oxford Colleges (Christ Church, Magdalen Coll., New Coll., All Souls, Merton, Corpus Christi, Queen's, St. John Baptist, Trinity, Brasenose, Oriel, and Lincoln), so far as I am aware. If any of our readers has found a supplementary list for Univ. Coll., Exeter, Jesus, Wadham (1613), Broadgates Hall (Pembroke, 1624), Gloucester Hall (Worcester), Hertford, and the four Halls, I should be grateful for the intimation. Meanwhile I have gleaned what supplementary information I could find for any of them from vol. II. part ii. of the Rev. Andrew Clark's *Register of the*

*University of Oxford* (to 1622), Oxford Hist. Soc., 1887. Mr. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* has been consulted for this third list, as a copy of that extensive work has just come into my hands.

The *Alumni Cantabrigienses* have not been printed for our period, as Cooper's *Athenæ* extends only from 1500 to include a record of eminent personages dying in 1609 or earlier; and the "*Luard Memorial*" volumes have so far covered only the interesting period from 1454 to 1549. These have been edited by Stanley M. Leathes (and have introductions by Miss Bateson) under the auspices of the Cambridge University Press Syndicate, and of Dr. J. Willis Clark, the learned Registrar of the university. It is probable, however, that Wiltshiremen sent their sons to Oxford, the nearer university for Wessex.

#### NAMES OF SOME WILTSHIRE CLERGY

(with the colleges at which their sons were entered at Oxford,  
about 1615—47.)

- Abbotts (Nathaniel).<sup>1</sup> Ball, 1618.  
 Awdrey, J. Melksham. Mert. 1624. (J. A., instit. 1601, was succeeded by E. Carpenter, 1639.)  
 Barksdale, T. Micklemarsh (Michelmars). All Souls. 1641.  
 Bigge, Edmund. Vicar of Wilsford [1610 and 1611]. En. 1625. Bras. 1632  
 Bower, see "Vower."  
 Bridges [? Gabriel, minister—Rector of Dicheridge, 1624; or E. B., Vicar of Seagry, 1626] (Ric.). Merton. 1617.  
 Bridges, T. Chippenham. Merton. 1609. Corp. 1625. [E. Bridges was Rector of Bremhillam, 1627].  
 Bromley, T. Manningford. New Coll. 1623.  
 Chaundler, Ric. Rector of Wilton [1620]. Ch. Ch. 1636.  
 Collier — minister. (G., Rector of Nunney, 1636.) Ch. Ch. 1618.  
 Collyer (E.). Alb. Hall. 1616. [Joseph Collier, Rector of Steeple Langford, 1607. T. Collier, Vicar of Bremhill, d. 1639, and was succeeded by J. Townson.]  
 Cowley, Ant. "Hughes" (? Huish). All Souls. 1634.  
 Cox, Ric. Norton. St. Edm. Hall. 1633.  
 Crumlum (Cromelholme), Ric. Rudgeley, Glouc.<sup>2</sup> Master of St. Paul's. Corp. 1635.

<sup>1</sup> Where a Christian name is thus indicated (in a parenthesis), it gives the name of the *son*, matriculated, that of the father being omitted in the register or printed list.

<sup>2</sup> Presumably the lad was *born* in Wilts before his father removed.

- Davies [? J.]. Minister. [St. John's, Devizes, 1602]. (J.) Ch. Ch. 1621.
- Davis, J. Devizes. Ch. Ch. 1631.
- Earle, T. [Myd. 1590.] Kemble. Magd. Coll. 1623. (Chorister, 1637.)
- ? Edwardes (J.), pauper scholaris. Exeter. 1610.
- Estgate [? Gabriel, Rector of Teffont Ewias, 1604]. (James.) Pauper Scholaris. Exeter. 1606. (Hugh.) 1607.
- Ferebee, J., Rector of Poole. Oriel. 1636.
- Fowler [? Laomedon, Vicar of Froxfield, 1612—28]. (Lemuel.) Pauper Scholaris. Merton. 1610. [Vicar of Froxfield, 1613.]
- Fowler, (W.). Edm. Hall. 1615. [One Sam. Fowler succeeded to Stratton St. Margaret Vicarage, 1625, on resignation of W. Fowler.]
- Fuller, —. Minister. (Nic.) Trin. 1621.
- Giddings, W. Urchfont. Ch. Ch. 1642-3.
- Gough (Goughe), Hugh. Minister. [All Cannings.] Ch. Ch. 1643.
- Gough, (E.) and (Francis). [? s. of Hugh G., Rector of All Cannings, Bishop of Limerick]. Edm. Hall. 1612.
- Gregory, H. Cherrington. Trin. 1634.
- ? Haise, J., Vicar of Overton. 1623. Pauper scholaris. Magd. Coll. 1610.
- Higgins ["Higgons"]. (J.) [? Ro. Huggins, Vicar of Colerne, 1603.] Glouc. Hall, 1604. (H.) Broadg. Hall. 1619.
- Hinton, E. Marlborough. Merton. 1627.
- Hodges, T. Radborne. Servitor. Trin. 1647. [His son, W. H., ejected from Leonard Stanley, Glouc.]
- Holland, E. Wilton. Magd. Coll. 1640.
- Hollyman, Lionel. [Rector of Boyton, 1600—1609.] Sherrington. Oriel. 1626.
- Holmes ("Homes"), (Nathaniel). Magd. Hall. 1617. [His son "a notable man."]
- Horwood, (Ben.) Ch. Ch. 1609.
- Humphrey, Ric., of "Stert." New Coll. 1634.
- Hutchins, E. Nettleton. Bras. 1630. *cf.* (E.) Pauper scholaris. Magd. Coll. 1609. Became Rector of Easton Grey, Wilts, 1635.
- Imber, J. Tilshead. New Coll. 1626.
- Jay (Jeaye, Jey, Jaye), T. (Vicar of Enford, 1623; Rector of Fittleton, 1623—1628). Queen's, *cf.* (T.) Queen's. 1612. (W.) Son of a "minister." Queen's. 1617. Became Rector of Fittleton. His son (W.), Queen's 1639, Retainer to the Marquis of Hertford.
- Latymer, —. [? Rob., Rector of Leigh Delamere.] 1609. His son (W.) Magd. Hall, 1621. From Magd. Coll., became Vicar of St. Paul's, Malmesbury, 1633.
- Laurence, (J.). Queen's. 1610.
- Lee, J. Salisbury. Bras. 1635.
- Lenn., Andrew. Cricklade. New Coll. 1623.
- Long [? Ric., Vicar of Winterbourn Monkton, 1626.] (Rob.). Magd. Hall. 1622. [? M.P. for Devizes, 1626—9.]
- Mervin, [William, Rector of Boyton, 1609; of Fonthill Giffard, 1611.] (W.). Bras. 1607.
- Parsons, J. Warminster. Queen's. 1637.

- Payne, T. Deverill Langbridge. Trin. 1634. Queen's. 1637.
- Pelling, (S) [Thomas], (P.) (J.) [Burbage]. Magd. Coll. (T.) New Coll. 1620—22.
- Pinckney, [? Rob., Rector of Rushall, resigned 1623,] (G.). Magd. Hall, 1610. Became Vicar of Uphaven, 1619, and Rector of Rushall, 1623.
- Porter (Hannibal). Trin. 1607. Became President of Trin.
- Powell, (Roger). Exeter. 1609.
- Richards, —. Minister. (Tim.) Bras. 1620. Became Vicar of Rowde, 1629; Rector of Bromham, 1660.
- Ritchie, (Rob.) Balliol. 1616.
- Rogers, Rob. Rector of Heddington, inst. 1605. Linc. 1626. Queen's. 1630. The benefice ran in the family.
- Sedgewick, —. Minister. (J.) Queen's. 1619. To Magd. Hall. 1620.
- Sedgewick, Joseph. Ogborne St. Andrew. Magd. Hall. 1634.
- Sharpe, J. Idmiston. Ch. Ch. 1637.
- Shipman, W. Rector of Whaddon. [1613.] St. John's. 1637. His son (Roger) became Vicar of Chiseldon, 1663.
- Smythe, Leonard. Titcomb. Corpus. 1634.
- Still, J. Rector of Christian Malford. [1607]. Bras. 1634.
- Terry, (Stephen). Trin. 1607. (Nathaniel.) Exeter. 1617.
- Thomas, (J.) Edm. Hall. 1619. Perhaps fellow of New Coll.
- Thornbrough, Giles. Orcheston. (Giles.) New Inn Hall. 1631. Succeeded to Orcheston, 1637.
- Thornburgh, E. Salisbury. His son (J.), Ch. Ch., 1635, became Vicar of Bishops Lavington, 1645.
- Thornburgh, Edw. Preb. of Salisbury. (Ric., born in Dorset.) Ch. Ch. 1633. (W) New Inn Hall. 1631. ? Became Canon of Worcester, 1660—80.
- Vower, (? Thomas, Rector of Wylie, 1619.) (Bower.) (Walter.) Queen's 1605. B.A. St. Edm. Hall. 1609.
- Wall, (J.) and (Ric.). Queen's. 1604.
- Wall, Humphrey. Stapleford. Alb. Hall. 1637. His son (Ric.) perhaps Vicar of Urchfont, 1646.
- Waters, (Adam). Alb. Hall, 1607. B.A. Merton. 1611.
- Whitfield, Rob. Lidyard. Linc. 1632.
- Wilde, (Timothy). Wadham. 1620.
- Woodruffe, [Richard, Vicar of Sherston and Rector of Garsden]. (Tim.) or Elijah, Rector of Dauntsey, 1611, and Seagry, 1612. Balliol. 1611. (Tho.) Alban Hall. 1617.
- Zouch, W., D.D. Greenwich. (G.) New Coll. 1633. (W.) Of Salisbury, St. Edm. Hall. 1622.

## The Churches of Marlborough.

By the Rev. CHR. WORDSWORTH and C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

ST. PETER'S.

By Rev. Chr. Wordsworth.

*(Partly read at the Marlborough Meeting of the Society, 1905.)*

"THE churches of Marelberg" in the plural number are mentioned in two early documents in the chartulary commonly called "the Osmund Register," which I have closely examined. These documents date in 1091 and 1158 respectively (ff 21, 22, b.) At a still earlier date (about 1085-6) Domesday Book mentions a single church in "Marleberge" (iii. a. 65, c.) incidentally; but from the nature of that record this does not necessarily imply that it was the only church here, but that one hide of land with a church was held, under the crown, of William of Belfou at that date; the same record in fact implies that there was a second church, as St. Osmund, Bishop of Sarum, also held, "in alms, half a church" here "with half a hide of land, belonging to it," as the previous sentence in Domesday records. Preshute is not specifically named in Domesday, but Manton is named as held, of Milo, by Rainald (xiv. b. 71. b.). Milo Crispin married an heiress, Maud, the daughter of Robert de Oigli, a prime supporter of the Norman Conqueror. There was a Rainald Canut who held under the King in Chippenham.

About 1223—28 all three churches, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and "Prestchett" are styled "the churches of Marleberge," and are stated to have been at that time in the Bishop's donation, and to form part of the Cathedral prebend of Marlborough and Blewbery, which was dissolved and vested in the see about 1540.

The earliest recorded name of a cleric at St. Mary's that I have found is one "John the Rector," who is mentioned in an *Inspeximus*,

of Bp. Robert Bingham, about 1232.<sup>1</sup> At that time one Peter was rector of St. Peter's. But I have found the name of a still earlier incumbent of St. Peter's, one "Thomas the Chaplain," in 1201. (*Selden Soc. Publications*, i. 34.) There was again a "Thomas the Chaplain" at St. Peter's, about 1272. St. Mary's was not established as a vicarage until 28th June, 1238,<sup>2</sup> previous to which it was, if I am not mistaken, subject to Preshute Mother Church. Mr. Ponting, I believe, dates the earlier part of the extant Church of St. Mary's about 1160. St. Martin's Church, pulled down about the time of Edward VI., was built in 1239—40, just after St. Mary's was constituted a vicarage.

How is it then than in this Church of St. Peter and St. Paul—a parish at least as early as the Norman Conquest—you can see from where you are sitting no trace of any building earlier than the latter part of the 15th century?

The only answer which I can hazard is, that architects at that date sometimes thought much what some architects did in the time of Queen Victoria,—and perhaps we may think that the older men were the better justified in such a persuasion,—that they could produce something at least as good as the work of earlier ages.

At all events the church here stands now in its main features, that is to say, apart from any porch or vestry—much as it did in point of plan and structure, walls and arches and windows, as it was built a new building (presumably on the site of a Norman or early church) about 1460.

Mr. Ponting observes that our tower is much like that of Mere Church, on the border of Wilts. Also he notices the presence of oyster shells, which began to be introduced into the mortar for some joints, about 1460.

Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt (1807—80) was employed to carry out the alterations at St. Peter's, as he was at many churches in Wiltshire and elsewhere. He was elder brother and instructor of Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt (1820—77), and they were kinsmen of James Wyatt (1746—1813), who was a facile designer of buildings

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MSS. Commission Report, 8vo, 1901, i. p. 341.

<sup>2</sup> *Sarum Charters*, pp. 244-5. *Registrum Rubrum*, f. 30 b, n. 106.



first in the Italian, and subsequently in the Gothic style of architecture, and who was known (as the *Dictionary of National Biography* records) as "the Destroyer" of Salisbury and Lichfield cathedral churches. James Wyatt died from the effects of a carriage accident near Marlborough, on his way from Bath, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, where he held the appointment of surveyor. In 1862-3, when T. H. Wyatt tried his hand on St. Peter's, Marlborough, he did in fact make sundry alterations. He put in, I regret to say, that three-light east window in the place of a lower and flatter-headed one with five lights, something like that at the west end behind you. He abolished a barrel-roof of oak for what you see above your heads. It is commonly believed that nothing but scarcity of funds prevented his abolishing the stone vaulting of the chancel (erected about 1470). O thrice blessed penury of the Victorian age! He added the priest's vestry at the north-east. (The side chapel to the east of the south aisle was fitted as a choir vestry in the Rev. H. R. Whytehead's incumbency, about 1888). The western galleries were removed about 1862, and the present organ replaced an older one which had been built in 1776. The royal arms were painted in 1778. The date of the clock hanging within the church is 1746.

When some repairs were executed in 1843 Latin inscriptions were discovered upon the stone pillars, but I believe there is no particular record of them. I suppose it was at that time, and to cover the faded inscriptions, that the pillars were painted to represent marble, as may be noticed in the photograph taken before the alterations about 1862.

Until 1843 pigeons occupied the chamber between the stone vaulting of the chancel and the higher roof. The stone cross above the eastern gable of the chancel was given, in 1844, by the Rev. J. Ward, Vicar of Great Bedwyn.

In 1862-3, Wyatt introduced the insignificantly ornamented band of stone under the battlement, and raised the pitch of the east end (exterior). A window and door on the south side of the chancel were blocked up, and are now in part covered by mural tablets.

The doorway which led in former times from the north aisle to a rood-loft, perhaps spanning the whole church, was blocked, and a buttress applied to the exterior. The face of the chancel arch was rendered bald and bare by the removal of the half columns or return moulding which formerly relieved the east end of the nave, as the like mouldings still break the plainness of the western pier. The north door of the chancel previously led straight into the church from the churchyard, as there was no vestry then annexed. In medieval times the priest assumed his chasuble at the altar; subsequently there was a place partitioned or curtained off for him beneath the organ gallery, which formerly stood above the west door of the nave. The south porch, which has a small priest's or clerk's chamber above it, was added (about 1500) some two score years after the 15th century church was built. The north door of the nave has been closed on the inside. You see the discoloured patch beneath the yeomanry and volunteers' flags, of 1804—12.

A plain (four-centred) arched recess for a piscina marks the place near which stood one of the side chantry altars of the 16th century, one of which was founded in 1519. We had a Jesus Fraternity with its service on Fridays, an altar of the Blessed Virgin for "Our Lady's service," and an altar of St. Katharine served by a chantry priest who resided at the Chantry House (Mr's. Pope's), on the north side of the High Street.

Benefactors to the "Jesus Service" at St. Peter's were J. Bower, who gave the tenement known as "The Angel," in 1519; J. Barnstaple, in 1521-2; J. Bytheway, who gave a tenement in Marsh Ward in 1526; and W. Serle, who gave a tenement in Kingsbury Street. J. Burdesey, aged 65, was the last incumbent (when King Edward VI. dissolved the chantries and thus left the parish clergy without any sort of assistant curate), and built the Hermitage.

The names of successive chantry priests of the "Bryddes Chantry" celebrating at St. Katharine's altar occur among institutions of clergy from 1479 to 1520. T. Russell, aged 62, was incumbent at the time of the survey of 1534 before the suppression. Part of the priest's income was derived from the rent of "The

Angel." Mr. Ponting dates the St. Katharine's chantry-house about 1410. It has an interesting oak beam and, at the back, a later Tudor stone doorway. In the chamber upstairs is an elegant carved stone fireplace of the 15th century.

We have records in old wills of sundry obits at St. Peter's:—Ro. Somerfield, 1518. Ro. Nuttyng, 1526. Ja. Moore, a tenement in Newbury Street, 1546; and J. Loder's and J. Winter's, each endowed with a tenement in the Baily Ward. That "Our Lady's service in Seynt Peter's Church" existed also, we learn from the inventory of 15th June, 1548 (Wilts), No. 34.

I have said that you can see no trace whatever of the early English or Norman Church which once stood here—from the place where you now sit. There are, I believe, just two remnants of that older church to be found by searching. On the outside of the nave at the north-west, where the aisle grows narrower, you may find a piece of some yards superficies of rough wall partly composed of flint with a fragment of red tile or brick, which looks as if it must have belonged to the earlier building. And within the chancel, where you observe the 15th or early 16th century sedilia-arch and plain gabled recess in the south wall of the sanctuary, when you approach the latter more closely, you will observe, what Mr. Ponting has pointed out to me, that the little gabled aumbry has had an earlier piscina or aumbry arch (carved perhaps about 1370) clapped on to the wall in front of it by Wyatt, to give it a double depth. The iron pins for the hinges of an oaken door are still sticking in the edge of the opening, so I suppose it was an aumbry, or a piscina and aumbry combined. It now serves as a credence shelf.

It will be observed that the N.W. pinnacle on the tower is less slender than the other three, being rounded somewhat like a rifle-bullet.

This irregularity may have been due to a re-building of the pinnacles in 1701, as recorded on a tablet in the porch. The *south* pinnacle was repaired also in 1762. There was work done at the "pynnakels," also at an earlier date—1576—8 at the cost of the sale of the pre-reformation organ-pipes. I accept the statement

of the late Mrs. Dowding, the lamented widow of a revered predecessor of mine, that on one of these occasions, when the pinnacles were repaired, the masons started re-building it on incorrect lines; discovered, when it was half done, that it would run up too high for the rest if carried out on those lines, and then (instead of pulling down their inaccurate work) finished it off with a blunted curve to the just altitude.

We have not many historical memories connected with this church.

Soon after it was built it was occasionally used for ordinations, if indeed one of these was not held in the older church. I noticed these dates in registers at Salisbury:—

19th Dec., 1450, an ordination here by Bishop Beauchamp.

20th Dec., 1466, ditto.

18th Feb., 1496-7, ditto by Augustine Church, Bishop of Lydda, Suffragan.

10th March, 1497-8, ditto ditto.

There were ordained:—

In Feb., 1497, five acolites, fifteen sub-deacons, six deacons two priests.

March, 1498, nine acolites, thirty-four sub-deacons, six deacons, four priests.

The four last mentioned were J. Benall, having a title from Staverdale Priory, Somerset; W. Lane and J. Kingsman, two brethren of Edyngdon conventual (or collegiate) house; and the one who is named first as a candidate for the priesthood, no less a personage than “Thomas Wolsey, A.M., deacon of Norwich diocese, perpetual fellow of St. Mary Magdalene Collège in the University of Oxford by letters, etc., on the title of the said college.” Mr. H. E. Malden has pointed out that, if the future cardinal had been ordained a year or so *earlier*, he would have received a legacy under his father’s will, dated 30th Sept., 1496, by saying mass for the repose of his soul. It pleases me to think that Wolsey purposely forewent his legacy, feeling a want of vocation for the priesthood; but that the filial duty of carrying out his father’s wishes subsequently prevailed. A printed copy of the extracts from the will

and from the register hangs beneath the clock of 1746, behind you. You may notice in the list of my predecessors the name of a Florentine, one Adrian de Bardis, doubtless benefited by papal influence. He held the prebend of Thame in Lincoln Cathedral, 1480—1519; that of Ramsbury in Salisbury, in 1481—93; and Hurstbourn and Burbage, in 1493—1519. He was rector here, and resigned in 1486.<sup>1</sup> Another person of considerable notoriety, Dr. Henry Sacheverell, was born at the rectory, 8th Feb., and christened 17th Feb., 1673-4. He was imprisoned, in 1709, for for his political sermon—which, by the way, had been preached by him more than once—a caution to us clergy against old sermons—and became a High Church hero with the Tories of Queen Anne's time.

You will notice a 17th century monument near the priest's vestry in the chancel. It represents Sir Nicholas and Lady Mary Hyde, who lost three little children from an epidemic in January and February, 1626-7. The alabaster frame is of a good design, and is thought to be of Italian work. Nicholas Hyde was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and died of gaol fever, caught from a prisoner whom he was trying on the Summer Circuit in Norfolk, in 1631. His nephew, the famous Clarendon, had sometimes spent his holidays here. As the heraldic helmet above the monument is that of a gentleman, and not a knight (a circumstance pointed out to me by the Rev. R. G. Bartelot), it appears that the monument was ordered directly after the children's death, and just before the judge was dubbed a knight. But the inscription which styles him "Sir Nicholas" was simply painted and gilded on a slate, and inserted after he had received his honours.

Three other young children—of the Francis family, 1738—41—are commemorated on a mural stone near the south door.

Two brasses are lost. They were not of great antiquity. One of them commemorated "Robert Weare, *alias* Browne, who was

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<sup>1</sup> Adrian de Bardis was also prebendary of Moreton *cum* Whaddon (1479—80), and Treasurer of Hereford, 1478—86. The Salisbury Institutions are deficient from 1482 to 1485. Ralph Hethcote was instituted to St. Peter's in 1481, and Rob. Day succeeded on Bardis' resignation in 1486.

seven tymes Maior of Marleborough Towne" (d. 26 Oct., 1570). We have monuments of Edward Cressett, physician, "a loyal son of the Church of England," 1693; Humphry Wall, 1719; the family of Savery, 1687—1766; Clavering, 1759; Francis, 1767—1817; Griffiths, 1833; and Mrs. Marianne Maurice, 1840, this last at the south end of the holy table, a simple design of chalice, cross, open bible, and lily, a late work of Sir Francis Chantrey, as Dr. Maurice assures me, executed by Termont & Co. The lower part of the east window has been filled with carved panels in stone, designed by Mr. Arthur Reeve, in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins.

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## ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Architectural Notes by C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

(*Read at the Marlborough Meeting of the Society, 1905.*)

The history of the church, so far as it can be read from its stones, may be briefly outlined as follows:—That there was a Norman Church here has always been probable from the existence of the doorway now in the west wall of the tower, and this has been proved beyond doubt by the recent discovery of the western respond of the Norman north arcade *in situ*. The Norman Church had a north aisle, and probably also a south aisle (both narrow), but its length is doubtful. If the Norman Church extended for the full length of the church as it existed previous to 1653, the arcades doubtless were of five bays. The arches were of three orders on the nave side, and two on the outside; the respond left has a capital with circular abacus, scalloped carving, and moulded base. Unlike the inside respond, the jamb shafts of the west doorway have square abaci, but with carving of a similar type; the arch is of two orders of chevron, the inner carried down and the outer stopped awkwardly (and not as originally) on the caps of

the shafts. There are four good corbels at the west end of the nave, which formed part of the Norman eaves-course. All of this work may be set down at *cir.* 1160. There were doubtless *two* doorways, for the existing one, which I have referred to, is composed of stones from two, differing somewhat in design. Apparently in the 13th century it was found necessary to enlarge the church, and this was first done, as was usual, on the north side, where there would be fewer burials, and by widening the north aisle, for the lower part of this north wall is the oldest piece of plain walling in the building, and, unlike any other masonry here, it is faced on the outside with green stone, which was in extensive use at that time—notably in the building of the cathedral at Salisbury. There is nothing to indicate when the now destroyed chancel was erected. During the latter half of the 15th century the church underwent a complete re-modelling—the south aisle was re-built to a width two or three feet in excess of that of the previously widened north aisle, with a chapel at its east end, extending for nearly twenty feet along the south side of the chancel. The south doorway was originally put nearer to the middle, in the third bay from the west end, as indicated by the masonry of the plinth, but its removal and the substitution of the window must have taken place very shortly after. The present south door is probably the old one, but re-faced when the porch was built in 1841. Windows of a somewhat similar type to the new ones on the south, but with four-centred arches, were at the same time inserted in the north aisle wall. Early in the 16th century, the present west tower was built, and the meagreness and peculiarity of some of its features are not without interest in showing the decline of Gothic detail. Note the incongruous design of the tracery in the west window (which, although new, has been copied from the old), the very Renaissance type of moulding to the outside string-course dividing the two stages of the tower, and the square two-light windows, without tracery, in the walls of the belfry stage, and two others lower down on the south side. The tower is, at any rate, of good proportions, as also is the arch opening into the nave, although the somewhat peculiar arrangement of three orders of mouldings, which are

carried down the jambs, indicates a late date. There are diagonal buttresses at the western angles, base mould and plinth, embattled parapet and pinnacles—the latter diagonal on square bases, an arrangement which was clearly indicated by the remains, and which was consequently followed in the restoration of the tower twenty-one years ago. The pinnacles set up after the fire were, according to Mr. Carrington, taken down at about 1800. An examination of the Norman doorway will show that it is not *in situ*. A disastrous change took place in the church on its rehabilitation after the fire, which devastated Marlborough in 1653. The outer walls of the church do not appear to have been greatly injured—the fire probably caught hold of the roofs, and when these fell in, burnt out the interior, doubtless (as shown by the existing respond) rendering the Norman arcades so dangerous, that they had to be taken down; and it will be seen from the proportions of the stones, that the existing arches are built of the inner order of the Norman ones, and the stones are much discoloured by fire. Before the tower arch was restored its jambs had been rounded off in plaster, covering up the calcined masonry; the inner jambs and arches of the aisle windows are formed in cement, owing to the same cause. The change made in the re-construction is very characteristic of the period in which it occurred. In order to square off the plan the north aisle was lengthened eastward to the line of the south chapel, the part of the chancel projecting beyond this was lopped off and the remainder pulled down and thrown into the nave. On the outside the evidences are very clear that the diagonal buttress which existed on the diagrams was re-built at another point, and a square one erected in its place, and the wall of this bay is faced with flint and rubble, instead of green stone like the rest, and there is no plinth; the window in it is a modern copy of the others, and it is the only one which has stone inner jambs and arch. Instead of the former arrangement of nave and north and south aisles, with two arcades, a single arcade was erected, not exactly on the line of either, but nearer to the centre, thus making a wide nave with south aisle. The pillars and arches are very interesting examples of the period



(the former having carved capitals with pendants), and in the restoration of the church which is contemplated to make the nave central with the tower, and not to over-lap the arch of Mr. Street's chancel, which was erected in 1874, it is intended to re-build this arcade, stone for stone. The wall of the north aisle was raised to the level of this arcade (the cornice of the pre-existing parapet remaining), and four rectangular windows put in for light to a gallery which appears to have been erected along this side, a wide span roof (an early instance of the use of foreign fir), with flat ceiling, was put over the nave, and a flat-pitch roof over the aisle. In the west window of the aisle will be seen the finial, which was then placed on the east gable of the nave, and which has since with questionable taste, been converted into a cross, and subsequently taken down: it bears the inscription: "1653. *Robcart Carpenter, Church Warden.*" The fire occurred on the 28th of April, and the reinstatement was apparently completed during the same year. There were some bits of carving of interest found on pulling down the block of masonry which concealed the Norman pillar, and these have been inserted in the walls for preservation. At the west end are five corbels from the eaves course of the Norman Church, at the east end of the aisle is a 15th century corbel representing an angel holding a shield, charged with a chevron between crosses.<sup>1</sup> On the other side of the window is a panel, 11 inches wide and 14½ inches high, which at once displays its classic character; it represents a female figure, that of Fortune.<sup>2</sup> It is probably a relic of Roman *Cunetio*. The font is

<sup>1</sup> [The number of these crosses is difficult to determine, as the surface appears to have been scraped away, but I think three at least (2 and 1) are clearly discernible, and the field may have been diapered, or *semée*. Some who have examined the shield say that they can discern traces of two or three crosses in addition; to all appearance, 3 and 2. The colours have been altered by the action of fire, but they may once have been argent and azure, both now a blackish blue.—CHR. W.]

<sup>2</sup> It will be seen from the axe-marks that the mutilation of the figure was intentional. This points to the conclusion that the stone was exposed to view as late as the time of the Puritan Rebellion; if it had been brought to light during the demolition of the ruins in 1653, it is hardly likely that the workmen who buried it in the block of masonry in which it was found would have troubled to first deface it in this methodical manner. For description and illustration of the Relief see below (p. 205).—C.E.P.

probably an old Perpendicular one re-faced. Shortly before the fire (December, 1642), Marlborough had been besieged by Royalists marching from Oxford under Lord Digby, the point of attack being from the N.W. Col. Ramsay, who commanded the Parliamentarians, took refuge in this church, and the marks of the bullets fired at him are to be seen on the north side of the tower; several of the bullets were extracted when the tower was repaired in 1884.—C.E.P.

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We learn, from Augmentation Office, Chantry certificates, No. 58, art. 54, that there was at St. Mary's a Foster and Pengryve chantry. July 26, 1502, Ro. Foster had endowed this, by will with £6 13s. 4d. for a priest before the shrine of our Lady of Pity (where no doubt there was a *pietà*, or representation of "Our Lady of the Pue" mourning over the dead Christ). As at St. Peter's, there was at St. Mary's a Jesus service. It was endowed in April, 1527, by W. Searle with "the Byllinghouse" and another tenement in the Green Ward. Nic. Tryse gave for his own obit a tenement in Newlands; T. Seymour one in the Green ward; J. Bytheway, ditto; J. Asale, one in High Street; J. Eston, one in Baily Ward. J. Mathew endowed a light before the high altar out of a tenement in "Sylver" (now "Silverless") Street, rent, 2s.

In St. MARTIN'S CHURCH, founded in 1240 and destroyed between 1548 and 1565, of which the site is now marked only by the old yew tree, between Blowhorn and Coldharbour, there were obits of Ri. Croke, T. Abbote, Ri. Austen, and William Seymour.

The fact that two Marlborough protestants escaped burning by a series of happy accidents, the last being the death of Q. Mary Tudor, I had often heard. But I have only just now noticed the statement that one of them, Mr. White, became Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough. The other person condemned and escaping death was a poor labouring man. J. Foxe, *Actes and Monumentes*, ed.

1610, ii., p. 1863-4 (*sub ann.* 1558, Nov.) “*The Storie of Richard White and John Hunt, Confessors.*” Fox relates White’s examination before Bishop J. Capon (of Salcott) at Salisbury, 26 April, 1557. Bishop Jewel collated Ric. White to St. Mary’s vicarage late in 1563. Fuller (I know not on what authority) calls White, as well as Hunt, an husbandman. (*Worthies*, iii., 322, 338.) That White, the Marlborough “confessor” under Queen Mary, perhaps of plebeian origin, was the same as the vicar here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is not indeed stated by Foxe in his *text*, which appeared first in 1562-3 (March 20th). But it is noted in the *margin* of my copy (A.D. 1610; ii., p. 1864*a*.) and perhaps was introduced there in the second edition, in 1570:—“Ric. White, now vicar of Malbrough in Wiltshire.” He resigned the benefice late in 1573.—CHR. WORDSWORTH.

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## A RELIC OF PAGAN MARLBOROUGH.

By the Rev. CHR. WORDSWORTH.

In his “*Beauties of Wiltshire*,” ii., 175-6, James Britton says, “the plot of ground near St. Mary’s Church [in Marlborough] called the Green, is said to answer to the original site of a temple.”

A century after that book was printed, two small carved stones were discovered by Mr. C. E. Ponting, when the vestry of St. Mary’s Church was removed from its position at the north-west angle. He found them in the year 1900, and inserted them for preservation in the eastern wall of the S. aisle, one on either side of the base of the Elizabeth Merriman memorial window. In the course of the work a block of masonry erected after the fire of 1653 was removed, and these stones, together with several Norman eaves corbels, were found to have been used as building material. One of the stones in question is a 15th century corbel.<sup>1</sup> The other I will now describe.

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<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 203.

When I was preparing to write the letterpress for Messrs. Mate's *Picturesque Marlborough*, a year ago, Mr. Ponting kindly gave me some valuable information about the churches and other buildings which I visited in his company.

As regards the little stone at the northern part of the window in the south aisle at St. Mary's I observed that it was classical in feeling, and I put the question whether it could be a work of the Jacobean renaissance, or to what period he would refer it. Mr. Ponting assured me that it could not be the work of Elizabethan or Jacobean times, but that he couldn't distinguish the subject, which is not so plain in the stone itself as it appears in the photograph illustrating this note.<sup>1</sup> "Then" (said I) "it is *Roman!* And it is a figure of the goddess *Fortuna.*" Mr. Ponting agreed that the exterior arch and the draping of the figure were Roman in their character. He has more recently informed me further that the material of the carving, Bath oolite, was such as the Romans used. The head and bust have unfortunately been knocked off with purposeful intent (as is the case with the figure of the angel) probably by some iconoclast of the 16th century, while the stones were exposed in some prominent position in the walls of the Norman church where they had been fixed. To the destroyer in Tudor times an image was an idol, whether carved by pagan or by Christian; and it is not impossible that the wheel of Fortune may have been mistaken then (as it has been more recently) for that of St. Katharine. It falls in shadow in the photograph.

The sculpture, which is in low relief, measures 14in. in height by 11in. in breadth. The female figure is completely draped. At her left foot is a wheel; and her right arm and shoulder support a horn of plenty (*cornucopia*). The right hand holds the tiller (*clavus*) of a classical steering-paddle, or rudder (*gubernaculum*, or *pedalion*), with a broad blade (*pinna*), resting on a globe.

As Captain Fluellen reminded Ensign Pistoll,

"Fortune is painted blinde, with a muffler afore his eyes, to signifie to you that Fortune is blinde; and shee is painted also with a wheele, to signifie to you, which is the morall of it, that shee is turning and inconstant, and

<sup>1</sup> The illustration is from a photograph by Mr. T. P. Bane, of Marlborough.



ROMAN SCULPTURED PANEL

PRESERVED IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MARLBOROUGH.



mutabilitie, and variation; and her foot, looke you, is fixed upon a Sphericall stone, which rowles, and rowles, and rowles; in good truth, the Poet makes a most excellent description of it: Fortune is an excellent morall." (*K. Henry V.*, act iii., sc. 6).

so the elegiac poem to Livia, on the death of Drusus, attributed to Ovid, or to C. Pedo Albinovanus, lines 51-2, says that "Fortune still rests unstable on a wheel."<sup>1</sup> It was said by the Romans that *Fortuna* had worn winged sandals, like Mercury; but that when she arrived in Rome, she loosed them, because she *had come to stay*. (Plutarch, *De Fortit. Rom.* 4). The feet of our figure at Marlborough rest on the ground, and are nearly covered by the robe.

Judging from the dates of coins which he has so diligently and successfully collected in large numbers at various places in the Marlborough district, Mr. Joshua W. Brooke has inferred that Romans migrated from the Silbury or Avebury station to the Mildenhall border of Marlborough ("Lower Cunetio," as some antiquaries call it) about A.D. 300. They were settled also at Folly Farm (styled by some authorities "Upper Cunetio") until they decamped, I suppose in 436. Mr. T. Codrington, in his delightful manual, "*Roman Roads in Britain*" (S.P.C.K., 1903), throws doubt upon the earthwork enclosing the parish church of St. Mary (which Sir Richard Colt Hoare called "Lower Cunetio") being of Roman origin (p. 330).

As it is to be hoped that Mr. Brooke will put together in a scientific shape the chronological outcome of the antiquarian finds in each locality I will not indulge in conjectures which can have but little value and might prove misleading rather than instructive. But I venture to think that archæologists who have seen Mr. Bane's excellent photograph of the stone will agree with me that we have in Marlborough, if not the site of a Roman temple, at least a vestige of pagan devotion coëval with their occupation of this part of Wiltshire.

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<sup>1</sup> "Nempe per hos etiam Fortuna iniuria mores  
Regnat, et incerta est hic quoque nixa rota."

# Customs of the Manor of Winterbourn Stoke, 1574.

*Copied and Communicated by the REV. C. V. GODDARD.*

“Generall Customes of the Mannor<sup>1</sup> of Winterbourn Stoke,<sup>2</sup> presented By the Homage<sup>3</sup> of a Court Barron and Court of Survey<sup>4</sup> made and Holden The four and Twentyth Day of Aprile, one Thousand, Five hundred and Seventy

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<sup>1</sup> Copyhold—this term sprang out of villenage. Manors are as antient as the Saxon constitution, tho’ perhaps antiently differing, in some immaterial circumstances, from the manors which exist at this day. It is from the Normans, however, that we derive the particular form of manors with which we are conversant at present. Originally the lord kept for his own use such parts of the ground held by him as were necessary (*Demesne* lands), and distributed the rest to freehold tenants, to be held of him in perpetuity. Of the demesne lands part was occupied by the lord, part let in villenage, and other parts being uncultivated were termed the lord’s waste, and served for public roads and for common of pasture to the lord and his tenants. Manors were formerly called also baronies, and each baron or lord was empowered to hold a domestic court, called the court baron, for redressing misdemeanors and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes among the tenants. Villeins gradually became emancipated. Tho’ still said to hold at the mere will of the lord, yet that became subject to the “customs of the manor,” as evidenced by the entries in the rolls of the several manor courts. As such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but these customs, and admissions in pursuance of them entered on those rolls, or the copies witnessed by the steward, they were called tenants by copy of court roll or copyhold tenants. (*Blackstone, Com.*)

<sup>2</sup> A small village, with a narrow watered valley and chalk uplands, 3 miles W. of Stonehenge. The Inclosure Award of the parishes of Winterbourn Stoke and Stapleford is dated 28 April, 1812.

<sup>3</sup> “The Jury of a Court Baron, consisting of tenants that do homage to the lord, thus; the lord obliged his tenants to certain services and took a submission by oath to be true to him as lord and benefactor. The tenant puts his hands between the hands of the lord and says ‘I become your man,’ and fealty is sworn, this is allegiance.”

<sup>4</sup> On the falling of an estate to a new lord consisting of manors where there are tenants by lease and copyholders a *Court of Survey* is generally held and sometimes at other times to apprise the lord of the present terms and interests of the tenants as well as in order to improvements.



four, Before — Gauntlet<sup>1</sup> Gent, Steward. Imprimis: Our Custome is that the Lord of the Mannor is to Keep a Court Leet<sup>2</sup> and Court Baron<sup>3</sup> within the Mannor Everey Half Year, for the Lord and Tennants' priviledges. At this Court of the Tennants are to Do Suite and Sarvice<sup>4</sup>; and all the Inhabitants A Bout fourteen Years of Age Are to be sworn to Be true to Lord and King; and all Tennants are to pay their Rents and Custome Money; and the Lord to find a Dinner for all his Tennants to sarve for one year A Peice Only.

"2d Item: Our Custome is that fifteen Messages are charged with the Office of Tything<sup>5</sup> Man, who Hath four pence for everey new Tennant.

"Item: Our Custome is for the Tennant to have Three Lives; one in a Cobby in possion, two in a Cobby in Revation,<sup>6</sup> and all Three Lives to have a widdowhood, If it Comes into the Man's Possession.

"Item: Our Custome is that the Last Life or widdow Dieing in possession, the Executor to Enjoy the Estate untill St. Michael Next as an Executor Year.

"5th Item: Our Custome is that the Revationer shall enter to the Steen Mead,<sup>7</sup> If the possessers Die Between St. Michael and St. John Baptist; alsoo shall Enter the Sommor Following at St. John Baptist.

"6th Item: Our Custom is After A man is Admitted to Any Cobby Hold Tennement within the Mannor, he is Not to Surrender it away without his

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<sup>1</sup> This family was seated at Netherhampton, near Wilton. Others were pipe makers at Amesbury, not far off; they occur in other parts of Wilts.

<sup>2</sup> Court of the hundred. Court Leet is held before the steward. All persons above the age of 12 years and under 60, except peers, clerks, women, and aliens resident within the district, owe personal suit and attendance to this court and ought to be here sworn to their fealty and allegiance.

<sup>3</sup> The Court of the Manor. Court Baron is of two natures:—(1) the Freeholders' Court of which the freeholders being suitors are judges; (2) the Customary Court which concerns customary tenants and copyholders, whereof the lord or his steward is judge. (*Tomlin's Law Dict.*)

<sup>4</sup> When the tenant had professed himself to be the man of his superior, the next consideration was concerning the service which as such he was bound to render for the land he held. This in original feuds was twofold—to follow or do suit to the lord in time of peace and in his armies or retinue when necessity called. (*Tomlin's Law Dict.*)

<sup>5</sup> Every Hundred was divided into tenths or Tithings, and the Tithing man, originally chief person of a tithing (in Saxon times it consisted of ten householders, who were sureties or free pledges to each other), became a peace officer or under constable. He sometimes required help, as at Shrewton in 1773. "Pd James Sopp for assisting y<sup>e</sup> Tythingman, 3s. 0d. Pd. the Tythingman's Expenses of George Weston while he was in custody (3 days) carrying him to Goal, &c., £1 13s. 6d." (*Maddington Accounts*).

<sup>6</sup> Reversion.

<sup>7</sup> =stoned mead; perhaps the meadow marked out into plots by stone landmarks (as at Corfe Castle still). It is suggested that the word might be steeve, dry.

wife's Consent, which she must confess to the Steward, who is to have A Noble<sup>1</sup> for his Examination.

"7. Item: Our Custome is that no Tennant Can Sue a Nother Tennant Out of the Lord's Court for Any Dept Spasse,<sup>2</sup> which is under the Vallue of Forty Shillings, without the Lord's Licence; for which privilage fourpence A Yard Lands<sup>3</sup> Law Day Monday is paid by the Tennants to the Lord of the Mannor at St. Michael only.

"8. Item: Our Custome is Now Not personalls to Do Customes By the Yard Lands, But at the feast of St. Michael only to pay Custome Money By the Yard Lands.

"9. Item: Our Custome is that that Every Coppinghold Tennant do pay the Beast<sup>4</sup> Live Good at their Death to the Lord for an Herriot.<sup>5</sup>

"10th Item: Our Custome is to have Timber, If upon the Premises for Repairing Edifices and Buildings of their Messuages.

"11. Item: Our Custome is to pull Down And Erect what Buildings the Tennant please, without the Lord's Licence or Grant of the Lord.

"12. Item: Our Custome is for Every Coppinghold Tenant to Repair his Messuage or Tenement.

"13. Item: Our Custome is for the Lord at his Cost Do Maintain a Sufficient pound, and that we allways have a sworn Hayward.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 6s. 8d.

<sup>2</sup> ? =debts past, or tresspas.

<sup>3</sup> This quantity of land, Halliwell says, varied from 15 to 20 acres. It existed after 1800. 1804, "Pd. Collins' boy by the y<sup>d</sup> Land 3s. 8d. A week's work p<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Yard Land, 2s. 6d." (*Shrewton Accounts*). In 1809 Maddington Farm was put up for sale, and described as composed of various "Yardlands," among them the following:—

2=40a.	1r.	36p.
2=39a.	0r.	30p.
1=19a.	3r.	20p.
1½=31a.	3r.	33p.

(*C. S. Ruddle*).

In Huntingdon the average was 30 acres. (*Hundred Rolls, Ed. I.*)

<sup>4</sup> Probably means Best of live goods (see next note).

<sup>5</sup> A tribute to the lord of whom a tenement is held, usually divided into two sorts: (a) Heriot service, due on a special reservation in the grant or lease; (b) Heriot custom, depending merely on the custom of the manor. It is sometimes the best beast of which the tenant dies possessed, sometimes the best inanimate good. Supposed to be a Danish custom. If considered as a relic of villein tenure, there was originally less hardship in it, when all the goods and chattels belonged to the lord and he might have seized them even in the villein's lifetime. (*Blackstone, Com.*)

<sup>6</sup> An official, whose duty it is to see that fences (Hay=a hedge) are kept in repair, to look after stock and impound stray cattle, appointed annually at Court Leet. In Dorset "he drives the common," i.e., drives stock on it together to impound any that have no right there. (*Dial. Dict.*). The "Orders of Shrewton" (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*) provide for a Hayward.

"14. Item: Our Custome is that the Lord at his Cost Do Maintain Stoppels Bridge.

"15. Item: Our Custom is to go into prosession<sup>1</sup> two Days in Rogation Week Every Year, to Repair the Bounds of the Lordshipp; and to have Cake and Beer provided, According to the Antient Custome, By the Two Farms, whareof one is the Lord's Farm and the Other is Snow's Farm.

"16. Item: Our Custome is to Keep Fifty five Sheep to a Yard Lands upon the Feilds, Down and Commons of the Mannor, and to Keep Four Cows to a Yard Land upon the Feilds, Cow Down<sup>2</sup> And Wast Ground of the Mannor; also to keep two Stone Horses or two Geldings to a Yard Lands in the Feilds, Horse Down and Other wast Ground.

"17th. Item: Our Custome is that Everey Tennant is to keep a Ram to A Yard Land, and that the Tenants Lay A part of the Feild Ground towards the Breeding of ten Lams to Everey Yard Lands.

"18. Item: Our Custome is that Any Tennant May, for Everey Yard Land put A weaned Calf of his Own Breed to feed in the Stuble Feilds and Other wast Grounds; But not to take in any Jesmons,<sup>3</sup> or Let any Lease for Calves.

"19. Item: Our Custome is that No Tennant, Inhabitant or Renter Shall at any time Keep in his Common any Great Cattle of Any Stranger or Forreigners.

"20. Item: it is against Our Custome for the Lord to make Estate in Revation, without the Consent of the Life, or Widdow, in possession.

"21. Item: it is Against Our Custome for Any Tennant to keep a Mare in Any Common or Inclosure, of his Tennament.

"22d Item: It is Against Our Custome For Any Tennant to Keep a Goat, or Goose in Any Common, or Inclosed Ground of the Mannor.

"23. Item: it is A gainst Our Custome for Any Tennant to Let Swine out of his Gate, without Being Ringed, to feed upon wast Ground of the Mannor.<sup>4</sup>

"24. Item: it is Our Custome that Since the Mill was Erected in the wast Ground of the Mannor, the Miller is to pen the watter Not A Bove A Bound

<sup>1</sup> "Memorandum that upon the P'cessian day May 15th, 1626 there being a question of the devidinge of the Vicarage acre in the north bottome fro W<sup>m</sup> Gilbert's wh- shuteth upon him, y<sup>t</sup> was decided by Geo. Gilbert that they did part in the middle of the eleventh acre, &c. &c." (*Shrewton Register*).

Of the field names mentioned in these Customs, the following appear in the tithe Apportionment:—Hyde field, High down, Woodlams, Horse croft, Midsummer mead, Middle and Cowdown, West crook (? brook), Dunnell's piece (? Dumers).

<sup>2</sup> At Maddington within living memory, the village cows went to feed on what is still known as the cow-down, to left of Chitterne road. In summer they fed by night to avoid the heat; the old man in charge, who drove them to and fro each day, having a hut on the down to shelter him. (*H. Maslen*.)

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.*, Agistments, cattle taken in to keep. *Jist*, *jyst*, *gist* the verb: *gister* the animal: *gistin'* the pasturage. (*Dial. Dict.*). Compare Agister in New Forest. In Chitterne Overseers' Accounts is a note that a claim was made early in 19th century for tithe on agistment, the tithe on hay of that pasture having already been paid—the claim was not allowed.

<sup>4</sup> The "Orders of Shrewton" provide for a swineherd.

Stake, one Hundred feet from the Mill; and not to prejudice the Grounds adjoining to the Mill Streeme.

"25. Item: Our Custome is for the Owner of the parsonage for the time Being to find Sufficent Bulls for the Heard of Beast; and Sufficent Boars for the heard of Swine.

"26. Item: Our Custome is to Divide the Arrable into three feilds; to sow two feilds, and Leave one Sommor Fallow.

"27. Item: Our Custom is that the Tennants' Foulds Goeth a Dead<sup>1</sup> all over two of the Tennants' feilds once Every Year; and that the owner of Every Yard Lande Must provide four Hurdles, and four Shores; also Every Tennant to Carry his Hurdles which he Ought to Carry, Immediatly when the Common Fould is to Be Removed.

"28. Item: Our Custome is that weast Brook A Bove Court, Bemerhill and Seven Acres Adjoyning, and the Arrable ground Called High Dean, the Hame, are to Be plowed and Sowed Every Year: (to wit) wheat the first Year, Barly the Second Year and Lenten Grain the third Year.

"29. Item: Our Custome is that the Heard of Beast are to pass to and fro in the Drove two Years; and the Third Year they are to Pass to and fro in Burdon Feild.

"30. Item: Our Custome is for the Inhabitants of Bourton<sup>2</sup> their Drove is to Go Over High Down, Conygeer,<sup>3</sup> from the Third of May to St. Andrew's Day.

"31. Item: Our Custome is to have all Our Fences Butting a gainst the Drove, to Be Sufficently Made by the Owner of the Fence against the Mead, called Lamas Mead, and Lot Mead, by March Twenty-fifth Day; and that all the drove to the Bourton Mead, Be fenced by May the Third Day.

"32. Item: Our Custome is for the Tennants to Sock<sup>4</sup> their Hay, Barly, Oats and Lenting Grain; and Bind the wheat<sup>5</sup> for the parsonage.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dead pen = sheep fold, not shifted daily (?). This may mean therefore that the two fields were folded all over for manuring (as is still done) by the general flock.

<sup>2</sup> A farm in Maddington still connected by dues with W. Stoke.

<sup>3</sup> The road from Shrewton and Maddington to W. Stoke passes over High Down; on which to the left is the remarkable sepulchral earthwork "Coneygar," consisting of a deep ditch and bank enclosing several barrows. A well-worn track to W. Stoke passes by, or through it.

<sup>4</sup> Is it mis-spelt for cock?

<sup>5</sup> The price of wheat was very fluctuating at this period. In 1573 about Lammas it cost 3s. a bushel; but by Xmas it rose to 7s. In 1574 the extreme variation was from 64s. to 24s. a qr.; sinking after harvest to little more than half the average of the previous year! (*Hollinshed, in Baker's Record of Seasons*).

<sup>6</sup> Does "parsonage" mean the Parson's collection of tithes in kind? If so, the following is apposite. When Mr. H. Maslen (late Churchwarden of Shrewton) was a small boy, he was very indignant at seeing the parson's man go over his father's wheat field, and stick a small bough into every tenth shock, to mark it for collection as Vicar's tithes. So when they had all gone, he went round and pulled all the boughs out again. There was a great fuss!

"33. Item: Our Custom is that the fore Mead, Midsomer Mead, and the Ground called Stopples be Left to the possessors, According to the Bownders of Each particular ground on Candlemas Eve; and that the possessors to Cut and feed the Cropps By Midsummer Eve, By twelve o Clock; and from the time to Candlemas Eve Twelve O Clock the Heard of Beast to Draw it out.

"34. Item: Our Custome is that the Bourton Mead, Woolams and the Common places Be Left from Feeding on Candlemas<sup>1</sup> Eve Twelve O Clock, and the possessers are to feed Bourton Mead from May the Third to Midsomer Eve; then the 'Tennants' heard of Beast to feed from the said time to Lamas<sup>2</sup> Eve Twelve O Clock; Then the Farm weather Flock to feed Bourton Mead only from the said time to St. Michael Eve; and the Tennants' heard of cattle to feed from St. Michael's Eve to Candlemas Eve to Come in to Bourton Mead, Woollams and the two Common plates Adjoyning.

"35. Item: Our Custome is for the Ham, for the Heard of Beast to Have it three Days after the Corn is Ridd; then the Farmers' weather flock to feed it to St. Michael.

"36. Item: Our Custome is of the Middle Down, for the Farmers' weather flock to feed it from Lady Day to the Nine & Twentyth Day of August; and the Tennants to feed it from the said Day to Lady Day: this is to Be Done Every other Year; and the Tennants' Flock to feed it, Every Other Year, All the Year.

"37. Item: Our Custome is to be Laid from Lady Day to whit Sunday, Munday and Teusday for Farmers' flock; then to Remain to Lady Day for the Tennants' flock to feed it this is to Be Done Every Other Year; and the Tennants' flock to feed it, Every other Year, all the Year.

"38. Item: Our Custome is that Our whole Heard of Beast are to Go into the wheat Stubble of all parts of Hyde feild Belonging to the Farm, from August the First, Every Third Day, to St. Michael; provided any Part of the wheat in Hyde Feild Be Cutt and Ridd; and the Farmers to put Only Some Horses unto St. Michael Aforesaid.

"39. Item: Our Custome is for the Feild Called weast Brook, Dumers, Bemerhill and Seven Acres, that the Heard of Beast Are to feed from the time that part of the Corn is Cut St. Andrews Day this is for two Years; and the Third Year, After the Beast have Been thare fourteen Days, the Tennants Flock is to feed it.

"40. Item: Our Custome is of the Farm in the Cow Down for the St. Michael Slay<sup>3</sup> is to feed from the said time to March the Twenty fifth Day, and A Part of the Remainder of the said Down it is to have from St. Andrews Day to feed to Lady Day.

"41. Item: Our Custome is that Our Steene Mead, Called Lamas Mead<sup>4</sup> and Lot Mead, are to Be Left at Candlemas Eve to the Possesors; According

<sup>1</sup> February 2nd.

<sup>2</sup> August 1st.

<sup>3</sup> =Sleigh or Slait, (1) a level pasture, down or sheep walk; (2) the right to allow sheep to run; (3) verb, to pasture sheep on downs. (*Dial. Dict.*)

<sup>4</sup> Lammas lands still survive in the valley of the Lea, and close to London, they are lands allotted annually in little strips till the crops are carried, when the day being fixed by a reve, the land becomes a common pasture. Compare the annual letting of "Midsummer tithes" on certain meads at Wishford.

to the Bounds and the Year to Cutt and Ridd By Lamas Eve, then to Be feed By the Heard of Beast to Candlemas Eve.

“42. Item: Our Custome is that Small Mead is to be Lead a firth<sup>1</sup> at Lady Day; and Shruton people to have the Cutt of it, and to Cutt and Ridd by Lamas Day: and when they put the Hay in Grass Cocks they Are to have a Loafe of Bread, a Cheese, and Bottle of Beer, Allowing the Farm Three pooks of Hay in Small Mead.

“43. Item: Our Custome is for Shruton people to Fence Small Mead Gap at Our Lady Day.

“44. Item: Our Custome is to the Messuage of Adam Snow, is to have for the Standing of A Hedge & Ditch in apart of Steen Mead, in the South side of the Little Mead, two pooks of Good Hay in the Little Mead.

“45. Item: Our Custome is to the Messuage of Nicholas Kellow Senr. at Bridge foot, for the Standing and Dropping<sup>2</sup> a Hedge at the North Side of Small Mead and South side of Ham Bank, to have three pooks of Good Hay in Horse Croft.

“46. Item: Our Custome is that All the Yard Lands taken Out of the Farm Do pay to the Lord A Bushel of wheat or a Bushel of Barly for Everey Ridge they Sow; and Everey Yard Land in the Farm Feild have two Horse Lease in the Farm Feild.

“47. Item: Our Custome is that the Great Cattle of Everey the Inhabitants of the Mannor, Except Horses, that Shall go or Depasture By Night Or By Day in the Common Feilds of this Mannor, Shall Be Allways under the Charge and Keeping of the Heardman, During the time of Keeping.

“48. Item: Our Custome is that Everey Tennant who turneth with the plow upon the Next Adjoining Land<sup>3</sup> that is Sown, Shall make Good the Same again.

“49. Item: Our Custome is that No Tennant of Bourton, at any time, Shall tye Any Horse upon any Land of his Neighbours; or Shall feed any Horses upon Any Linches<sup>4</sup> within the Corn feild, Before the Corn Be Cutt and Carried away.

“50. Item: Our Custome is that when Shortshill Feild is Sowed with wheat, or Barly, the Tennants have A Harvest way Through the parsonage Ground, A Bove the Barn and the Backside.

“The Custome of Bourton presented the Twenty fourth Day of April, one Thousand Six Hundred Seventy four.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Laid up for hay. Frith=(1) a bushy place, a small field taken out of a common, unused pasture land (*Halliwell*); (2) as verb, to free from tillage and set apart for pasturage. (*Dial. Dict.*). The victuals seem to be ordered to save Shrewton folk the trouble of bringing their own! W. Stoke is bounded by Shrewton on N., Maddington on W.: Bourton Farm lies between these points.

<sup>2</sup> Does this mean erecting and pulling down again a dead fence between common grounds, at certain seasons?

<sup>3</sup> The three “Common Fields” were divided into “Furlongs”; those again into “Acre” or “Half-acre strips. Each yardland consisted of many such strips scattered among others. Hence, the necessity for this “custom.”

<sup>4</sup> Grassy banks on sloping ploughed land.

<sup>5</sup> Probably the date of this copy of the Customs is 18th century.

“Imprimis: Our Custome is to feede Three Score Sheep in the Common Feilds and Downs and all Commons and wast Ground in Bourton Aforesaid; and ten Lams to Everey Yard Lande.

“Item: Our Custome is to have four Beast Lease to Everey Yard Lande on the Cow Down of Winterbourn Stoke; and two Horses Lease to Everey Yard Land in Bourton Mead.

“Item; Our Custome is for our fould to go, According to the Antient Custom, that is to say, Eight weeks on the Down of Bourton, and all the Rest of the time in the Common Feilds Aforesaid.

“Item: Our Custome is for the Millor to provide a Sufficent Bridge; and to Maintain the Same for the passing over Cattle to a Ground Called Mill Close, Lying to A Messuage Now in the possession of John Snow.

“Item: Our Custom is for the parsonage Dung to Be Carried Accustomed way, that is to say from London way through part of Mr. Duke’s feild, at the Lower End of the Vicarage Acre, and so into the Middle Feild.

“Item: the Custome is for the parsonage Dung to Be Carried into the North feild through parts of Mr. Duke’s Feild.

“The Custom of Bourton is to pay Tithes of Wool and Lambs and the Twentieth Pook of Hay to the Vicar of Winterbourn Stoke, with all other Vicarial Tithes.

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<sup>1</sup> This is in a much later hand than the rest.

The system described in these Customs was improved away by the great advance in husbandry at the opening of the 18th century. The growth of green crops (turnips, clover, &c.) during the 17th century had proved the inconvenience of the “Three Field” common system with its strict rotation of crop, fallow and ownership (See Customs 26, 28, 29). Between 1709 and 1797, three thousand and ten Acts of Parliament for inclosing “common fields” were put in operation. In 1801 no fewer than 119 Acts were passed; and thence on to 1842 there followed nearly 2000 more. As early as 1764 the protection of the old rights of small farmers was discussed: and an agitation in favour of allotments was kept up. Thus in the Act for inclosing Broad Somerford, 1806, at the suggestion of the Rector, a clause was inserted assigning an allotment of half-an-acre to every cottage: which example was followed in many other neighbouring parishes.

The manuscript of which an exact transcript is here given, is in the keeping of the Vicar of Winterbourne Stoke, and was copied by me December, 1899. It is written on seven leaves of paper of small 4to size, bound in a vellum cover formed of the half of a lease to Thomas Kenelman for lives; [on death of] “said Thomas & Elizabeth for & in the name of a Herriot”; “yardlands called Berydale,” &c., &c. There are no stops in the MS.—C.V.G.

# Manor of Alderston & Lands in Whiteparish, &c.

## Seinct Barbe v. Knight and others.

Chancery Decree, 37 Henry VIII.—1545.

*Communicated by W. F. LAWRENCE, M.P.*

Chancery Decree Roll No. 3, entry No. 102.—37 Henry VIII. Public Record Office.

“ Judic intr } Be it remembered that in the Terme of the Holy Trenitie That is  
 Seinctbarbe } to saie the eight daie of June in the seven and thirtith yere of  
 et Knight. } the moste noble reigne of our soveraigne Lord Henry the eight  
 by the grace of God King of Englund France and Ireland Defender of the  
 Faithe, and of the Churche of Ingland and also of Ireland in erthe the supreme  
 Hed / In the mater in variaunce depending before the Kinges said Highnes  
 in his moste Honorable Courte of Chauncery betwene William Seinctbarbe  
 Esquire Prouost of the Prouostship of God and our blissed Lady Seincte Mary  
 the Virgen and Seincte Edmund the Confessor in the Citie of Newe Sarum  
 in the Countie of Wiltes playntyff and William Knyght and other defendants  
 of for and concerning the Manor of Alderston with the appurtenances in the  
 said Countie of Wiltes and of and for syxe meses and syxe hundreth acres of  
 londe wood mede and pasture with th' appurtenances in Alderston aforsaid  
 White Paroche Honyngton and in the Citie of Newe Sarum in the saide  
 Countie of Wiltes And also of and for the Rectories psonages and churches  
 of White Paroche and White Churche with ther appurtenances in the said  
 Counties of Wiltes and Dors being vnited and appropriatid vnto the said  
 Prouostship with all the oblacions tithes arrerages of tithes and oblacions and  
 with all the glebelondes and other effects and comodities to the same belonging  
 Wherunto aunswer being made by the said William Knyght that he helde  
 the said Manor of Alderston and psonage of Whit Paroche with ther ap-  
 purtenances by vertue of a certen lease made by Indenture bering date the  
 laste daie of Septembr in the xxix<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of our soueraigne  
 Lord the King vnto oon Edmunde Davye for term of certen yeres yet to come  
 by oon John Goughe late Prouost of the saide house predecessor of the said  
 complaynant Whiche said Edmunde Davyes estate in the said Manor and  
 psonage of Whit Paroche the said William Knyghte hadd and the said lease  
 deteyned in his handes for the preseruacion of his estate therunto accordingly.  
 And therupon the bill aunswer and replication made and exhibited in the  
 said Courte of Chauncerye by the said parties being redd harde and ripely  
 vnderstoude after sight and reding of diuerse euidence chres, and regesters  
 of the fondacions of the said Prouostship vpon good consideracions and by  
 th'assent and consente of bothe parties It is ordered adiudged and decreed  
 by the right honorable Sir Thomas Wriothesley Knight Lord Wriothesley  
 and Lord Chauncellor of Inglonde And by the said Courte of Chauncerye and



also by th'assente and consente of the said William Seinctbarbe and William Knyght that the forsaid William Knight at the Feaste of the Natiuitie of Seincte John Baptest nexte comyng shall auoyde from the said Manor of Alderston with th'appurtenances, and from the said Rectory and psonage of Whit Paroche with th'appurtenances and from every pcell and parte therof and shall suffer the said William Seinctbarbe and his assignes to enter and possede haue and enioye the same withoute any lett or inquietacion to be don by the said William Knyght in any maner wyse. And that the same William Knyght shall at the said Feste of Saincte John Bapteste nexte comynge surrender all suche lease estate terme interest and right as he hath in or to the said Manor of Alderston and psonage of White Paroche vnto the said William Seinctbarbe. And also shall geve and deliuer unto the said William Seinctbarbe the forsaid Indenture to be cancelled and made voide And in consideracion therof it is ordered and decreed by the said Lord Chauncellor and Courte of Chauncery and by the'assente of the forsaid parties that the forsaid William Seinctbarbe shall contente and paie or cause to be contented and paie vnto the said William Knight his executors or assignes at the said Feast of the Natiuitie of Saincte John Baptiste nexte comyng the some of foure score and ten poundes for all such estate terme interest right and clayme as the same Knyght hath or ought to haue to the saide Manor and psonage or any parte or parcell of the same by reason of the same lease And it is further ordered and decreed by the saide Lorde Chauncellor and Courte of Chauncerye that all suche leases as the same William Knyght hath made of any parte[or]parcell of the premissis shall stonde and remayne till the Feaste of Saincte Michell th'Archangell next comyng And then the same leses and all estates tenure interest charges and incumbrances had made don or suffered by the said William Knyght or by any of his assignes to be clerely auoyded discharged determined and redemed by the saide William Knight and surrendered into th'ands of [the] saide William Seinctbarbe withoute any contradiction lett or impediment of the saide William Knight or of any of his assignes or of any other for hym or by his p̄curement/. Prouided alwayes and it is also ordered and decreed by the said Lorde Chauncellor and Courte of Chauncerye with th'assente [and] consente of bothe parties that the foresaide William Knight his heires or executors shall at or be[fore] the saide Feaste of the Natiuitie of Seincte John next comyng contente satisfie and paie [or] cause to be contented or paie to the saide William Seinctbarbe nowe Prouoste of the saide house of Saincte Edmund all soche rentis as be reserved upon his forsaide pretensed lease which [are] or shalbe dewe vnto the foresaide William Seinctbarbe nowe Prouoste from the daie of the dethe of the laste Incumbente vnto the Feaste of the Annunciation of our Lady the Virgen last past. And also that the saide William Knyght his heires executors or assignes shall at the Feas[t] of Saincte Michell th'Archangell nexte comyng contente and paie or cause to be contented and paie vnto the said Willm Seinctbarbe his executors and admynystratours all and euery those r[entis] duties and somes of money whiche th' assigne or assignes of the saide William Knight or the fermors tenants or occupiors of the premisses or of any parcell therof shoulde at the saide Feaste of Saincte Michell haue paie vnto the saide William Knight by meane of any of the bargaynes or agrements hadd or made by the saide William Knyght touching or concernyng any the premissis.

## Early Grabestones found at Trowbridge.

By the REV. E. H. GODDARD.

In the *Wiltshire Chronicle* of November 22nd, 1902, under the head of "Old Trowbridge," there appeared a cut and a short description of a remarkable gravestone discovered there three days before that date. On the 26th the Rev. J. Penrose, of West Ashton, kindly visited the spot, made enquiries, and wrote as follows:—

"I was in Trowbridge to-day, and took the opportunity of looking at the digging whence the stone came. A new building has just been completed by the Co-op. Society about 100 yards north of the present Court House. In digging the foundations and excavating for the concrete floors the workmen told me that they had come on a number of skeletons, in fact they said the ground was full of human remains, apparently buried anyhow; some upright, some lying across each other. These remains have been put back, and the ground is now filled in and the concreting of the floors begun. The area was till lately occupied by some old tenements pulled down to make way for the new building. It was in digging the drain on the south of the new building that they came on the stone figured in the *Chronicle*. It was about 3 feet under the present ground level. A second stone was also found just to the east of the first. I saw the place where this second stone had come out, and it looked to me as if the stone had originally been laid on the surface and all the soil above was the accumulation of time. The workmen said that they had found nothing in the way of metal of any sort, no coin, or anything but bones and these two stones."

The spot was within the area of the Castle, of which no trace now remains, and was presumably the Castle cemetery.

Both the stones were at once secured by Mr. Henry Blake, Chairman of the Urban District Council, and were placed by him for a time under a temporary shelter at the back of the Town Hall, whence they were finally removed to the Church, where they have been most happily placed at the west end of the south aisle. Here they will be preserved with the security and care that their interesting character deserves.





Coped Gravestone found at Trowbridge.



Early Cross Slab found at Trowbridge.

The photograph of the coped stone, here reproduced, was taken by Mr. Wilkinson, of Trowbridge, whilst the stone was still *in situ* in the excavation, before it was moved at all, and the effect of the foreshortening is that the size of the footstone is exaggerated, and the tapering and ridge form of the body stone is not well shown. Unfortunately the workmen came first of all on the headstone, and this was considerably damaged by their picks before its character was discovered. Otherwise, except that both slabs are broken across, they are in very fair condition.

The flat slab has a rudely formed but effective cross in relief on its surface of unusual shape, with bellied pillar-like stem and the wedge-shaped limbs which suggest an early date. It measures 6ft. 1in. in length by 1ft. 8in. at the head and 9½in. at the foot, and is 7in. thick.

The other and more remarkable stone is more considerably ridged than the illustration gives the idea of. It measures 5ft. 11½in. in length, by 2ft. 11½in. in breadth at the head, and 1ft. 3in. at the foot. The ornament upon it is irregularly cut, and consists of a sort of beaded border on one side, with a border of half lozenges across the head and down the other side. There are three semi-circular arcades in relief on each side of the slab. On one side the only ornaments on these are three recessed mouldings, whilst on the other each arcade is differently ornamented with hatched lozenges, half lozenges, &c. There is a curious double triangle ornament in relief at the head of one side, the corresponding place on the other side being blank.

The footstone stands about 7in. above the ridge of the slab and is perfectly plain on both sides. The headstone stands 9½in. above the ridge, and has on the side facing the slab a cross in relief of distinctly early type with wedge-shaped limbs. Unfortunately (as has been stated above) the upper arm of the cross is destroyed.

I have been quite unable to hear of any other known examples of a grave slab of Norman times, with head and foot stones *in situ*, having been found in England. Coped Norman gravestones are themselves of great rarity. A good specimen with elaborate sculptures at Conisborough Church (Yorks.), is illustrated in *The*

*Archæological Journal*, I., 354, and two others with crosses upon them are figured in vol. III., p. 268, one of them at Repps (Norf.), and the other at Bircham Tofts, in the same county. Of headstones more examples are known. A cross supposed to be of Norman date in Carlisle Cathedral is figured *Arch. Journ.*, XII., 181, others assigned to the 10th century were found at Cambridge Castle (*Arch. Journal*, xii., 201). Several headstones were also found built up in the wall of Rauceby Church (Lincs.), (*Arch. Journ.*, X., 63, *figd.*). The largest collection, however, were found in the walls of Bakewell Church (Derbys.), some of which are illustrated in *Arch. Journ.* IV., 56. One of these, a semicircular stone, has within a circle, a cross much resembling the Trowbridge example.<sup>1</sup> Headstones of Pre-Norman date are also known. One in Warkworth Church, Northumberland, is figured in *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. II., p. 42, Pl. lxxxii. I can, however, find no record of head, foot, and body stones being found still in conjunction, so that we may perhaps regard the Trowbridge example as unique in this respect.

As to its date, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., to whom I submitted the photographs, writes:—

“Both your stones are curious . . . I do not know anything like that with the head and foot . . . It is not easy to tell from the picture, but I suspect the coped stone is older than the 12th century . . . The stone is an *external* monument, and that I think adds to the probability of its early date.”

Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., on the other hand, judging from the photographs only and resting his opinion on the character of the “Chipwork” diaper would date the coped stone late 12th century.

Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., after examining the stones themselves, writes:—

“The sections of the plainer arcading on one side are of distinctly Pre-Norman character, they are all different—two of them are very like the pilasters and arches found in Saxon work. The other side of the stone has no mouldings, only axed ornamentation on the arcading, which is more

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Brakspear informs me that there are a number of Headstones at Strata Florida, and that a stone at Bristol has ornament on it similar to that of the coped stone.

regularly set out than is usual, although there is no evidence of a rule-of-thumb method of doing it. Of course the hatched ornament is what one finds in Norman work, but I have often thought that it has all the characteristics of Saxon, and it is interesting to find it in conjunction with the sections referred to, which I regard as the most reliable test. I take it that the other stone is of about the same date, the bellied, pilaster-like stem of the cross looks distinctly Saxon. They are both of Bradford stone, which is perhaps to be expected in this locality, but I think it will be found that this stone was more generally used in Saxon than Norman times."

We have copied slabs of Pre-Norman date in Wiltshire at Ramsbury and Cricklade, but they have the characteristic ornamentation of their period and do not at all resemble Norman work. This Trowbridge stone, on the other hand, has the general air of being of Norman date, though its details—as Mr. Ponting points out—seem, some of them, of an earlier character. It is difficult, therefore, to assign a date to the stones with any certainty, some of the ornament on the copied stone suggest the 12th century, but on the other hand the cross on the headstone and certain details on the copied stone suggest an earlier date.

*\*\** I printed a note on these stones, with the illustrations now given, in *The Reliquary*, January, 1904, vol. x., pp. 63, 64.—E.H.G.

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## Wilts Obituary.

**Rev. Edward Paroissien Eddrupp**, died Nov. 13th, 1905, aged 82. Buried at Bremhill. Hody Exhibitioner of Wadham Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1845; M.A., 1847. Deacon, 1846; priest, 1847, Sarum. Curate of Gillingham, Dorset, and St. Gabriel's, Pimlico. Chancellor and Canon of Salisbury Cathedral and first Principal of Salisbury Theological College, 1861. Vicar of Bremhill with Foxham and Highway, 1868 until his death. Rural Dean of Avebury, 1873—1898. Select Preacher at Oxford, 1871—73. A man of wide reading and much learning. During his incumbency the Church at Foxham was re-built. He was the author of the following:—In *Smith's Dictionary of the Bible*, several articles; In the S.P.C.K. *Commentary on the Old Testament*, the notes on several Books of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha; In *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*, "Notes on some Wiltshire Superstitions," xxii., 330—334, xxiv., 344; "Stanley Abbey," xxiv., 271—281; "Burials in Woollen," xxviii., 13.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 16th; *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 17th, 1905; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Dec.; *North Wilts Church Magazine* (under Bremhill), Dec., 1905.

**Rev. William Jackson Brodribb**, died Sept. 24th, 1905, aged 76. Born at Warminster, 1829, son of Dr. William Perrin Brodribb, Educated at King's Coll., London, and St. John's Coll., Camb., of which he was Scholar and Fellow 1855—61; B.A. 1852; M.A. 1855. Deacon, 1858; priest, 1859 (Ely). Rector of Wootton Rivers 1860 until his death. Married 1880, a daughter of Rev. D. Llewellyn, Vicar of East Grafton, who died 1894.

*The Times*, quoted by *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 29th, 1905, says:—"As a scholar he will be remembered as the translator, with his cousin, the Rev. A. Church, of the whole of the Works of Tacitus. The translation of the "Histories" first appeared some forty years ago, and was followed by the "Annals" and the three Minor Works. Besides these the two collaborators issued a translation of Books XXI—XXIV. of Livy, editions of the "Agricola" and "Germania," and certain select letters of Pliny. Mr. Brodribb also collaborated with the late Sir Walter Besant over a short History of Constantinople, and he was at one time a frequent contributor of literary and classical articles to various reviews and magazines; but his share in the translation of Tacitus is undoubtedly his principal work."

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 30th.



**Henrietta Maria, w. of Col. Sir John Wallington, K.C.B.**, died Oct. 26th, 1905, aged 74. Daughter of William Beach, M.P. for Malmesbury, of Oakley Hall (Hants), and Keevil House (Wilts), and his wife, Jane Henrietta, d. of John Browne, Esq., of Salperton Park (Glouc.). Buried at Keevil. Lady Wallington was much beloved and respected in the neighbourhood of Keevil Manor, where she had lived since 1863.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 2nd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Dec., 1905.

**John Henry Jacob**, died Aug. 8th, 1905. Buried in the Cloisters, Salisbury. Born Feb. 20th, 1847, s. of Major Jacob, of Salisbury. He was for some years in the Royal Navy, and on his retirement settled in Salisbury. He was a J.P. for Wilts, a Churchman and Conservative, and was much interested in various public institutions in Salisbury. He married a daughter of the Hon. Henry Dugdale Curzon, younger son of the 2nd Lord Howe, by whom he leaves a son and daughter.

Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, Aug. 11th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Dec.; *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 12th, 1905.

**Rev. John Hungerford Penruddocke**. Died Sept. 27th, 1905, at Bournemouth. Buried at S. Newton. Scholar of Clare Coll., Camb. B.A. 1851; M.A., 1854. Deacon, 1853; priest, 1854, Bp. of Worcester. Curate of Lapworth (Cornw.), 1853—54. Perpetual Curate of Berwick Bassett, 1854—58. Curate of S. Newton, 1858—60; Vicar there 1860—93. Rector of Baverstock, 1893—1901, when he resigned and retired to Bournemouth. During his incumbency of S. Newton the Church was restored in 1862.

Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 6th, 1905.

**Fred Griffin**. Died June 9th, 1905, aged 70. Buried at Devizes Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born at Salisbury, April 24th, 1835, s. of James Griffin, timber and coal merchant. He was Mayor of Salisbury in the jubilee year, a prominent Freemason, and a generous giver to local objects. Long obit notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, June 16th, 1905.

**Rev. John Fletcher Dixon-Stewart**. Died June 29th, 1905. Born 1841, at Meadow Hall, Rotherham, s of Charles Dixon, educated at Grammar School, Sheffield. Lichfield Theol. Coll., 1870. Deacon, 1872; priest, 1873 (Lichfield). Curate of St. Mary's, Stafford, 1872—75; St. Andrew's, Sutton (Cambs.), 1875—80; Sutton Bonnington (Notts.), 1880—82. Rector and Vicar of Stanton St. Bernard, 1882 until his death.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 29th, 1905.

**Rev. Henry Smelt**. Died June 25th, 1905, aged 79. Jesus Coll., Camb. B.A., 1849; M.A., 1852. Deacon, 1849; priest, 1850. Vicar of Wilcot, 1856—1904, when he resigned and retired to Reading.

**Sir Wyndham Spencer Portal**, first baronet. Died Sept. 14th, 1905, at his residence, Malshanger, near Basingstoke. Buried at Oakley. Born July 22nd, 1822, at Laverstock, where his family since 1724 had the privilege of making the bank-note paper for the Bank of England. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. Deputy-Chairman of L. & S. W. Railway, 1874. Baronet, 1901. He took a leading part in the organization of the Great Exhibitions in London, Paris, Vienna, and Chicago, from 1851 onwards.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 16th, 1905.

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## Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets and Articles.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers and members of the Society generally to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**Wiltshire Parish Registers—Marriages.** Edited by **W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.**, and **John Sadler**. Vol. I. London, issued to the Subscribers by Phillimore, 124, Chancery Lane. 1905. 8vo, cloth, pp. vi., 160. Only one hundred and fifty copies printed. This volume is the firstfruits of the operations of the Parish Register Society in this county, and it is much to be desired that sufficient subscribers may be found to make it easy to issue succeeding volumes.

In the words of the preface, "with this volume another County Series is commenced, which it is hoped may continue until all the existing registers of Wiltshire are published.

Practically the whole work of transcription contained in this volume has been done by two men, the Rev. W. Symonds, of Sherston, and that untiring transcriber of monumental inscriptions, parish registers, and churchwardens' accounts, Mr. T. H. Baker, who has done more good

work of this kind than any other man now living in the county. The marriage registers down to 1812, the limit beyond which the series does not concern itself, of eight parishes are contained in this volume:—Mere, Monkton Deverill, Kingston Deverill, Sherston Magna, Alderton, Sopworth, Grittleton, and Leigh Delamere.

The volumes as they appear are to be issued to subscribers only, at 10s. 6d. each, and intending subscribers should communicate with Mr. J. Sadler, 29, Batoum Gardens, Kensington Park, W.

The next volume is to include the marriage registers of Marlborough.

The value of a work which thus practically insures the preservation of the contents of the ancient registers is too evident to need pointing out. It is a work which can only be carried out by the voluntary help of those who have charge of, or easy access to, the various parochial registers. In very many country parishes the work of carefully transcribing the marriage entries from the commencement of the registers to the end of the year 1812 would be by no means a very onerous one, and might well be undertaken by the clergy. In this volume, for instance, the Sopworth marriages only fill four pages, and those of Leigh Delamere three. The book is well printed on rather unnecessarily thick paper, and there is no index, a fact which is thus apologised for in the preface: "This volume, like all others hitherto printed in the series, is issued without an index, but it is hoped that hereafter one general index to the whole series may be issued, thus saving the searching and the need of consulting a multiplicity of indexes." This will certainly be an excellent thing for our children's children, but it is but cold comfort for middle-aged folk of the present day, who can hardly hope to live to see this desirable consummation.

**Index to "Excavations in Cranborne Chase" and King John's House, Tollard Royal," also a Memoir of General Pitt Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., and a Bibliographical List of his Works, 1858—**

**1900.** By Harold St. George Gray, Assistant and Secretary to the late General Pitt Rivers; Curator and Assistant Secretary to the Somersetshire Archæological Society. Vol. V. of the Excavation Series, published by the author at Taunton Castle, Somerset, 1905.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ . Cloth. 22s. net. pp. xliii., 52.

This work is illustrated by three excellent photographic portraits—from the life-size portrait by Frank Holl, R.A., 1882; from a photograph taken *cir.* 1890; and from a painting by F. S. Beaumont, 1897.

The author has performed a most useful work in making what he claims is an exhaustive index to the great volumes which contain the record of General Pitt Rivers' life's work in excavating on the borders of Wilts and Dorset. These volumes have not hitherto, Mr. Gray complains, been used or quoted by writers on the subject of antiquities nearly as much as they should have been, and he attributes the fact to the want of an adequate index which could be easily consulted. This want he has

now supplied, and with it has given us a full memoir of the General's life, more especially as connected with his archæological excavations and writings, and an apparently exhaustive bibliographical list of those writings. In this memoir he has incorporated the long and valuable eulogium of the General's methods as an anthropologist which formed the subject of the presidential address delivered by Mr. Henry Balfour to the Anthropological Section of the British Association in 1904 with especial reference to the "Pitt Rivers Collection" at Oxford, now the foremost ethnological collection in the kingdom for educational purposes. "The story of [said Mr. Balfour] the famous ethnological collection of Colonel Lane Fox (Gen. Pitt Rivers) is well known, and I need but briefly refer to it. During his investigations, conducted with a view to ascertaining the best methods whereby the service firearms might be improved, at a time when the old Tower musket was being finally discarded, he was forcibly struck by the extremely gradual changes whereby improvements were effected . . . Through noticing the unfailing regularity of this process of gradual *evolution* in the case of firearms, he was led to believe that the same principles must probably govern the development of the other arts, appliances, and ideas of mankind. With characteristic energy and scientific zeal Col. Lane Fox began at once, in the year 1851, to illustrate his views and to put them to a practical test. He forthwith commenced to make the ethnological collection with which his name will always be associated, and which rapidly grew to large proportions, under his keen search for material which should illustrate and perhaps prove his theory of progress by evolution in the arts of mankind . . . It was a fundamental principle in the general theory of Col. Lane Fox that in the arts and customs of still living savage and barbaric peoples there are reflected to a considerable extent the various strata of human culture in the past, and that it is possible to re-construct in some degree the life and industries of man in prehistoric times by a study of existing races in corresponding stages of civilization. . . . I have endeavoured in this address to dwell upon some of the main principles laid down by Col. Lane Fox as the result of his special researches in the field of ethnology, and my object has been . . . to bear witness to the very great importance of his contribution to the scientific study of the arts of mankind and the development of culture in general, and to remind students of anthropology of the debt which we owe to him, not only for the results of his very able investigations, but also for the stimulus which he imparted to research in some of the branches of this comprehensive science."

Mr. Gray has done well in reprinting this address and reminding us that the general's name will live as a scientific ethnologist, even more perhaps than as the great archæological investigator, in which character we knew him best in Wiltshire. Of his excavations, both before and after his inheritance of the Rushmore estate, the author gives a systematic account, and the memoir as a whole is a valuable addition to the list of Wiltshire biographies.

Reviewed, *Antiquary*, July, 1905, vol. I., p. 277.

## Marlborough College Natural History Society, Report for the Year 1904. No. 53.

In addition to the usual record of meetings and field days, details of the work of the various sections, and the meteorological and anthropometrical tables, to which we are accustomed, there are several items in this year's report of special interest. The Rev. Chr. Wordsworth has a paper of some length on "Old Marlborough History," containing a wealth of antiquarian gossip of all sorts and kinds most entertainingly dished up. Following this are Major N. Manders' "Notes on Marlborough Butterflies," exceedingly interesting to all Wiltshire collectors, inasmuch as they deal with the comparative rarity of various notable species thirty years ago and at the present time. The White Admiral (*Limenitis Sibylla*), common in Stype Wood in 1874, has apparently entirely disappeared, whilst, on the other hand, the Black Hairstreak<sup>1</sup> (*Thecla W. Album*), unknown before 1873, "appears now to be quite common in the immediate neighbourhood of the town." The Camberwell Beauty (*V. Antiopa*) is only known to have occurred once in the district, in 1880.<sup>2</sup>

In the botanic section, a gentian found abundantly on Rockley Downs, Baydon, and Tan Hill, has been identified as *Gentiana lingulata* var. *præcox*, new to the list. *Trifolium filiforme*, *Hypericum humifusum*, and *Leontodon hirtus* have also been found.

Four new species were added to the list of *Lepidoptera*. "A remarkable occurrence was the capture of a living specimen of a South American moth, *Ceramidia Butleri*, in the High Street of Marlborough. There is little doubt that it was imported in the pupa state with bananas received from Costa Rica by Mr. Barnard, near whose shop it was found. A further point of interest is that it was a melanic specimen . . . This result was probably an effect of the refrigeration undergone during the voyage." A valuable list of all recorded species of *Hymenoptera*, *Hemiptera*, &c., of the district is given.

There is also a full obituary notice of the Rev. T. A. Preston.

**The Illustrated Guide to the Church Congress and Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition**, Weymouth, A.D. 1905. Cr. 8vo, pp. 304. A marvellously cheap three-pennyworth, containing an excellent "Guide to Salisbury" specially written for the purpose by the Rev. Canon Carpenter, which is well worth four times the money, containing admirable photographs of the Bishop, the Dean, and Canon Carpenter himself, and no less pleasing views of the Cathedral from the River, from the North-East, and from the Palace Garden; the Nave, the Choir looking East and West, the Tomb of Bishop Giles de Bridport, and the Cloisters; Old Sarum; High Street Gate; Theological College; King's House; Church House; Diocesan House of Mercy;

<sup>1</sup> It may be worth mentioning as confirming the growing extension of this species, that a specimen was taken in the vicarage garden at Clyffe Pypard this year.

<sup>2</sup> The wings of a specimen which had been killed and eaten by birds were picked up at Hilmarton by the Rev. E. H. Goddard about 1876.

St. Thomas' Church; Market Place; Poultry Cross; and Bemerton Church.

In the catalogue of the loan collection, which included a representative collection of the more remarkable pieces of Church plate in the county of Wilts, including thirteen out of the sixteen existing Pre-Reformation pieces: the Bishop's private pastoral staff, the chalice and paten from the tomb of Bishop Longespee in the Cathedral, the Wylve chalice, the Heddington flagon, the Corsley paten, the Garsden communion vessels, as well as the alabaster panel of the Adoration of the Magi, found under the Castle Hill, at Mere, and now preserved in the Church Museum there, are illustrated.

**Souvenir of the Crabbe celebration and Catalogue of the Exhibits, at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 16th to 18th September, 1905.** Pamphlet, 8vo. Price 2s. 6d. It contains process illustrations of the tomb of Crabbe's father and mother in Aldeburgh Churchyard; four portraits (by Millington, by Thomas Phillips, and another) of the Rev. George Crabbe; portrait of Miss Caroline Crabbe; Crabbe's Cottage, Aldeburgh; Trowbridge Parish Church, Exterior and Interior; Trowbridge Rectory; the entries in the registers of Crabbe's baptism and marriage; the titlepages of the first editions of several of his works; the mural tablet in Trowbridge Church: views of Aldeburgh, &c., &c. These illustrations are accompanied by a most strange collection of snippets from his life, his letters, and from letters of other people about him and his writings, which are strung together without apparent connection. The portraits are the only useful things in this singular "souvenir." Accounts of the celebration appeared in the *Aldeburgh, Leiston, and Saxmundham Times*, Sept. 33rd and 30th, 1905.

**Boy Bishop.** In the course of an interesting article on "The Boy Bishop of Medieval England" by Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, in *Journal the British Archaeological Association*, 1905, New Series, vol. xi., pp. 30—48, a rendering in English is given of the office contained in the *Processionale ad usum insignis et preclare Ecclesie Sarum*, for the service of the Boy Bishop on the eve of Holy Innocents' Day—and the origin of the idea that the diminutive bishop's effigy in Salisbury Cathedral represents a boy bishop who died during his term of office is discussed, the conclusion being that it represents without doubt a real bishop.

**The Bishop of Salisbury and his See, with some Sketches of the Wordsworth Family,** by Douglas Maclean (Rector of Codford St. Peter), in *The Treasury*, Oct., 1905, vol. vi., pp. 1—7, is an excellent article giving much information in a small space, which is not readily attainable elsewhere, as to the bishop and his family. Moreover, it is accompanied by the very best and most characteristic photograph of the bishop that has yet been published.

**Rushall Church.** An account of the re-opening ceremony after restoration, with architectural notes by Mr. C. E. Ponting and particulars of the work done, is given in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 26th, 1905. The greater part of the notes on the architecture have already appeared in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 266, but Mr. Ponting notices in addition the bells, with the following inscriptions:—

1. Ave: Maria: Ma:
2. Wm. Cockey, Bell founder 1740.
3. Hope Well. I. W. 1606.

The first bell is of Pre-Reformation date, the second was cast at Frome, the third is probably by John Wallis, of Salisbury.

In the window in the Poore "Pew" are two valuable pieces of old glass. One shows the Virgin seated with the Child in her lap. She wears a blue robe and is crowned and surrounded by rays of gold; around this are "myriads of Angels," some on a blue ground, and others on red. The other subject is the Crucifixion, on one side of the cross is the Virgin in blue, on the other St. John in red.

**The Rev. Thomas Arthur Preston, F.L.S.** (1833—1905).

Article on his life and work in *Journal of Botany*, Dec., 1905, pp. 362—4.

**Woodford, &c.** Article on fishing in the Avon, entitled "Izaak on a chalk stream," by Will. Caine. *Macmillan's Mag.*, July, 1905, pp. 210—215.

**"The Ancient Wiltshire Sheep Fair."** An article in *The Field*, describing the sheep fairs on the Plain, is reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 1st, 1905.

**Salisbury.** "Rural Week Ends." An article in *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 25th, 1905, with cut of St. Anne's Gate.

**Charity Enquiries.** East Tytherton, Stanton St. Quentin, Kington St. Michael, Great and Little Somerford, Garsdon, Lea, and Cleverton. *Devizes Gazette*, June 29th, 1905.

**Life in Salisbury in the Olden Days.** A series of articles under this title, written in popular style, but containing a great deal of good history, especially with reference to the city charters and the relations of the citizens with the Bishop and the King, have appeared in the *Salisbury Journal*, on July 15th and 29th, August 26th, September 23rd, October 28th, November 18th, and December 12th, 1905.

**George Herbert.** An article, by E. Hermitage Day, in *The Treasury*, May, 1904, vol. iii., pp. 145—153, with eight illustrations, including portrait, good photos of Bemerton Church (Exterior and Interior), the Medlar Tree planted by George Herbert in Bemerton Rectory garden, and Salisbury Cloisters.

**The Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman Biggs, Bishop of Worcester**, a character sketch, with an excellent portrait. *The Treasury*, April, 1905, vol. v., pp. 1—4.

**Sir Thomas Lawrence**. "An Artist's Love Story," in the *Nineteenth Century*, April, 1905, pp. 642—654, is an article founded on the book of that name, telling the story of the artist and the two daughters of Mrs. Siddons to whom he was successively engaged, with other recollections of him in his later life.

**The Chitterne Flock** (of Hampshire Down sheep) and the owner, Mr. Joseph Dean, are the subjects of an article in the *Farmer and Stock-Breeder*, July 24th, partly reprinted in *Salisbury Journal*, July 29th, 1905.

**Report as to the Apparent Increase of Lunacy in the County of Wilts**, by Dr. J. Ireland Bowes, Devizes. [1904.] Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 12. A most valuable and exhaustive enquiry, ending in the comforting assurance that there is no evidence of any abnormal increase of insanity in the county of Wilts; that the apparent increase arises from an accumulation of the insane in the asylum; and that a still further apparent increase may be expected from the further operation of this tendency.

**George Crabbe, William Lisle Bowles, and Thomas Moore** were present as original members at the opening of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution in 1825. A bronze tablet commemorating these three writers, affixed to the wall of the institution, was unveiled by M. Louis Huchon, whose speech is partly reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 8th, 1905.

**Bradenstoke and Clack**. Article in *Church Bells*, Dec. 8th, 1905, pp. 13—14, with illustrations of the abbey.

**Wilts and Dorset Bank Annual**. Salisbury, Christmas, 1905. 8vo, pp. 101. The only article connected with Wiltshire is one on Richard Jefferies by G. E. Dartnell, largely a shortened reprint of his article in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., 69. Other articles by Wiltshire authors are "Esperanto," by H. J. E. Nosworthy; "A Holiday in Mull," by C. M. Gummer; "Entomology as a Hobby," by W. A. Bogue; "A Sketching Holiday," by O. Gummer; "The Channel Islands," by H. W. Dartnell; and "Jane Austen," by R. S. Boyt.

**Stonehenge**. On August 24th, 1905, the "Ancient Order of Druids" held a Grand Lodge within the circle, the proceedings at which were chronicled at length in the daily press (*Standard, Daily Chronicle, &c.*, August 25th). The latter paper remarked "It is depressing when grave men play the buffoon . . . we pray heaven we may hear no more of these Ancient Druids and their silly doings at Stonehenge." The *Devizes Gazette* of August 31st reprinted a most humorous account of the ridiculous proceedings by the special correspondent of the *Morning Leader*.



**Stonehenge.** The writer of an article in the *Architect*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, August 17th, 1905, on the nature of the stones, is apparently entirely unaware that anybody has ever studied the petrology of Stonehenge, and comes to the egregious conclusion that the sarsens must have come either from the Chilmark quarries (!) or from the Marlborough Downs, &c., &c.

**Salisbury Public Library.** Account of the opening of the new building, *Salisbury Journal*, October 7th, 1905.

**Salisbury and South Wilts and Blackmore Museums.** The annual report, *Wilts County Mirror*, August 4th; *Salisbury Journal*, July 29th, 1905.

**The "Blue Dragon"** of "Martin Chuzzlewit." Further notes on the possible site of this inn appear in *The Dickensian* for July and Sept., 1905.

**The Rivers of Wiltshire. I.—The Nadder,** from Bemerton to Salisbury and from Wardour to Wilton, by W. S. S. [Rev. W. S. Shuttleworth.] Price Twopence. [1905.] Small pamphlet, 6¼ × 4. Ten pages of verse. Rather dear at the price.

**"His Most Dear Lady."** By Beatrice Marshall. London: Sealey & Co. Price 5s. A story the scene of which is laid at Wilton and Salisbury, the heroine being Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and sister of Sir Philip Sidney. The country around Wilton, Burcombe, Groveley, and Ivychurch, is sympathetically described. Reviewed, *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 4th, 1905.

**"A November Day on the Wylde."** Article in *Fishing Gazette*, Dec. 9th, 1905, pp. 411-12.

**Amesbury Parish Church.** Some account of the work of restoration lately completed under the superintendence of Mr. Detmar Blow, is given in the account of the re-opening on Dec. 6th, 1905, in *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 8th, 1905.

**Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 47, September, 1904.** The principal paper of the number is "Some Notes on the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, by Mr. E. Kite, with a pedigree of Montacute, and a drawing of the curious copper ornament with heraldic pendants, now in Salisbury Museum, which probably belonged to Alice, d. of Thomas de Montacute, the 4th Earl. Notes on Eyre, of Wilts, by A. S. Hartigan; Monumental inscriptions in Corsham Church, dealing especially with the Cobb tomb, removed to Corsham from the chancel of Adderbury Church (Oxon) in 1879, having been taken down when the sedilia were restored in 1837; the will of Henry Blake, 1731; and a note on the recent occurrence of the polecat in Wilts; are the principal remaining contents of the number in addition to the periodical instalments of Erchfont Deeds, Quaker Birth Records, and Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire, which are given in this and the succeeding numbers here noticed. There is a plate of the Westbury Acorn Cup.

**Ditto, No. 48.** Mr. Kite's excellent "Notes on the Montacutes" are continued, with plates of the effigy of Sir John de Montacute in Salisbury Cathedral, and the arms on his tomb. His will, as well as that of Thomas Mountagu, Dean of Sarum, is given in full. Notes on Eyre, of Wilts, are also continued. The will of Andrew Holes, Chancellor of Sarum, 1470, is printed, and the Rev. W. G. Gilchrist Clark has a note on early instances of the uncontracted word "Sarum," in which he points out that the great seal of William Montacute 1st Earl of Salisbury, 1337, and the seals of Robert Wyvill, as "Official" of the see of Salisbury and bishop elect in 1330, and the seal of St. Nicholas' Hospital at a date not later than 1245, all read "Sarum." He concludes that the use of the word began early in the 13th century, but for about a century it did not come into general use for "full dress" occasions such as seals of dignity.

**Ditto, No. 49, March, 1905.** The number opens with illustrations from drawings of the seals of Malmesbury Abbey in the 15th century, and of Abbot Walter Camm of 1372. The Rev. C. S. Ruddle follows with a paper on "The sad fortunes of some of the Clergy who once lived near Salisbury Plain." Eyre of Wilts is continued. The will of Sir Richard Grobham, of Great Wishford, is given in full.

**Ditto, No. 50, June, 1905.** Eyre of Wilts is continued, with a good reproduction of the engraved portrait of Sir Robert Eyre, Kt., Judge of the Court of King's Bench, and a photo of the bust of Sir Samuel Eyre, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, over his monument in Lancaster Parish Church. A useful list of portraits connected with Wiltshire, in the portrait exhibitions at Oxford, 1904 and 1905, is begun, Canon Wordsworth has an interesting note on Wilts Astrologers, and a further instalment of Wiltshire wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury is given.

**The Geology of the Country South and East of Devizes, by A. J. Jukes Browne, B.A., F.G.S.** Explanation of Sheet 282, Memoirs of the Geological Survey. London, 1905. Price 1s. Pamphlet,  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ , pp. vi., 60. The coloured map accompanies the memoir. The country dealt with in this memoir consists of considerable portions of Salisbury Plain and of the Vale of Pewsey, from Devizes, Seend, and Potterne, to Chitterne, Shrewton, and Bulford, and eastward to Pewsey and Upavon. In this stretch of country the Jurassic beds are disposed of in three pages, whilst thirty are taken up with the cretaceous system. It is needless to say that every quarry, pit, road and railway cutting seems to have been carefully examined and the character of the strata and lists of the fossils are given. The chapters at the end, on "Economic Geology," are very valuable, especially that on the springs and water supply of the district. Outside those connected specially with the survey the person most often quoted as the authority for statements made or fossils found is Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S.

**Wilts Plant Notes, 1904, by Rev. E. S. Marshall, M.A., F.L.S.**, in *Journal of Botany*, June, 1904, pp. 173—176, is another valuable contribution to Wiltshire botany by the distinguished botanist who has alas now left the county. Seven species or sub-species are new to the county list.

**A Guide to Devizes and Ten Miles Round, with an Extra Chapter on Stonehenge**, by E. J. Bodington, M.A., Vicar of Potterne, with plates and map. Price Sixpence. Devizes : C. H. Woodward, printer and publisher. [1905.] Pamphlet, 7 × 5, pp. 68.

To compress a description of the points of interest within ten miles of Devizes into 68 pages one must necessarily be brief, and details must for the most part be avoided, but the question forces itself on the mind of the reader of this and many other little guide books of the sort, would it not be far better to deal with half the ground covered and give double the amount of information in the shape of accurate detail about each place treated of? Of course there are tourists and tourists, but probably 70 per cent at least of the visitors to the country villages of Wiltshire, who would be likely to use this guide book, go first to the Parish Church, and they would surely be glad of something a little more definite and a little more detailed than they will find in these pages. Outside of Devizes, Potterne, Edington, and Bishops Cannings, the architecture of the Churches is hardly touched upon. Erchfont is "a fine old Church, which has a tower containing eight bells, a groined ceiling over the chancel, and shows examples of various styles of architecture from A.D. 1220." Seend is "ancient, in the Perpendicular style." Neither the Church nor that most interesting old timber house, "Talbo's," at Keevil, is mentioned at all. On the other hand even the modicum of architectural information which is given is not always accurate. Netheravon Church is not "mostly Saxon with Norman west door"; Marlborough Chapel was not built by Butterfield; Manningford Bruce Church is not of the 10th century; the nave of Marden Church was not "re-built in 1860—6," but stands now as it was built in the 15th century. In the account of Lacock Abbey Cloisters, there is a misprint which makes the date of the two western bays of the south walk 1450, instead of 1350. Architecture is indeed the weak point of the "Guide." On the other hand its strength lies in the historical reminiscences of the neighbourhood, more especially its connection with the events of the Civil War, which are given adequately and well. The sections dealing with Avebury, Silbury, the Wansdyke, Stonehenge, Edington, Potterne, and Lacock Abbey, and the description of Devizes itself, are the principal portions of the book, but amongst the objects of interest in the latter, the Museum is surely worthy of more than the seventeen lines allotted to it. There is a useful folding map, and the illustrations, from photographs, are quite good. They are:—Devizes from Hillworth; Devizes Market Place and Cross; ditto 100 years ago; Castle; St. John's Church; Locks on the Canal; Potterne Church; Dauntsey Agricultural School

at Lavington; Erchfont, Seend, Rowde, Bromham, and Avebury Churches; Tom Moore's Tomb at Bromham; Silbury; Avebury Circles (3); Lacock Abbey; and Stonehenge.

## WILTS ILLUSTRATIONS.

**Bishops Cannings Church, The Wooden Chair,** is illustrated under the title of "A Monk's Carrell," in *The Treasury*, Dec. 1904, vol. iv., p. 233.

**Salisbury,** Friary House, Dining-Room in ditto, and Bishop's School, three illustrations in Prospectus of the Friary House, Salisbury, Girls' Boarding School for the Bishop's School.

**Salisbury, St. Anne's Gate.** A good cut, in *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 25th, 1905. "Rural Week Ends, Salisbury."

**The New Grammar School Building, Marlborough,** erected by Messrs. Silcock & Reay, architects, formally opened Sept. 6th, is illustrated in *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 7th, 1905.

**Littlecote, The Hall.** Plate in reprint of "The Mansions of England," by Nash, forming special number of *The Studio*, dated 1906.

**Avebury and Silbury.** Good photos of the central stones of the north circle; the large stone at the entrance from the Swindon Road; the Kennet Avenue; and Silbury Hill; in Frith's Series of Picture Postcards.

**Potterne, Porch House.** Coloured postcard.

**Zeals,** House and Church (two views). Picture postcards.

**Bradford-on-Avon Saxon Church, Malmesbury Abbey,** and a **View of Hazlebury "Quarre,"** Box, are given in the course of a paper on Bath Stone, by T. Sturge Cotterell, in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1905, New Series, vol. xi., 49—58.

**Marlborough, St. Peter's.** Etched by J. C. Robinson, 6 × 4 (unpublished).

**Edington.** "The Monastery Church." Cut in *Wiltshire Times*, Sept. 30th, 1905.

**Stourton,** Bristol Cross, Church (N. and S.), Alfred's Tower, and Stourhead House. Picture postcards.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** The new Frontal for the High Altar, illustrating the "Te Deum," designed by S. Gambier Parry and worked in seven years by Mrs. Weigall and Mrs. Aldworth, is described with an excellent photograph in *The Treasury*, Feb., 1904, vol. ii., p. 495.

**Salisbury, St. Thomas' Church,** S.-E. view, on appeal for Restoration Fund, 1905.

**Stonehenge.** Plan to illustrate "The Attorney General v. Antrobus." *The Times*, April 20th, 1905.

——— Comic cut of Arch Druid chopping off a victim's head on the altar stone, from "Humours of History," A. Morland, Star Newspaper Co. 1905.

**Trowbridge.** George Crabbe's Rectory. *The Sphere*, Oct. 24th. 1903.

——— *The Methodist Recorder*, May 11th, 1905, illustrates an account of the Trowbridge circuit with the following process views:—Town Hall; Wesleyan High School; Wesleyan Chapel; The Old Lock Up; First Preaching House in Frog Lane, opened by Wesley; the Old Wesleyan Chapel; Market Place and Parish Church; Wesley Road Chapel; The Rectory; as well as by portraits of the Trowbridge ministers and circuit stewards.

**Shaw Church.** A fine drawing, exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1905, by C. E. Ponting, of the interior of Christ Church, Shaw, as entirely re-modelled (the former Church was built in 1838) by him, at the expense of Mr. Charles Awdry, is reproduced as a double-page illustration in *The Building News* of May 12th, 1905, with a short notice of the work done.

**Stockton House** is at last worthily illustrated in *Country Life*, Oct. 21st, 1905, in a series of splendid photographs:—The Entry; Entrance Hall; W. Front; S. E. Angle; Shadrach Room (mantelpiece); Stonework in the Hall; In the Drawing-Room (mantelpiece and ceiling); The White Parlour; The Old Drawing-Room; Ceiling of the Drawing-Room; Window of the White Parlour; Window over the Porch; Garden Architecture. These large illustrations of the beautiful interior of the house are a distinctly valuable addition to the topography of Wiltshire.

**Stockton Almshouses,** and five views of cottages either in Stockton or Codford St. Mary? are also illustrated in the same number of *Country Life*.

**Wylze.** "A statue standing in the middle of a river is seen at Wylze, in Wiltshire. It stands near the bridge, in the centre of the village, the figure of a conductor of a coach blowing his horn rising from the water in the middle of the stream. It marks the spot where the conductor of the old stage coach was drowned whilst the coach was passing through the river, which ran across the road at that time, before the bridge was built. The passengers of the coach erected the statue in his memory." *Strand Magazine*, Dec., 1905, p. 797.

**Yarnbury Castle Camp, Plan**, from "Scheme for Recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures." 1903.

**Mere.** Church (exterior and interior), Square, Town from Castle Hill (2). Postcards.

**Sedgehill Church.** Postcard.

**Fonthill House.** Postcard.

**Hindon Church.** Postcard.

**Knole, East and West, Churches.** Postcards.

**"Shepherd's Shore, the Lonely Inn of,"** believed to be the "Waggon and Horses, near Marlborough Downs," illustration in article on "Pickwickian Inns," by C. G. Harper, in *The London*, Dec., 1905, pp. 584—90.

## Books and Articles by Wiltshire Authors.

**Rev. Douglas Maclean**, Rector of Codford St. Peter. Paper on "Excavation of Shaftesbury Abbey," in *The Guardian*, Oct. 11th, 1905. pp. 1699, 70.

**Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.** "The Life of Granville George Leveson Gower, second Earl Granville, K.G., 1815—1891." Two vols., 8vo. Longmans. 30s. net. Very favourably reviewed (three-and-a-half columns) in *Times Literary Supplement*, Oct. 13th, 1905, p. 338; also in *Daily Telegraph* and *Spectator*.

**Earl Nelson.** "Home Reunion." John Murray. 6s. net. 1905. Favourably noticed, *Spectator*, Nov. 4th, 1905.

**F. Robinson**, of Wilton. "The Village Motor Trap, Middle Wallop Cross Roads, the Record Place." Threepence. 1905. Small pamphlet, 5½ × 4¼, pp. 12. Unadulterated doggrell.

**M. E. Matcham.** "A Forgotten John Russell." Ed. Arnold. 1905. 12s. 6d. net.

- Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.**, delivered on Oct. 31st, 1905, the annual Huxley Memorial Lecture before the Anthropological Institute on "Colour and Race." Noticed in *Spectator*, Nov. 4th, 1905; *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 4th, 1905. Dr. Beddoe has a note on "Hungarian Physiognomy" in *Man*, Nov., 1905, pp. 170—172. Dr. Beddoe was presented by the President of the Anthropological Institute with the Huxley medal, for his great services, extending over half-a-century, to the science of anthropology, both by his writings and by his researches.
- "The Pocket Richard Jefferies. Being passages chosen from the Nature Writings of Jefferies."**  
By Alfred H. Hyatt. 2s. net, cloth.; 3s. net, leather. London: Chatto & Windus. 1905. pp. viii., 223.
- J. Rogers Rees** (of Salisbury). Preface to "Poems and Extracts chosen by William Wordsworth for an Album presented to Lady Mary Lowther, Christmas, 1819." Froude, London, 1905.
- Rev. Stanley Baker, B.D.** (of Salisbury). "Notes on the Church Catechism." Thornton & Son, Oxford. 1905. Price 1s. 6d.
- Dean of Salisbury (Bishop Webb).** Sermon in Cathedral, preached at the Nelson centenary service, Oct. 22nd, is printed in full in *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 28th, 1905.
- Fred. J. Knight Adkin** (s. of Rev. H. K. Adkin, Rector of Crudwell). Article in *Smart Set*, Oct. 1904, "The Errors and Humours of Heraldry." Article in *Town and Country*, Oct., 1904, "Badges of Ancestry." Article in *Grand Magazine*, June, 1905, "Names, Ordinary and Extraordinary." Various articles and stories in *Munsey's*, *Argosy*, *All Story*, *New Monthly*, and other magazines, 1904—5.
- J. H. Knight Adkin**, (s. of Rev. H. K. Adkin, Rector of Crudwell). "The Woman Stealers." 3s. 6d. Jan., 1905. Isbister & Co. 8vo, 213 pp. A novel of Bath and Cheltenham in Prehistoric times. "The Women Stealers," *Cornhill*, Nov., 1902; short story. Short leading articles weekly in the *Queen*, March, 1904, to Feb., 1905. *Verse*, "Alma Mater," *Spectator*, January, 1902. "The Engineer," *Spectator*, July 12th, 1902; "Will Adams," *Spectator*, Dec. 31st, 1905. "Chanties," *Spectator*, Aug., 1905. "Wild Weather," "The Pedlar of Dreams," *Queen*, 1904.
- Rev. Canon R. S. Hutchings, Vicar of Alderbury.** "The Testimony of Science to the Truth and Accuracy of the Bible Accounts of Creation. A Sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral on Sunday, September 10th, 1905. Published by request." Salisbury: Bennett Brothers. 8vo, pamphlet, pp. 14.
- Francis Awdry** and Eda Green. "By Lake and Forest," pp. 92. 1s. 6d. net. A history and description of missionary work in Algoma. Noticed in *The East and the West*, Oct., 1905, p. 477.

**George Crabbe. Poems.** Edited by Adolphus William Ward, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press. 1905, The "Cambridge English Classics" Series. Cr. 8vo, three vols., cloth, 4s. 6d. net.

**Rev. H. G. O. Kendall** (Rector of Winterbourne Bassett), has a note on "Eoliths and Pseudo-Eoliths" in *Man*, Nov., 1905 (No. 91), pp. 163—165, in which he argues that the recent discovery that many of the forms of "eoliths" are found to be produced by the machinery for separating the flints from the chalk in the cement works at Mantes, only proves that the doubtful and less distinct examples of "eoliths" may owe their chipping to natural causes and not to the hand of man, but does not disprove the human origin of the more perfect examples.

**Rev. Christopher Wordsworth**, Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough. Sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral, at the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, Nov. 8th, 1905, printed in full in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Dec., pp. 240—244, and *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 11th, 1905.

**Archdeacon T. B. Buchanan.** Charge delivered at Devizes and Marlborough, July 13th and 15th. Printed in full in *Devizes Gazette*, July 20th, 1905.

**Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.** "Waverley Abbey." Surrey Archæological Society. London. 1905. Cloth, 8vo, pp. viii., 101, with nineteen plates and large folding coloured ground-plan. An admirable and exhaustive account of the existing remains, and of the results of the great work of excavation which has been going on since 1899.

**Bishop of Salisbury (John Wordsworth, D.D.).** "Presidential Address. The need of Loyalty and Effort on the part of English Churchmen. Delivered at the Church Congress, Weymouth, 3rd October, 1905." Salisbury, Brown & Co. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 16.

— "Memorandum on the title 'Queen of Heaven,' sometimes used in regard to the Blessed Virgin Mary." Salisbury: Bennett Brothers. 1904. Pamphlet, 7½ × 4¾, pp. 12.

— "The Power of the Bishops to license Laymen to preach and read prayers. A Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury." Longmans, Brown, & Co., Salisbury. 1905. Price 1s. net. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 21.

— "Education Rates and Religious instruction . . . Paper read at the Annual Educational Conference at Salisbury, on Tuesday, 9th November, 1905." Longmans, Brown, & Co., Salisbury. 1905. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 16.

— "The Baptismal Confession and the Creed. Sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral on Sunday, 20th December, 1903." Salisbury: Brown & Co. Pamphlet, 6 × 4, pp. 16.



**Bishop of Salisbury (John Wordsworth, D.D.).**

"I was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day. Sermon partly addressed to those recently confirmed, preached in Salisbury Cathedral on the morning of Easter Day, 12th April, 1903." Brown & Co., Salisbury. 1903. Price Threepence. Pamphlet,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ , pp. 12.

—— "Egypt and the Coptic Church. Address given at St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, on Thursday, 19th February, 1903, on the Aims and Work of the Association for the Furtherance of Christianity in Egypt." Salisbury: Brown & Co. 1903. Pamphlet,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ , pp. 12.

—— "Thine Eyes shall see Thy Teachers. Memorial Sermon after the Death and Burial of the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, preached on Sunday, 28th December, 1902, in Salisbury Cathedral." Salisbury: Brown & Co. 1903. Pamphlet,  $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ , pp. 12.

—— The Church Historical Society . . . A Representative Church Council. Speeches by John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, and Alfred Barry, D.D., Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of London. . . . S.P.C.K. London. 1903. Pamphlet,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. 36.

—— "Church Reform. A National Church Council." A paper read at the Church Congress, Liverpool, October, 1904. Official Report of Church Congress, pp. 6.

—— "Report and Resolutions of the Joint Committee (of the Convocation of Canterbury) appointed to consider the Question of Restoring an Order of Readers, or Sub-Deacons in the Church." 1904. National Society. Price 6d. Pamphlet, 8vo pp. 60. (This report was drafted by the Bishop.)

**WILTS PORTRAITS.**

Lord Herbert and Miss Beatrice Paget. Supplement to the *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 22nd, 1904.

Countess of Kerry. *Hearth and Home*, Aug. 31st, 1905.

The Rev. Geoffrey Henslow, s. of Rev. L. R. Henslow, Rector of Zeals, and Miss O. L. Moore (Mrs. G. Henslow). *Ladies' Field*, July 22nd, 1905.

Earl Nelson. Supplement to *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 20th, 1905.

Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. J. Wordsworth). "In his Car at the Church Congress at Weymouth." *Motorist?*, Oct., 1905.

—— Talking to Bishop of London. Snapshot in *Daily Mirror?*, Oct.

—— Seated at the Study Table. In *The Treasury*, Oct., 1905.

—— The portrait by Sir George Reid, subscribed for throughout the diocese on the completion of the Bishop's 20th year in the see of Salisbury; and the companion portrait for presentation to Mrs. Wordsworth, also by Sir George Reid, were presented Nov. 8th, 1905. See *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 28th and Nov. 11th, 1905.

A good photogravure by Fred. Jenkins, of the former portrait,  $16 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, was distributed to subscribers.

Rt. Hon. W. H. Long. *Sphere*, March 18th, 1904.

Sir John Dickson-Poynder. Portrait by "Spy," in *Vanity Fair*, reproduced in *Wiltshire Advertiser* and *Wilts County Mirror*, June 22nd and 23rd, 1905.

Lady Dickson-Poynder and her daughter Joan. Oil painting by J.J. Shannon, A.R.A., exhibited in Royal Academy, 1905.

Lord Lansdowne, portrait and appreciative sketch of his career in *Onlooker*, of week of June 16th, 1905.

Rev. Isaac Pollitt, Rev. Thomas Roberts, Rev. Alfred Hoad, Mr. G. S. Pickard, and Mr. Richard Laytham, Wesleyan ministers and circuit stewards at Trowbridge. *Methodist Recorder*, May 11th, 1905.

## Additions to Museum and Library.

### Museum.

Presented by REV. H. K. ADKIN :—Fragment of Samian pottery with potter's name, from Crudwell.

### Library.

Presented by MR. A. SCHOMBERG :—George Crabbe souvenir, and many articles from papers and magazines.

- „ „ THE AUTHOR (Dr. J. I. Bowes) : Report on Apparent Increase of Lunacy in Wilts.
- „ „ MR. H. W. DARTNELL : Wiltshire County Mirror.
- „ „ REV. CANON WORDSWORTH : St. Peter's, Marlborough, Parish Accounts, 1873—1902.
- „ „ MR. G. E. DARTNELL : Wilts and Dorset Bank Annual ; Wilts pamphlets and cuttings.
- „ „ REV. C. V. GODDARD : Wilts sermons, pamphlets ; and S. Wilts Church Magazine, 1902—1904.
- „ „ MISS BRADFORD : Magazine articles.
- „ „ MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT : Engraved portraits of Bishops Moberley and Wordsworth ; *Devizes Gazette* ; *North Wilts Church Magazine* ; and *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, for 1905.
- „ „ MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE : *Wiltshire Advertiser*.

- Presented by MR. H. BRAKSPEAR: Finished plans and coloured drawings of the Roman Villa and pavements at Box.
- „ „ MR. RICHARD MANN: Plan, &c., of part of the Roman Villa at Box.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR (Rev. J. Hamlyn Hill, D.D.): English Version of Marcion's Gospel; Translation of Tatian's Diatessaron; and Commentary of S. Ephrem, the Syrian.
- „ „ MR. C. H. TALBOT: Charity Report.
- „ „ MR. W. CUNNINGTON: M.S. List of Wiltshire Committee Men, &c., acting for the Parliament in the Country during the Commonwealth.
- „ „ THE AUTHOR (the Bishop of Salisbury): A collection of fifty-four pamphlets.
- „ „ MR. ROSE: Pamphlet.
- „ „ THE PUBLISHER (Mr. C. H. Woodward): A Guide to Devizes and Ten Miles Round.

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## The Tropenell Cartulary.

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To be printed immediately, in Two Vols., 8vo., by The Wiltshire  
Archæological Society.

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This important manuscript, which belonged to Thomas Tropenell, the builder of the well-known Manor House at Great Chalfield, 1464—1488, contains a very large collection of deeds, &c., connected with properties in many different parts of Wiltshire, both in the North and in the South of the County, and is of great importance for Wiltshire Topography and Genealogy. Among the parishes concerned are Corsham, Laverstock, Chippenham, Atworth, Stratford, Fisherton Anger, Allington, Great Chalfield, Hindon, Milton, Cricklade, Codford, Maiden Bradley, Castle Combe, Wellow, Whaddon Sopworth, Sherston, Broughton Gifford, Durnford, &c., &c. It also contains a curious account of the foundation of the City and Cathedral of New Sarum.

The manuscript—a thick 4to volume—was known to Aubrey in the 17th century, but had long disappeared, and its loss was lamented by Hoare, Canon Jackson, and other Wiltshire writers. In 1901, it reappeared, was exhibited at the Trowbridge meeting of our Society, and was described in a paper by the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, afterwards printed in vol. xxxii., p. 194, of the *Magazine*.

The manuscript was then purchased by Mr. W. Heward Bell, in order that it might be available for publication, and Mr. Davies has now completed the task of expanding and transcribing the contracted Latin of the deeds. It is proposed to print it as it stands, four-fifths being in Latin, and the remainder in English and French, with a full introduction and an index to all names and places. [A desire has been expressed that an English translation should accompany the original Latin, but this would have doubled the size of the book and would have raised the cost of the undertaking to a prohibitory figure]. The collation of the proof sheets of the text with the MS. has been kindly undertaken by Mr. C. T. Flower, M.A., late Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, of the Public Record Office.

It is intended to print only 150 copies, the price to the members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society being 30/-, and to the public generally £2. Its publication in this way has been rendered possible only by the fact that the work of transcription has been performed by Mr. Davies as a labour of love, and that the following very generous donations in aid have been already promised or paid:—Mr. G. P. Fuller, £50; The Marquis of Bath, £25; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, £25; Wiltshire Archæological Society, £25; Mr. C. Awdry, £10; Lord Avebury, £5; Lord Radnor, £5; Lord Nelson, £5; Lord Pembroke, £5; Hon. Percy Wyndham, £5; Sir Vincent Caillard, £5; Sir Godfrey Lushington, £5; Right Hon. W. H. Long, £5; Mr. N. S. Maskelyne, £5; Mr. E. P. Tennant, £5; Mr. F. H. Goldney, £5; Rev. J. H. Ellis, £5; Lt.-Col. Sir Audley Neeld, £5; Sir G. P. Goldney, £3 3s.; Mr. M. H. Devenish, £3 3s.; Mr. A. Trapnell, £2 2s.; Mr. A. L. Trapnell, £2 2s.; Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M.P., £2 2s.; Mr. C. E. Lowndes, £2; Mr. J. Mullings, £2.

Intending subscribers are asked to send their orders *as soon as possible* to REV. E. H. GODDARD, *Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.*

20 JAN. 1906



CONGRESS  
OF  
**Archæological Societies,**  
JULY 5TH 1905.

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The Sixteenth Congress of Archæological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries was held on Wednesday, July 5th, at Burlington House. Lord Avebury, President S.A., having telegraphed regrets at unavoidable absence, the Chair was taken by Lord Balcarres, F.S.A.

The Congress was attended by Delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the Royal Archæological Institute (2), the British and Cambrian Archæological Associations, the Folklore and Royal Historical Societies, and the Societies for Berkshire, Essex (2), Hampshire, East Herts (2), Kent, Lancashire and Cheshire (2), Shropshire (2), Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Thoroton, Notts, Worcester, Yorkshire East Riding, Members of the Earthworks and other Committees, and Garter, Somerset Herald, Mr. Nigel Bond, and Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A., visitors, and several other delegates who omitted to sign the register.

The Societies for Bucks, Leicester, Suffolk, and Wilts were holding meetings on the day, and delegates were therefore unable to attend.

The Minutes of the last Congress, held on July 6th, 1904, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Standing Committee was read and approved, and the Statement of Accounts, audited by Mr. W. Minet, F.S.A., was read and adopted. The thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Minet for his services, and he was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

The following were elected as the Standing Committee :—

The Officers of the Society of Antiquaries.	G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.
J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.	I. Chalkley Gould.
Sir E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.	Emanuel Green, F.S.A.
Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.	W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A.	Wm. Minet, F.S.A.
G. E. Fox, M.A., F.S.A.	Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
W. J. Freer, F.S.A.	J. Horace Round, M.A.
	J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Secretary and the thanks of the Meeting expressed to him for his services in the past year.

The Secretary stated that he had just had placed in his hands a letter from Messrs. Constable in which they objected strongly to a paragraph in the Minutes of the 1904 Congress, which stated that the delay in the issue of Mr. Gomme's Index and certain faults found with the Annual Index arose from their neglect: they requested a correction of this statement, which they regarded as prejudicial to them.

The Hon. Secretary said that he had not intended to impute wilful or deliberate neglect, and the expression was perhaps ill-chosen. Great complaints constantly reached him as to the non-appearance of the General Index, and he had made frequent representations by letter, and once on the instruction of the Standing Committee by interview, to Messrs. Constable, to whom the list of 300 subscribers and some paid-up subscriptions had been made over.

It appears that Mr. Gomme has not been able to complete a necessary part of the indexing that involves considerable clerical work, and that he is unwilling to incur expense on what has been an exceedingly heavy, and promises to be a quite unremunerative, task. The Hon. Secretary had thought that all further arrangements lay between Messrs. Constable and Mr. Gomme, but apparently Messrs. Constable do not consider that their responsibility begins until the whole of Mr. Gomme's copy is in their hands. Accepting this view as correct, the Secretary must of course withdraw the imputation of neglect and express his regret to the Congress that he had misunderstood the position and allowed so much time to pass without taking further steps to secure publication. It was clear that the Committee must consider the position of the Congress in the matter and bring it to some conclusion.

With regard to faults in the Annual Index, the complaints are generally of the non-appearance in the Index of certain transactions. Mr. Gomme, who prepares this for Messrs. Constable, states, however, that all volumes that are completed and published by a certain annual date are included in that year's index and that others published subsequently are put into the next index. Transactions issued in parts are never indexed until the completion of the volume. There appears therefore no reason to impute neglect to Messrs. Constable on this score.

Mr. Gomme states that hitherto only the names of those Societies have been printed in the preface whose transactions are actually included in the particular index. He has promised in future to give the names of all Societies whose works he undertakes to index. If nothing of theirs is given in the body of any index it will be because nothing complete has been published within the period.

Lord Balcarras then altered the paragraph in the Minutes of 1904 to read as follows:—"The Secretary explained that complaints had been made of the delay in publishing Mr. Gomme's General Index, and he was authorized to write to the publishers and endeavour to secure the prompt publication of the General Index."

## THE EARTHWORKS COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, presented a Report showing the considerable progress that had been made in the work of scheduling and describing these Monuments. Societies were urged to at once complete Schedules of the Earthworks in their district as a necessary preliminary to their description and preservation. The Report will be circulated with an appendix to the original scheme which deals with the subject of "moated enclosures."

On the motion of Lord Balcarres, seconded by Mr. H. R. Tedder, F.S.A., the Report was adopted, with thanks to the Committee.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the Dean of Wells had written to the Society of Antiquaries calling attention to an article in the "Quarterly Review" on our National Monuments and urging that the time had come for making some special effort to promote their preservation and, as a necessary preliminary, the preparation of a schedule. The Society of Antiquaries had referred the letter to the Congress as a suitable subject for its consideration, and, as the Dean of Wells was unable to be present, Mr. Willis-Bund had undertaken to introduce the subject. Mr. Willis-Bund in doing this spoke of the great difficulty that, as Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council, he had found at the present time in getting their consent to even the most moderate outlay. He advocated the necessity of first scheduling the monuments, and stated his opinion that, in connection with this matter, it was most important that the Government should be asked to fill up the vacant post of Inspector of Ancient Monuments, vacant by the death of Gen. Pitt-Rivers. He thought that the solution of other difficulties that seemed most practicable lay in grants in aid by Government added to the contributions of local bodies.

The Board of Education had in view the formation of school museums to supply object-lessons, but, in his opinion, the money would be far more advantageously spent in the preservation of national monuments, which might be taken to supply the very best of object-lessons, than in a miscellaneous collection that was likely in practice to be of an unsatisfactory character.

A delegate mentioned the case of Croxford Abbey in Staffordshire towards the repair of which the County Council had voted £100, although the building remained vested in private hands. Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A., stated that the Colchester Corporation had acquired power over their Roman walls and would not allow a stone to be touched.

Mr. Dale, F.S.A., called attention to the impossibility of controlling private owners, even if the schedules were completed. He instanced several cases in Hampshire where old buildings were being damaged, and especially the interesting remains at Warnford.

Mr. St. John Hope wanted to know what control the Inspector of Monuments would have, and stated that, in his opinion, the acquisition

of buildings by County Councils and Corporations was by no means always a success, as the tendency seemed to be to convert such places into tea-gardens.

Lord Balcarres thought that the County Councils had been rather more generous than Mr. Willis-Bund thought, although there was at the moment a wave of economy. He instanced the case of the taking over by the Northamptonshire County Council of an Eleanor Cross. He thought the Schedules should not be limited to such subjects only as were suitable to the care of County Councils. Any scheme should be carried out in a large manner, so that it might provide matter for students all over the world; this was being done in Germany. Private monuments might well be included in the Schedules, but it would be most dangerous to bring pressure from County Councils to bear on private owners. The potential responsibility of the Board of Works was all to the good, although, for the present, financial stress stops action.

Mr. Laver (Essex) proposed, and Lord Hawkesbury (President, Yorks East Riding) seconded, "that, in view of the importance of preserving our National Monuments, the Government be respectfully asked to proceed at once to the appointment of an Inspector of Ancient Monuments in the place of the late Gen. Pitt-Rivers": this was carried unanimously.

Lord Hawkesbury called attention to the proposal to mutilate considerably the monument in Westminster Abbey to Capt. James Cornwall, R.N., who, after losing both legs at the siege of Toulon in 1743, remained on deck in command until the close of the engagement. This was, he stated, the first monument directly erected by Parliament; the object was to make room for a memorial of the late Lord Salisbury. The meeting entirely agreed with his view that the removal or mutilation of a monument erected by the nation was to be deprecated as the worst of precedents. Mr. W. P. Phillimore mentioned the mutilation of the monument to Capt. Tyrrell that took place some years ago.

The Rev. H. A. Lipscombe drew attention to the possession by the trustees of the Saffron Walden Museum of brasses that had been proved to come from Sawbridgeworth Church. These the authorities there were anxious to replace, but the trustees had so far declined to restore them. Instances were given of brasses that had been so given up, Mr. Hope stating that the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge had set a good example in this way.

It appearing that there was no chance of the Bill for the Custody of Local Records being proceeded with this session, it was decided to refer it to the Sub-Committee, to which Dr. Phillimore was added in place of the late Mr. Blashill. Dr. Phillimore stated that the National Society had reprinted the Bill with certain new clauses suggested on behalf of the clergy.



Mr. J. H. Round introduced the subject of Court Rolls, and stated that Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King-of-Arms, and Mr. Burke, Somerset Herald, who were both present, would be willing to serve on a committee to prepare a report as to what steps could be taken for their scheduling and preservation. The importance of Court Rolls might be summarized as Genealogical and Institutional, and they therefore appealed to a large class of students.

How important they were from the latter point of view was well shown in the recent great work of Prof. Vinogradoff on the English Manor, in which he concluded that the Manor stood to the world of Western Europe in much the same relation as the City did to ancient Greece. A letter was read from Mr. Brady stating that he had long been anxious to take part in a Society for dealing with Court Rolls and had received great promises of support from landowners and stewards.

Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A., said he had found owners ready to give access to Court Rolls and to part with them to proper custody. He pointed out that the Public Record Office has power to take charge of them, and suggested that this was the best place of deposit. As they would always be accessible it would be better not to encourage the retention of the power of withdrawal, which might very possibly cause great trouble.

Mr. Willis-Bund gave instances of the easy acquisition of Court Rolls, and pointed out that part of the work of any Committee would be to prepare a list of the Manors in the Kingdom.

Mr. R. T. Andrews spoke of the manner in which Rolls and other ancient Deeds got separated from their lawful possessors, and instanced the finding of the Minutes of a Corporation in a lawyer's strong room.

The Hon. Secretary stated that the subject seemed one that the Congress might well take up. There was a substantial balance in hand, and, although this was satisfactory in one way, it would be much more satisfactory if the money was spent on some useful object. The difficulty was always to find an active Secretary for any new undertaking, and it was understood that Mr. Burke would be willing to serve in this case. He was of opinion that something should be done to show students how Court Rolls should be dealt with. A summary might be given of the various points of interest and suggestions as to what and how abstracts should be published. He thought that a good way of doing this would be to publish a short Court Roll treated in a model way. At present few knew how to deal with the matter, and such an example would probably lead to many undertakings.

Dr. Phillimore pointed out that it was difficult to say that Court Rolls would never be of further value, as they might have to be consulted as to title or as to such matters as mining rights. He proposed, and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., seconded, that Mr. Round, Garter King-of-Arms, Somerset Herald, Mr. I. Brady, and Mr. Oswald

Barron, with power to add to their number, be appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for the preservation and utilization of Court Rolls : this was carried unanimously.

Dr. Hen. Laver, F.S.A., President of the Essex Archæological Society, introducing the subject of the preservation of County Boundaries, said that the immediate cause was the proposal of the Local Government Board to take ten parishes from Essex and to add them to Hertfordshire. He thought all counties were interested, since similar proposals were likely to be made affecting them.

The cause of the proposal was the difficulty arising in administration, from the fact that unions frequently comprised parts of two or more counties, and hence arose troubles as to swine fever, police, &c. Unions were not permanent, and he could see no reason that the Local Government Board could not make arrangements for Counties to work together and avoid this alteration of boundaries that was so objectionable. It was true that the Local Government Board had stated that it was not intended to interfere with the position of these parishes as part of the County of Essex, but in a previous case in which the same assurance had been given two parishes had been taken from Essex and added to Cambridgeshire, and were now shown as part of Cambridgeshire in the official Ordnance maps.

Mr. Willis-Bund said that his experience as Chairman of a County Council was that the difficulties as to swine fever and police were easy to get over by a little management. The real trouble was caused by a clause in the District Council Act of 1894. No doubt, with a laudable view of preserving the integrity of the Counties, this Act laid down that where a Union was in two or more counties there must be a District Council for each County. In consequence the smaller members were in constant trouble from the difficulty of finding satisfactory representatives and rates. It was very desirable that this part of the Act should be repealed.

The Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., mentioned that trouble from the alteration of boundaries was by no means confined to the counties. In Shropshire great alterations were in progress in the Lichfield and Hereford dioceses owing to the creation of the New Bishopric of Birmingham. One entire rural Deanery was to be transferred from the diocese with which it had been connected for centuries.

Mr. Chalkley Gould mentioned that this same plan to absorb the parishes of Essex had been made by the Herts County Council in 1894, but on finding the strong feeling in Essex on the subject the Chairman of the Herts County Council had at once gracefully withdrawn the proposal.

Mr. R. T. Andrews, speaking as delegate of the East Herts Archæological Society, said that his Society—and he believed the people of Herts generally—would be unwilling that a proposal so repugnant to the people of Essex should be carried out.

After some verbal alterations suggested by Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Laver, and seconded by Mr. R. T. Andrews, was carried unanimously :—

“That the Congress of Archæological Societies, attended by delegates from all parts of the country, respectfully urges upon the Government the great objection that exists to proposals to alter county boundaries, thereby destroying the continuity of history, confusing old records, spoiling county maps and histories, rendering research more difficult, and damping the spirit of local patriotism.

“It is further urged that where the alterations are for administrative purposes the object in view could be accomplished without change of county names and without altering Ordnance maps by amendment of the Local Government Act of 1894.”

The Secretary was directed to forward this and the previous resolution to the Prime Minister, and in the covering letter to call attention to the remarks of Mr. Willis-Bund.

Votes of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their rooms and to the Chairman were carried by acclamation.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

## ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES,

*Presented to the Congress of Archæological Societies,  
5th July, 1905.*



The Members of the Committee as now constituted are:—

Lord BALCARRES, M.P., F.S.A. (*Chairman*).

Mr. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.  
Col. F. W. ATTREE, F.S.A.  
Mr. C. H. BOTHAMLEY.  
Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S.  
Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B.  
Mr. WILLOUGHBY GARDNER,  
F.L.S.  
Mr. A. R. GODDARD, B.A.  
Mr. F. HAVERFIELD, F.S.A.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.  
Mr. H. LAVER, F.S.A.  
Mr. C. LYNAM, F.S.A.  
Mr. D. H. MONTGOMERIE.  
Mr. C. H. READ, F.S.A.  
Mr. J. HORACE ROUND, M.A.  
Col. O. E. RUCK, F.S.A., Scot.  
Mr. W. M. TAPP, LL.D.  
Professor B. C. A. WINDLE, F.R.S.

Mr. I. CHALKLEY GOULD, *Hon. Sec.*

IN presenting this Report, the Committee again urges the Secretaries of Local Archæological Societies to obtain schedules of the ancient earthworks and defensive enclosures in their respective districts, and to publish them in their Transactions, or as a separate pamphlet, hoping by these means to increase public interest in these priceless relics of our country's story. It is suggested that reprints of such schedules, accompanied, so far as possible, by accurate plans and sections of works of each class, should be distributed not only to landowners and occupiers but also amongst the County, Borough, Rural, Urban and District Councils, which now so largely control the affairs of the country, and whose members may be able to use influence to prevent the destruction or mutilation which from time to time threatens the remains of so many early fortresses, camps, and strongholds throughout the land.

England is far behind many other civilized countries in the scope of its legislative protection of ancient monuments, but some movement in the desired direction is provided by the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1900, which empowers County Councils to purchase by agreement, or to contribute towards the cost of maintaining, any such records of earth or stone.

That further protective legislation is eminently desirable will be admitted by all who estimate the ever-increasing value of these object-lessons, left for the benefit and instruction of posterity.

Whilst regretting that more archæological societies have not already taken the desired work in hand, the Committee recognizes the difficulties, chiefly financial, which are serious obstacles to the undertaking, but hopes that the importance of the object in view may secure willing workers.

In the schedules and plans, appealing to a wide public, no great amount of detail can be expected, but the Committee takes this opportunity of pressing upon those contributing plans of earthworks, &c., to archæological societies to adopt an exact method of delineation of the features, with information as to the levels and other details, not only of the artificial work but of the immediately surrounding land.

The Committee hopes shortly to issue specimen plans and sections to serve as models for similar work in the pages of archæological societies' Transactions; those which appear in the Scheme issued in 1903 being produced rather with the view of popularizing the subject.

The Committee has to report that the earthworks of the following counties are in hand, both as to schedules and plans: Essex, Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and part of Westmorland and Lancashire.

The editors of the Victoria County Histories have been in close touch with the Committee, and it is pleasant to state that, in addition to Essex and Bedfordshire remains, referred to in the Report of last year, those of Warwickshire have been recorded (by Mr. Willoughby Gardner) in the published volumes of the series.

The Rev. E. A. Downman is contributing to the Victoria History plans of works in Northamptonshire, Dr. Cox is writing on those in Derbyshire, the remains in Berkshire are being described by Mr. Harold Peake, and Durham and Sussex are ready for the press.

The Essex Archæological Society has issued a preliminary list of homestead moats, asking for information to complete the schedule.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has secured about fifty plans of the county earthworks, drawn to scale by the Rev. E. A. Downman, and it is hoped will issue a complete schedule of the remains in Wiltshire.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society hopes shortly to publish an account of the works in that county with plans, by Mr. Harding.

Mr. G. G. T. Treherne, a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association, is preparing fully detailed plans and sections of ten camps in the district of Carmarthenshire, known as Laugharnshire.

Amongst other literary matter bearing on the Committee's subject, published since the issue of the last report, may be noticed :—

- “Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England.” By B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S. (Contains lists of pre-Roman earthworks.)
- “Neolithic Dew-ponds and Cattle-ways.” By A. J. and G. Hubbard, F.S.A. (Contains reference to some southern earthworks.)
- “On Irish Motes and early Norman Castles.” By T. J. Westropp, M.A. (Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. XXXIV.)
- “Norfolk Earthworks.” By W. G. Clarke. (A series of articles published in *The Norwich Mercury*.)
- “The Repell Ditches, Saffron Walden.” By I. Chalkley Gould. (Essex Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. IX.)
- “Anstey Castle, Herts.” By R. T. Andrews. (East Herts Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. II.)

Excavations of several ancient defensive and other works have been undertaken during the last twelve months, in addition to the well-known operations at Silchester and Caerwent, including :—

- (i.) Infell, near Ponsonby, Cumberland. By Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., and Dr. C. A. Parker, F.S.A. Scot. (Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society Transactions, Vol. V.)
- (ii.) Small Down, near Evercreech, Somerset. By Mr. H. St. G. Gray, who has produced a plan, sections and views ; and
- (iii.) Landsdown, near Bath, Somerset. The Rev. H. H. Winwood, M.A., has published the result of excavations of the camp. (Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society Papers, Vol. L.)
- (iv.) Arbury, Cambridge. Mr. Ambrose Harding has excavated on the site of Arbury, which is probably a pre-Roman stronghold, and a notice of the resulting discoveries will appear in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.



- (v.) Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, a member of this Committee, following on the investigations of Mr. William Page, F.S.A., has been actively engaged in uncovering most interesting remains of the defences and other portions of the castle works.
- (vi.) Solberge, Yorkshire. Mr. John Hutton, M.P., the owner of the site, has made preliminary excavations likely to lead to interesting results.

Destruction or mutilation of earthworks must ever command the sorrowful attention of archæologists.

Mr. Percival Ross, President of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, reports that the Roman camp at Ilkley has been cut through from south to north at its eastern end to form a new road, the district being in course of development for building purposes.

Mr. Worthington G. Smith, of Dunstable, writes that the quarrying operations have already destroyed part of the fosse on the west side of Maiden Bower, one of the most interesting early earthworks in Bedfordshire.

Mr. J. C. Wall, who is examining the earthworks of Devonshire, mentions that a fine prehistoric stronghold in the south of that county is in course of demolition for agricultural purposes.

No doubt many more instances could be included in the black-list of destruction, but *per contra* it is satisfactory to mention that the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society has been successful in saving a large circle on Baildon Moor from interference by the constructors of a road.

Tumuli, barrows, and ancient boundary-banks and dykes deserve attention at the hands of those engaged in recording the earthworks of a county, and it is suggested that a list should be compiled. This is the more necessary as such remains disappear with even greater rapidity than earthwork camps and strongholds. In this connection it may be noticed that a remarkably full list of such works in Derbyshire will appear in the Victoria History of that county, 153 examples being recorded.

Although the Committee has expressed regret that more work has not been accomplished, it feels that its labours have not been in vain. Considerable attention has been drawn, through the Press and by much correspondence, to the importance of preserving remains, and it is believed that some good results will follow.

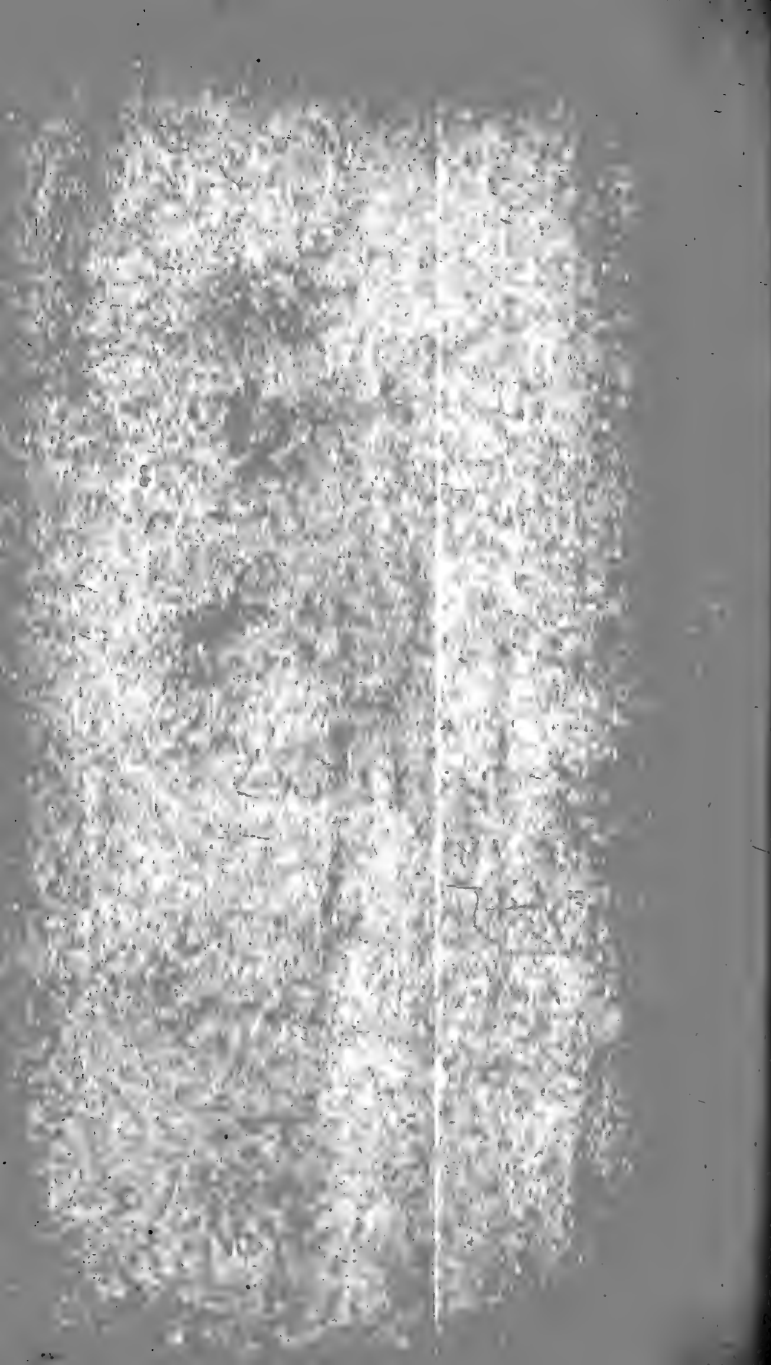
An arrangement has been made with the Editors of the Victoria County Histories that the original plans used by them shall, so far as possible, be deposited with the Society of Antiquaries ; also proofs containing illustrations from the same. These will be of great value to students of early defensive remains. It has also been arranged that lists of many earthworks, whether included among the published plans or not, shall be handed over to the Committee.

A second Appendix to the Scheme has been issued by the Committee, wherein is noted a further development of the classification, likely to prove of service to workers. And, finally, protests and petitions have been formulated against the destruction of landmarks of history.

Should it be the pleasure of the Congress that this Committee be continued, the Hon. Secretary begs that he may be informed of the destruction or mutilation of earthworks of any kind, should such unhappily occur ; the purchase of remains by corporations, or other public bodies, or the gift of such relics to them ; the issue of papers in Transactions, or as separate pamphlets or books, relating to earthworks ; in fact anything of interest tending to make the Report an annual record of more than passing value.











## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*).

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OF THE

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It is very desirable that this fund should be raised to at least £50 a year, in order that the General Fund of the Society may be released to a large extent from the burden of the cost of the Museum, and set free for the other purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions of 5s. a year, or upwards, are asked for, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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No. CV.

JUNE, 1906.

VOL. XXXIV.

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# WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

# MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

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A. D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



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# WILTSHIRE

## Archaeological and Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

No. CV.

JUNE, 1906.

Vol. XXXIV.

### Contents.

	PAGE
WILTS MINISTERS (1643—1662): By Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, M.A. (Continued) .....	243
THE DEATH OF THE FIRST EARL OF SALISBURY AT MARLBOROUGH, 24TH MAY, 1612: THE GILBERTINES OF S. MARGARET'S: By the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, M.A.....	246
SOUTH WILTS IN ROMANO-BRITISH TIMES: By J. U. Powell, M.A....	270
CARVED FIGURE ON WALL OF OAKSEY CHURCH.....	295
FOUR TERRIERS OF NORTH WRAXALL RECTORY: Communicated by Rev. F. Harrison, Rector .....	296
INVESTIGATIONS AT KNOWLE FARM PIT: By the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall	299
NOTES ON RECENT DISCOVERIES: By A. D. Passmore .....	308
ON A LETTER FROM STEPHEN DUCK, THE THRESHER POET, IN 1747: By Rev. Chr. Wordsworth.....	313
WILTS OBITUARY .....	324
RECENT WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES .....	329
BOOKS BY WILTSHIRE AUTHORS .....	338
BIRD NOTES .....	340
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY .....	341
ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SOCIETY .....	342

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Section at Knowle Farm Pit, a little N. of E.	300
Fig. 3.—Portion of Face of Ochreous Gravel at Back of Platform .....	302
Gaulish Gold Coin found near Swindon .....	308
Cinerary Urn and Incense Cup from Wilton, in Great Bedwyn... ..	308
Bonze Socketed Chisel found at Highworth (full size)	310
Bronze and Flint Celts from the Neighbourhood of Swindon .....	311

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

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JUNE, 1906.

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Wilts Ministers

(1643—1662).

By REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A.

(Continued from p. 192.)

The Wiltshire Voluntary Association of Puritan Ministers,  
1653.

Dr. W. A. Shaw, in his *History of the English Church during the Civil Wars and under the Commonwealth*, 1640—60 (2 vols., 1900), has noted that “*Wilts* possessed at least one classis at Sarum which was performing the work of ordination in June, 1652,” in the Puritan interest.<sup>1</sup> He refers to the ordination of Nathan Jacob and Edward Newton, pp. 182—3, *supra* (see Calamy, *Account*, p. 673; *Continuation*, p. 291). On the 28th October, in the same year, “Mr. Joseph Hallett, student of divinity, addressed himself to the Classical Presbytery of Sarum, within the Province of the County of Wilts, according to the form of Church Government established by Authority of Parliament of August 29th, 1648.”<sup>2</sup> Dr. Shaw prints extracts from a pamphlet of 1654, entitled “*The*

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<sup>1</sup> Shaw, *Hist. of Engl. Church*, 1640—60, ii., 32—3; 437.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* ii., 437. Wilts had been associated for the examination of “Scandalous Ministers” by an ordinance, 19th August, 1644. *Lords’ Journals*, vi., 677; Shaw, ii., 191 n.

*Copy of a Letter sent out of Wiltshire . . . By a true Friend to the Publick Interest and to all Peaceable Men. London: Printed for Livewell Chapman, at the Crowne, in Pope's<sup>1</sup> Head-Alley, 1654.*" He complains that the (puritan) "Clergie . . . exceedingly bestirred themselves" at the parliamentary election, "to promote and carry on their Scottish Interest." They were led by Dr. [Humphrey] Chambers [of Pewsey], Mr. [Adoniram] Byfield [of Collingbourne Ducis], [J.] Strickland [B.D. of St. Edmund's, Sarum], with "the rest of their Brethren of the Association," to which we shall presently refer. Their aim was "to bring us againe into Egyptian bondage, to keep up and maintain the oppression of Tithes, and to set up themselves and their Classicall Diana by Civil Sanction" by a "subtill combination" in Parliament "for an Assembly or Convention of Ministers, to make Cannons for intralling the consciences of good men; where *Adoniram* may be one of the Scribes,<sup>2</sup> who indeed was an exceeding busie man, and acted like a Pharisee at the election, his carriage not becoming a minister of Christ." The author notes, *à propos* of these Wilts Puritan Ministers, that "these Politique state Parsons neglected the Preaching of their Lecture at *Sarum*."<sup>3</sup>

In his "Remains," the presbyterian divine, Richard Baxter (popularly known as "Bishop of Kidderminster," where he was lecturer in 1641—4, and where he again resided about 1646—60), has recorded the formation of a Puritan Association for Wiltshire.

Baxter states that William Eyre, or Eyres, the author of "*Vindicie Justificationis Gratuite*," written in 1653 and printed in 1654 (and again in 1695), "was a preacher in *Salisbury*,<sup>4</sup> of Mr. *Crandon's* Opinion; who having preached there for Justification before Faith (*i.e.* the Justification of Elect Infidels), was publicly confuted by Mr. *Warren*" [minister at Houghton, Hants], "and Mr. *Woodbridge* (a very judicious minister of *Newbury*, who had

<sup>1</sup> Printed "Pepe's."

<sup>2</sup> Cf. I. *Kings*, iv., 6, &c. Adoniram Byfield was in fact Clerk to the Westminster Assembly. See above, p. 177.

<sup>3</sup> Shaw, *Ch. Hist.*, ii., 437—8.

<sup>4</sup> W. Eyres was "minister of [St.] *Thomas* in the city of *Sarum*" about 650—62. See above, p. 179.

lived in *New England*).”<sup>1</sup> Later in the book Baxter mentions that after he had started his Association in Worcester, in May—July, 1653, then, similarly, the north and west, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Hants, &c., began in the autumn of the same year to associate; and some of them printed articles of agreement.

The Essex agreement was like that of Worcester (Baxter’s own); but “the *Wiltshire* ministers were so strictly held to it by the Independent party, that they could get them but to these following preparatory Articles.”<sup>2</sup> These he specifies<sup>3</sup>: but it may be sufficient here to give a summary. They met at “Sarum” on 26th October, 1653, in the first instance, and agreed, as follows:—

I.—United prayer and fast.

II.—Then to meet more privately; and engage themselves by a promise,

- (1) To take heed to ourselves and doctrine;
- (2) To give assistance and advice;
- (3) To admonish and reform one another;
- (4) To appoint a future meeting, to resolve:
  - (a) not to meddle with civil Government;
  - (b) not to foment discord.
- (5) To require from members
  - (a) A certificate of faithful ministry;
  - (b) A promise to submit to reproof from the association.
  - (c) That the moderator (who is to be chosen at each last previous meeting) do begin and end with prayer;
  - (d) That the moderator make the arrangements as to bringing forward questions of private business; and
  - (e) That fresh members be admitted on similar terms to those first associated.

<sup>1</sup> *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, folio, 1696; i. p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, ii., 167. For the Worcestershire Association, see i., 90, 146—9.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, ii., 167—9; cf. Shaw, *Ch. Hist.*, ii. 157.

# The Death of the First Earl of Salisbury at Marlborough, 24th May, 1612 : The Gilbertines of S. Margaret's.

By THE REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A.<sup>1</sup>

THOUGH it is now one of the healthiest places in the kingdom, MARLBOROUGH in time of old has been a sick-house for distinguished personages.

K. Henry III. lay ill at the Castle for some weeks after Christmas, 1225. Not many days later, his uncle, the noble-hearted William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, in January, 1226, paid a hasty visit to the king here, and was taken mortally ill under suspicious circumstances—some think he was poisoned by the De Burghs, against one of whom he came to lodge a complaint for the premature attentions which one of them had paid to the Countess Ela, when her husband, William Longespée, was supposed to have been drowned at sea. He died within two months, and was the first to be buried in the new Lady Chapel of the Cathedral Church at Salisbury, 8th March, 1226, where he and his countess had laid two of the foundation stones, 28th April, 1220.

In more modern times (1767) Pitt's father, the Earl of Chatham, had spent a fortnight at the Castle Inn (now the older part of Marlborough College buildings) as an invalid on his way from Bath, and had driven the landlord, Mr. White, and his servants to their wits' end by his requirements.

It is to another eminent invalid and statesman that I propose to invite your attention to-day. He was one who lived and died before the Georges, but considerably later than the Plantagenets, in fact in those early Jacobean times when many of the older houses in Marlborough appear to have been built, as Mr. Ponting has assured me.

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<sup>1</sup> The latter portion only of this paper was read at the Marlborough Meeting of the Society, 1905.



ROBERT CECIL (younger son of Wm. Cecil, the Lord Burleigh of the comprehensive nod, by Mildred, dau. of Sir Ant. Cooke), though of delicate health, was a diplomatist; an M.P. for Hertfordshire, 1589; Secretary of State, 1591, and 1596—1608. He was instrumental in procuring the succession of James VI. to the throne of England. It was a strange reward for such a service that K. James forced Robert Cecil (who was created 1st Earl of Salisbury in 1605) to exchange Theobalds for Hatfield in 1607. The earl built Hatfield House soon afterwards from the designs of Robert Lyminge; but death removed the noble owner before his splendid mansion was completed. So long as he lived in that reign "the whole of the administration of the country was in his hands" (as Dr. Jessop says in the *Dictionary of National Biography*). Robert Cecil was one of the few ministers of that day who did his duty by his country, and did not seek his own advantage. He helped to double the public revenue, and largely to reduce the King's liabilities. He left, however, his own estate £38,000 in debt, so that a large portion of his land was sold to clear it. He suffered from bodily deformity, "wry neck, crooked back, splay foot," a scurrilous detractor said. Queen Elizabeth called him her "little elf"; King James, his "pigmy," and "little beagle." His health, never vigorous, began to give way early in 1611. In the middle of the year Sir Theodore Mayern, the King's physician, examined him at Salisbury for cancer in the liver, &c., and gave him over. He, however, continued to do his public duties; but in April, 1612, he set out for the Bath after a temporary recovery.

An account of his movements and of his last illness was sent subsequently to Dr. James Montagu, Bishop of Bath and Wells, by Mr. Bowles, the earl's domestic chaplain in 1612. This has been printed in Francis Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, 4to, 1779, i., 205—11.

John Bowle, or Bowles, was Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., 1603, Rector of Tilehurst, Berks. In later life he became Dean of Salisbury (July, 1620), when Williams was advanced to the Deanery of Westminster. He was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, 7th Feb., 1629. Like his master, he was an invalid, so that Archbishop Laud had to draw attention to the fact that for

three years he had left his diocese without episcopal oversight. He died in London, "at Mrs. Austen's house on the Banckside," 9th October, 1637, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

His "Observations" of 1612 tell how

"We went from Kensington the 28. of Aprill, and lodged at my lord Chandos's house in Ditton.

"April 29. Wee went forward to Cowson<sup>1</sup> (my Lord Knowles his house) . . . The 30. of Ayrill wee tooke our journey to Newberrie [Mr. Doleman's];<sup>2</sup> my lord beinge veary wearie, fainte and ill.

"May 1. Wee went to Marlburie [Mr. Daniel's].<sup>3</sup> By the way he was very ill. Heare came Luke to him.

"May 2. Wee went to Lacock, to my Lady Stapletons; wheare all busynes was with Luke at night.

"May 3. Being Sunday, my lord appointed me to preach; where he devoutly hard a sermon; dyned, and went that night to Bathe.

"At the Bathe from Sunday to Fridaie being the 8 of May, there passed noe great matters but essayes in the bathe.

"On Fridaie the 8. of May, my lord was exceedingly revived by the Bathe. The first thing he did was the sacrifice wee offered to God of thanksgivinge.

"This continued untill Twesdaie at night the 12. of May; when, the Bath having exhausted some of the humor, my lord began to droope: the scorbuth appeared in a kind of blue and livid spotts. Soe he continewed Wednesdaie and Thursdaie; till Friday, after dynner, being the 15. of May . . . he came out of his weaknes, and had in the afternoone, the cleere use of his understandinge and reason. And amongst other things divinely remembred of him, he desired me to praie for him, 'for that he stood in great need of it.'"

[Then follow some pages of profitable discourse in which Sir Michael Hicks, Dr. Atkins, the physician, and others joined; and so for several consecutive days. On the 18th he removed his lodgings and went to view the great church in Bath and expressed his intention of bestowing "some good remembrance to the fynishing thereof" after the example of "ould master Bellott," his father's steward, who had been a liberal contributor.

"My lord gave at the present £4 a week to the poore, duringe his abode at Bathe; £3 to the hospitalls; £10 to the guides, poore men in the Bathe. And £3 to the sergiants. Theare was noe place wheare wee came, but theare was a liberall remembrance of the poore."

<sup>1</sup> "Caussam": Finett, *ap. Nicholas' Progresses of K. James I.*, vol. ii., p. 446.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*

On Thursday, May 21st, he began the return journey, and had two days of illness at Lady Stapleton's, at Lacock.

"Most of his 'talk was of his phisick; or repeatinge of sentences and prayers out of the Book of Common Prayer.' He expressed his thankfulness that Christ had left the power of absolution.

"On Saturdaie, May 23rd, we went to Marlburie, wheare my lord was very ill, and ready to fainte; in the chamber wee had prayers. My lord was dressed,<sup>1</sup> went to bed, and slept ill."

"Sunday, May 24th, The lords [*i.e.*, the Earl of Salisbury and Lord Hay, who with Sir John Holles were in his company] commanded me to preach at the church. [The definite article, of course, points to St. Peter's.] After sermon, we came into his chamber; wheare we found him vearie weak, and no posture could give him ease. Wee went to prayer. And though my lords weakness was verie much, yet, with a devout gesture standing upon his crutches, he, with affection repeated the materiall partes and passages of the prayer. And all the rest of the tyme, till we went to dynner, all his speech was nothing but 'O Jesus!' 'O sweet Jesus!' and such short ejaculation, as the weakness of his body did give him leave. After dynner, Doctor Poe did rise, and I came unto him. My lords head laye upon two pillowes upon Mr. Townsend's lapp. Raphe Jackson was mending the swinge which supported him. 'Soe,' saith he, 'lifte mee upp but this once.' Then he called to Doctor Poe for his hand, which havinge, he griped some what hard, and his eyes began to settle. When he cried 'O Lord——' and so sincked downe, without groane or sighe, or struggling. At the same instant I joyned in prayer with him, 'that God would receive his soule and spirit.' Which short wordes beinge sodainely spoken by me, he was cleane gone, and noe breath or motion in him.

"This was the manner, and theis weare the circumstances,—my lords journey to the Bathe; and from thence to Marleburie: wheare he died the 24. of Maye [1612], beinge the sabath daye. And I doubt not but it was the passage of one sabath to another; unto his eternal rest and quietnes," &c., (Peck, *Desid. Curiosa*, i. 204—11.)

Mr. Bowles' statement about Cecil's remembrance of the poor in the places through which he passed receives confirmation from

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<sup>1</sup> "Dressed," I suppose, means made ready for bed. According to Wynken de Worde's *Boke of Keruynges*, 1508, &c., the chamberlain is to "put his kercher and his bonet" on his "soverayne," after undressing him by the fire. Hugh Rhodes (*cir.* 1530) in the *Boke of Nurture*, says, "warm his night kercheife," as J. Russell had been instructed when usher to Duke Humphrey (*cir.* 1440):—

"Youre sovereynes hed ye kembe,  
But furst ye knele to ground:  
The kerchief and cappe on his hed,  
It wolde be warmly wounde."

the churchwardens' accounts of "Saint Peter's (and St. Paul's) in Marlboroughe," which Messrs. "Robert Hitchcocke sen. and Nicholas Edwards, churchwardens there," took and rendered on "the Vth of Aprill Anno dñi 1613 annoq regni Regis Jacobi Anglie &c. vndecimo et Scotie xlvj.º" in other words, on the Easter Monday next after the Earl of Salisbury's death in their town. The receipts were not numerous, so I will give that side of the account *in extenso* :—

" Imprimis these Accomptants Charge themselves w <sup>th</sup> money received in stocke at this last accompte	11s. 4d.
Item, rec' the rent menconed in the rent roll for this last year	7l. 0s. 4d.
Item, rec' of Baldwin Lye for arrerages	12d.
Item, rec' of the Taxacon of the parishioners	3l. 16s. 2d.
Item, rec' of the lord Treasurers gift	5s. 0d.
Item, rec' of Mr. Phillipp Francklyn as given by Mr. Wm. and John Jones to thuse of the Church	10s. 0d.
Item' rec' of Robert Harrison for his mother in laws grave in the Church	6s. 8d.
Item, rec' of Wm. Applegate of money gotten at Whitsontyde	24s. 0d.
<i>Summa oneris</i>	13l. 14s. 6d.
plus in dorso."	

Overleaf follow 35 items 'layed out,' chiefly on account of the bells ; 'in bread and wine at Easter, 1612, more than was gathered at Easter, 1613, 13d. To Thomas Cox, for raysinge a seate, 5s.' 'To Mr. Hearne<sup>1</sup> for writinge, the register book, 18d.' 'A deske for the Clarke, 12d.' 'An howre glasse' 12d.' 'The Clarke for ringinge on St. James' Day, 12d.' 'Obitt money and the acquittance, 5s. 5d.' 'Washinge the Surples and Communion cloth, 12d.' 'Ringinge the 24th of March, 12d.' 'To the clerk for ringinge for the harper, 12d.' 'Paide unto Mr. Mayo<sup>r</sup> on good Fryday, 6s. 8d.,<sup>2</sup> &c., &c.

"Also these accomptants doo pray allowance for these rents behinde, viz. W. Appleyate, half yeare, 13s.

For the meade behinde thermitage, 2s. 10d.

For a meade in the tenure of John Hitchcocke of the Chantry of St. Katherine, 2s.

For Whiteharte lane, 4d.

For a Barne in Blowhorn street, 4d.

Sum total of payments and allowances, 10l. 3s. 9d."

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, Arthur Herne, the rector.

<sup>2</sup> This, I believe, was a contribution for the poor. Samuel Pepys, when visiting these parts in June, 1668, left 1s. for the "poor" at each inn, on paying his reckoning at the George in Salisbury, the Sun at Bath, and the Hart in Marlborough, probably in a poor's box there. See also my *St. Nicholas's Hospital*, p. lxxix.

In the borough chamberlains' account for these years there does not seem to be any mention of the Earl of Salisbury or his passing through the town. There was a dinner given to the Earl of Hertford and the justices in 1612, and a sugar loaf to Sir Gilbert Prynne. Lord Hertford sent a brace of bucks to the corporation as a graceful compliment. There was a "great Fray at y<sup>e</sup> hart, when Mr. Stevens was slayne," which entailed visits to London and Southampton. Mr. Parker and Mr. Oliver Webb also were "hurte." Several rogues and women were whipped, and in 1613 13s. 4d. was contributed "for ayd money to mary the Lady Elizabeth, the King's daughter," and 10s. was paid "to the Lady Elizabeth for players." The queen's players were here on Feb. 18th and 2nd Nov., 1613, and there was a "dynner for 41 preachers" at 1s. a head, apparently when the King came by. "My Lord Dudley's players" also had 10s., and the King's trumpeters that amount twice.

A letter written by Mr. John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton on May 27th gives further particulars about the Earl of Salisbury, who was Sir Dudley's friend. He explains the presence of Lord Hay, as a messenger from the King, bringing "a fair diamond of £400," "set or rather hung square in a gold ring without a foyle, for a token," with a message also from the Queen—and of Sir John Holles, as a representative of Prince Henry, who died so sadly on Nov. 6th of that year. Sir John was Comptroller of the Prince of Wales' Household.

These royal emissaries "returned with a good hope, though in the opinion of most about him [the earl] was *deploratus* long before. He found so little good in the Bath that he made all the haste he could out of that suffocating sulphureous air, as he called it; though others think he hastened the faster homeward, to countermine his underminers; and, as he termed it, to cast dust in their eyes. As the case stands, it was best that he gave up the world, for they say, his friends fell from him apace, and some near about him; and, howsoever he had fared with his health, it is verily thought he would never have been himselfe againe in power and credit."

Three months before, Mr. John More had written to Sir Ralph Winwood:—

"In this short time of his Lordship's weakness, almost all our great affairs are come to a stand, and his hand is already shrewdly missed." (Nichols's *Progresses of K. James I.*, ii., 445, &c.)

Mr. Chamberlain adds:—

“He died on Sunday last, the 24th of this present, at Marlborough in the Parsonage house, between one and two in the afternoon . . . The corps is carried the next way to Hatfield, where it shall be buried without any great pomp by his special appointment; for he hath allotted out but £200 for his funerals, and as much to the poor. His debts are said to be toward £50,000, for which there will be good order taken, and leave the young lord about £6000 land.” (*Ibid.*, ii., 444—6; from Birch’s MS., Brit. Mus., 4173.)

Lord Cranborne posted down in time to be “at the closing of the eyes of his most happy father” (ii. 448).

Mr. Finett (I suppose this was Sir John, the famous Master of the Ceremonies,) wrote to Mr. Trumbull, the President at Brussels, from Hatfield on May 28th that he and some thirty or forty retainers had brought the body thither from Marlborough. He gives a very similar account of the last month of the earl’s life to that which Mr. Bowles, his chaplain, gave. To his account, however, we are indebted for the names of Cecil’s hosts at Newbury and Marlborough on his way to Bath. “Our night’s baytes . . . [30th April] Newbury, Mr. Doleman’s; [1st May] Marlborough, Mr. Daniel’s.<sup>2</sup>

Chamberlain states that Robert Cecil died on Sunday, May 24th, “at Marlborough in the parsonage house.”

Nichols tells us that “Mr. Doleman’s” was Shaw Place, Newbury, built by that opulent clothier, T. Doleman, who entertained King James in September, 1603.<sup>2</sup> He adds that “Mr. Daniel’s” was “probably the clergyman’s where the earl died (see p. 244.)” [The reference should be “see p. 446.”]

We know that this last was a bad guess; for the parsons at Marlborough were Arthur Herne, Rector of St. Peter’s, 1611—30: previously master of the Grammar School, 1602—11: and Thomas Clerke, Vicar of St. Mary’s, 1608—43. But as I never could see the need for supposing that our authorities are wrong, if we can otherwise reconcile them, I am content to believe that the earl stayed at Mr. Daniel’s on his way from Newbury to Lacock and Bath, on May 1st, and died at the parsonage, *i.e.*, St. Peter’s Rectory, on May 24th. The only objection to that supposition is,

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, ii., 446.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, i., 266; ii., 446.

that it may have been but a humble tenement in those days, before Sir Erasmus Williams Bart's architect enlarged it in stone, cut to look like brick, but with false windows cut to make it look taller than it is. Where the Vicars of St. Mary's dwelt, before Mr. Tucker lived in a little house near Mr. May's, on the Green, I cannot say.

Of Mr. Daniel's whereabouts there is, I believe, no question.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, [vii., 82], about 1540—42, wrote:—

“There was a priorye of white chanons caullyd S. Margaret's a little (half a quarter of a mile) by southe of the towne, over *Kenet* (on the right hand), where now dwellythe one Master Daniell.”

The Daniell family occupied St. Margaret's from the time of King Henry VIII. to 1698, and produced Members of Parliament representing Marlborough in 1661—79, and 1695—8.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Waylen says that the Daniells of St. Margaret's became extinct in 1698. It is, however, stated of Stephen Duck, the poet, who was born in 1705 at Charlton, in Pewsey Vale, that he was at one time “thresher for Mr. Daniel of St. Margaret's, Marlborough.” In fact Mr. Waylen himself says so;<sup>2</sup> but as he spells the name with a single “l,” in this case, perhaps we are to conclude that a family with a similar name occupied the farm in the 18th century.

The house, I believe, does not now stand as it was, though the ancient materials may be seen in that noticeable building which is situated on Mr. Robert Merriman's property near his modern house, appropriately called “Sempringham.”

For the property on which those two buildings stand was that known as “St. Margaret's,” which gave its name to the district, south of the Kennet, near the railway stations of the present day.

I must venture to detain you for a few minutes with a short sketch of the earlier history of St. Margaret's in its monastic days.

To say nothing of religious houses and hospitals near at hand—the Military Templars and the Hospitallers at Rockley, Trinitarians (or English Mathurines, who laboured for the redemption of captives) at Easton in Burbage, the alien priories of Ogbourne, Clatford,

<sup>1</sup> James Waylen, *Hist. of Marlborough*, 140, 500—502, 522.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, 504. The inverted initials G. A. may be noticed on a stone near the south door of the building.

Upavon, and Avebury, Martin Hospital in Bedwyn, and perhaps some others—Marlborough itself was rich in such institutions. In fact it stood next to Salisbury or Wilton in this county in respect of the variety of its own religious houses, although it may not have equalled such places in the number of their inmates living under religious rule. Marlborough had its 12th or 13th century foundations of Gilbertines at St. Margaret's, just outside the town, and its Whitefriars (Carmelites) at the Priory, just off the south side of the High Street, founded between 1309 and 1316, near the Kennet. There was the earlier hospital for "Brethren and Sisters serving God" under the title of "the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, by Marlborough," founded in 1215 (just this side of Sempringham, or St. Margaret's), and now the site of the new secondary school for boys and girls—*utinam sint etiam Deo servientes!* Here for three hundred and fifty years was the Free Grammar School which bought for itself the name of "Royal": K. Edward the Sixth's "Dear uncle," (whom he subsequently beheaded,) having sold it to the corporation (who had to part with their valuable pewter, to defray the cost) when the foundation had been wrested from the religious and beneficent object of its original establishment.

There had been also a Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which in 1393 or 1394 was merged in St. Margaret's Priory. We had also one Hermit of the Order of St. Paul the Hermit in 1523, which adopted the Augustinian rule. I suppose he lived in an old house built by John Burdesey where Dr. Penny's house now stands. As early as King John's time there was a female hermit or anchoress named Eve of Preshute. There were five or six secular priests attached to St. Peter's and St. Mary's; and one, at least, at St. Martin's Church (now destroyed). But this (at least in the latter part of the 15th century) was served—or, as it was said, neglected—by the friars.<sup>1</sup>

But the Priory of St. Margaret's is even more interesting than the rest in respect of its order. It was a house of the *Gilbertines*.

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<sup>1</sup> J. Millburn, *The Two Marlboroughs* (M. Coll. N. H. Report, xlii., 1894), p. 44, "Master W. Athilbrigge, one of the Friars" (? a Cluniac White Friar).



The Gilbertines were the only order of purely English origin and province, though the more famous and more widely spread Cistercian order owes at least half its being to our St. Stephen Harding, of Sherborne (*cir.* 1110). His younger contemporary and admirer, who was Becket's elder and staunch supporter, was St. Gilbert of Sempringham, son of Sir Joceline, a Lincolnshire Norman knight and a Saxon mother. He lived not indeed to the age of the patriarch Moses, nor of that aged subject to whom our King sent a birthday present a month or two ago, but he lived from about 1083 to 4th February, 1189, and was formally canonized in 1202, having received his aureole as confessor by popular consent some years before. In 1135 he founded a religious house at his native place, Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, which was one of his rectories, and followed it up with twelve subordinate houses, mostly in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire; and one as far off as Chicksand, in Bedfordshire; on a plan suggested, perhaps, by that of Blessed Robert of Arbrissel (*Arbresec*), at Fontevraud (1099), who converted Bertrude, the lovely daughter of Simon de Montfort. Amesbury nunnery was a cell of Fontevraud for at least two hundred years. Gilbert became a friend of William of Rievaulx, Ailred, Bernard of Clairvaux, Malachy of Armagh, and Becket. St. Gilbert's institutions for his order are printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (vi, \*xix—\*xxii.) He began by instructing seven women, his old parishioners. They took the vows of Cistercian nuns, though when it came to the point subsequently the Cistercian authorities declined to be responsible for St. Gilbert's houses. Next he persuaded the country women, who performed some menial services for the nuns, to become lay-sisters. As a further step, he attached to the house some field labourers, churls, and run-away serfs, as lay-brethren or *conversi* to do the work of the farm; but of course he assigned them buildings entirely detached and separated from those of the nuns and sisters. Fourthly and finally, he associated with his convent some clerks or regular canons of the Order of St. Augustine, to be spiritual counsellors and ministrants to the nuns, and to maintain the services in a sort of double chapel, which the latter attended while rendered invisible to the clergy (and *vice versa*) by a walled

partition. This four-fold company the founder's biographer likened to the sheet "knit at the four corners" and "let down to Peter at his prayers" (*Acts*, x., 11; xi., 5); and to the four-horse "chariots of Amminadib," (= "*My people is willing*") in the *Song of Songs* (vi., 12), *Dugd. Mon.*, vii., p. \*ix., after p. 946. The women cooked for the canons, and passed their food in at a trap-hole. At Watton a walled partition nearly 5 feet thick has been discovered. It ran through the entire length of the Church to a height above the level of the eye, and one roof doubtless spanned the two sections, so that both sexes might hear the sermons and the service. It was provided with another turntable, so that after mass the canon celebrating, or the sacristan, returned the chalice to the custody of the nuns. On fourteen principal festivals the doorway in the partition was opened—as also for funerals—to allow the nuns to join the united procession of the house. (Lina Eckstein, *Woman under Monasticism*, 1195, pp. 220—1). Such was the arrangement at Sempringham in Lincolnshire, and in the most fully developed of his other houses. Of the thirteen Gilbertine houses founded in the lifetime of the saint, nine were establishments for both sexes; but four of them contained canons only. I believe these last were at Old Malton, in Yorkshire, where the maximum allowed was thirty-five canons and brethren; Newsted on Ancholme, in Lincolnshire, where there might be thirteen; Mattersey, or Maresey, in Notts, where there were from six to ten canons; and St. Leonard's Clattercote, in Cleydon, Oxfordshire, where a few canons had a leper hospital. The earlier (mixed) foundations were all in Lincolnshire or Yorkshire with the exception of Chicksand (one of the houses for both sexes) in Bedfordshire. Gilbert's contemporary biographer reckoned that there were at the time of the founder's death 2200 persons in the order of Sempringham.<sup>1</sup> Capgrave adds that of these 700 were canons, or brethren, and 1500 were nuns, or sisters,<sup>2</sup> in the thirteen houses. This seems a

<sup>1</sup> Cotton MS., Cleop. B., 1. Printed in *Dugd. Monast.*, vii., p. \*x. after p. 946).

<sup>2</sup> Capgrave, *Nova Legenda Anglie* (ed. Horstman), i., 492. *Dugd. Mon.*, vii., p. \*lviii.

very large number. The total *quota* of Cluniacs in England in thirty-seven abbeys and priories was only about 460. Moreover, when the General Chapter of the Gilbertines met, presumably not long after their founders' death, when the number of houses had increased to fifteen, they carefully defined the *maximum* of inmates for each house, thus:—

	M.	W.	Total.
4 houses of women only total	0	+ 400	= 400
5    "    men only        "	113	+    0	= 113
6    "    " both sexes    "	291	+ 560	= 851
Total 15    "	404	+ 960	= 1364

making a decrease of 836 within a few years after St. Gilbert's death (if we accept the numerical statements), although the number of houses had slightly increased. About fifteen houses were added after the founder's death. Of these only one was as late as the 14th century. This was Pulton, founded by Sir T. Seymour, within what was reckoned the north border of Wilts, in 1347. All those which were subsequent to (about) 1195 seem to have been priories for canons only, without any of those Gilbertine nuns for whom the order was originally devised. And Marlborough seems to have been one of these.<sup>1</sup>

St. Margaret's, by Marlborough, the only Gilbertine house within the boundaries of Wilts at the *present* day, is said to have been founded as early as 1199. Its earliest known charter is of the year 1214. A patent of Richard II. (13th April, 1399) declares that it was in the King's patronage and founded by his royal progenitors.<sup>2</sup> It *may*, of course, have been founded by King

<sup>1</sup> That there were ever any Gilbertine *nuns* at Marlborough, I can find *no* proof whatever. Still less for the popular legend that there was "once a nun walled up." A favourite fiction which is current in every old town in England! I should not be surprised if it be simply traceable to the unlucky use of the word "*inclusa*," as applied to one who was a "recluse" from "the world."

<sup>2</sup> Dugd. *Mon.*, vii. 981. Miss Rose Graham, whose account of St. Margaret in her *S. Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertines*, 8vo, 1901, is somewhat brief, says that it was "probably founded by King John at the beginning of his reign" (p. xii., *cf.* 139, 151, 176, 194, 208, 219). It is mentioned in a charter of his first year.

Richard I. or John; but I think it more likely to have been founded by Henry II. very shortly before his death in July, 1189, and just after the death of the founder (in Feb. of the same year), for whom he had a singular regard, notwithstanding St. Gilbert's advocacy of St. Thomas Becket.<sup>1</sup> The founder's—or his general chapter's—idea of the proper number for a priory of canons or brethren ranged from ten to seventy. I should think that Marlborough numbered *at most* from thirteen to sixteen inclusive of the prior. We may picture them in our streets, vested in black tunic, mantle, and hood, the latter lined with lamb's wool,<sup>2</sup> with shoes and shaven crowns.<sup>3</sup> The chapel of St. Nicholas, East Grafton, belonged to St. Margaret's. Stained glass, pavement tiles, and a very interesting pax (of the crucifixion) have been discovered there.<sup>4</sup> According to the ministers' accounts in 1536, taken just after the suppression of the convent, St. Margaret's priory had possessed property also at East Kennet, mill, &c., at Manton, by Clatford, Yatesbury, "Lockeridge" manor farm, West Grafton ditto, East Grafton farm, portion of tithes in Grafton, Monketon, Burbage, Alington, and a toft in Mildenhall.<sup>5</sup>

A list of charters and documents is appended to this paper.

About 1220 there was a hospital for a master or warden and some poor sick brethren, dedicated in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Abp., M. This was annexed to St. Margaret's in 1393. It had previously been in the Bishop's patronage. In 1346 Byndus de Bandinell had been master, and was then allowed to exchange with Philip de Weston. St. Thomas's, like St. Margaret's itself, was not within the borough, but "*juxta* Maleberg." I have been half inclined to identify this house with the Trinitarian Hospital or Priory of brethren associated for the redemption of captives, which was built at Easton Royal. I was on the point of abandoning

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<sup>1</sup> *Life of St. Gilbert* by Lockhart and J. D. Dalgairns (1844) in Newman's *Lives of the English Saints*, pp. 124—5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ecclesiastical Vestments*, R. A. S., Macalister (1896), p. 249.

<sup>3</sup> Gasquet, *English Monastic Life*, p. 229.

<sup>4</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vi., 271.

<sup>5</sup> Dugd., vii., 981.

this conjecture when I found it confirmed by the fact that at the time of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) Trinity Hospital, Easton, was under the Prior of St. Margaret.

In 1232 the Prior of St. Margaret's was a personage of sufficient importance and integrity to be commissioned along with the Dean of Christianity of Marlborough and the "Master of the Schools of Marlborough" (the earliest reference that I have come across to the forerunners of the College<sup>1</sup>) by Pope Gregory IX. himself, to arbitrate in a case of tithes at Lavington between Elias de Dereham, canon and architect of Salisbury Cathedral, and the prior and convent of Jumeaux (*de duobus Gemellis*) in Amiens diocese.<sup>2</sup>

In 1229 the Constable of Marlborough Castle was ordered to permit the Prior of St. Margaret's to take the customs of ale called *Tolcester*, as usual, in the Barton of Marlborough, and also to hold lands in the said barton till the feast of St. Michael. Mr. Lyne's farm opposite Marlborough College still keeps its name of Barton Farm. It was originally the farm kept in hand by the King or the Constable of the Castle to supply their needs.

In 1337 fifty men broke into the priory of St. Margaret and burnt the trees and timber there.<sup>3</sup>

In 1350 King Edward III., considering their slender means, granted a license for the gift of some land to the prior and canons.<sup>4</sup>

In 1376 (April 2nd) Bishop Ergham gave an indulgence of forty days' pardon to encourage contributors to the funds of St. Margaret's;<sup>5</sup> and in 1385 (January 25th), in answer to a humble petition from the convent, in which they represented their poverty—their income being under 40 marks a year, and their numbers only five brethren beside the prior, who had scarcely sufficient to

<sup>1</sup> These "Schools" were still in existence in 1340 and were threatened by certain persons holding "scholas captatorias et adulterinas" to their prejudice. *Reg. Wilton.*, I., 53.

<sup>2</sup> *Sarum Charters*, p. 250. Cited in a document of 1239. *Registrum Rubrum*, No. 105, fo. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Miss R. Graham, *St. Gilbert*, p. 139.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 151.

<sup>5</sup> *Reg. Ergham*, fo. 4.

maintain them; he further appropriated to their house the advowson of Kennet Church,<sup>1</sup> His successor, Bishop Waltham, in 1388, gave St. Margaret's another indulgence for contributors to their maintenance.<sup>2</sup>

Among those whom Bishop Metford licensed to hear confessions, within the Archdeaconry of Wilts, in 1396, was Walter, prior of St. Margaret's.<sup>3</sup>

In 1432 Thomas Polton, Bishop of Worcester, (who once had lived between St. Mary's and Mildenhall) left to St. Margaret's house, by will, two coral branches with silver gilt feet, to be placed on the high altar in their oratory, to remind them to pray for him and on St. Margaret's Eve, or on the preceding day (18th or 19th July) to say mass for his soul, preceded by the vigils of the dead. He left also a noble for each Gilbertine canon here and a mark for the prior. Also a book called *Summa Summarum*,<sup>4</sup> with an inscription on the first leaf to remind them to say a trental of thirty masses as soon as possible for the donor and his friends.<sup>5</sup>

In 1529 (April 12th) Katharine of Arragon's receivers paid £2 10s. in alms granted by the King's progenitors to St. Margaret's, and 13s. 4d. to J. Benton, anchorite in Marlborough.<sup>6</sup> In 1536 St. Margaret's was one of the houses valued "under £200 per annum." (S. P. Dom. Hen. VIII., ix., n. 1238.) Its value was estimated at "between 30 and 40," Waylen says; or, to be more precise, at £48 13s. in 1536. Receipts in 1535, £38 18s. 2d., clear value at that early valuation, £30 9s. 6d.

It was owing, perhaps, to the influence of Archbishop Holgate, himself master of Sempringham, a Gilbertine, who became Bishop of Llandaff 29th March, 1537, that the Gilbertine houses did

<sup>1</sup> *Ib.*, fo. 77.

<sup>2</sup> *Reg. Waltham*, fo. 8.

<sup>3</sup> *Reg. Metford*, fo. 117.

<sup>4</sup> *Summa Summarum*: on Cases of Conscience. There was a copy at Dover Priory, James's Catalogue, p. 427, No. 294. Ascribed to a Lombard Dominican named Silvester, and printed by Grienerger, at Strasbourg, ed. 2. fo. 1518.

<sup>5</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvi., 61.

<sup>6</sup> S. P. Dom., Hen. VIII., iv. (3): p. 2732.

not fall under the suppression of 1536. (Miss Rose Graham's *S. Gilbert*, pp. 174-5.)

In July, 1536, the officials of the Court of Augmentation for Wilts (Sir H. Longe, Ric. Poulet, Esq., J. Pye, and W. Berners), reported that "the governor of St. Margaret's is with the Master of th' ordre [of St. Gilbert] at London." *Overlooked Testimonies to the English Monasteries*, Dublin Review, April, 1894, p. 274. Cited by Miss Graham, p. 176. The governor or prior of St. Gilbert's at that time was Roger Marshall, and the Master of Sempringham Order was Robert Holgate.<sup>1</sup> When Holgate became Bishop of Llandaff (March, 1537), Roger Marshall, was advanced to the head house in Lincoln, and was succeeded at Marlborough by John Sympson for the two years until the surrender, 16th January, 1539.

On 17th January, 1539, W. Petre, one of the Wilts commissioners for suppression of the religious houses, wrote to Cromwell that they had taken possession of "Marleborough Palton and Bradstock." (*S. P. Dom.*, xiv (i.) 75.) In fact the surrender had been signed and dated on January 16th, Cromwell's own name, and those of J. Tregonwell, W. Petre, and J. Smyth, as commissioners, having perhaps, been already attached to the document for pensions to facilitate the business of securing the Gilbertine Canons' signatures. These were:—

J. Sympson, prior, to whom was assigned £10 per annum.

E. Sparke,

J. Rodley,

T. Welboure, and

J. Tangette,

} Canons, pensioned at 53s. 4d. each.

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<sup>1</sup> Robert Holgate, Abp. of York, was deprived by Q. Mary on the ground that he had married in 1549. He was imprisoned in the Tower, 4th Oct., 1553, but, on paying a fine, he was released by K. Philip's desire, in January, 1555. He died 15th November, 1555, at the Master of Sempringham's Head House, or London residence, at Chick Lane, called "High Hall" in St. John's Court, Cow Lane, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London, near Smithfield Horsepool and the elms where the gallows stood. (*Cf.* Miss Graham's *S. Gilbert*, 92, 198—9). Writings belonging to the London House were formerly in the hands of Sir H. Fetherstone, Bart. (*Maitland's London*, 1739, p. 503.)

Rodley was to have an extra £3 6s. 8d. in consideration of his serving the cure at "Kenes"—a misprint, perhaps, for "Kennet"—in *State Papers Domestic*, K. Hen. VIII., xiv. (i.) 75. Judging from the silence of the Wilts Institution Registers subsequent to 1445, when the prior of St. Margaret's had presented Andrew Oxenford to Bishop Ayscough for admission to the cure, I conclude that the canons after that date used generally to put in a priest without presentation to the diocesan (from whose control they were exempted), and for Kennet, perhaps, sent over one of their own number at pleasure, or at least treated it as a kind of perpetual curacy or donative independent of the Bishop, as it remained until modern times. The Whitefriars of Marlborough at the Carmelite Priory had surrendered about May, 1538. Pulton Gilbertines (then in this county) surrendered the same day as St. Margaret's, 16th January, 1539, three brethren signing the deed. About October, 1539, the site of St. Margaret's, along with all the canons' property in neighbouring parishes, was assigned by the Crown as part of the dowry for Anne of Cleves. (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, Hen. VIII., xiv. (ii.), 432. It was soon afterwards granted in exchange to Anthony Stringer. But by the time Leland made his visit (between 1540 and 1542) "one Master Daniell" dwelt there. [*Leland* vii. 85.]

In the following notes I am largely indebted to the kindness of Mr. Robert W. Merriman.

Waylen, in his *History of Marlborough* (1854, p. 81) describes the Priory of White Canons of Sempringham order dedicated to St. Margaret, as "a flourishing community," deriving its temporalities from nine parishes which he enumerates. "Among its early benefactors the names of Philip Francis and Richard Eyre, both of Lockeridge, are recorded."

Henry III. gave to this house [about 1236] all the land in "la Barton," and from Edward III. [1334] the brethren obtained a grant, entitled "*Relaxatio de decimis ferculorum Regis, quoties Rex venit Marlburiam, ex concessione Regis Henrici.*" Mr. Waylen proceeds:—

"Disdaining the shelter of the town walls, this establishment was seated



on the south bank of the river Kennet, about a quarter of a mile from the town. The house still stands."

These last four words might easily give rise to erroneous impressions. They seem to suggest that even now, in the district of St. Margaret's, is to be found something like a considerable portion of the buildings of the original priory of St. Margaret's. There stands, indeed, a structure, in the walls of which lie concealed, without doubt, many fragments of the original priory, including one angle of the old walls. But that the present structure, as it stands, ever formed an integral part of the priory is quite beyond belief, though it contains the lower courses of part of the original walls; nor can it be supposed that it represents, otherwise than in a quite fragmentary manner, any considerable portion of the mansion of the Daniels.

An examination of the structure suffices to show that it is of weak—in other words, of late—construction. We have had our surmises as to the date confirmed (as regards the present building as a whole) by the opinion of an eminent authority on architecture, Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

We may add that in the south wall, about midway of its height is a stone bearing the date "1680," which seems to be coeval with the present erection of the greater part of the materials. The initials "H × G" also appear on the stone. Jeffrey Daniel died in April, 1681.<sup>1</sup>

A careful inspection of the fabric by Mr. Ponting enables us to bring out certain points of interest.

The quoin of the north-west angle of the main building shows a kind of slate shale bedded in the mortar joints, and the base of the wall below, including the plinth course, indicates mediæval work (probably not earlier than the middle of the fourteenth century) still remaining *in situ*. In other words, we have a piece of wall, in which the north door is set, still standing as it stood before the dissolution in 1539, and rising in this condition at the angle to a

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Gwillim finds *Henry Gately* holding a lease of a tenement in the Green Ward in 1696. But St. Margaret's appears to have been held by *T. Fettiplace* up till April, 1700.

height of 4ft. 6in. above the plinth. Within the house there are pieces of mediæval moulded oak serving as supports behind and beneath the staircase. There is also a section of a stone door-head of the fourteenth century lying loose upon the ground, and it seems probable that soon after the Daniel family acquired the premises (which was about 1539—42), they altered the buildings to make them suitable for a dwelling-house, and then introduced the Tudor details which still remain. We noticed as such the barge board and pendant, three stone fireplaces, and a long beam with stop-moulding, one end of which shows that it once spanned a narrower chamber than it does at present. There are also two or three Tudor doors, and doorways, of oak. Considerable changes were made (if we conjecture rightly) about 1680 (the date of the slab in the south wall, exterior, with the initials "H. G."). To that later alteration belong the earliest details in the present windows, a door with wrought iron handle, the mitred oak panels, the earliest cupboard, and the staircase.

In the early years of the nineteenth century the present house was occupied as a farm-house, and was known as "St. Margaret's Farm." Probably such was the nature of its occupation throughout the eighteenth century.

The old high road, now part of Mr. Merriman's field, ran to the west of the farm-house. The present main road from Marlborough to Everley was constructed under the powers of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1821. Previously to the construction of the turnpike road, the meadow to the north of the present building, and the meadow to the east of the present road, were an undivided enclosure having the name of "Priory Mead."

Up to the present time no trace has been discovered of the site of the Priory Church, but there seems no reasonable doubt that the burial ground of the priory lay immediately north of the building still standing.

When about the year 1889 the ground on the west of the main road was trenched, three graves were disturbed by the spade—one of them in the immediate line of the trench. The remains in this instance were wholly destroyed before their character was observed.

A second interment was found; the remains thereof are still left undisturbed beneath the pathway to the station. In the third instance, the feet were slightly disturbed, and the remains still lie beneath the turf of the meadow. During the work of laying the water main, and also the sewers, interments were lighted on in more instances than one.<sup>1</sup> In all these cases the orientation was perfect, and the conditions of interment seemed to have been those of the greatest simplicity. The graves were shallow, and no trace was perceived of coffin or of cere cloth.

The building passed into the hands of the present owner in the year 1885. It was at that time let in several tenements. One of these was approached by steps in a dark corner, and one of the steps consisted of a single slab, which on examination was found to be of Purbeck marble worn smooth by much treading. One end of the slab still bore the incised outline of a foot, in pointed gear, resting on an animal, not easily recognised. It cannot be doubted that the slab originally bore an incised figure, but whether of an ecclesiastic, a soldier, or a civilian, cannot now be determined. Out of the walls of the building have been taken, in the course of repairs, two fragments built into the wall as ordinary material. One of these is the carved head (much mutilated) of a knight, or military personage, wearing bascinet and camail. This may be assigned to the fourteenth century. Apart from the evidence of armour Mr. Ponting would have dated it even earlier. Its original position may probably have been that of a corbel beneath a bracket, and certainly in the interior of the building. The carving is still sharp and well defined, and some trace of colour (probably due to fire), may be detected. The other fragment is of later date, and apparently formed part of a (Perpendicular) stone canopy.

In the meadow north of the "Old Monastery" may still be traced a raised ridge, which no doubt was originally the roadway from the old high road to St. Margaret's farm-yard. A section was made in this ridge a few years ago, when the evidences of the existence of a road were rather disappointing, the layer of flints

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<sup>1</sup> A plan of these last mentioned interments is in the possession of E. Ll. Gwillim, Esq., Town Clerk of Marlborough.

then found being thin. This layer, however, seemed to rest on what may be called "made ground," in which were found numerous fragments of paving-tiles. Not a single tile was found entire; but the fragments display at least ten different patterns, some of which appear to belong to the fourteenth century.

The patterns on the fragments of tiles, recognised by Mr. R. W. Merriman are as follows:—

- (1) Two birds, addorsed. They stand within a circle. Between them, a spray of foliage somewhat like a trident, or rude fleur-de-lys. (This pattern is to be seen also in Salisbury Cathedral Church, on tiles ancient, and modern reproductions.)
- (2) The Fleur-de-lys, of many sizes and varying design. Alternating with
- (3) The Lion's (or heraldic Leopard's) mask, very decidedly "langed."
- (4) The Lion's mask on a larger scale, apparently as a self-contained subject apart from any fleur-de-lys.
- (5) Grotesque figures with human profile, in a circular band surrounding a cusped circle, in which is a flower of eight petals.
- (6) Oak leaf and Acorn arranged in cusped circles.
- (7) Oak leaves—a larger pattern.
- (8) Alternate triangles. Chequers.
- (9) Alternate shields, resembling, on a large scale, the symbol used in Heraldry for the tincture *vair*.
- (10) Apparently a Border tile. Lines, with circles below them.
- (11) Elegant Geometrical Pattern, finely cusped; enriched with a figure resembling some fruit such as the strawberry or mulberry.
- (12) A single tile showing two hind-legs: the hind-quarters of a leopard or other quadruped passant from sinister to dexter.
- (13) There are fragments showing several other patterns which do not lend themselves easily to verbal description.

The Daniell family evidently furnished recruits to the corps of "Gentlemen Poachers," of whom a diverting account is given by

the late Canon J. E. Jackson, F.S.A., in his paper on *Cranborne Chase*.<sup>1</sup>

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for Wiltshire held at Marlborough on the 5th October, 11th James I. [1613], a writ of *Venire Facias* was ordered against William Daniell the younger of

“St. Margaret’s juxta Marlebroughe . . . generosum . . . pro illicita venacione in parco prenobilis Edwardi Comititis Hertford, vocat’ Savernake Parke, existen: parcum impalat: &c. Et illicita capcione, occisione et asportacione unius dame, anglice a *bucke*, cum quodam cane leporareo, anglice a *greyhound*.”

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1609, the jury panel, returned for the Hundred of Selkleigh, contains the name of William Daniell, of St. Margaret’s, no doubt summoned for service on the grand jury.

The surviving records of the Borough of Marlborough mention the Priory of St. Margaret’s from the civil and judicial point of view only. The Court Book for 16 Henry VIII. [1524-5] shows that the court was frequently occupied with disputes between the Prior of that day, Richard Browne, and an active citizen of the name of Robert Nuttyng [who was mayor at the time, or had held the office in the preceding year].<sup>2</sup>

A seal of St. Margaret’s Priory, a fine impression on red wax, is preserved in the British Museum (Harl. Charter 46, H. 10), A.D. 1431; it is of oval shape, measuring  $\frac{7}{8}$ in.  $\times$   $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and is described by Mr. Walter de Grey Birch:—<sup>3</sup>

“In a niche with double curved canopy on the left, St. Margaret, with crown, trampling on a dragon and piercing his head with a long cross held in her left hand: on the right, the Prior kneeling in prayer holding up two quatrefoiled flowers, slipped. Between the Saint and the Prior, a tree:

ORA PRO NOBIS BEAT’ MARGARETA.

(the letters AR, which occur twice in Margareta, are conjoined.)

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxii., p. 163.

<sup>2</sup> See *Some Stray Notes from the Marlborough Court Books: Temp. Hen. VIII.*, contributed by R. W. Merriman, Esq., Town Clerk in 1880, to the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xix., p. 77, with a *fac-simile* of some entries concerning Prior Browne on the page opposite.

<sup>3</sup> *Brit. Mus. Seals*, i., p. 655, n. 3617.

A LIST OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ST. MARGARET'S  
Gilbertine Priory, by Marlborough.

1199. Cart. 1 Joh. p. 1. m. 14, n. 88.  
(c. 1198—1216) Innocent III. mentions Marlborough Gilbertines in a charter of Alvingham. Dugdale, *Monast.*, vi., 960.
1214. Cart. 16 Joh. p. 2, m. 3. De marisco et virgata terre apud Kennet.
1229. Claus. 13 Hen. iii. m. 7.
1232. Pat. 17 Hen. iii. m. 4. de sicco bosco e foresta de Savernak.
1232. Commissio fui Priori domus S: Margarete super decimis de Lavinton per bullam Gregorii Papæ IX. Registr. Rubr. Eccl. Sar.
1235. Cart. 19 Hen. iii. m. 15. Pro xxx. acris bosci in Folgher.
1236. Cart. 20 Hen. iii. m. 4. Pro terris in le Berton de Marlebergh, et pro feria juxta prioratum.
1252. Pat. 35 Hen. iii. m. 6.
1253. Cart. 36 Hen. iii. m. 15.
1270. Esceat. Wilt. 54 Hen. iii. n. 50. De xx bobus in foresta de Savernak.
1271. Cart. 55 Hen. iii. n. 12. Pro pastura xvi. bouum et iiii. vacarum in dicta foresta.
1281. Placit. in com. Wilt. 9 Edw. i. assis. rot. 47. d. et. 52. Pro terris et messuag. in Marleburgh.
1295. Pat. 23 Edw. i. m. 17. Pro fratribus S. Margarete extra Marleburgh.
- 1317-18. Pat. 11E dw. ii. p. I. m. 11. De duobus molendinis, et columbar' ibidem.
- 1318-19. Pat. 12 Edw. ii. p. 1, m. 31. De messuag. et terris in le Berton.
- 1320-21. Pat. 14 Edw. ii. p. 1, m. 25.
1334. Pat. 8 Edw. iii. p. 1, m. 31. Pro priore.  
" Claus. 8 Edw. iii. m. 28. De relaxacione de decimis ferculorum regis quociens rex venerit Marlburiam, ex concessione regis Henrici.
1336. Pat. 10 Edw. iii. p. 1, m. 29, vel. 30.
1337. Pat. 11 Edw. iii. p. 2, m. 26 d. (Fifty men had burnt the trees and timber).
1349. Pat. 23 Edw. iii. p. 3, m. 3 et 4. Pro priore, bis. Grant of license for gift of land to the poverty stricken house.
1359. Pat. 33 Edw. iii. p. 3. m. 18. Exemplificacio recordi pro priore S. Margarete, pro molendinis suis de Burgh de Marleburgh, et de cursu aque ad ea currente.
1376. Apr. 2. Littera ad recipiendum procuraciones domus S. Margarete iuxta Marleburgh, continens iudulgencias xl. dierum. Registr. Rad. Ergham Sar. Epi., f. 4.
- 1377-8. Pat. 1 Ric. ii., p. 2, m. 25. Exemplificacio carte R. Hen. iii.  
" Claus. 1 Ric. ii. m. 10. De quinquaginta solidis per annum percipiendis de exitu manerii de Marleburg, concessis eis olim a R. Hen. iii.
- 1383-4. Pat. 7 Ric. ii. p. 1, m. 7. Pro ecclesia de East Kennet. [? m. 6.  
" Pro priorissa (?) S. Margarete juxta Marleburgh, &c., app." Calend. Rot. Pat., p. 208<sup>b</sup>.]

1385. Jan. 25. Appropriacio ecclesie de Kenet prioratui de S. Margaret. Registr. Rad. Erghum, Sarum Epi., f. 77.
1388. Litera questus, continens indulgencias xl. dierum pro prioratu S. Margarete de Marleburgh. Registr. J. Waltham Sarisb. Epi., f. 8.
- 1390-1. Pat. 14 Ric. ii. p. 1, m. 7.
- 1393-4. Pat. 17 Ric. ii. p. 1, m. 19. De hospitali S. Thome juxta Marlbur. concesso priori et canonicis S. Margarete.
1399. Apr. 12. Pat. 22 Ric. ii. p. 3, m. 18. De certis terris in Manton, Burbach et West Grafton perquisitis absque regia licencia; et perdonacione inde. Printed in Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vii. 981, ed. 1846.
- 1402-3. Pat. 4 Hen. iv. p. 1, m. 5. De inquirendo de terris, &c. huic hospitali pertinentibus.
- 1409-10. Pat. 11 Hen. iv. p. 1, m. 22.
- 1412-13. Pat. 14 Hen. iv. m. 19. Pro tenementis in Yatesbury, Helcote, &c.
1432. Legata prioratui sive domui S. Margarete Virginis juxta Marleburgh, per testamentum domini domini Thome de Polton Wigorn. Epi. In Biblioth. Lambeth. Registr. Chichele, f. 438<sup>b</sup>. (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxvi., 61.)
1463. Pat. 3 Edw. iv. p. 3, m. 14.
1529. Alms (50s.) granted by the King's progenitors and paid to the canons by Q. Katharine of Arragon's receivers. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* iv. (3) p. 2732.
- 1534-5. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Hen. viii., vol. ii., p. 148, folio 1814. Rec. £38 19s. 2d.; clear value £30 9s. 6d.
1536. Report of Augmentation Officers. See R. Graham, *S. Gilbert*, p. 176. *Chantry Certif.* 100, m. 2. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxviii., 312.
1536. *Computus Ministorum*, 28 Hen. viii. Augmentation Office. Abstract of roll printed in Dugd. *Monast.*, vii., 981. Value £48 13s.
1539. Jan. 16 (a) Pensions to the late Priory of St. Margaret's beside Marlborough, to take effect at Lady Day, 1539. Record Office. For prior and four others. Signed by Tho. Cromwell and three others. (b) Do. do. Signed by Sir Ric. Ryche, and enrolled 4 May, 1539. Record Office. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* Hen. VIII., xiv. (part 1), n. 75.
1539. Jan. 17. Dr. W. Petre's letter to Cromwell, dated from "Bradestok." (*Cal. of State Papers Domestic*, xiv., part 1, n. 78.
1539. Sept. 29th. Revenue of St. Margaret's besides Marlborough. In Augmentation Accounts. Record Office. *S. P. Dom.*, Hen. VIII. xiv. (part 2), No. 237.
1538. ? October. Jointure of Anne of Cleves. *Brit. Mus.*, Cotton MS Vitell. C. xvi. 280. *S. P. Dom.*, xiv. (2), 432. She was married in 1540. The marriage presently disannulled. She died in 1557.

The names of a very few Gilbertine Priors of St. Margaret's have come to our notice:—

1331. Nicholas de Lisle ("de Insula.") Sir T. Phillipps, *Sarum Dignitaries*, &c., p. 23.
1396. Walter. (Phillipps, *Instit. Wilton.*, p. 25.) cf. Registr. Metford, Sar. Episc., fo. 117.

- cir.* 1524-5. Richard Browne. Court Book, 16 Hen. VIII.
- cir.* 1534-5. Roger Marshall. Prior at the time of taking the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Hen. VIII. He was promoted to Sempringham Priory, Lincolnshire, about 1537.
- (*cir.* 1537—9.) John Sympton. Prior, when the priory of St. Margaret's was dissolved, 16th Jan., 1539. (State Papers Domestic, Hen. VIII., xiv., part 1, No. 75).

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**South Wilts in Romano-British Times,**  
**With an Appendix on**  
**Mr. W. H. Stebensen's View of Egbert's Stone.**

By J. U. POWELL, M.A.

I.—HABITATIONS.

IN a former paper<sup>1</sup> on the early history of the upper Wylve Valley, the Romano-British period was only briefly touched upon; and it remains to speak of the centres of habitation and the traces of communication that may be observed between them. This paper will be an attempt to answer the question why so large a population is found in Romano-British times on the high ground west of Salisbury, and to show the causes which led to the importance of that district at that time. Whatever the age of the original settlements in this district may be—and they extend far back into the Stone Age—it has been proved by<sup>2</sup> excavations that habitation continued till the close, and even after the close, of the Roman period. Recent<sup>3</sup> writers warn us against attributing too

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<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiii., 109 sq.

<sup>2</sup> Pitt-Rivers in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 298.

<sup>3</sup> Vinogradoff, *The Growth of the Manor* (1905), p. 39, sq.; but *contra*, Haverfield: *Romanization of Roman Britain* (1906).



much to Roman influence, and prefer to speak of "a strong under-current of Celtic life" and native vigour, just as Tacitus<sup>1</sup> notices the "ingenia" of the native Britons. Certainly the upland districts of the south-west of Britain were prosperous; and the variety and perfection of the objects found in their settlements in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Berkshire, point to the prosperity of a population more numerous and more advanced than that of the midland district of Oxfordshire. No doubt one reason was because they were nearer to the Continent; but, as we shall see, there were powerful local influences.

We may now trace in fuller detail the centres of population in the region of the Wylve Valley, and the lines of communication, and so link the settlements up. Then we may consider whether any statements or arguments of current authorities on early historical questions need to be modified. One warning is necessary. Professor Windle<sup>2</sup> cautions us against seeing in all the "British villages" of the Ordnance maps habitations of the Romano-British period, but even if some have to be subtracted from the total, they will not materially affect the general conclusions.

If we look at the ancient centres of population in this district, we shall find three. The first, and largest, is on the hills which run from Bidcombe to Groveley. With Bidcombe Hill "the ancient and aerial residence of the Britons," as Hoare calls it, are connected the settlements which are found at the head of the Deverell valley and extend both eastwards along the hills to Stockton, and down the Deverell valley. In this district the population was thick. The broken ground between Pertwood and Keesley, "loca pastorum deserta atque otia dia," to use Lucretius' expression, is covered with traces; there are two sites on Whiten Hill, south-east of Longbridge Deverell.<sup>3</sup> In the group of dwellings on Cold Kitchen there were found fragments of stuccoed walls painted crimson and green. Mr. S. E. Jeffreys, of Rye Hill, was

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<sup>1</sup> *Agricola*, ch. 22.

<sup>2</sup> *Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England*, 256.

<sup>3</sup> Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*; *Stourton* vol., p. 40.

able to trace a dyke, or track, showing through the corn-land, which appeared to lead from these habitations on Bidcombe to the springs of water in the valley at Lower Shute, where the stream rises which feeds Shearwater. There are four settlements between Chicklade and Stockton, besides the immense settlement above Stockton and on the north of Groveley, known as "Stockton Works" and "Groveley Works." The Stockton settlement covers sixty-two acres; the Groveley settlement covering sixty acres, is nearly a mile long, and there is a broad and deep ditch, now overgrown with brushwood, connecting the two. The second centre of population is on the hills along the north side of the valley from Wylve to Heytesbury; connected with this centre are eight settlements dotted about on the high quadrilateral plain between Stapleford, the Cheverell Hills, and Battlesbury. The third centre is the Roman settlement in the valley of the Wylve, in the neighbourhood of Bishopstrow. On this centre Hoare (speaking of an earlier age) remarks that the barrows, in the meadows between Upton and Boreham are more numerous and larger than anywhere else.

The practised eye easily detects the traces of habitations. The surface of the turf is unequal and loose, not compact like the virgin down; the herbage is greener; the earth black, and sprinkled with fragments of pottery turned up by moles and rabbits. Sometimes the lines of habitations can be made out, as they can still be made out at Hill Deverell, and as Hoare made them out at Knook and Imber. Many of the houses were warmed with flues in the Roman style.<sup>1</sup> At Knook there were brick flues, as also at Longbridge Deverell, Hill Deverell, Yarnbury Castle, and Stockton. Roman coins have been found at Knook, in large numbers; at Battlesbury, Scratchbury, Cotley Hill, Heytesbury field, near Bowlsbury Knoll, Hill Deverell, Stockton, and the high ground called Warminster Common. The bones of animals and the iron tools point to an agricultural and pastoral community, while the frequency of coins and the network of roads point to a considerable trade, which is

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<sup>1</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, 85.

reflected in the comparative comfort of which the objects found in the settlements show traces.<sup>1</sup>

The original settlements, which no doubt in some cases go back to Neolithic times, were on the spurs of the hills; the later are in the bottoms, as may be seen at Imber, Chitterne, Elston, and Hill Deverell. The shifting of the population from the hills to the valleys was gradual. The people descended as the valleys were reclaimed from marsh and wood and brought under cultivation; that is, as tillage gradually succeeded pasturage, and the Neolithic herdsman became the Bronze Age farmer. But, when spring came the shepherds still drove their flocks to the hills for summer pasturage.

There is an interesting custom at Wishford, still kept up, which appears to preserve the memory of this. An oak bough is cut annually, formerly at Whitsuntide, but since the Restoration on May 29th, and hauled down into the village. It is there decked with ribbons and hung from the Church tower, and the day is kept as a revel. It is now a symbol to the villagers of the right to get dead wood from Groveley; but formerly pasture rights also existed. But there is a deeper meaning in it. We get a glimpse not only into early life, but into primitive religion. For we find in Russia, Bohemia, Sweden, and in other parts of the Continent the customs of cutting down a tree and bringing it home.

“All over Russia every village and every town is turned, a little before Whitsuntide, into a sort of garden. Everywhere along the streets the young birch trees stand in rows, every house and every room is adorned with boughs; even the engines upon the railway are for the time decked with green leaves.”<sup>2</sup>

It is connected with the idea of a tree-spirit possessed of a beneficent influence upon the growing crops. The religious nature of the ceremony is seen in the original custom of “going in a dance to the Cathedral Church of our Blessed Lady in Sarum on Whit Tuesday,” as is stated in the original document of the “Sum of the ancient customs.” This is preserved in the parish chest of

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<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 284.

<sup>2</sup> Ralston, quoted by Frazer, *Golden Bough*, I., 201.

Wishford, and an abstract of it and annotations upon it have been lent me by the Rector, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald. It is interesting to the folk-lorist.

All the evidence goes to show that the centre of population was not where the valley widens out towards Warminster, but rather on the hills to the south-east and east. There appear to be no traces of a British settlement on the spurs of the hills above the down—the place in which we have seen the earliest settlements are to be found.

The name itself does not appear to be Celtic. The only name that appears to be Celtic is Cley Hill. But Celtic names do appear where there is a thicker British population; as Brims-Down, Cold Kitchen, Codford (Coed-ford=Woodford), which are all heights above the Dever-ell, a Celtic river-name.

But that there were Romanised Britons at Warminster is certain. Coins running to late Roman times have been found, the latest date being that of Magnentius (d. 353 A.D.). The latest date of coins found at Battlesbury is the reign of Constantine (d. 337); but these dates are not as late as those on coins found in Heytesbury field. There the latest is that of Arcadius (d. 408); of those found at Stockton works the dates run from Claudius to Theodosius (d. 395); while those found by Pitt-Rivers at Bokerly Dyke run as late as Honorius (d. 423). Further, the coins found in the Warminster district were not scattered widely, but found in three hoards.<sup>1</sup>

It is likely enough that the Romano-British settlement at Warminster was somewhere near Cold Harbour and the church.

It looks as if the original population at this end of the valley was settled just on the edge of the forest the end of which survives in Norridge Wood, where the springs that run by the church afforded water and lent themselves to irrigation. There was certainly connection with Bath along a route which can be traced by names and coins. We may believe that the site was too near Selwood to be safe, or perhaps it was hardly cleared of the woodland,

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<sup>1</sup> Daniell, *History of Warminster*, p. 6. On the significance and general date of hoards, see Haverfield, *op. cit.* 26.

traces of which still remain. But the further we go south-east, the clearer the traces of Romano-British habitation become. The first nucleus of population appears to be some few miles south-east, and it is probable that the more important settlement in Roman times was not Warminster but Bishopstrow. And it is significant that when Christianity was first preached in this part, it is at Bishopstrow, not Warminster, that we are told that Aldhelm preached, a statement which there is no ground for questioning.

This populous hill district was carefully fortified, and shows traces of organisation among neighbouring settlements for the purpose of combined defence. Bilbury Rings<sup>1</sup> (or Wylve Camp), Hanging Langford Camp, Groveley Castle—to be distinguished from Groveley “Works”—and, to a certain extent, Groveley Works themselves, all facing the valley and the low undulating downs to the north-east, appear to be fortifications designed to cover the settlements. We find a wide ditch with high banks, winding from the end of Groveley Wood to the beginning of Great Ridge Wood, and like Bokerly Dyke, protecting the open ground, and with its ends resting on a forest. Probably such banks were originally surmounted with a stockade; and just as the Bokerly Dyke<sup>2</sup> appears to be designed to check an enemy coming from the north-east, so we find that Groveley<sup>3</sup> works have been strengthened in later times by additional ramparts facing north and east. Pitt-Rivers’ arguments about Bokerly Dyke may be reasonably applied to this work, and just as he has proved that the date of Bokerly is subsequent to the time of the severance of Britain from Rome,—407—(for the coins that have been found are as late as Honorius, 423), we shall probably not be wrong in inferring the same date for this entrenchment, so closely do the two works appear to resemble one another.

But on the downs on the north side of the valley the character of the fortifications is different. Here we find isolated “camps,”

<sup>1</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, 108 sq.

<sup>2</sup> Pitt-Rivers, *loc. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, 110, 111.

or "castles," only, following the line of the downs from north-west to east: Bratton, Battlesbury, Scratchbury, Knook, Codford Circle, Yarnbury, six places of refuge in about twelve miles for the inhabitants of the open downs and their flocks and herds. The natural lie of the ground accounts for the position of these strongholds. They are all of the class of fortified hill-camps, and are more effectual than any line of continuous entrenchments could be, and we need not see in their isolation "a low state<sup>1</sup> of civilisation, before the inhabitants of any large district had attained to such organisation as was necessary for combined defence."<sup>2</sup>

Everything points to unbroken continuity of habitation, and the reason for it we shall see when we come to deal with the roads and the ways of communication. But among this thick population the only "Great House" that we know of was near Bishopstrow. This house and the fall of it have been spoken of in a previous paper,<sup>3</sup> and attention can only be drawn here to one point, the mosaic pavement, which was of especial interest. It has been said<sup>4</sup> that "the artists of the mosaics rarely, if ever, ventured even to introduce objects which might be supposed to be drawn from their British surroundings," but confined themselves to conventional Roman types such as Orpheus charming the beasts. But there are a few examples, of which the Pitmead pavement is one, in which local sport appears to be a subject. At Pitmead a hare is figured, just as at East Coker, in Somerset,<sup>5</sup> is "a hare flying from a greyhound, just catching her in her mouth; at her feet a bloodhound

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<sup>1</sup> Pitt-Rivers, in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 288, sq.

<sup>2</sup> On the difficulty of distinguishing between the three classes of fortified hill-camp, villages surrounded by low banks and ditches, and fortress-town, and the difficulty of settling their nature and date without excavation, see Windle, *Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England*, p. 205, sq. Who made the fine earthworks of Battlesbury is yet undetermined. Pitt-Rivers, in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., p. 201.

<sup>3</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiii., p. 111.

<sup>4</sup> F. Haverfield, in *Social England, Illustrated Edition*, i., 151.

<sup>5</sup> Wrongly given as "East Cocket, in Devonshire," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and Mr. Gomme's topographical reprint of it: *Roman and British Remains*, part I., s. v., R. N. Worth in *Devonshire Association*, vol. 23, p. 48.

in pursuit of a doe just before her." So Winter is represented on the pavement in the Chedworth Woods, near Cirencester, by a man carrying a hare or rabbit; and there is a pavement in the Museum at Taunton on which is represented a typical West Somerset scene: two hunters carrying home a slaughtered deer hung between them on a pole. On a mosaic pavement found in 1901 at Caer-went, in Monmouthshire, are the figures of a boar and a hare or rabbit.<sup>1</sup> At Brading (I. of W.) there is a fox apparently preparing to rob an orchard. And at Lydney Park, in Gloucestershire, there are figures of fishermen paddling in little coracles about the mouth of the Severn, one of whom is in the act of catching a large salmon, which he is pulling into his canoe.<sup>2</sup>

The Pitmead pavement, then, may be added to these rare examples, as having a touch of native and local colour.

## II.—ROADS.

Starting with these ascertained sites of settlements, we are now in a position to examine the roads and ways of communication between these centres. Fords and hill fortresses or holds are the first real clues to the direction of the ancient tracks; tracks wear in, not out; and, as has been well said,<sup>3</sup> "if you wish to read aright the history of a district, of a city, or a village, you must begin by learning the alphabet of the roads, for of all the antiquities of a country the roads are necessarily the oldest." The first trail through the woods widens into a pack-horse or waggon-track, and grows at last into a metalled road.

A paper<sup>4</sup> upon traces of the Romans in South Wilts by the

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. LVIII., p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> Elton, *Origins of English History*, p. 238.

<sup>3</sup> Quoted by Cooper King, *History of Berkshire*, p. 19.

<sup>4</sup> I may recall the Bishop's ingenious conjecture that Clausentum, on the Itchen, was so named by Aulus Plautius after his invasion of 43 A.D., or by the Emperor Claudius himself, who joined the expedition for sixteen days (the only expedition on which he ever went). For Claudius was a great antiquarian, and the Claudia gens traced its descent back to a mythical Clausus—"Agmen agens Clausus . . . Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens Per Latium."—*Verg. Æn.*, vii., 706.

Bishop of Salisbury appeared in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 191, with special attention to the roads. These have been treated with greater detail by Mr. Codrington in a recent monograph.<sup>1</sup>

The main road in this neighbourhood which he deals with is one which is well known, and led from Old Sarum to the Bristol Channel through Grovely and Great Ridge Wood. To it we shall return later. But the Bishop of Salisbury, following Hoare,<sup>2</sup> suggests another road from Old Sarum and Bath, first across the downs to Stapleford, then along the Wylve Valley. "A station on this road must have been at Boreham, near Warminster; and at Pitmead, near it, remains of two villas have been found." This is the road which Mr. Daniell<sup>3</sup> traces from Bath to Old Sarum, skirting Warminster on the north, then along Woodcock Lane, through the fields of Boreham Farm and the grounds behind Bishopstrow House. It is the view of these three authorities that I propose to consider. Hoare looked for a Roman station at Middleton, in the parish of Norton Bavant; and though by digging he could not trace one just at Middleton, he found it at "The Buries," in Bishopstrow, about four furlongs south of his line. But that is quite away from Daniell's road, "behind Bishopstrow House," and it is impossible to bring them into one line.

Now we may certainly accept the existence of communication between Bath and Warminster, possibly owing something to Roman influence (for instance, some Bath freestone was used in the Roman villa at Bishopstrow), but from the fact that the name of a British deity, Sul, is found at Bath, we may be sure that the springs were used before the Roman period, and hence probably there were roads thither in earlier times. But there is no Roman road from Warminster to Bath, in the sense in which the term is generally used, that is, a paved and engineered road. And there is certainly no evidence that it ever ran along the valley from

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<sup>1</sup> *Roman Roads in Britain*, by T. Codrington. S.P.C.K. 1903. 5s.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Wilts*, II., 108; Murray's *Wilts*, p. 149.

<sup>3</sup> *History of Warminster*, p. 4.



Boreham towards Salisbury, as the Bishop holds. The view originated in a conjecture of Hoare; as he says himself<sup>1</sup> "All this is a conjecture, as no signs of any Roman causeway are visible." Indeed, as the Bishop points out,<sup>2</sup> Salisbury was not an important centre. "Had the Belgæ been a strong and hostile race and Sorbiodunum (Salisbury) required the presence of a legion, either New Sarum would have been founded much sooner, or Wilton or Stratford-sub-Castle would have grown up into greater prominence," and Salisbury must have become a Roman settlement. The inference is, that whatever road there may have been was not "Roman," that is, in the sense in which, say, the Fosse Way is Roman.

I am inclined, however, to believe that Mr. Daniell is right in tracing an ancient road from Warminster behind Bishopstrow House, although it is misleading to call it a "Roman Road." Where did it go to thence? Not along the valley, but diagonally across the valley. Mr. Daniell lost it as it emerged from Bishopstrow House plantations, but where it emerges from them one can see quite clearly a depression running across the pasture behind Bishopstrow Farm straight for the parish boundary post between Bishopstrow and Norton. Now, as Mr. Codrington points out, parish boundaries constantly follow the line of Roman roads: we follow it, therefore, down the boundary under the beeches, and it takes us almost straight to the western of the two Roman buildings in Pitmead, the one of which the *débris* is in the plantation. From that we have an unmistakable causeway guiding us to the water meadows between Heytesbury and Sutton, and old tracks take us up the downs between Tytherington and Corton; for viewed from Scratchbury, above, this Pitmead "drove" seems to head for those hills. There appears to be little doubt that this road linked up Warminster and the great house at Pitmead with the Stockton hill-settlements. And just as this causeway runs past the villa eastward, so it runs in a line westward, forming a

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<sup>1</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts, Roman Æra*, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 202.

lane which opens into the middle of Bishopstrow village, and leading to the site called "The Buries."<sup>1</sup>

We may be sure that there was a connection with the villa and Warminster, although where it ran I am not prepared to say; but from the fact that Roman coins have been found on the high ground of Warminster Common the connection may have been in that direction.

Again, we may be pretty certain that the settlement at Knook and those on the hills on the north side of the Wylve valley were connected with Warminster and the great "hold" at Bratton, by the grass road which runs along the high plain from Chitterne towards Bratton, and which is still the recognized means of traversing that lonely region.

Thirdly; the northern settlements may with great probability have been connected at Codford with the southern settlements, and here "ford" may imply not only the passage of the river, but, in accordance with the general usage of the word, a path generally.

But while the main track led diagonally across the valley, there is, fourthly, a smaller track which ascends the downs. The footpath leading up the face of Scratchbury, then past the east gate of the "camp," then down the northern side of the down, shows traces of being more than a shepherds' track. As it descends towards Heytesbury East Hill Farm it has plainly been cut out of the side, but yet it could not be called "Roman" in the ordinary sense of the term, that is, laid out and built by Roman engineers. Rather, it must be regarded as a local track joining the valley with the settlement above Knook, for that is plainly its direction.

Thus, by the road leading diagonally across the valley, we are able to connect the settlements on both sides of the valley with the great road from Old Sarum to the West, a road of great antiquity and interest. It will well repay consideration, for it puts us into the way of answering the question: Why was there such a large population on these Great Ridge hills? The answer is two-fold: first, because they are the first places, after you leave the fens of

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<sup>1</sup> So called from the Great Bury, Wood Bury (two), and Kittle Bury, which are in that higher part of Bishopstrow.

Somerset and the forest of Selwood, which are both dry and safe, and secondly, because they are on the two main roads in the West of Britain which led to the sources of mineral wealth in early Britain, the lead mines of Somerset and the tin mines of Cornwall. And it is just at the junction of the two roads, namely, at the woods above Stockton, that the traces of habitations and fortifications are thickest.

It was up this road that the tin came from Cornwall long before the Romans; along it came the lead from Mendip, to be shipped at Thanet; through it, in later times, fresh blood poured into England as the Saxons in their advance westward streamed down the local roads that led from it; and over it marched the Hampshire men who rallied to Alfred against the Danes. As it runs further east it is known as the "Pilgrims' Way" and heads for Canterbury, and so links up the whole of the South of England. It is very significant that Prof. Boyd Dawkins<sup>1</sup> finds a general similarity in three settlements along or near the line of its course. The general plan of Bigbury Camp, two miles from Canterbury, resembles the Romano-British village of Woodcuts, explored by General Pitt Rivers, and the type of the socketted leaf-shaped iron spears found at Bigbury also occurs in the large late Celtic or early Iron Age village of Glastonbury. An iron adze occurs in both places, and sickle-heads with sockets for wooden handles occur in both; the form of the billhook is the same, and an iron implement, probably the coulter of a plough, found at Bigbury, is like an implement found at Glastonbury. And not far off its route General Pitt-Rivers found iron sickles at Woodcuts.

Its course is along the Surrey downs to Farnham to join the network of trackways of Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire.<sup>2</sup> A road reaching Winchester thus, would, in Romano-British days, have been continued by the Roman road to Horsebridge and Old Sarum, and would meet at Winchester the road that comes up from Clausentum, the port on the Itchen, and so connect with

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<sup>1</sup> *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. LIX., No. 235, p. 211, sq.

<sup>2</sup> Boyd Dawkins, *loc. cit.*

Southampton Water. When this road appears in S. Wilts we find it above Teffont.

When it has passed Dinton Beeches we have a fine broad hard grass road with a bank on each side, going above Chilmark, past the British villages that are above Chicklade and on Keesley Down; then along the ridge in front of Mere Down Farm, and on to White Sheet Castle above Mere. Descending, it passes through Kilmington under the name of Harepath, on the six-inch Ordnance Map, and then under the name of Hardway enters Somerset, and leads to Shepton Montague and Ilchester. Here it joins the Fosse Road, and so leads to Devon and Cornwall. Above Teffont it is locally known as the "Ox Road," and a branch of it by Monkton Deverell has the same name.

It was the way by which the fat cattle came from the Somerset pastures to London; just as the track-way in Northamptonshire known as "The Welsh Way," passing by Northampton to Banbury, and thence to the Cotswolds and into Wales, has been used by Welsh drovers. But the best designation which we can give it is the "Tin" road, for the economic preponderance of Southern England<sup>1</sup> was largely due to metals, and this is the road to the tin mines of Cornwall.

Having traced the "Tin" road running south-west to Cornwall, we will now trace that running west to Somerset, which we propose to term the "Lead" road, which the "Tin" road joins at at Dinton Beeches.

We must now return to Groveley Wood and the Roman road marked in the maps, which we call the "Lead" road. It is a broad grass road, running straight through the heart of the wood. With respect to this road, Mr. T. Codrington writes to me:—"The evidence that this road is Roman is, I think, conclusive as far as Lower Pertwood, both from the manner of setting out its course, and the remains of the ridge which still exist, though much has been destroyed. But you must take the course shown on the old inch Ordnance Map in Hoare's *Ancient Wilts, Roman Æra*; not

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<sup>1</sup> Belloc, *The Old Road*, 12, 13.

the new Ordnance Map, which seems to follow what Hoare maps as a British earthwork. The Roman road through Groveley and Great Ridge Wood would repay careful retracing on the line of the old Ordnance and Sir R. C. Hoare's map. The roads and drives have been altered, and I found it difficult in the summer to follow it, the more so because of the restrictions of game-preserving. I could not learn from the Ordnance Survey people that they had any good authority for their crooked line of the road," that is, for the crooked course through Great Ridge wood. Mr. Codrington does not speak of any cutting of a section near Salisbury, made to examine the construction, and it is possible that such a cutting would strengthen the evidence for its being the work of Roman engineers.

After the road disappears at Dinton Beeches it was traced by Hoare by a line of large flints across arable fields; and there both he and the Ordnance Survey of 1817 map it straight through Great Ridge Wood till the wood ends above Lower Pertwood. But the new Ordnance Map (survey of 1884-86) marks a Roman road, in a wavy line south of the old straight course and roughly parallel to it. Now it may be observed that this wavy line can be traced eastward into Groveley Wood for more than a mile beyond Hanging Langford Camp, crossing the straight road and running parallel to it some 600 yards north of it. On the open land between the two woods it consists of a broad ditch now overgrown with bushes, the width from the top of bank to bank being on an average about 10ft. to 12ft.; in places it has become a broad lynch. It forms the boundary between the parishes which run up from the Wylve valley and those which run up from the Nadder valley. It appears to be a ditch or earthwork, covering, like Bokerly Dyke, the open space between two forests, and, unlike that dyke, being continued into the forests. If it is a road and not an earthwork, it may have been the old British "lead" road before the new straight Roman road was engineered; but whichever it is, it probably ought not to be described, as the new Ordnance Map describes it, as a "*Roman* road." It was during Claudius' reign, and about 49 A.D., that the lead trade appears to

have been developed by the conquering Romans,<sup>1</sup> and it may have been then that a new road to the lead mines on the Mendips was made to supersede the old winding woodland track. There was less need for the Romans to engineer the "tin" road which ran to the south of it, because even in the time of Posidonius, who visited Britain about 100 B.C., the British road was already good enough for waggons in which we know that the tin was carried.

At all events, the road, both in the old and new maps, disappears at the west end of Great Ridge Wood, for a mile and a quarter; then it reappears in the old map as a ridge for about 660 yards, which have shrunk to about 500 in the new. It is still slightly visible on the down above Lower Pertwood, which has gone back from arable, and the tumulus which it skirts has almost been ploughed away. This tumulus is considered by Mr. Codrington in a letter to me to have been used as a landmark in laying out the road.

Thence westward its course is uncertain. Codrington proposes to trace it over Long Knoll, along which a boundary runs, a mile south of Maiden Bradley; beyond this he loses it. I prefer to track it first from Lower Pertwood to Monkton Deverell, though all traces of this part of its course have been lost under the many marks of ancient cultivation; then to White Pits; then, like Hoare, following the track which slopes up the side of Cold Kitchen, to the British village which is on the top, and along which a boundary runs; and so down to Maiden Bradley. This way over Cold Kitchen is best regarded as a pack-horse way, or summer way, used when the track marked "British Trackway," and leading from Kingston Deverell to Norton Ferris, and one of the cattle roads from the west, was impassable. Local tradition calls this "British Trackway" the "Ox Road," and it runs roughly parallel to the ox-road mentioned before, but leading from Mid and East Somerset; while the ox-road mentioned previously led from the south-west. It does not fall within our province to trace this road beyond Maiden Bradley. But the historical importance of this road running through South Wilts was very great, and in view of the recent discussion by high authorities about Roman

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<sup>1</sup> Conybeare, *Roman Britain*, p. 188.

roads, Roman legions, and Roman civilization in the West of England, we must, at the risk of leaving Wilts, draw out its significance more fully. For these mineral roads give the clue to the position occupied by the district in Roman times. The difficulties beyond are perhaps even greater than those on this side, although Hoare<sup>1</sup> maps the course with some confidence along the Mendips.

If the whole road is to stand, we must regard it as the "Lead" road from the Mendips to Old Sarum.<sup>2</sup> The lead mines of the Mendips were developed by the Romans earlier than those in Derbyshire, and at various places in the neighbourhood of the road Roman pigs of lead have been found; one, dated as early as 49 A.D. at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, which is on the line of its course; at Bruton;<sup>3</sup> at Wookey Hole, which lies to the south of it; and at Blagdon, which lies to the north of it; and one has been found at Bossington near Horsebridge,<sup>4</sup> on the same line of road, bearing a stamp of the date of 60 A.D. This last pig is probably Mendip lead.<sup>5</sup> Mr. Gowland thinks it is from Flintshire or Shropshire, but part of his argument is based on a wrong reading of the inscription on it.<sup>6</sup> Anyhow it was found on the Mendip Road, and was probably on its way to be shipped at the new port of Clausentum, which is the nearest port to Winchester and the Mendip Road. The probability of Clausentum being the port is increased by the fact that the four pigs found at Pulborough, in Sussex, are on a road leading in that direction; and also by a pig of Mendip lead

<sup>1</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts, Roman Æra*, 38, *sq.*

<sup>2</sup> For the probable disposition of the Roman legions in the South-West of England between 43 and 72 A.D. see B. W. Henderson, in *English Historical Review* for Jan., 1903, vol. xviii., p. 1, *sq.*, which summarises and criticises recent writings on the subject, and arrives at conclusions different from Hübner and Mommsen. It is not probable that either Bath or Silchester were garrison towns, but Gloucester may have been.

<sup>3</sup> *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* vii. 1211.

<sup>4</sup> Codrington, *Roman Roads*, p. 299.

<sup>5</sup> Haverfield, *Victoria Hist. of Hampshire*, 323. Gowland in *Archæologia*, lviii., 359. *The Early Metallurgy of silver and lead.*

<sup>6</sup> Haverfield, *supra.*

found at the mouth of the Somme,<sup>1</sup> the nearest English port to which would be on the Hampshire coast.

Again,<sup>2</sup> this road supplied the argentiferous copper ore for the silver refinery of Silchester. Indeed, the road from Dinton to Sarum was the great artery of traffic.

“When Winchester began to affirm itself as the necessary centre of South England . . . the main traffic from the western hills, and from much of the sea also, from Spain, from Brittany, and from Western Normandy, probably from all Southern Ireland, from the Mendips, the South of Wales, and the Cornish peninsula, would be canalised through Winchester, one of the points in its course.”<sup>3</sup>

Further, it is noticeable that this south-western district exactly illustrates what Tacitus (*Agricola* 21) mentions as part of Agricola’s civilizing policy in 79—80 A.D. in encouraging the erection of “*templa, fora, domos.*” Silchester contains all three, while “*porticus et balinea,*” mentioned in the same chapter, are found there too.<sup>4</sup>

It may be also that the first or second century tile found at Silchester with “*Conticuere omnes*” rudely scratched upon it, is the trace of some schoolboy’s Virgil lesson given in one of the schools for the sons of native chiefs which Agricola established;<sup>5</sup> for a schoolboy has scrawled the same words on a *grafito* at Pompeii, and added his name.<sup>6</sup>

Why then is it, that, in spite of the thickness of population in South Wilts, planted along this great road, we find but one villa between Somerset and the Hampshire border, viz., that at Bishopstrow, a few miles off the road? For although we have shown

<sup>1</sup> Haverfield, *Hampshire (Victoria History)*, p. 270.

<sup>2</sup> Gowland, in *Archæologia*, 57, 122.

<sup>3</sup> H. Belloc, *The Old Road* (1904), p. 38. This book, a description of the “Pilgrim’s Way” from Winchester to Canterbury (the continuation of our road), shows a keen eye for the lie of the country, and a brilliant power of historical reconstruction. It is valuable for the early history of Hampshire.

<sup>4</sup> As to the “*porticus et balinea*” at Bath an inscription (*Classical Review* 18, 399 [1904], Haverfield, in *Athenæum*, 1904, I. 184) has been found as early as 76, which may show that the baths were built in that year, before Agricola’s time.

<sup>5</sup> *Tac. Agr.* 21.

<sup>6</sup> Wordsworth, *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*, 246.



that the Romanized British population was thick, there is little sign of wealth. Traces of the wealthiest Roman life are found in Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Dorset: Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, come second: and South Wilts is behind them.

It was not because of the climate, for the Hampshire uplands and the Cotswolds are as bleak. It was not because communication was difficult. It was because there was never an official Roman centre in South Wilts. If we look at the map, we shall see that villas are in clusters round an organised centre. Thus the Gloucestershire villas connect with the centre on the cross roads at Cirencester and the military post at Gloucester. The Somerset centres are Ilchester on a trunk road, and Bath, the health-resort; and villas cluster round them. The Hampshire centres are Winchester, with its tidal river, and Silchester, with its manufactures; and so we find villas dotted round them at Thruxton and the neighbourhood. The Oxfordshire centres are Dorchester and Alchester, and so we find groups of villas, as in Berkshire in the Didcot plain, and in Oxfordshire along the Evenlode valley. It was because Salisbury never became a Roman centre that we find but one outlying station in South Wilts.

Again, why do we find no traces of Christianity in South Wilts? Its neighbours, Dorset,<sup>1</sup> Hants,<sup>2</sup> and Gloucestershire,<sup>3</sup> have traces, and it is probably accidental that no similar traces have yet come to light in Somerset and Berkshire. The same answer must be given as before.

To sum up. The district which we have been considering bears out remarkably the conclusions at which recent writers, for instance, Mr. Haverfield and Professor Vinogradoff, have arrived.

<sup>1</sup> At Frampton, near Dorchester, and at Fifehead Neville, are Chi-Rho monograms.

<sup>2</sup> At Weyhill was found a Chi-Rho monogram. At Silchester have been found what is generally—but not universally—regarded as the foundations of a Church; the Chi-Rho monogram; a ring with a Christian inscription, "*Vivas in Deo*"; and the Christian symbols of a fish and a palm branch (*Archæologia*, 58, p. 32).

<sup>3</sup> At Chedworth Villa is the Chi-Rho monogram. But the supposed "baptistery" is a fish-tank.

Thus, the system of defence in the hill settlements is an illustration of the "activity of organized villages"<sup>1</sup> and of the remark that the "process of Romanizing municipalisation not only slackened, especially in the third and fourth centuries, but even gave way to a movement of recoil created by the growing importance of rural life."<sup>2</sup> And we shall probably not be wrong in thinking, although each place must be considered on its own merits, and the spade must come before the pen, that the "camps" and "castles" illustrate the native<sup>3</sup> "strong under-current of Celtic life" which grew into "the powerful Celtic revival of the fifth and sixth centuries," when the people had to rely upon themselves.<sup>4</sup>

Similarly, the roads which we have endeavoured to trace, illustrate the conclusions at which Professor Boyd Dawkins<sup>5</sup> has arrived as to native pre-Roman work in local roads.

If these sites were investigated, Battlesbury Camp, the Roman Road and the ditch in Groveley, and Yarnbury Castle, more light might be thrown upon the dark ages of early history. Perhaps their turn will come when Crete, Egypt, and Rhodesia have been dug up. South Wilts is yielding up her secrets, but these are some which she is still keeping.

### III.—ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UPPER WYLYE VALLEY.

A few corrections and additions to the previous paper<sup>6</sup> on the early history of the Upper Wylye Valley may be permitted here. And just one more word on that puzzle, the derivation of

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Vinogradoff, "*The Growth of the Manor*" (1905), p. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *The Growth of the Manor*, p. 47.

<sup>3</sup> *The Growth of the Manor*, p. 42. See the whole of his chapter "Roman Influence," a summing up of the work of preceding writers; and Haverfield, *Romanization of Roman Britain*; (Frowde, 1906), valuable, and criticising Vinogradoff.

<sup>4</sup> But on the Romanization of Rushmore, Woodcuts, and Silchester, see Haverfield, *Romanization of Roman Britain*, pp. 14, 18, 19.

<sup>5</sup> *Manchester Guardian*, May 30th, 1904.

<sup>6</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxiii., p. 109.

Warminster. The objection to the "mynster" theory is not the meaning of the word. Examples of "mynster" used in early English in the sense of "Church," with a priest or priests attached, are quite common: although when Canon Raine says<sup>1</sup> "*minster* is applied generally in Saxon writers not to a monastery, but to a church," his statement appears too strong. In the article *Mynster*, in Bosworth & Toller's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* the number of examples given there of the meanings "monastery" and "church" is about equal. So *Monasterium* is the word once used in the *Abingdon Chronicle* of St. Aldate's Church in Oxford; and *Monasteriolum* is the word used of St. Martin's in Cnut's charter of 1034.<sup>2</sup> The objection is, that the derivation from *Mynster* only throws the difficulty further back. What, on this view, is to be made of *War*, or *Wer*, as it sometimes appears? It can hardly be a river-name; such a form is not found among the roots from which river-words are formed. Indeed, it would hardly be possible to maintain that the town is on a river, for the original settlement is quite a distance off, and in a different valley from the Wylve. And one would like to know more about the authority for the name of the "brook Were." So this theory, specious as it is, and appearing to be a short cut to the truth, really lands us in a greater difficulty than ever.

To the previous examples of mediæval field-names which are still used, may be added from Bishopstrow, Tunmead; and Midles, which is certainly short for Middleton; these are found in a Lacock document of about 1260, published in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxii., 320. The name Scratchbury is connected by Hoare with *crechen*, which appears in *Cold Kitchen*. If so, it will be the common Celtic diminutive *Cruachan*, often found in Ireland and Scotland (*cf.* Crockern Tor, on Dartmoor). It would be an appropriate name for it is especially applied to those hills which present "a round or stacked appearance,"<sup>3</sup> *cruach* originally meaning a rick or stack.

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<sup>1</sup> *St. Mary's Abbey, York*, p. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Parker, *Early History of Oxford*; Oxford Historical Society, p. 292.

<sup>3</sup> Joyce, *Origin and History of Irish Names and Places*, I., 388.

But if the derivation of Scratchbury suggested in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiii., 114, may stand (Skratt's-bury), it may be compared with Lockswell, between Chippenham and Devizes, which Canon Jackson thinks is possibly Loki's well.<sup>1</sup> Loki was one of the deities of nature, always connected with water. If so, these last two are further illustrations of Mr. Stevenson's remark, in the *English Historical Review*, xiv., p. 47, *n.*, that "no part of England has preserved so many traces of Germanic myth and sagas as Wessex, and Wilts would seem to have been a great centre of Germanic paganism." Mr. Stevenson doubts the meaning of Mere=boundary,<sup>2</sup> and decides for the sense of "standing water" But local conditions do not favour this. He also rejects the meaning of Devizes as "marches." The name Long Ivor, at Longbridge Deverell, has not been quite cleared up hitherto. It was suggested in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxiii., 124, *n.*, that it represents "collem Eferbeorh, collem aprinum" of an ancient document. Anyone who saw the hill behind it for the first time, long and curving down symmetrically at each end, would admit that it could not be described more graphically than by "Lang Eoforbeorg," "Long boar's hill," or "Long Hog's Back."

In the laws of the ale-feast given in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxiii., p. 126, "provided they do not sit *on* the bench" is the correct translation of "*super* scammum." W. W. Capes, *Rural Life among the Manors of Bramshot*, p. 65, is apparently referring to the document.

#### APPENDIX ON EGBERT'S STONE.

As the road which we have traced affords a way from Hampshire to the coast, we are justified in assuming that along it came the "men of Hampshire" who marched to join Alfred when he raised his standard at Ecgbyhtes-stan against the Danes. And it may help us to locate the much-discussed situation of this meeting-place. My friend, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, in his recent edition of

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Chapels of Wilts*, p. 40.

<sup>2</sup> *English Historical Review*, xvii., 625, *sq.*

"*Asser's Life of Alfred*,"<sup>1</sup> decides that the stone was near Penselwood, and is inclined to find it in a boundary-stone of the three counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset, now in a factory pond at Bourton;<sup>2</sup> and in support of this view it may be noticed that the complete shire-organization and division of Wessex into shires appears to date from Egberht's time.<sup>3</sup> The difficulty in this view seems to me to be, that it locates the meeting-place in the heart of the forest of Selwood. For Leland, writing about 1550, says that Selwood stretched almost to Warminster, and in another direction "on to the quarter of Shaftesbury."<sup>4</sup> Mr. Stevenson severely criticises the views of Dr. Clifford, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, who makes the succeeding military operations take place on the Polden Hills, in Somerset; and he ridicules Dr. Clifford's suggestion that the site of the "stone," *petra*, or rock, may have been White Sheet Hill, above Mere; mainly on account of an unfortunate etymological guess of Dr. Clifford's as to the origin of the name White Sheet. But it is just possible that, although Dr. Clifford may be utterly wrong in his general idea of the military operations, his suggestion of White Sheet Castle may be right. It is just the place for a meeting of men from Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset. It lies, as those who drove close under it at the recent Warminster Meeting of this Society, cannot have failed to observe, on the most western escarpment of the ridge of downs before they drop into the plains of the Somerset border. Its position is remarkably striking. Set at the end of the higher part of the great western road, the "castle" with its earthworks has a bold appearance, and commands an outlook over the whole of North Dorset and Evershot range, the lowlands of Somerset, and, towards Wiltshire, to the heights above Warminster. Again, the expression "east of Selwood" implies that the place was outside the forest; but Mr.

<sup>1</sup> A full discussion of the sites connected with Alfred's march will be found in this book.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.* p. 266.

<sup>3</sup> Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 233 and index s.v. Egberht.

<sup>4</sup> *Contra*, Stevenson, p. 269.

Stevenson's view places it in what, if we follow Leland, was then the forest. A band of robbers might have a trysting-place in the woodland, but not the armed men from three shires. The words "in orientali parte saltus" (Asser, s. 55) would hardly admit of being translated "in the eastern portion of the wood";<sup>1</sup> but if the one example quoted in the note could justify this, it would support Mr. Stevenson's view; but he translates "east of Selwood" (p. 269). This is the objection to Mr. Stevenson's view. I hope to show that another site is possible.

There is a piece of local evidence which Mr. Stevenson does not give. The "Tin road" which bears the name of Hardway as it comes up from Somerset, for a part of its course in the parish of Kilmington bears the name of Harepath lane, in the six-inch Ordnance Map.

The name *Herepað* is common, and we find it again in North Wilts near Burbage. It is instructive to quote the words of Mr. Stevenson and Prof. Napier.<sup>2</sup> They are discussing the meaning "militaris via," "army path," which some give to it, and decide that, as "a large body of men (*here*) like an army could not conveniently march across country by the roads that sufficed for local communication, therefore an army naturally used the Roman roads in the first place, and when they did not exist, other important roads, whose origin we cannot ascertain. Hence it is probable that '*Herepað*' means a broad well established road, not necessarily Roman, upon which troops could march conveniently." We find the name "Harepath" at Bishops Cannings, where, it may be observed, it extended to Rybury Camp.<sup>3</sup> We find, then, that the road from Somerset is the road to Hampshire passing through at White Sheet Castle, and we can see even now

<sup>1</sup> Asser, ch. lii., *Cippenham, villam regiam quae est sita in sinistrali parte Wiltunsire,*" means, as *sita* shows, "in the north part of." But on the other hand, "in occidentali parte Selwuda" (Asser, xii.) describes Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall; and "a dextrali parti regiae villae," on the south of" (xxxv.).

<sup>2</sup> *Crawford Collection of Charters, Anecdota Oxoniensia*, vii., 46—47.

<sup>3</sup> The derivation given by A. C. Smith, *British and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts*, 75, from *hoar-path*, boundary path, is etymologically impossible.

from the map how that range of hills, at the end of which is the "Castle," rises like a long island out of the plains and woods around it, and we have seen that another road from Somerset, "the Lead road," over the Mendips, comes up to Maiden Bradley, quite close to the castle. Again, the boundary of Wilts and Somerset runs over White Sheet Hill, and touches the northern entrenchment of the "Castle."

These facts seem to answer the requirements better than the boundary stone of the three counties at Bourton, in Selwood; and one would like to know about this Bourton Stone "now in a factory pond."

But can we get further than this?

Let us look at the words. Asser's expression is *Ecbryhti Petra*, not "*lapis*." Now, a word commonly used in South Wilts for a sheer escarpment of down is "cliff," and it is still in daily use, "on the cliff" (or clift). The name is attached to the following places in the neighbourhood:—Duncliff, Ecliff, near Gillingham, Donhead Cliff, Swallowcliff, Whitecliff (in Brixton Deverell), Baycliff (in Hill Deverell, apparently a corruption of Baillescliff). It is also commonly used in speaking of the steep escarpments above Mere, so Mr. T. H. Baker informs me, at the end of which is White Sheet Castle.

This unusual word *petra* may be an attempt by Asser, in whose diocese the district lay, to preserve a piece of local description. For may not *Ecbryhti Petra* mean *Ecbryht's cliff?*: and may not the name survive in the so-called cliff above Mere, and include the "castle" of White Sheet at the end of it, just as *Ashdown*,<sup>1</sup> in Berkshire, does not mean a single hill, but a range? And as *Ecgberht* was King of Wessex from 802 to 839, and there is good reason for believing that most of Mere was always a royal manor,<sup>2</sup> the name of the royal owner would appear in the description of this part of it. May we not then be wrong in looking for a "stone," as Canon Jackson and Mr. Stevenson have done?

But, it will be said, the Chronicle has *Egbryhtes-stan*, and

<sup>1</sup> Stevenson, *Asser*, p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix., 228.

that<sup>1</sup> there is no reason for doubting that the author [Asser] translated direct from the Chronicle. True; but *stan* has two meanings in old English, both a "stone," and a "rock"; thus, in St. Matthew, xvi., 18, *ofer þysne stan ic getimbrige mine cyricean,*" where the Vulgate has "*super hanc petram aedificabo ecclesiam meam,*" and Wyclif, "this ston."

It might be thought that the words *petra* and "*stan*" might refer to the rocky nature of the hill. But the geology is against this; Dr. Blackmore tells me that White Sheet Hill is capped with the upper chalk, which is softer than the middle chalk. (*See C. Reid, Geology of the Country round Salisbury; explanation of Sheet 298 of the Geological Survey, p. 49, sq.*)

#### ADDENDUM to p. 274.

Haverfield, *Romanization of Roman Britain*, p. 26, says:—

"Many of the lists of coins found in country houses close about 350—360. The rural districts, it is plain, began to be no longer safe, and some houses were burnt by marauding bands, and some abandoned by their owners."

He illustrates this by the dates on the hoards of coins deposited at Thruxton, Abbot's Ann, Carisbrooke, and elsewhere in Hampshire, and at Croydon (351 A.D.).

Bishopstrow is an exact illustration. The latest date of the coins found in the hoard at the Buries<sup>2</sup> (Daniell's *Warminster*, p. 6) is the reign of Constans (d. 350) and Magnentius (d. 353). Clearly, this valley was becoming unsafe, exposed to the raids of Saxon pirates coming from Southampton Water over Hampshire, and Bishopstrow was abandoned. But the list of the coins found on the hills north and south (given above, p. 274) shows that the population was centred upon them.

<sup>1</sup> Stevenson, *Asser's Life*. Introd. p. lxxxiv.

<sup>2</sup> Hoare's plan, A. W., Roman Era, 109, does not give what appears to be a double vallum at the north-west where the moat-like river recedes.



## Carved Figure on the Wall of Oaksey Church.

With regard to the nature of the curious figure at Oaksey, on which a note was printed in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiv., 156, the Rev. W. Butt sends the following quotation from Forlong's *Faiths of Man*, vol. iii., 302, in which all the known examples of such figures in England are mentioned.—[ED.]

“*Sīla-na-gig*. *Sheela-na-gig*. A Keltic lunar and phallic charm, still found over doors and windows in our islands. It is a female figure, and considered to avert the evil eye. There are said to be over three dozen such in Ireland, and a few others in England, Wales, and Scotland: one of these latter we have seen, in the old ruined Church in Harris (the outer Hebrides), where are a sacred well and stone; as in many other cases, such as the Sheela Well at Corcomroe Abbey. The Sheela-na-gig is found on the “Sun Stone” (clvain-Muidhr) at Tara and on an old English font. The example at the base of the round tower of Cashel (Mr. Keane, *Towers and Temples of Ireland*, p. 33) represents a female form with two twisted serpent legs. The mermaid holding a book at Kyle—Clonfert, King's County—is a modified *Sīla-na-gig*. An indecent example comes from the sill of a window in Ratho Church, County Clare; and a still more objectionable case was photographed, in Wales, for the author in 1895. This was found, in the preceding autumn, built into the base of the north wall of the old Parish Church of Llandrindod, in Radnor. It was face downwards: and a medical man (according to the *Radnor Antiquary*) stated that the colouring of the stone was due to blood. The figure is 2 feet high and a foot across. The present Church dates only from the seventeenth century. Another example is in the wall of Stretton Church. There are two plaster casts in the British Museum of the same figures. The Journal of the Irish Antiquarian Society (March, 1894) enumerated, before the discovery at Llandrindod, forty cases in Ireland, five in England and Wales, and two in Scotland.”

# Four Terriers of North Wraxall Rectory.

Extracted from the Registers of the Bishop of Salisbury.

Communicated by REV. F. HARRISON, Rector.

1

North Wraxall

24 Mensis Maii Anno Dni 1588.

Thomas Hathsall    Concerning an answer to the general injunctions for the  
John Cocke            glebe land and other dewties pteynig to our Psonage and  
Churchw̄d̄ns            Pson of our seyd Pyshe of North Wraxall aforeseyd We  
John Webbe            knowe and do knowe and understand no wrong to be don  
W<sup>m</sup> Brewar            by any man<sup>r</sup> or way to be don to the seyd Pson but that  
Syds<sup>mn</sup>.                ye Pson hathe tyme out of mynde had hys glybe land  
                             pteynent to the Farme w<sup>t</sup> all kinds of tythes customs  
                             oblations emolum<sup>ts</sup> accordyng to the Queens Hyghynis  
                             Ecclesiasticall Lawes of this Realme of England and  
                             honorable order of the same to the cofort of lerning and  
                             ryght religioun ( God save oure Queene Elizabethhe Amen.

2

A Terrier of all the Akers (both arrable et severall)  
belonginge to the Rectorie there by the name of gleabe  
lande particulerly taken by us whose names are hrnd<sup>r</sup>  
written

North Wraxall 1608 Sept. 25 Arable.	In the South Felde.	In the North Felde.
	At Newwood            1	Upon y <sup>e</sup> Moore            1d
	At Nuttstocke        1	Upon Moore Hill        3
	Prest Grove Hill     1d	In Alder                2d
	At the Woodden Bridge 1d	By Coomes Footpath    1
	Above Broade lands ( 1d	Over Revers Way        1
	over Cullarnes Way )	At y <sup>e</sup> Croft Ende        5
	At little bushe        1	In Bull Furlonge        2
	At Nuttstocke abov y <sup>e</sup>	Under the footwaye     1
	way                    1d	Under the force*        3
	At blacke crosse     1	Upon Greene Mears End 1
	At the Parke ende    1	In Smale Furlonge     1
	At North Grove & over	Over Mill Way           1
	Ridge Way            1d	Upon the force* Way    2d
	Upon Lidgrove Hill   2	Upon Mnctons† Bower   1
	Upon North Grove    1	Upon Burrford Way     1
	Upon Gorrey's Hill   4q <sup>s</sup>	Over the force Way     } 1
	Above Shutt Meade   1	In Frogdens Bottom    }
	Above West Meade    1	Upon Wheat Ridge along }
	Upon the Moore        1	by Marshie Way        }

	In the South Fielde.	In the North Fielde.
	At Lypyate 1d	Upon Foxe Grove End 3
	Shooting upo Waine Way 1d	Below Baylie's Bushes 1
	The Parsons Beake and the lane at Waine } 2	A heav aker et q above Baylies Bushes } 1q
	Way Shutt } 3	Above Innock } 3d
	At Pokridge Path 3	At Innock Corner 5
	Above Kitle 1	Behind Dawes Stile d
	Upon Kitley Hill 1d	Above the laund 3
	Upon Rosite Crosse 3	Beyond Barelegged Bush 5
		In Godley 7
Severall	Shutmeade 1	
	Coulecroft 1	
	Y <sup>e</sup> Cheese 1	
	Y <sup>e</sup> Hamacre 1	
	Lipyate d	
	Thomas Cozen Parson	
	John Bruer Churchwarden	
	Thomas Wodam	
	William Wodham	
	Rycheard Colleare	
	Benedick Jaksene	

3

A true and perfect Terrier of all houses lands and portion of Tythes belonging to the Rectory of North Wraxall in the County of Wilts and Diocess of Sarum taken the Twenty second day of December one thousand seven hundred and four by us whose names are subscribed to this Instrument.

Imp: the Dwelling or Parsonage House with two Barns, on Oxhouse, one Stable, two Gardens, and an Orchard adjoining.

Item. In the North Field in several parcels fifty three acres and a half.

Item. In the South Field in several parcels thirty six acres and the fourth part of an acre.

Item the enclosed Land.

One large Close called Prestgrove about twelve acres.

Another Close called Four Acres.

A small close called Shoot Meade, about one acre.

Another called Lippeat Lease about one acre.

Another call'd the Tining ab' five acres.

Another call'd Coldercroft about one acre.

Item a portion of tyth paid out of Mills

\* Force, Fosse Way. † Monctons; now mountain.

	£	s.	d.
Hennars Mill per ann :	0	.. 4	.. 0
Doncomb Mill per ann :	0	.. 4	.. 0
Ford Mill per ann :	0	.. 3	.. 4

Tho : Goddard Rector of North Wraxall.

Tho : Pavey.

Daniell Hawker Overseer.

## 4

A true and perfect Terrier of all houses lands & portion of Tithes belonging to the Rectory of North Wraxall in the County of Wilts & Diocess of Sarum had made and taken this the twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord 1783.

Impri<sup>e</sup>. The Parsonage House which is built with stone & tiled consists of two Parlours, seven lodging Rooms, four paper<sup>d</sup>, two not paper<sup>d</sup>, one hung with green stuff, two Pantries Kitchen & Back Kitchen which serves for a Brew-house. A Cellar under the largest Parlour.

Outhouses. Two Barns built with stone and covered with thatch, one 57 long & 18 wide, the other 38 foot long & 17 wide, three Stables, one three staled, the other two staled, the other an old one & has not been used as a Stable for many years, all built with stone and covered with thatch. A Coach House and Greanery over built with stone & covered with tile. A Cart House covered with thatch. The ground on which the House stands together with the Farm Yard and Garden is about an acre & a quarter.

The Glebe Land which is all inclosed. Press Grove 12 Acres. Four Acres at Ford. Shute Mead one Acre. The Parsons Tyning 5 Acres. Lurish one Acre. Goreys Hill 13 Acres. Spy Park 3 Acres. Over the Bristoll Road 7 Acres &  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Ham 2 Acres. Tyning going to Combe 13 acres. Middle-Way Tyning 9 Acres &  $\frac{1}{2}$ . New Tyning 6 Acres. Westmead Hill 7 Acres &  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Parsons Four Acres. Lypeet Leese 1 Acre.

A portion of Tythe paid out of three Mills. Hennard Mill four shillings p<sup>r</sup>. ann : Doncomb Mill four shillings p<sup>r</sup>. ann : Ford Mill Three shillings & four pence p<sup>r</sup>. ann : Five Pounds p<sup>r</sup>. annum paid by Paul Methuen Esq<sup>r</sup> for the tythe of wood But that is no Modus, for it was but three Pound p<sup>r</sup>. ann before I demanded more. The whole, with what I have in hand is let for a hundred & ninety Pound p<sup>r</sup>. ann. There are no timber trees of any value as the Glebe is merely inclosed with walls. In the Church—one bell. Communion Plate—two Cups, no mark on them but 1746. One of the Cups are reall, the other French plate. Two small Salvers one reall, the other French plate. The Clerk is elected by the Rector & his Stipend paid by the Parish out of the Church Rate. The Churchyard wall is at the expense of the Parish.

Henry Still Rect<sup>r</sup>.

Isaac Holborow } Churchwardens.  
Daniel Parker }

Isaac Holborow } Inhabitants.  
John Willson }

## Investigations at Knowle Farm Pit.<sup>1</sup>

By the REV. H. G. O. KENDALL.

I am not aware to what extent other people have had the opportunity of studying in detail the gravel, &c., and the lie of the implements and other flaked and chipped stones at the famous Knowle Farm Pit, Savernake: but, finding myself now within reach of the spot, I have given a considerable number of hours during the past year and more to the investigation of the gravel, &c., and to digging out the implements with my own hands. In case, therefore, the resultant observations may contain some element of usefulness in the attempt to solve the difficult problems connected with Palæolithic man and the various deposits in which and under which his tools are found, I venture to set forth a few broad facts.

A considerable space has now been cleared of gravel by the workmen. They have thus formed a kind of platform at the shoulder or bank of the old river valley, now dry. This platform is backed by a face of gravel, not yet dug away.

For some time past the men have not found any great quantity of implements, and for this reason: the implements were originally found in great numbers in a bed of river silt which ran along the edge, so to speak, of the platform. This bed has been largely dug away, and the workmen are now digging the deeply ochreous gravel which lies further inland, as it were. It must be noted that sandy river drift overlies the ochreous gravel at this spot for a space of some yards, at any rate, as well as at the edge of the artificial platform, but it contains but a small proportion of implements at this place. The ancient river bank bends back so as

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<sup>1</sup> The greater part of this paper is reprinted from "*Man*," March, 1906, pp. 38—41, by kind permission of the Anthropological Institute, to whom our Society is also indebted for the loan of the blocks used in the text.

flank obliquely the left end of the platform, and of the face of the gravel.

In the autumn of 1904 the men had occasion again to dig out river silt at a spot on the platform edge where some of it still remained. At times, when they were not working in the hole thus formed, I took the opportunity of raking out stones with one of the gravel-facing forks which they lent me. I stood in a hole

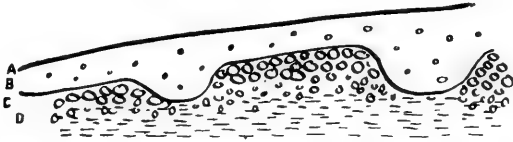


FIG. 1.—SECTION AT KNOWLE FARM PIT, A LITTLE N. OF E.  
 A. Surface. B. Loam with flints, including implements mostly abraded.  
 C. Hard gravel, fair-sized worn flints shading off into loose river silt at D.  
 containing flint, sarsen, pebbles, &c. C. and D both contain implements.  
 Height of section about 7 feet.

usually 6 feet deep, sometimes more, sometimes a trifle less. At the top was a greater or lesser quantity of "dirt." This dirt contained rolled and abraded Palæolithic implements. Their general appearance is blue-grey and thick white, and they bear interlaced short striations. Beneath the dirt there occurred sometimes a jumbled mass of rolled flints of considerable size mixed with fine silt. The mass was "hard" and difficult to pick out. Where this conglomeration attained a thickness of more than a foot or two there would seem to be but little undisturbed river silt beneath. Where, however, the hard gravel was comparatively thin, or not so coarse, there lay the fine river silt beneath it, containing sharp, unrolled and perfect implements, as well as others which were abraded. My practice was to leave the hard gravel for the most part alone and to rake out the stones and implements from the loose river silt beneath it.

Doubtless the hard and the loose material are the same drift under different conditions: the one disturbed by some subsequent movement, perhaps of an icy river; the other comparatively undisturbed.

The loose silt contains more or less rolled flints of a fair size

and other pieces down to very minute stones (very many show the above-mentioned striations); a number of small white, whitish-ochreous and ochreous flints, somewhat rolled; and certain sharp and unabraded pieces. Of the latter class it is in my opinion impossible to find a piece on which the fractures are not due to man: except it be a small proportion of implements, and, perhaps, an occasional other piece, which have evidently split in two along a line of weakness in the flint. The two parts of these broken flints probably do not finally separate until they are dug out with the rest of the gravel; and of by far the majority of the flints in this stratum, except the small white and ochreous pieces and a few pebbles, it would be difficult to say that they had not been chipped and hammered and flaked by man. Occasionally a pebble of considerable size may be found and sometimes a piece of sarsen or other non-flint stone. These various constituents of this loose drift seem to be mixed promiscuously, and the implements are found at depths varying several inches even within a small space. But there is in places one thin portion of this stratum which contains a larger proportion of fine sand and tiny flints than the rest of the stratum. This thin layer produced an innumerable quantity of minute flakes and micro-liths. Some of the former are so small that they can scarcely be picked up with the fingers. Some of the latter are trimmed by minute marks along the edges and are very tiny, and others are distinctly flaked. Like the implements, some are abraded and some are sharp and unworn. Some are brilliant with the peculiar gloss for which this pit is famous. The implements of normal size, discovered in this portion of the drift, are sharp, and black-grey, medium, or very light grey. There are also rolled, abraded, and striated implements of varying colours and conditions. Apparently the tools which lie in or above this drift are liable to show more or less white on their faces or on one face, which goes to prove that they have lain for some time within reach of moisture from the surface of the ground. But many show no sign of decay. The river silt rests on ochreous gravel. Whereas the former is loose and sandy, the latter would seem to contain some element of clay. The fine sand of the silt,

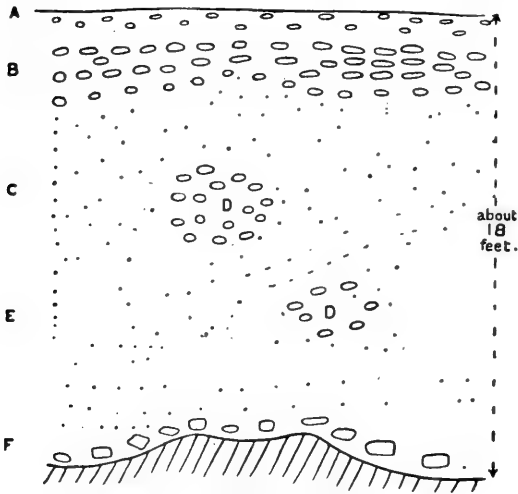


FIG. 3.—PORTION OF FACE OF OCHREOUS GRAVEL AT BACK OF PLATFORM.

A. Surface soil with mesoliths. B. Hard gravel composed of fair-sized worn flints. C. Ochreous gravel. D. Masses of B in C. E. Ochreous gravel showing stratification. F. Large flints, many fresh from chalk and clay.

however, sometimes adheres very closely to the upper face of the stones. Often an implement lies partly in the silt and partly in the ochreous gravel. If the stone has lain flat, and has not been moved much after its owner let it fall, the upper face will be found more or less striated by means, probably, of some particles of the fine sand, and, it may be, also, slightly whitey-bluish, showing incipient decay. The under face, on the contrary, will not be found striated, and will show, by the adherence of ochreous matter, by its clearer surface and faint suspicion of green or yellow tinge, that it has lain in the said ochreous gravel.

Let us now step across the platform and examine the face of gravel behind it. Here may be found immediately beneath the turf certain light grey-blue flaked flints of dry appearance, which I take to be of a mesolithic age. With them, or near them, at times is found a palæolithic implement, also very "dry," as the



men express it. I have one of good tongue shape and dirty white colour, slightly abraded. Beneath the turf and a little "dirt" and the surface stones come the sandy drift and river silt, varying in depth from a foot or two to perhaps four feet in an irregular manner. But towards the centre and right of the gravel face the silt tends to disappear, at any rate in its undisturbed condition.

Beneath it (as in the hole at the edge of the platform) lies the ochreous gravel. It is almost the despair of an incipient geologist. It bears distinct signs of stratification in places, and in its middle and lower part thin lines of loose flints blackened with manganese. But the whole mass is disturbed and confused, and portions of strata seem to lie at very various angles. I have taken implements from this face *in situ* with my fingers, but they are far less numerous than in the river silt. They are sometimes but little abraded, at others more so. They are ochreous, brown, greenish-ochreous, or ochreous-green in colour. In parts, at any rate, there are also the familiar abraded and striated flints showing faintly beneath the scratches dull purple, crimson, brown, &c. But these may, perhaps, belong to certain masses of light-coloured sandy gravel which are incorporated in the ochreous gravel and seem to bear some relation to the river silt above. The gravel rests in an irregular manner upon the chalk. Here are large unworn flints as fresh almost as when they left the chalk. Here, also, is a little clay containing particles of some black substance, and here, too, practically on the chalk, are found implements and other "human" stones, sometimes abraded, but often sharp and grey-black. These latter are of excellent shape in outline and of a fine, bold style of workmanship. Once or twice the men have found a blackened patch upon the clay at the base as though a fire had once burnt there (?). I have preserved a little of the material. I have also taken out stones reddened and otherwise discoloured and cracked by fire, both from the ochreous gravel and river silt, but especially from the latter. Implements of immense antiquity, and derived from a considerable distance and from greater heights, are found in both materials. Some implements from the silt, not necessarily of so great age, are reduced almost to pebbles. (Why did not

the river, according to the Mantes theory, make them into eoliths?)

It should be mentioned that though, at first, implements were found in considerable numbers in the loose river drift and silt, yet, before the hole was refilled, they became scarcer. More "dirt" was met with at the top and implements seemed scarcer beneath. They were at no time last winter so numerous as in former years. At present the gravel is not being dug at all.

One more item should be mentioned, viz., the exceedingly fresh condition of some of the implements, about the authenticity of which no doubt can be held.

To sum up, then, we have in this pit:—

1. Flaked stones of a mesolithic (?) age close to the surface.
2. An occasional palæolith close beneath the turf, where it rests upon the river drift or lies in "dirt."
3. In places a foot or two or more of "dirt," containing blue and white rolled and striated implements.
4. Beneath this dirt, or in other places, beneath the turf a sandy river drift, hard in its upper part, loose below, and containing worn and striated, and in its looser part, sharp and unabraded implements, together with flakes and a very large number of trimmed flints, hammer-stones, &c., and some burnt flints; occasionally, also, a flaked or trimmed sarsen. The depth varies from less than two feet to more than four feet approximately.
5. Beneath this is ochreous gravel, sometimes about twelve feet in depth and containing a comparatively small amount of implements and some cores, trimmed flints, hammer-stones, flakes, &c. At its base are rolled and unrolled implements, the latter handsomely made. There are also burnt stones in it. Here and there especially, I think, towards the slope of the old river bank, large masses of lighter, sandier gravel are contained within it. Large flints and a small amount of clay rest upon the chalk.

I have other data concerning eolithic and palæolithic stones which I have taken from this pit. Since writing this article I

have again visited the pit and taken out abraded, ochreous-greenish trimmed stones of very distinctly eolithic form and workmanship *in situ* at about 9ft. and 11ft. from the surface, and, at that spot, about 3ft. 6in. and 18in. respectively above the chalk. These were from the gravel face at the back of the platform.

The following remarks in brief may be of some use by way of addition to the foregoing article.

I may safely say that I have obtained numbers of flaked and trimmed stones from the layer of silt which represent all the better known forms of eoliths. These, however, are of Palæolithic age and condition, and afford valuable evidence, by analogy, of the human authorship of the said eoliths. I have various series of eoliths from different localities laid out in rows. Interspersed among them are stones of exactly similar pattern and trimming from Knowle Farm Pit. Of these some have bulbs and show flaking in addition to the trimming, and some do not. Among the implements are many which are notched just as the eoliths are. Again, some implements have been most evidently used as "Hollow-end Scrapers," and many an implement shows along one or sometimes both edges the "bow-shaped scraper" trimming. It cannot be too much impressed on the mind that in the silt in which the implements are so numerous there also the rude trimmed pieces are very numerous. In all human probability one authorship must be ascribed to them both. The conviction that this is the case is strengthened, as it can be so quickly in no other way, by oneself digging out both *in situ* for hours at a stretch. Similar proof is forthcoming concerning the microliths which I have found in very large numbers. They are of all sizes from a bulbous flake the size of a large pin's head and upwards. They exist only in such numbers in a portion of the river silt. They occur with sharp unrolled implements. They cannot be waste chips alone because numbers of them have been carefully and delicately trimmed, so much so that did anyone find a similar stone in proper condition on the surface they would without doubt acknowledge it as a neolith. But because these microliths occur in a river silt of Palæolithic Age, and because Palæolithic man

has not been supposed, hitherto, to indulge in minute tools of delicate workmanship, and because the idea is contrary to people's expectations and preconceived notions, they are denied by many to be the work of man! They are an exceedingly interesting study, and before long will be recognised as of human authorship, and will be carefully sought for and examined. I first found them at Welwyn, Herts, in conjunction with unabraded Palaeolithic implements. Some of both are now in the British Museum.

With regard to the question of the use of the implements of normal size, it is remarkable that even the very best, with the keenest cutting edges, have been used for scraping. This and every other sign upon the implements themselves tend to show that the vast majority were not weapons of war or the chase but implements for cutting, hacking, boring, scraping, and even hammering or bruising, probably in connection with the food of these people.

Other items of interest are:—two implements of rather cherty looking flint, re-flakings by various generations, a large number of very small implements and the absence of very large ones. Again, the ovate-lanceolate seems to have been a very favourite form. True tongue-shaped implements are very rare, though the proportion of them seems to be somewhat larger among the sharp implements at the base of the ochreous gravel. Implements with more or less parallel edges and a chisel-shaped head are remarkable and fairly frequent. Many implements of various shapes have their points blunted, indeed often apparently smashed off, by the use of the tool for some hammering or jabbing or severe scraping purpose. Frequently this has been done by a later generation of Palaeolithic men than that in which the tool was made. Implements of from 3in. to 4½in. in length are very common. The large number of tools of very rude make, but of generally implemental shape, is noteworthy. Probably there is in other pits also a considerable proportion of these, but they have been, as it seems to me, unwisely disregarded. They often have a tale to tell. Indeed, each one is a new word in the old story. Quite a number of the tools have on them one or sometimes two very neat spots of crust

which have been left, as it seems to me, on purpose, for ornament, or superstition, or to make the tool bear some resemblance to an animal's face or what not; perhaps simply to resemble an eye. The eye is a remarkable object, and would take early man's fancy, as it did the ancient Egyptians', as witness the eye in hieroglyphics, and the eyes manufactured of earthenware. Then, again, a number of implements have a narrow, pointed tongue of crust running towards the point of the tool down the middle of the face of the implement. This seems to me to have been left partly at least for artistic purposes. Why not? Quantities of flint nodules have been made use of, and—I speak with bated breath, or, rather, write with diffident pen, as only a beginner among geologists—but it seems to me that whilst the men of the river silt had quantities of gravel to hand and used it just as they picked it up, the men, on the other hand, who lived nearly on the chalk had comparatively little gravel to hand, or at any rate had readier access to chalk flint. Perhaps this will account for the freer, handsomer flaking of their implements.

Among the river silt tools is one which has been flaked and re-flaked with minuteness over an unusually large amount of its surface and edges. That these men could produce the minutest work is evident, but they did not as a rule care to expend time and labour on producing a stone covered with such handiwork, but only to do sufficient of it for their immediate purpose.

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## Notes on Recent Discoveries.

By A. D. PASSMORE.

[These notes were in part read at the Society's meeting, at Devizes, in 1903, when the objects illustrated were exhibited.]

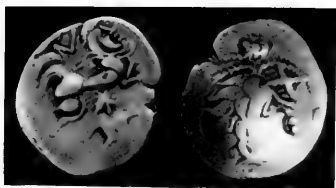
THE British cinerary urn and incense cup here illustrated were found at Wilton, near Grafton, in the civil parish of Great Bedwyn, in August, 1902. During the summer of that year a large plant was laid down near the road leading from Great Bedwyn to Wilton, for the purpose of making bricks for the military works on Salisbury Plain.

A light railway was commenced from the works to Grafton Station, and in cutting through a portion of a field called "Batt's Meadow" the workmen came upon an old trench which had been cut in a direction from north to south. It was 4ft. 6in. deep and 12ft. wide, of an irregular U shape, and contained small patches of wood ashes and charcoal.

At the bottom of the trench, lying upon its side, was the urn, and, as it was quite unprotected, one of the workmen, unfortunately, pecked a small hole in the side. It is of a reddish brown colour, hand-made and well formed, and measures 6in. in height, with a diameter at top of 5in., and at bottom of  $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; while the greatest diameter is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., measured at a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the top.

It is ornamented with the usual impressed thong markings carried round the vessel in two zig-zag lines, one on the overhanging rim, and the other immediately below it. Above this, and close to the top, there is a double line of the same impressions, crossing which are numerous smaller lines put on with no regard to space or symmetry.

When found, the urn was nearly full of burnt bones, probably those of an infant, and, as far as I could learn from those present, was not covered in any way, but simply deposited in the chalk rubble.



GAULISH GOLD COIN FOUND NEAR SWINDON.



CINERARY URN AND INCENSE CUP FROM WILTON,  
IN GREAT BEDWYN. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )





In shape and size the above urn is remarkably like No. 62 in the Stourhead Collection, which was found inside a larger urn with a grape cup and numerous gold and other objects in Upton Gold Barrow.

By the side of the urn was the incense cup, illustrated with it. It is of an irregular circular shape,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter at the top, and  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in greatest diameter.

The type is somewhat uncommon, being peculiar in the fact that it has a round base which causes the cup to roll when touched. The inside follows the shape of the outside; the interior space is thus greater at the bottom than at the top.

The ornamentation consists of two lines of pricked dots, one round the middle, and one round the lip, numbering thirty-three and thirty-five respectively; included in the middle line of thirty-three are two holes carried right through to the inside, three-quarters of an inch apart, with no other dots between them.

It is of a light salmon-coloured pottery, highly polished, and of a better make than the urn.

The surface ground around the interment is very broken, and has evidently been greatly disturbed, as, for a considerable space around, the field is cut into hollows and irregular shaped heaps, while from the sides of the cutting may be seen several trenches passing mostly north to south. The ground actually over the interment is quite smooth, and I am inclined to think that the remaining irregularities are of later date, as many bricks and pieces of Roman pottery were turned up within a few yards of the old trenches above mentioned.

On the hill above, about three hundred yards north, there is a large bowl-shaped barrow, still 6ft. high, though much spread by ploughing.

The beautiful flint axe (*Fig. 4*) was found some years ago in the streets of Swindon during drainage operations, and was sold to Mr. J. Smith, of Wootton Bassett. It has since come into my possession.

It is of orange-coloured flint and is remarkable for its extreme thinness in proportion to its length. The whole surface has been finely flaked over and then partly polished, while the edges have been ground straight. The cutting edge is still sharp and perfect, and the delicacy of this fine specimen would altogether preclude the possibility of its ever having been used. It measures 6in. in length by  $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in breadth at the cutting edge.

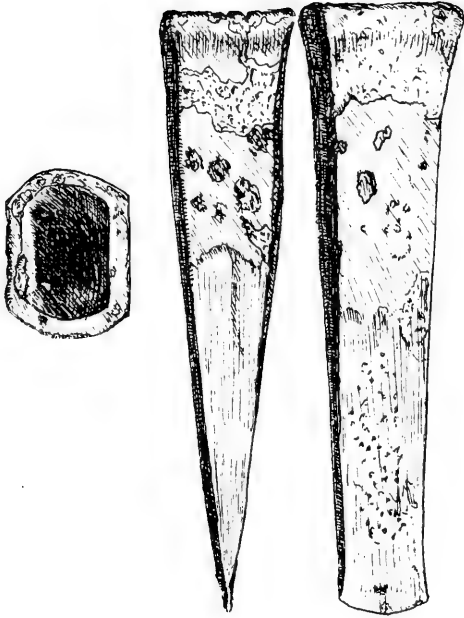
The bronze socketed celt or chisel, of which a full-size drawing is here given, was found in 1899 together with a bronze palstave, at Highworth.

The chisel is  $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at bottom, while the top measures 1in. by  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. The socket is square and two inches deep, with curious wave markings on the inside of the bronze. These marks have been recognised by Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, as caused by the grain of the wooden core used in the casting of the implements, a remarkable proof of the method of forming the socket. Evidence of this kind as to the nature of the core used has very rarely been found, so that, apart from the rarity of its form, this is an extremely interesting specimen. Chisels of this class are very uncommon and usually have round sockets.

The palstave found with this chisel is very roughly cast and finished, and is also much corroded. It measures 5in. in length and 2in. in breadth at the cutting edge, one corner of which is broken. It is very like *Fig. 60* in Evans' *Bronze Implements*.

The fine palstave here illustrated as *Fig. 3*, was found at Latton. It measures 6in. in length, by  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the cutting edge. It has a pronounced midrib and deep stop sockets. It is in admirable preservation.

The socketed looped celt (*Fig. 2*) was found at Highworth in 1905. It has a large square socket, and measures  $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length



BRONZE SOCKETED CHISEL FOUND AT HIGHWORTH  
(Full size.)







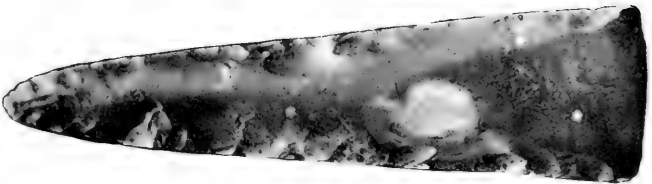
1.



2.



3.



4.

BRONZE AND FLINT CELTS FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD  
OF SWINDON.

by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. at the edge. It has apparently never been used, and its surface is extraordinarily clean and sharp.

Another socketed looped celt, not here figured, was found in Broad Street, Swindon, in 1905. It measures  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in., has a very slight single midrib, and is a good deal corroded.

The flanged celt (*Fig. 1*) here illustrated was found during the works on the new South Wales line of the Great Western Railway not far from Wootton Bassett, and passed into the hands of one of the engineers of the line. A cast of it has, however, been placed in the Society's Museum. It is a well made implement with raised side flanges and wide cutting edge,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. in length by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. in breadth.

The gold coin, here illustrated, was found many years ago a few miles east of Swindon, but the finder unfortunately is dead, and the exact place cannot be ascertained.

It is of nearly pure gold and weighs 114 grains. The obverse bears a rude head to R., the lips and part of the nose being formed by pellets; the hair and crown are represented by four semicircular and six leaf-shaped objects respectively. In front of the head is a cross, one arm of which touches the forehead; immediately above this is a small head and neck facing upwards at a right angle to the larger head. On the reverse is a human-headed horse, galloping to right, over an apparently nude figure, while above is the greater part of what might be taken for the letter M. This coin was at first thought to be British, but impressions were sent to Sir John Evans, who very kindly gave his opinion on it. He concludes by saying: "I am sorry to say that the piece is not British at all but undoubtedly Gaulish, probably of the north-west part of France. It is of a not uncommon type, but is of interest as having been found in England."

The silver penny of Baldred, King of Kent, 805—823, was found in 1905, in a garden in Old Swindon, and has since been added to my collection. The obverse bears a rude head in a circle to right made up of dots and straight lines surrounded by the legend BALDRED REX NT. The reverse has DANAN MONETA inside of which is an ornament consisting of seven wedges and six dots, placed round a small circle containing a single dot.

Coins of Baldred are of great rarity, and therefore casts were sent to Mr. B. V. Head, Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, who kindly gave his opinion on it. He considers it to be a unique variety. The moneyer's name is also new; the name DVNVN is known, and Mr. Head believes it to be the same name as DANAN but with the second and fourth letters reversed.

The obverse legend is also new, as in place of the usual REX CANT, the coin in question has REX NT; the last two letters, like the N and E of MONETA, being joined.

In May, 1903, I found in a garden behind Wood Street, Swindon, several orange-coloured flint flakes, one of which,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by  $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, had its cutting edge for a space of  $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. serrated with twenty-two teeth finely and regularly formed. "Saws" of this type are very uncommon in Wiltshire.

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On a Letter from Stephen Duck,  
The Thresher-Poet,

IN 1747.<sup>1</sup>

By REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH.

IN these days, when the rise of a Labour Party occupies a share of our attention, some of those who are interested in the history of this county may be glad to read the letter of a Wiltshireman "of humble origin," addressed to a man of Devonshire, likewise "sprung from the people," who, like his correspondent, was already rising to some notice in learned and literary circles nearly one hundred and sixty years ago.

I am indebted to J. E. S. Tuckett, Esq., M.A., F.C.S., Assistant Master at Marlborough College, for the opportunity of examining and transcribing that hitherto unpublished letter addressed by Stephen Duck, the minor poet, to Benjamin Kennicott, the famous Hebraist.

Kennicott, the son of the parish clerk at Totnes, had the advantage of a Grammar School education in the school of his native town. K. Edward VI. (or his Council, as here in Marlborough) claimed for himself the title of Royal Founder in 1554, though at Totnes he gave no endowment at all, and the ground on which the school stood, and the old buildings had to be *purchased* by the Corporation from the person who had procured them from the spoils of the ancient Benedictine Priory of St. Mary, just as in 1550 the property of the Marlborough Grammar School was bought of a nobleman from the spoils of the religious Hospital of St. John. Totnes, however, had subsequently acquired some endowments from a private benefactor, a wealthy lawyer, known as "*Pious Uses Hele*," in 1636, so that boys, such as young Kennicott, might have

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from the *Marlborough Times*, February, 1906, with additions.

a sound education in their native place. The son of the clerk of Totnes, when his schooling was done, he became master of a charity school in the same town, and saved up money to enable him, with help from his friends, to go to Oxford University, becoming an undergraduate at Wadham College in March, 1744. At the date of our letter he was in his 30th year, and was finishing his undergraduate course. He was, of course, older than most of his academical compeers, but he spent his time to such good purpose that, just before his degree, he became author of two "Critical Dissertations." (1) *On the Tree of Life in Paradise, the Creation and Fall*; and (2) *On the Oblations of Cain and Abel*; 8vo, Oxon. 1747. He sent a copy, among others, to our Thresher-Poet, Stephen Duck, who wrote the following letter in acknowledgment of this kindness. The University authorities were so well satisfied with Kennicott's performance that they passed him the unusual compliment of conferring on him the B.A. degree (by mandate) without the payment of any fees. Duck's letter is dated six days before the degree was given to his friend. Exeter College (which had a connexion with his county) rewarded him with a fellowship; and other honours and labours followed. Kennicott issued from time to time the results of his investigation of the state of the Hebrew text and MSS of the Old Testament. His collations have now been superseded. See Hastings, *Bible Dict.*, iv., 727. The merits and defects of his work were fairly stated by J. Jennings, in ed. 3 of Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopaedia*. Kennicott became in due course D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Radcliffe librarian, Vicar of Culham, Whitehall preacher, Prebendary (or Canon) of Westminster, and Vicar of Menheniot, in Cornwall. He died in 1783. At the time when this letter was written he was only just rising into notice.

His correspondent, Stephen Duck, was about 42 years old at the time. Born at Charlton, in Pewsey Vale, Wilts, in 1705, he soon forgot what little arithmetic and English he had learned before he became a labourer. He married and worked as thresher first at Hatford, near the other Pusey, and my old Berkshire home, in the Vale of White Horse, and then at Charlton, near Pewsey,

Wilts, and, at one time, on St. Margaret's Farm (near Marlborough railway station), for Mr. Daniel, the proprietor. Duck used all means within his power to improve his education, and was encouraged by a friend who possessed some books, and who had been in service in London, and further by the Rev. Hoby Stanley, Rector of Pewsey, 1729—36, whose family had for many years been patrons of that benefice.<sup>1</sup> A copy of Stephen Duck's earlier poems, "*The Shunamite*," "*Poverty*," and the "*Thresher's Labour*," was sent to the Earl of Tankerville at Windsor, where the Hon. Mrs. Clayton, of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, happening to see it, immediately presented it to Queen Caroline.

The Queen allowed Duck thirty guineas a year, with a little house at Richmond-on-Thames, until she could make him some better provision. In 1733 she appointed him a "beef-eater," or Yeoman of the Guard, and subsequently gave him the more congenial office of keeper of the library at "Merlin's Cave," Richmond. In 1734, the then Lord Palmerston gave about an acre of land in Rushall Field, subsequently exchanged, and known as Duck's Acre, to provide an annual dinner for threshers on June 30th, at Charlton,<sup>2</sup> in honour of Stephen Duck, the Thresher Poet. To this Duck refers in his poem addressed to Lord Palmerston, and entitled "*A Description of a Journey to Marlborough, Bath, Portsmouth, &c.*" He seems to have been present at one of the anniversaries in his honour, when the Viscount had to expostulate with the labourers quarrelling over their cups, and to bid them

"Desist from *Blood*, or else desist from *Beer*."

On his way he stopped at Hatford, was entertained by his former master in Berkshire, and after breakfast took a turn with the scythe among the mowers. At Pewsey he was disappointed not to find the Rector at home. At Marlborough he was reminded of Thomson, the poet, having composed part of his "*Seasons*" (Spring) here in 1728. He describes the Mount:—

<sup>1</sup> Duck mentions specially a clergyman at Winchester, who helped him at the outset. This, I think, was Dr. Burton, the Head Master.

<sup>2</sup> "June 30th." Duck's *Poems*, 4to, p. 211, n. Subsequently June 1st was the day fixed. *Charity Commission Report*, 1836, p. 380=518.

I "climb the winding mazy Mountain's Brow:  
 And, tho' I swiftly walk ascend but slow.  
 The spiral paths in gradual Circles lead,  
 Increase my journey, and elude my speed:  
 Yet, when at length I reach the lofty Height,  
 Towns, Vallies, Rivers, Meadows meet my Sight,  
 A thousand grateful Objects round me Smile,  
 Whose various Beauties overpay my Toil."

(He had learnt to write fairly correct English, but he hadn't quite got rid of his rustic pronunciation.) After a moral *simile*, he proceeds to refer to the grotto, which one of his patronesses, the Countess of Hertford, had constructed in Marlborough Castle Mount:—

"Within the Basis of the verdant Hill,  
 A beauteous Grot comprises *Hertford's* skill;  
 Who with her lovely Nymphs, adorns the Place;  
 Gives ev'ry polish'd Stone its proper grace;  
 Now varies rustic moss about the Cell;  
 Now fits the shining Pearl, or Purple Shell:  
*Calypso* thus, attended with her Train,  
 With rural Palaces, adorns the Plain;  
 Nor with more Elegance her Grots appear,  
 Nor with more Beauty shines th' *Immortal Fair*."

"The Muse her Journey, next to *Bath*, pursues," &c.

So onward to Salisbury, Wilton, Spithead, Portsmouth, and by Witney, to Oxford. There Duck apparently was entertained by his friend, Mr. T. Winder, of Corpus, a clergyman's son, who had gone to college at the age of 13, and was probably a B.A. at the time of the poet's visit and was elected fellow of Corpus before the poem was printed in 1736. Benjamin Kennicott had not yet come into residence at Oxford, even at the date when Duck's collected poems were printed by subscription, with his portrait, by G. Bickham. He had no reason to complain of his reception. Queen Caroline accepted the Dedication (and not improbably remunerated the author, as was then the custom). He numbered six of the Royal Family, and an unusually large number of the nobility,

bishops, clergy, ladies, and gentry, among his subscribers—several painters and upholster[er]s—Alex. Pope, Rob. and Horatio Walpole, Dean Swift,<sup>1</sup> and the Rev. Joseph Spence, critic, and Professor of Poetry at Oxford, who wrote (in 1730) the memoir of Duck prefixed to the volume in 1738, and printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vi., 317. Vincent Bourne (Cowper's master at Westminster) summed up the particulars of Duck's career in fourteen elegant latin elegiac lines of encomium on his modesty and industry. Stephen Duck's poems were re-published in duodecimo form in 1738, with a portrait. A (so-called) "seventh" edition, 8vo, is dated "1730." It has a different portrait of the author, full-length, standing in front of a barn, with an open Milton held lack-a-daisically in his right hand, and a flail in his left. Another, 16mo, is dated 1753. The "4th," duodecimo, 1764. So there are apparent difficulties in the bibliography.

In the course of time Duck was ordained, and Spence procured for him the Rectory of Byfleet, Surrey, in 1752. The poor man subsequently became deranged, and drowned himself in the Kennet, near Reading, in the spring of 1756. The poet G. Crabbe, who was an apothecary's assistant, at Trowbridge, in 1770, and rector in 1814, refers to him in his *Village*, published in 1783.

In 1755 he published "Cæsar's Camp on St. George's Hill," in imitation of Sir J. Denham's poem, "Cooper's Hill," which appeared in 1642. Duck's letter is as follows:—

<sup>1</sup> Swift, in his humourously imaginative poem, "*On the Death of Dean Swift*," made this allusion. (He is fancying a country squire asking his publisher, Bernard Lintot, for his works, and getting this reply):—

"The Dean was famous in his time,  
 And had a kind of knack at rhyme.  
 His way of writing now is past,  
 The town has got a better taste.  
 I keep no antiquated stuff:  
 But spick-and-span I have enough.  
 Pray do but give me leave to show 'em:  
 Here's *Colly Cibber's* Birthday Poem.  
 This Ode you never yet have seen,  
 By *Stephen Duck* upon the Queen."

“ For

Mr. Benjamin Kennicott, at  
Wadham College, in  
Oxford.”

“ Sr

I return you many thanks for the valuable present of your Book, which I received by the hands of Mr. Lillington.<sup>1</sup> I have read it once over, with pleasure, and I have begun it a second time; and a second time I am Edified—*hæc decies repetita placebit.*<sup>2</sup>

Your account of the Tree of Life, the Sabbath and Sacrifices are (*sic*) very ingenious, and if you have not Demonstration, You have at least great probability on Your Side.

But I ought to be very careful how I give *my opinion* on matters so abstruse and so much above the reach of my Capacity. For tho' (as you observe in your obliging letter) there is some similitude in our lives, yet ye parallel will not hold in the point of Learning; for you have been in that respect much happier than I have been, who have never had the Advantage of such a liberal Education as you are blest with: it being my misfortune to be a Stranger to the University of which you are are an Ornament. However, I shall not be wanting in diligence yet to improve myself: and as the Chief Duties of Christianity (I mean those which are absolutely necessary to salvation) be in a narrow Compass, and are pretty obvious and plain, I will do my best endeavour to recommend *these* in such manner as may excite mankind to practise them; which, if I can do, I shall think myself not intirely useless to Society.

And now, Dear Sir, I heartily congratulate you on your success and the amazing progress you have made; I sincerely wish that it may turn out to the advantage of yourself in particular, as it must to the Benefit of Mankind in general.

When you come towa[rd] London the honour of seeing you here wo[uld] be extremely grateful to

Sr

Yo<sup>r</sup> most oblig'd,  
humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

S. DUCK.

Kew Green, in Surrey,  
June 14, 1747.

P.S.—I do not wonder to see Dr. Oliver among the Number of your

<sup>1</sup> Probably Mr. G. Lillington, then a Wadham undergraduate, son of a Dorset gentleman at Winfrith. The book was Kennicott's *Dissertations*, 1747, mentioned above.

<sup>2</sup> “Re-read a dozen times, the page will please.” (From Horace's *Art of Poesy*, line 365). Prof. Conington gave a somewhat different turn to the original:—Of poems, he makes Horace say

“One pleases straightway; one, when it has passed  
Ten times before the mind, will please at last.”

Friends.<sup>1</sup> He is one to a[ll] Mankind. I have obligations to him myself which I shall always acknowledge. If you see him in your way to Devonshire be so kind as to tell him that I frequently think of him with pleasure."

[Seal, in red wax: Cupid plucking (?) a rose from a briar bush. *Motto* "Nul Plaisir sans Peine." ]

*Endorsed*: "Duck. June 14th, [17]47."

## A Bibliographical List of the Works of Stephen Duck.

In preparing the following rather sketchy bibliographical list I have received valuable help from the Rev. H. F. Stewart, Trin. Coll., and Mr. F. G. Plaistowe, Librarian of Queens' Coll., Cambridge; also from Dr. J. Maitland Thomson, Keeper of the Records, Edinburgh, Mrs. R. H. New (Miss A. F. Parker), Oxford, and Miss E. Margaret Thompson, at the British Museum, and from the Rev. E. J. Bodington, Potterne, Devizes, as well as from our Secretary, the Rev. E. H. Goddard.

Duck, Stephen. Poems on Several Subjects. Lond., 1730, 8vo. British Museum, 1946, g. 2 (5).

Poems on Several Subjects, written by Stephen Duck, lately a poor thresher in a barn in the county of Wilts, which were publicly read by the Earl of Macclesfield to her majesty; second edition. Lond., 1730, 8vo. Bodl. G. Pamph., 62.

<sup>1</sup> I suppose this was the famous W. Oliver, M.D., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, physician to Bath Hospital, inventor of the famous biscuits still known as "Bath Olivers," biographer of Beau Nash, and friend of Pope, and of the wealthy Ralph Allen, who did "good by stealth, and blush'd to find it fame." Allen had been a letter-carrier in Marlborough district; invented the system of cross-posts for England and Wales, and was immortalised by Fielding in two of his novels.

It was, perhaps, to Dr. Oliver that Duck referred, in his "*Journey to Bath*," &c.:—

"A Son of *Æsculapius* here I meet;  
Polite his Manners, and his Temper sweet:  
His sage Discourse, hath soft persuasive Art,  
Charm'd the pleas'd Ear, till it improv'd the Heart:  
Bright *Truth* and *Virtue* were his lovely Theme;  
Which seem'd more lovely when describ'd by *him*."

Poems on several subjects . . . Third edition. Lond., 1730, 8vo. Bodl. G. Pamph., 1617, 5. Brit. Museum, 11631, e. 17.

The Third Edition corrected. Lond., Printed for J. Roberts . . . 1730, 8vo, pp. 32 (no portrait). Queens' Coll. Library, Camb., marked "P. 67, 4."

Poems on Several Subjects . . . fifth edition. Lond., 1730, 8vo. Bodl. G. Pamph., 801.

Duck, Stephen. Poems on Several Subjects written by Stephen Duck lately a poor Thrasher in a barn in the County of Wilts at the wages of four shillings and sixpence a week : which were publicly read by The Right Hon. The Earl of Macclesfield, in the drawing-room at Windsor Castle on Friday 11th of September 1730 To Her Majesty ; who was thereupon most graciously pleased to take the author into her royal protection by allowing him a salary of £30 per annum and a small house at Richmond in Surrey to live in for the better support of himself and family.

The Seventh Edition, corrected, To which is added Some Account of the Author.

London: Printed for J. Roberts near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster MDCCLXXX. (Price Sixpence. pp. 32 + (Life) pp. 4. (Advocates' Lib., Edinburgh.)

The copy in Devizes Museum (Wilts Tracts, ix.) as the Rev. E. J. Bodington kindly informs me, contains both portraits, viz., the full-length one, with "Milton" and flail, and also the half-length, in nightcap, writing. Bodl., G. Pamph., 213. Brit. Mus., 11633, bb. 11.

Poems on several subjects. Tenth edition. Lond., 1730, 16mo. Brit. Mus., 11601, e. 1 (1).

Royal Benevolence, a Poem, to which is annexed a Poem on Providence. London and Dublin [1730]. Camb. Univ. Library, Hit. 8, 730, 27. An edition, folio, London. Printed and Sold by W. Harros, 1730.

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[The Thresher's Miscellany, by Arthur<sup>1</sup> Duck, a *Thresher*, part 1. Lond. 1739, 8vo. Brit. Mus., 11631, e. 16.]

The duck drowned in Parnassus ; or the goose triumphant ; containing Philip Goose the Berkshire thatcher's poem, presented to her majesty by lord Townshend. Lond., 1730, 4to. Bodl. Pamph., 389.

Ditto, ditto. Ed. 3.

The Thresher's miscellany ; or poems on several subjects, written by Arthur Duck, now a poor thresher in the county of Suffolk ; third edition. Lond., 1731, 8vo. Bodl., G. Pamph., 213.

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<sup>1</sup> A pseudonym. (This parody on Stephen Duck's verse, has, as Dr. Leslie Stephen points out, deceived some later writers.)



Two other *jeux d'esprit* on S. Duck are cited by H. H. in *Notes and Queries*, 4th S., iv., 347, beginning:—

“Oh Duck! preferred by bounteous Queen.”

(Five lines.)

“Old Homer, tho' a bard divine.”

(Twelve lines.)

An Epistle from a Footman in London to the celebrated Stephen Duck. London, 1731, folio. Bodl., G. Pamph., 1669 (24).

1731. Duck, Stephen:—“A full and authentic account of Stephen Duck, the Wiltshire poet. Of his education, his methods of improving himself, how he first engaged in Poetry; and his great care in writing. Of each of his particular Poems; of the first encouragements he met with, and his original Sentiments on several books, things, &c. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. By J[oseph] S[pence], Esq., Poetry Professor for the University of Oxford. London Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick Lane; and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster; and the Booksellers of Oxford. 1731. Price Sixpence. Cr. 8vo., pp. 27, including Title and “The Publisher to the Reader,” 2 pp. Bodl., Crynes, 824; G. Pamph., 62.

(See *N. & Q.*, 4th S., iv., 423, communicated by Mr. W. Bates. Nichols, *Lit. Anecd. of the 18th Cent.*, ii., 373-4, *n.*, refers to this “Grub-Street title,” as drawn up by Spence himself to disguise his own hand in publishing it.)

Stephen Duck. To the Duke of Cumberland on his Birthday, April 15th, 1730. Lond., 1732, folio. Brit. Mus., 11632, i. 4.

Poems on Several Subjects . . . read by The Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Macclesfield . . . into her Royal Protection by ordering him an Apartment at Kew, near Richmond in Surrey, to live in; and a salary of Thirty Pounds per Annum for his better Support and Maintenance.

The Ninth<sup>1</sup> Edition. To which are added, Several Poems by the same Author, not in any former Editions. Also a Copy of Verses from a Miller in Ireland to Stephen Duck. London: Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane; and sold by T. Astley, at the Rose, over-against the North Door of St. Paul's Church. 1733. [Price Six Pence.] 8vo, pp. 31 + 1 page of advertisement. Full-length portrait with book and flail. Oxford, Bodl., G. Pamph., 1287, 9; Camb. Univ. Lib., LE. 8, 140; Camb., Queens' Coll., “P. 2, 31.”

Stephen Duck: Verses addressed to Dr. Rob. Freind on his quitting [his headmastership of] Westminster School. 1733. Printed in *Gent. Mag.*, iii., 152. See J. Nichols' *Lit. Anecd. of the 18th Cent.*, v. 87.

<sup>1</sup> N.B.—This “9th Edition,” 1733, is dated later than the “10th Edition” of 1730.

- Truth and Falsehood; a Fable, by Stephen Duck. Lond., 1734, folio. Brit. Mus., 643, m. 14 (5). At Oxford, Bodl., G. Pamph., 71. A copy in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Ed. I. for J. Watts, . . in Wild Court.
- The Vision. A poem on the death of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline. Lond., 1734, folio. Brit. Mus., 643, l. 28 (29).
- A Poem on the Marriage of the Prince of Orange, with Ann, Princess Royal of Great Britain. To which are added Verses to the Author by a Divine. With the Author's Answer and his poem on Truth and Falsehood, 3 parts. [Lond.] 1734, 8vo. Brit. Mus., 11602, ee. 1 (4).
- 4to, 1736, with portrait by G. Bickham. The author, in nightcap, writes in in a book with a quill pen.
- Poems on several occasions. By Stephen Duck. London: Printed for the Author. MDCCLXXXVI. iii—vi, Dedication to the Queen; vii.—x., Preface; xi.—xx., An Account of the Author In a Letter to a Friend by J. Spence, 1730; xxi.—xxxii., Names of Subscribers; xxxiii.—xxxviii., Verses by J. Wainwright (1730) and T. Morell; xxxix.—xl. Contents; 1—334, Poems on Several Occasions; 335—6, Ode to Prince and Princess of Wales, May 6th, 1736. 4to, pp. xl. + 334; 10½ in. × 8 in. (*cf. Gent. Mag.* (1736), vi., 317, where Spence's "Letter" of 1730 is described as having been "much altered" for this edition.) Brit. Mus., 642, K. 3. Camb. Univ. Lib., Y., 2, 60. (A copy in the Univ. Lib., Edinb.)
- The Vision*: A poem on the Death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline. [*Sine loco*] 1737. Camb. Univ. Lib., ZZ., 17, 33 (17).
- ? Another edition. The Vision. A poem on the death of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline. London, 1737, folio. Brit. Mus., 603, k. 28 (2). Bodl., G. Pamph., 1662 (15). Bodl., Pamph., 407.
- Poems on Several Occasions with an Account of the Author. Second edition. Lond., 1737, 8vo (with a second title-page, dated "1736.") Brit. Mus., 79, a. 4.
- 12mo, 1738. Poems on Several Occasions. By Stephen Duck. London: Printed for John Osborn, at the *Golden Ball* in *Pater-Noster-Row*; Samuel Birt at the *Bible and Ball* in *Ave-Mary Lane*; and James Hodges, at the *Looking-Glass* on *London-Bridge*. 1738. 12mo., pp. xlviii. + 239 (240 blank). Portrait (after Bickham). Brit. Mus., 11632, d. 1. Queens' Coll., Camb., "D. 21, 4." Another copy in the possession of E. Ll. Gwillim, Esq., Manton Grange.
- Curious Poems on several Occasions, viz., I. On Poverty; II. The Thresher's Labour; III. The Shunamite. All newly corrected and much amended by the Author. Lond., 1738, 8vo. Brit. Mus., 992, h. 10 (4).
- The Year of Wonders; being a literal and poetical translation of an old Latin Prophecy found near Merlin's Cave, by S——n D——k. [Lond., 1738?] 8vo. Brit. Mus., 193, i. 14.

- Alrick and Isabel; or the Unhappy Marriage; a Poem, by Stephen Duck. Lond., 1740, folio. Brit. Mus., 643, m. 16 (9). Bodl., G. Pamph., 1663 (15).
- An Ode to the Battle of Dettingen, &c. Lond., 1743, folio. Brit. Mus. 11631, i. 9 (9).
- 12mo., 1753. The Beautiful Works of the Reverend *Mr.* Stephen Duck, (the *Wiltshire* Bard:) who was many years a poor Thresher in a Barn, at *Charleton* in the County of *Wilts*, at the Wages of four Shillings and Six-pence *per* Week, 'till taken Notice of by Her late Majesty Queen *Caroline*; who, on Account of his great Genius, gave him an Apartment at *Kew*, near *Richmond*, in *Surry*, and a Salary of Thirty Pounds *per annum*, after which he studied the Learned Languages, took Orders, and is now a dignified Clergyman. To which is prefixed Some Account of His Life and Writings. London: Printed for and Sold by the Booksellers. MDCCLIII. pp. xxviii + 140. Portrait [after Bickham]. Brit. Mus., 11633, aa. 12. A copy at Marlborough College, in the Adderley Library. Another, Devizes Museum.
- Cæsar's* Camp, or *St. George's* Hill; a Poem by Stephen Duck. Price One Shilling. London, 1755, 4to. Brit. Mus., 11630, d. 10 (4).
- Duck, Rev. S. (the late); Catalogue of his library. A catalogue of several libraries lately purchased . . . Risley Risley Brewer, esq.; Rev. Stephen Duck, and T. Wallis, M.D., of Stamford . . . which will be sold . . . Aug. 12, 1756 . . . by J. Whiston and Benj. White. (Lond., 1756) 4to. Bodl., 2593, e. 62. (*cf.* Nichols' *Lit. Anecd. of the 18th Cent.*, iii., 668. ("Progress of Sale Catalogues."))
- Fourth Edition, 12mo, 1764. Poems on Several Occasions. By the Rev. *Mr.* Stephen Duck. With a Life of the Author by the Rev. Joseph Spence, late Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Fourth Edition. Printed for John Rivington; T. Longman, Hawes, Clarke, and Collins; and George Knapp. MDCCLXIV. pp. xlii. + 246. Portrait of the Author writing at a table, after G. Bickham. (Signet Library, Edinburgh.)
- Poems by Stephen Duck, with Memoir of his Life by Joseph Spence. Lond. 1794, 12mo. Watt., *Bibl. Brit.*
- The Shunamite: a poem, from the fourth chapter of the second book of Kings. Published in 1730—republished in 1830, &c. pp. 16. Cowan and Brown, Canterbury [1830], 8vo. Brit. Mus., 11650, cc. 19 (12).
1883. Poems written by Stephen Duck (a poor Thresher in a Barn in the County of Wilts, at the wages of four shillings and sixpence a week) which were publicly read in the Drawing Room at Windsor Castle, on Friday, the 11th of September, 1730, to Her Majesty (Consort of George II.), with a short account of the life of the Author. Revised. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Warminster: B. W. Coates, *Journal Office*. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 32 (last page blank.) Devizes Museum.

## Wiltshire Obituary.

**William Cunnington, F.G.S.**, died February 23rd, 1906, aged 92, at 58, Acre Lane, London. Buried at Nunhead Cemetery.

He was the grandson of William Cunnington, F.S.A., the coadjutor of Sir R. C. Hoare, who was born at Heytesbury, June 10th, 1813. Nine years after this the family moved to Upavon, and afterwards to Devizes in 1828, where the wool stapling business was from that date carried on until 1868. In 1836 the business of a wine and spirit merchant was added, which still flourishes at the Old Town Hall. W. Cunnington, F.S.A., left three daughters, of whom Elizabeth married a cousin—another William Cunnington—and became the mother of William Cunnington, F.G.S., the eldest of her fourteen children. He married first, in 1844, Jane, daughter of Rev. Richard Elliott, Congregational minister, of Devizes, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, of whom Mr. William Cunnington and Miss Elizabeth Cunnington survive him. His wife died in 1881, and in 1884 he married, secondly, Martha B. Brodribb, d. of James Dudden Brodribb, of Bristol and Warminster, who survives him. Educated at a school kept by Mr. Hatcher at Salisbury, and first apprenticed to a chemist in 1831, he was brought into the family business with his brothers, Henry and Edward, on his father's death in 1846. In 1874 he retired from the business and lived in London for the remainder of his life. His brother Henry died in 1887. Following in his grandfather's footsteps he began collecting fossils at the age of 7, and from that date Geology became the great interest of his life, for his interest in and knowledge of Archæology, extensive as it was, was after all a secondary interest. He was primarily a geologist, and no one knew more of the Geology and Palæontology of the county than he did. He was, moreover, a born collector, and he utilised to the full the unique opportunities which the formation of railways and road-cuttings in the county afforded him in his best days. The consequence was that he amassed a most valuable collection of over 20,000 specimens, and being perforce for want of room obliged to part with the bulk of them when he left Devizes, he sold many thousands of his finest Cretaceous and Jurassic fossils to the British Museum in 1875, where before this many other specimens of his had found a home either by gift or purchase. He reserved, however, for our own Museum many of his choicest treasures, including some wonderful chalk and greensand fossils, and a perfectly unique collection of sponge spicules and other minute organisms obtained by him with infinite labour and care from the interior of chalk flints. He also gave us a collection of Wiltshire mammalian bones, and a remarkable series of microscopic slides of the various Stonehenge rocks. To him, too, we are indebted for numbers

of other gifts, both to the Museum and Library; amongst which may be mentioned the portrait of W. Cunnington, F.S.A., by Samuel Woodford, which he purchased from the Stourhead collection. Indeed the Museum owes its very existence and present condition in no small measure to him and to his brother Henry. It was the branch of the Society's work which especially appealed to him. He was a Museum Curator *by nature*, though he never filled the post, and to see the Society's collections better housed and better displayed was one of the dearest wishes of his life—a wish, alas! which was never gratified. The admirable Catalogue of the Stourhead Collection, compiled when he was 82 years of age, is a monument at once of his love for the Museum, and of the wonderful mental vigour which he retained to the very end of his life. For though he had suffered from deafness for many years, his mind remained almost as alert and capable of discussing the points of an archæological or geological problem as ever, and his handwriting changed but little in the last twenty years of his life.

One of the principal founders of the Wilts Archæological Society in 1853, he never lost his interest in its welfare in the least degree, to the very last. When, on leaving the county he resigned the position of Hon. Gen. Secretary, which for some time he had held, his colleague, the Rev. A. C. Smith, at the meeting of 1876, said of him:—"The loss of Mr. Cunnington to the Society was no common loss, it was not too much to say that he was one of the chief founders of the Society, and but for his exertions the Society could, perhaps, never have come into existence; it was certainly the case that but for his energy and perseverance a Museum in connection with the Society would never have been established at Devizes." This was written just thirty years ago, and the Society in mourning his loss now, thinks of him not merely as of one who did yeoman service among the veterans of the past generation who laid the foundations of our work, more than half a century ago, but of one who has never ceased to do that service up to the present year, and whose latest gifts to our Library are noted in the present number of the *Magazine*.

Long obituary notices appeared in *Wiltshire Advertiser* and *Devizes Gazette*, March 1st, 1906, and shorter notices in a great number of London and local papers.

### **A Bibliographical List of the Writings of W. Cunnington, F.G.S.**

Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Devizes. Part I. The Stourhead Collection. Devizes, 1896, 5½ in. × 8½ in., pp. iv. + 96.

A Guide to the Stones of Stonehenge, Devizes, 1884. Pamphlet, with map, 8vo. 2 pp.

Sarsens. Letters in *Devizes Gazette*, June, 1852, and June, 1853, reprinted in part in Long's *Abury*, 1858, pp. 27—31.

- The following papers appear in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* :—
- Memoir of George Montagu. III., 87—94.
- Account of a Barrow on Roundway Hill, near Devizes, opened in April, 1855. III., 185—188.
- On the Mammalian Drift of Wiltshire and its Fossil Contents. IV., 129—142.
- Account of a "Trinity" Ring found in felling an oak at Chute, Wilts. V., 127.
- Britton's Monument. V., 391—392.
- On the Bradford Clay and its Fossils. VI., 1—10.
- Account of a Barrow on Oldbury Hill, Wilts, opened by Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S., February, 1858. VI., 73—74.
- An account of the Ancient British and Anglo-Saxon Barrows on Roundway Hill, in the Parish of Bishops Cannings. VI., 159—167.
- On the Examination of the Roman Station at Baydon. X., 104—109.
- On a Crapaudine Locket found in St. John's Churchyard, Devizes. XII., 249—252.
- Notes on a Long Barrow on Oldbury Hill. XIII., 103, 104.
- On the Geology of Stonehenge (included in *Stonehenge and its Barrows*, by W. Long). XVI., 71—74.
- The Opening of a Barrow on Overton Hill. XX., 345—347.
- Stonehenge Notes, The Fragments. XXI., 141—149.
- Some Undescribed Articles in the Stourhead Collection. XXI., 256—264.
- Barrows on Roundway Hill, XXII., 340—342.
- Antiquities presented by Sir Henry Hoare, Bart. XXII., 341—344.
- Barrow at Ogbourne St. Andrew's, Wilts. XXII., 345—348.
- Relics of Ancient Population on Oldbury Hill, Wilts. XXIII., 213—222.
- On a Sepulchral Vessel found near Marlborough. XXIII., 222—228.
- Notes on Bowl's Barrow. XXIV., 104—125.
- Notes on a Group of Barrows on Beckhampton Downs. XXIV., 346—347.
- Two Wiltshire Mazers. XXV., 205—208.
- Note on Canon Jackson's Bequest of Fossils. XXVI., 169—170.
- A Comparison of two Remarkable Urns in the Stourhead Collection, at Devizes. XXVI., 317—319.
- A Suggested Use for Incense Cups. XXVII., 174—175.
- Notes on Food Vessels from Oldbury Hill. XXVII., 291—293.
- Notes on Geological Specimens presented to the Museum by W. Cunnington, F.G.S. XXXII., 349—350.
- The Palæolithic Implements and Gravels of Knowle, Wilts. XXXIII., 131—138 (in conjunction with W. A. Cunnington).

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In *The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, are the following ;—  
On the Lower Greensand at Seend. VI., 453—454.

On some Palæolithic Implements from the Plateau Gravels and their Evidence concerning Eolithic Man. LIV., 291—296.

He was also the Sub-Editor for Wiltshire of the portion of Boyne's *Trade Tokens issued in the 17th Century*, revised by Williamson, two vols., 1889.

**Rev. William Charles Plenderleath**, died suddenly, April 1st, 1906, aged 74. Buried at Cherhill. Born June 2nd, 1831. Wadham Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1852: M.A., 1855. *Ad eundem* M.A., Camb., 1865. Deacon, 1855 (Gloucs. and Bristol); priest, 1856 (Llandaff). Curate of Bedminster (Som.), 1855—57; Frodsham (Ches.), 1857—60; Rector of Cherhill, 1860—91; Rector of Mamhead (Dev.), 1891—1905, when he resigned and retired to Dawlish, where he died. J.P. for Wilts. A man of varied knowledge and many interests, he took, as long as he lived in Wiltshire, a prominent part in the work of the Wilts Archæological Society. He acted as Local Secretary for the Society, and compiled the Indices to vols. IX—XVI., and XVII.—XXIV. of the *Magazine*. In the compiling of the index to vols. XXV.—XXXII. he also had a share. He was especially interested in parish registers, and he carefully indexed those of Cherhill, as well as those of his Devonshire parish of Mamhead and several of the parishes in that neighbourhood. He was also a careful and accurate observer of the rainfall.

He leaves one son, Capt. Plenderleath, R.N., and three daughters, one married to John Baynton Starky, and another to Major Brown, of the Wiltshire Regiment.

Obit. notice, *Guardian*, April 11th, 1906; *Exeter Diocesan Gazette*, May, 1906.

He was the author of the following works:—

- “The White Horses of the West of England, with notices of some other ancient Turf Monuments. London: Alfred Russell Smith. Calne; Alfred Heath.” 7½in. × 5in., pp. 41. Eleven illustrations of turf monuments and coins. Re-written, with considerable additions, from article in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, XIV. 12.
- Ditto. “Second edition, revised and enlarged. London: Allen and Storr, Paternoster Square. Calne: Alfred Heath. 1892.” 7½in. × 5in., pp. 47, with fourteen illustrations.
- “A Pastoral Letter to the Parishioners of Cherhill, 1870. Printed for private circulation by A. Heath, Market Place, Calne.” 8½in. × 5in., pp. 14.
- “A Sermon on Obstacles to Catholic Reunion, preached before the University at Oxford.” 1875.
- “The Ancient Clerical Costume of Daily Life. An Archæological Retrospect.” Paper in *Exeter Diocesan Gazette*, April and May, 1906, vol. V., pp. 67, 68; 84—86.

Articles in the *Wilts Archæological Magazine* :—

“On the White Horses of Wiltshire and its Neighbourhood,” *illustr.* XIV., 12—30.

“On some Curiosities and Statistics of Parish Registers.” XVI., 301—336.

“On some Un-noted Wiltshire Phrases.” XXII., 107—114.

“Cherhill Gleanings,” *illustr.* XXIV., 257—270.

“White Horse Jottings,” *illustr.* XXV., 57—68.

**Rev. Frederick Meyrick**, died Nov., 1905. Son of Edward Graves Meyrick, D.D., Vicar of Ramsbury. Scholar and Fellow and Tutor of Trin. Coll., Oxon. B.A., 1847; M.A., 1850. President of Oxford Union Society, 1849. H.M. Inspector of Schools, 1859—1869. Rector of Blickling and Erpingham, 1868—1905. Non-Residential Canon of Lincoln, 1869—1905. Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, 1886—7. Secretary of Anglo-Continental Society, 1853—98.

**Lt.-Col. George Wilbraham Northey, J.P., D.L.**, of Ashley Manor, Box, Lord of the Manor of Ashley and Ditteridge and joint lord with his elder brother (the Rev. E. W. Northey, of Woodcote House, Epsom), of the Manor of Box, died March 12th, 1906. Buried at Box. Born January, 1836, s. of Edward N. Northey, of Woodcote House, Epsom, and Box, his mother being a daughter of Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. Educated at Sandhurst, he served in the Cameronians, retiring in 1881, with the rank of Lt.-Col. He married, 1859, the eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. S. Burrow, and leaves eleven surviving children, out of thirteen. Three of his sons served in the South African War, and a fourth—Capt. Frank Northey—died at Cairo in 1898. Col. Northey was a strong Conservative and an enthusiastic supporter of cricket.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 15th, 1906.

**John Harding**. Died at Salisbury, February 26th, 1906, aged 88. Born at Mere, March 2nd, 1817, son of William Harding, educated at Mere under Rev. William Barnes, the poet, and at the Salisbury Choristers' School. A Cathedral chorister until 1832, and a lay vicar from 1839—1845. An architect and surveyor, he held the post of Diocesan Surveyor from 1874 to 1894.

Obit. notices, *Wiltshire County Mirror*, March 2nd; *Salisbury Journal*, March 3rd, 1906.

**Lady Wallington**, of Keevil. Obituary notice, *Wiltshire Times*, November 4th, 1905.

**Henry Brown**. Died Feb. 24th, 1906, aged 88. Buried at Blacklands. Son of George Brown, of Wood Green, Hailey, Oxon. Married, 1842, Anne, d. of John Collier Hitchcock, of All Cannings, who died 1883.



He had no children. Beginning life as a chemist in Oxford, he retired in 1861, and purchased the manor of Blacklands from Mr. Marshall Hall. J.P. for Wilts, 1880. Beyond his magisterial duties—to which he was very constant—he took no public part in the affairs of the county. A churchman and Conservative in politics.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 1st, 1906.

**Rev. Francis Charles Chester Master**, died Feb. 19th, 1906, aged 60. Buried at Highworth. London Coll. of Div., 1873. Curate of Ch. C., Battersea, 1876—77; Stoke-next-Guildford, 1877—78; Great Haseley, Oxon, 1878—82; Highworth, 1882—87. Vicar of Ch. Ch., Bootle, 1887—93; Vicar of Highworth, 1893, until his death. A prominent Freemason, having been Provincial Grand Chaplain of West Lancashire, and afterwards (1903) of Wiltshire.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 1st, 1906.

**Rev. Thomas Julius Henderson**, died June 30th, 1905. Buried at Farley. Wadham Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1849; M.A., 1852. Deacon, 1850; priest, 1851, Rochester. Perpetual Curate of Kennington (Berks), 1856-59; Vicar of South Benfleet (Essex) 1859—72; Perpetual Curate of Canvey Island (Essex), 1860—72; Rector of Heywood (Lancs.), 1872—78; Vicar of South Banbury, 1878—83; Vicar of Farley with Pitton and Warden of Farley Hospital, 1883 until his death.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Journal*, July 8th, 1905.

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## Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers and members of the Society generally to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**Notes on St. Martin's Church and Parish, compiled by T. H. Baker.** Salisbury: Brown & Co., Bennett Brothers. 1906.

Cloth, 8vo, pp. viii. + 167 + 1 p. of *errata* at end. Illustrations of the Church, N.W., 1906; N.W., 1820; Plan, 1836.

This book especially disclaims any title to be a history of the parish,

it claims only to be a collection of materials from all available sources bearing on that history. It is, however, of more value than many more pretentious "histories," and contains a very large amount of material, especially in the very copious extracts from the churchwardens' accounts, which is of value for other ends than the history of St. Martin's parish alone. The book begins with notes on the history of the Church, giving extracts from the recognised authorities, notes on its condition in 1830 from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and records of the principal works of repair and alteration from 1567 down to the present time from the parish books. A list of the Provosts of St. Edmund's College who acted as incumbents of St. Martin's from 1813 to 1837, and of the rectors from 1555 to the present day is given, followed by lists of churchwardens from 1567, and of parish clerks, sextons, organists, sidesmen, and assistant curates. Notices from the churchwardens' books from 1567 onwards bearing on various subjects are usefully placed together according to their subjects. Thus the bells, the books, the churchyard, the furniture and ornaments, the organ, the payments to ringers, and "sundry payments" are separately dealt with at length.

Among other points of interest Otters occur as paid for at the rate of 2s. or 2s. 6d. each several times in the middle of the eighteenth century.

In 1653 is the entry: "Rec<sup>d</sup> of Mr Xr'ofer Bath for the Stones of the Crosse £1—0—0."

Of Mr. Anthony Wilkinson for the organ case 10—0—0."

In 1729, "Rec<sup>d</sup> for an umbrella of the churchwardens of St. Edmunds 1—0—0."

In 1678, with the flags, patens, and candlesticks, &c., are mentioned "4 long Diaper Cloaths to be laied on the fformes & one napkin."

A list of the charities, with particulars, is given, and the boundaries of the parish in 1270 are set out, whilst in the appendix all the most important of the deeds, &c., preserved in the parish chest which have not been printed before are given, including a number of deeds concerning property in Salisbury, of various dates, of which both the Latin text and English translation are given. The volume ends with biographical notes on Nathaniel Spinkes, Rector of St. Martin, Prebendary of Salisbury, and nonjuring Bishop; on John Thornborough, a native of the parish who was Rector of Chilmark, Dean of York, and Bishop of Limerick, Bristol, and Worcester; and on certain other Rectors of the parish. Altogether it is a mine of information which Mr. Baker has done well to make thus easily accessible.

**Notes on Stonehenge.** Sir Norman Lockyer has continued his series of articles on the orientation of the stone circles and alignments of Britain under this title (*see* page 121) in *Nature*.

In the number for April 6th, 1905, he considers the circles and outlying stones of Stanton Drew, and "The Hurlers," as pointing to the observation of "warning stars" whose setting warned the priests before the actual sunrise. In the number for May 11th he deals with the stones of Stennis and the tumulus of Maeshowe in the Orkneys. On July

18th and 20th he takes the Dartmoor avenues and alignments and comes to the conclusion that many of them are of astronomical origin, connected with, in some cases, the setting of the star Arcturus, giving warning of the May-Day sunrise. The avenues at Merrivale, on Dartmoor he considers to be of this nature, and he finds that the cursus at Stonehenge is "roughly parallel to the avenues at Merrivale, and I think therefore was, like them, used as a processional road, or *via sacra*, to watch the rising of the Pleiades on May morning." From its direction he concludes that the cursus was in use before the Merrivale avenues, and he puts its probable date roughly at 1950 B.C., or "about 300 years before the solstitial restoration" at Stonehenge.

The avenues of Brittany he concludes are monuments connected with "the worship of the Sun of the May year," the alignments at Carnac, &c., having been erected to watch the May and August sunrise.

He regards the kistvaens, barrows, and dolmens, now connected with the avenues and circles on Dartmoor and elsewhere, as sepulchral additions to the original astronomical and religious structures.

"In favour of the astronomical theory it must be borne in mind that the results obtained in Devon and Cornwall are remarkably similar, and the dates are roughly the same. Among the whole host of heaven from which objectors urge it is free for me to select any star I choose, at present only six stars have been considered, two of which were certainly used afterwards at Athens; and these six stars are shown by nothing more recondite than an inspection of a processional globe to have been precisely the stars, the "morning stars" wanted by the priest astronomers who wished to be prepared for the instant of sunrise at the critical points of the May or solstitial year."

In the number for Dec. 4th he considers the "Folk-lore and Traditions." Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel in the 10th century, states that in his time four great fires were lighted up on the four great festivals of the Druids, viz., in February, May, August, and November. The landmarks of the Church year were made to correspond with the old Pagan festivals, Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday with Feb. 4th (the beginning of spring); Feb. 3rd was dedicated to St. Blaize, and Candlemas was fixed on Feb. 2nd, Ascension Day and Whitsun-Day corresponded with May 6th (the beginning of summer). The old festival of Lugnassad, in Ireland, held at the beginning of August, was changed into the Christian Lammas, from A.S. *hlafmaesse*, loaf mass, or breadmass—the thanksgiving for the beginning of corn harvest.

"The fact that Nov. 11th is Quarter Day in Scotland, and that mayors are elected on or about that date, shows, I think, clearly that we are here dealing with the old 'Pagan' date." "The Feast of St. Martin (on Nov. 11th), Martinmass, took the place of an old Pagan festival and inherited some of its usages." In the Isle of Man, tenure of land and the annual hiring of servants terminate on Nov. 12th, there called "Hollantide."

The next article, Jan. 4th, 1906, is on "Sacred Fires," and the traditions and customs connected with Irish and Scottish Beltane Fires

on May 1st, &c., which in early Celtic days was the beginning of the year.

In the numbers for Feb. 15th and April 15th, 1906, are two papers containing "Notes on some of the Cornish circles."

The whole theory is ingenious but seems to demand a great deal higher stage of culture than the people of the Bronze or late Stone Age were at all likely to be living in.

**The King and Qveene's Entertainment at Richmond, nach der Q. 1636 in Neudruck.** Herausgegeben von W. Bang und R. Brotanek Louvain & Leipzig 1903. Pamphlet, 10in. x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., pp. ix., 45.

This is a German reprint of a rare tract, of which the original title is: "The King and Qveene's Entertainment at Richmond after their departure from Oxford; In a Masque, presented by the most Illustrious Prince, Prince Charles. Sept. 12, 1636. Naturam imitari licet facile nonnullis videatur haud est. Oxford. Printed by Leonard Lichfield, MDCXXXVI."

The original introduction says: "The country dance might be introduced by some Clownes speaking: and because most of the Interlocutors were *Wiltshire* men, that country dialect was chosen, and thus every man fitted his part to his owne fancy."

The play itself consists of six hundred and thirty-five lines, in which the *Wiltshire* dialect is represented by the "Che," "Chil," "Chave," &c., which seem to have done duty for all south country dialects in those days. There is little distinctively *Wiltshire* about it, except a reference here and there to "Amesbury," *Wiltshire* Tom's delight, &c. There is an introduction of nine pages and three pages of notes.

The pamphlet forms one of a series, apparently, of "Materialen zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas." The editor is Professor of English Philology at Louvain.

**Wiltshire Parish Registers, Marriages.** Vol. II., 1906, pp. 152. This volume contains the marriages of Marlborough, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, with Yatton Keynell and Durrington, the work of transcription having been done by Mr. E. Ll. Gwillim, and Revs. W. Symonds, C. N. Wyld, and C. S. Ruddle.

**The Official Guide to the Great Western Railway and other Railways in Connexion.** Illustrated. London, &c., 1906, 7in. x 5in., pp. 424, cloth, 1s. 6d., paper covers, 1s.

The course of the line and the country passed through are very shortly described, with maps of the larger towns, and small photographic views. The objects of interest are noted, and the hotels, golf links, &c., are mentioned. Swindon Junction, Malmesbury, Chippenham, and Calne occupy, with a cut of Malmesbury Cross, pages 71—74: Marlborough, Devizes, Lavington, Westbury, and Trowbridge, with cut of Devizes Market Place, pages 168—171; Bradford-on-Avon to Salisbury, with plan and cut of Cathedral, pages 191—195.

**Wilts Ministers, &c.,** by Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, reprinted from

*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiv., 159, but with the names arranged alphabetically and a full index of the benefices added, filling ten additional pages.

**Old Marlborough History**, Part II. A Lecture delivered in the Bradleian, Marlborough College, 16th February, 1905, by Rev. Chr. Wordsworth. Pamphlet. Marlborough, 1906, 8½in. × 5½in., pp. 23.

This is a sequel to the Lecture printed in Marlborough Coll. Nat. Hist. Soc. Report for 1904, p. 29. It deals chiefly with the history of the place in the seventeenth century; the sack of the town by the Royalists in 1643; the Fire of 1653, and its effect on the architecture and history of St. Mary's Church; the visitations of the Plague and the Pest Houses; an account of the Adventures of William Houlbrook, blacksmith; a collection of references to the remains of the Castle, the mansion of Lord Seymour which took its place, the Castle Inn, which succeeded the mansion, and portions of the remains which still exist in the College, complete a paper full of information—much of it out-of-the-way information, not readily found elsewhere—as to Marlborough and its history.

**Some Early Reminiscences, by Earl Nelson**, in *The Treasury*, Dec., 1905, pp. 187—190, with full-page photo of the author deal with remembrances and experiences of Church life in his early days at Whiteparish, Cholderton, &c.

**Life in Salisbury in the Olden Days**, continued, in *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 23rd, 1905.

**Directory of Salisbury and District.** 1906. Price 1s. Pp. 276, with folding plan of the city, and photos of Poultry Cross; Victoria Park: Blue Boar Row: Cathedral W. Front and from Long Bridge; Harnham Hill: Infirmary; Old Sarum; and Pembroke Memorial Statue at Wilton.

**Truffle-Hunting in Wilts.** Article from the *Spectator*, reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 29th, 1905.

**Popular Guide to Devizes and its District**, written by R. D. Gillman, F.R.G.S., rejected by the Committee of Taste of the Corporation of Devizes. Price One Penny. [1906.] Pamphlet, 6½ × 4, pp. viii., 39.

The circumstances under which this little "Guide" is published are fully set forth in the "Personal Explanation" by the author which occupies the first three pages, and have also been explained by him in the local papers. It is not written on the ordinary lines of a local guide book at all, indeed if you want to find any definite information on any particular building it is not easy to put your finger on it without reading the whole pamphlet through. On the other hand the historical

associations of the place are treated cleverly; naturally nothing can be fully gone into within the space of 35 pages, but many things are suggested, and suggested, too, in a really readable way, and this is not an easy thing to compass. If the title had been "A Popular Guide to the History of Devizes," it would more nearly have expressed the scope of the work—for the "District" comes in merely as a very small tag-end. The author's picturesque style and flowing pen run away with him occasionally, as when he speaks of heather as being one of the characteristic glories of the Downs! of the "few urns," &c., found in Silbury Hill; of the "Shrapnell" used in the Civil War; or the "string of mattresses" used for match during the siege (when surely he meant bed cords); but on the whole he has put together, in a form in which they can be read with pleasure, an immense number of allusions, whilst the valuable description of the existing state of the town in 1859 given in the *Devizes Register* of that date, is reprinted, and supplies much definite information not to be found elsewhere in the pamphlet. That it does not supply all the information that everyone may desire is evident from the fact that the only notice of the Museum is this: "The County Museum in Long Street is open every day."

**The Alabaster Panel**, of the Adoration of the Magi, found in a garden under the Castle Hill, at Mere, about forty-five years ago, and now preserved in the Church museum, is the subject of a good note, illustrated with a photo, by Rev. J. A. Lloyd, F.S.A., Vicar of Mere, in *The Antiquary*, Jan., 1906, vol. II. N.S., pp. 26, 27.

**Salisbury, The old George House**, High Street, one of the oldest houses in Salisbury; an account of the outbreak of a fire which was got under owing to the old oak beams refusing to burn, is given in *Salisbury Journal*, March 31st, 1906.

**Records of the Manor of Durrington, Wilts**, by T. F. Kirby. *Archæologia*, LIX., pp. 75—82. Illustrated by plate of six seals from charters of the manor of Durrington, in possession of Winchester College.

**Bowood**: Article in *Bath Argus*, by J. F. Meehan, reprinted in *Fishing Gazette*, Nov. 4th, 1905, p. 324, with one illustration from an old print.

**Salisbury and West Harnham Charities Enquiry**. Reported, *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 10th; and *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 9th and 16th, 1906.

**Dauntsey Church**, account of the Re-Opening on Feb. 8th, 1906, after restoration by Mr. H. Brakspear, and of the work done, *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 15th, 1906.

**Index to Pitt Rivers' Excavations in Cranborne Chase**. Reviewed in *Times Literary Supplement*, Nov. 17th, 1905.

**Milston Church.** Some account of the recent Restoration and Re-Opening Service, March 22nd, is given in *Wilts County Mirror*, March 23rd; *Salisbury Journal*, March 24th, 1906.

**The County in 1905.** *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 4th, 1906, was perhaps the best resumé of local events. Others were:—" **Chronological Record of Local Events**," in *North Wilts Herald*, Dec. 29th; and **Local Diary for 1905**, in *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 29th, 1905.

**Local Events (in S. Wilts)** of 1905. *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 30th, 1905.

**List of Farm Changes in 1905**, given as usual in *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 27th, 1905.

**George Moberly, D.D., Headmaster of Winchester,** is one of the "Six Great Schoolmasters, Hawtrey, Moberly, Kennedy, Vaughan, Temple, Bradley. By F. D. How, with thirteen illustrations. Methuen & Co., London. [1804.]" 8vo, pp. xvi. and 276.

The chapter on Dr. Moberly occupies pages 38 to 88, and has three illustrations; "Portrait of Dr. Moberly," "Dr. Moberly taking a Division in the big Schoolroom," and a *fac simile* of "MS. Translation from Anglo-Saxon into English verse by Dr. Moberly."

Born at St. Petersburg, Oct. 10th, 1803, one of the younger sons of Edward Moberly, a Russian merchant, his mother being a daughter of John Dayley, the British Consul there. He went to a school kept by Mr. Richards in Hyde Street, Winchester, and from thence in 1816 to Winchester College, and in 1822 to Balliol, where he obtained a first class in Greats, the English prize essay, and in 1826 a fellowship at Balliol. He was ordained at Oxford in this year. In 1834 he married Mary Anne, d. of Thomas Crokot, and in the same year was appointed Headmaster of Winchester, a post which he resigned in 1866, when he was elected a Fellow of Winchester, and became Rector of Brighthstone (I. of Wight). In 1868 he became Canon of Chester, and in 1869 Bishop of Salisbury, until his death, July 6th, 1885. This article of course deals chiefly with his career at Winchester, and aims at setting forth judicially both the strong and the weak points about his headmastership.

**George Granville Bradley, Headmaster of Marlborough 1858—1870.** The article on Dr. Bradley in the abovenamed book fills pp. 226 to 269, and has two illustrations: "Portrait of Dr. Bradley" and "A Page of Dr. Bradley's Farewell Sermon at Marlborough."

Son of Rev. Charles Bradley, formerly Vicar of Glasbury, but at the time of his birth Vicar of St. James, Clapham. Born Dec., 1821. Educated at a school kept by Charles Pritchard, at Clapham, and at

Rugby (1837), under Dr. Arnold. Scholar of University Coll., Oxon, 1840. B.A., 1st class in Greek, 1844, and Fellow of University Coll. Latin essay prize 1845. For twelve years he was an assistant master at Rugby. He married, 1849, Marian, d. of Archdeacon Philpott. He was appointed Headmaster of Marlborough in 1858, succeeded George Edward Lynch Cotton, who in 1852 had succeeded Dr. Matthew Wilkinson, the first Headmaster, who was appointed on the formation of the school in 1843. Dr. Bradley was ordained on his appointment to Marlborough. He held the Headmastership for twelve years, until 1870, when he left to become Master of University College, Oxford. He became Canon of Worcester in 1881, and in the same year Dean of Westminster, an office which he resigned in 1902. He died in March, 1903. This account of his work at Marlborough is by one of his pupils there, and is an enthusiastic eulogy of his work there, claiming that he was "by universal consent recognised as the greatest schoolmaster of his time."

**Stanley Abbey.** The excavations carried out by Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., were noticed shortly in *The Antiquary*, May, 1906, pp. 163, 164, and also in the North Wilts local papers in April.

**Lacock Abbey.** Notes on the Architectural History of the Building, by C. H. Talbot. *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, New Series, Vol. XI., Dec. 1905, pp. 175—210.

This paper is intended, the writer says, to supplement an account of the Abbey given in a former number of the *Journal* (XXXVII., 174). Mr. Talbot goes fully into the alterations made by Sharrington, and by his successors, and although he necessarily goes over again some of the same ground covered by Mr. Brakspear in his account of the mediæval buildings, he also gives a great deal of new information as to the Renaissance portion of the buildings, which it is to be hoped may be printed later on in this *Magazine*. Among other things he prints for the first time a *correct* reading of the inscription on the gravestone of the foundress in the cloisters. It is as follows:—

INFRA SVNT INFOSSA ELÆ VENERABILIS OSSA  
QVÆ DEDIT HAS SEDES SACRAS MONIALIBVS ÆDES  
ABBATISSA QVIDEM QVÆ SANTE VIXIT IBIDEM  
ET COMITISSA SARVM VIRTVTVM PLENA BONARVM.

The article is an important one, and is well illustrated with a plan of the whole building by H. Brakspear, F.S.A., and photos of South Front; Site of Church; N.E. Angle of Cloister Court; Sixteenth Century Plan; E. Cloister looking North; S. Cloister looking West: View from N.E.; and Sixteenth Century Pillar of Sundial.

**Lacock Church.** By C. H. Talbot. Article in *The Journal of the British Archæological Association*, New Series, Vol. XI., Dec., 1905, pp. 257—264.

Mr. Talbot here gives the architectural history of the Church in detail,



and in connection with the recent very successful remodelling of the chancel by Mr. Brakspear, as a memorial to William Henry Fox Talbot, he notes the discovery of the jamb of a late 14th century window in the S. wall of the chancel, close to the chancel arch, and probably originally a low-side window. In the 15th century the lower part of the jamb had been cut back and a doorway inserted leading obliquely to the south transept. "It may perhaps have been used for some processional purpose." There is a nice illustration of The Lady Chapel and Sir W. Sharington's monument.

**The Moot and its Traditions, compiled by Elias Pitts Squarey. 1906.** 8vo, cloth, pp. 35, with process illustration of "The Witenagemot or The Moot," and folding plan.

"The various papers and traditions set out in the following pages seem to comprise all that at present has been written or is known about these earthworks." This opening sentence describes the scope and object of this little book.

The earliest description of the place seems to be that by George Matcham in Hoare's *History of Modern Wiltshire*. It is here reprinted. It is there regarded as a "Burh," or Saxon fort, whilst the name of "The Moot," which has always distinguished it, shows that one of the mounds within the enclosure was "The Court of the Hundred, the earliest seat of justice established by the Saxon polity within this district."

The next extract is from an article in *The Archaeological Journal*, Sept., 1875, on "The Earthworks of the Wiltshire Avon," by G. T. Clark. "The works belong to the class of moated mounds but are unusually complex in their arrangements and have been rendered still more so by certain horticultural operations which were effected at heavy cost in the last century which render their examination unsatisfactory." In Domesday "there is no mention of the moot, which never was a Norman seat, and very certainly was never defended by works of masonry."

*Jottings on Some Objects of Interest in the Moot Excursion, 1876*, by E. T. Stevens, supplies a further description of the earthworks, and tells us that "according to the popular belief prisoners were tried at the 'Moot Hill,' and, if found guilty, were then taken to another of the mounds, which passes by the name of 'Bevis' Mount,' where they were executed."

A extract from *Proceedings at the Salisbury Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, 1887*, gives Gen. Pitt-Rivers' opinion that the earthworks are of the Saxon period, the residence of a feudal chief, "The Moot" having probably been made after the fortifications were abandoned.

A description of the place believed to be from the pen of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., comes next, which asserts that "enough remains to indicate its original character, and to establish beyond a doubt the period of its formation before the Norman Conquest." "It can hardly be a matter of doubt that one of the elevations within this enclosure was used as the Court of the Hundred."

Part of a lecture on the "History of Downton" (delivered Nov. 22nd, 1866), by Mr. G. Matcham, is reprinted from the *Salisbury Journal*, in which it is noted that the custom of "Borough English" is still attached to certain copyhold lands within the manor.

Following this is a historical sketch of "The Moot" and its traditions by the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill. He thinks that the "Moot Hill" is "probably a unique instance of a Saxon open air court constructed within an older British earthwork." The Rev. J. Kestell Floyer's "Passages in the History of Downton," *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, June, 1897, is then laid under contribution; and the book finishes with a note by the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill, in which he connects "Nettlebury," a site close to the earthworks, in which there was formerly a tumulus, with the burying place of Natan Leod, whom he supposes to have been defeated by Cerdic at Downton in 507 A.D. "'Nettlebury' I take to be the garden of Bridge House, behind the waterside cottages at Downton." Mr. Thomas Sheffield, a surgeon of Downton, was buried in this garden March 18th, 1798, his body being subsequently removed to the churchyard.

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## Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

**Frederick Meyrick, M.A.**, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Blickling. Son of Edward Graves Meyrick, D.D., Vicar of Ramsbury. "Memories of Life at Oxford, and Experiences in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, and elsewhere. London: John Murray. 1905. Cloth, 9in. x 5½in., pp. xi., 340. Frontispiece, portrait of the author.

**Rt. Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.** Sermon at the Re-Opening of Milston Church, printed in full in *Salisbury Journal*, March 24th, 1906.

—— Sermon preached at St. Mark's, Salisbury, Jan. 20th, 1906, on The Duty of Churchmen in regard to Education, printed in full in *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 26th, 1906.

—— Sermon preached in the Cathedral, on "The Rights and Duties of Churchmen," on Sunday, March 11th, 1906, printed in full in *Wilts County Mirror*, March 16th, 1906.

—— "The Education Question. Synod Address and Three Lectures. An address on the value of the Dual System in Elementary Education,

given at the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, 25th April, 1906, and Three Lectures on the Place of Religion in Education, Religious Liberty and the Law of Trusts, and Practical Proposals, delivered in Salisbury Cathedral, 6th, 13th, and 20th May, 1906. Longmans, London; Brown & Co., Salisbury. 1906." Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 75.

These addresses were reported in full in *Salisbury Journal* and partially in *Wilts County Mirror*. They are here reprinted with a few corrections and additions.

**Rev. W. L. Barnes.** "An address delivered in the Parish Church of Barford St. Martin by the Rector on the Sunday evening after the South Wilts Election, Jan., 1906. Presented to the Parishioners with the Rector's Brotherly Love." Wilton. Pamphlet, 8½in. × 5½in. pp. 5.

**W. A. Cunnington** (s. of W. Cunnington, F.G.S.). In *Nature* for Jan. 25th, 1906, is printed a portion of Mr. Cunnington's report on the "Third (scientific) Tanganyika Expedition," carried out under his leadership.

**Hon. Percy Wyndham.** Paper on Elementary Education, read at the annual meeting of the S. Wilts Chamber of Agriculture Jan. 30th, 1906. Printed in full in *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 3rd, 1906.

**Canon Chr. Wordsworth.** "Family Prayer." Marlborough. 1906. P., 8½in. × 5½in., pp. 8.

**C. R. Straton.** Lecture on "Sundials and their mottoes," at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, March 12th, 1906, printed in full in *Salisbury Journal*, March 17th, 1906.

**Rev. W. H. M. Clarke, B.D.,** Vicar of Stratford-sub-Castle. "An Explanation of the Education Bill, 1906." Pamphlet, 7½in. × 4½in., pp. 10.

**R. D. Gillman.** "The Essays of Joseph Addison, Edited and with Introductory Notice by R. D. Gillman, F.R.G.S." Newnes Thin Paper Classics. 3s. and 3s. 6d.

—— "The Letters of Charles Lamb, Edited by Russell Davis Gillman." Newnes Thin Paper Classics. 3s. 6d.

**Mary E. Matcham.** "A Forgotten John Russell, being Letters to a Man of Business, 1724—1751," arranged by Mary Eyre Matcham. 1905." Ed. Arnold. 12s. 6d. net. Well reviewed in *Guardian*, Jan. 31st, 1906.

**Guy Rawlence.** "Doings in Dogland." Illustrated by W. F. Coles. London: H. J. Deane. 1905. A child's book. Noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 16th, 1905.

**Douglas Gordon** (s. of Canon the Hon. Douglas Hamilton Gordon).  
"Fifty years of Failure, Confessions of an Optimist." London: Smith,  
Elder, & Co. 1905. 10s. 6d. net. Well reviewed in *Guardian*, Dec.  
20th, 1905.

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## Bird Notes.

**Bohemian Waxwing.** A fine specimen shot at the Moot, Downton,  
on Dec. 24th, 1903, was presented to the Salisbury Museum by Mr.  
Pickett.

**Blackgame in Wiltshire.** "On going his rounds on the  
morning of April 8th my keeper picked up a grey hen that had evidently  
been killed the previous night by flying against the wire fence of a  
rabbit warren. As I have never heard of Blackgame being seen before  
in this county, I am sending the bird to you by parcel post for inspection.  
The warren where the bird was killed is situated about two miles north  
of Warminster.—R. H. ARTINDALE, East House, Warminster.

[The Black Grouse has long ceased to be a native of Wiltshire, although  
the Rev. A. C. Smith, in his history of the birds of the county, mentions  
several localities where it was formerly to be met with. As, however,  
it is still to be found in the adjoining counties of Hants, Dorset, and  
Somerset, it is to be presumed that now and then a stray bird or two  
may wander over the boundary, to meet the fate which usually attends  
uncommon feathered visitors.—ED.]

The above note appeared in *The Field*, April 14th, 1906.

---

# Additions to Museum and Library.

## Museum.

- Presented by MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT :—Flail.  
 „ „ MR. WM. CUNNINGTON :—Samian and Castor ware.  
 „ „ REV. H. G. O. KENDALL :—Palæolithic Implement from Knowle.  
 „ „ REV. C. V. GODDARD :—Specimens of the Knowle polish on flints.

## Library.

- Presented by THE AUTHOR (E. P. Squarey) :—“ The Moot and its traditions,” 1906.  
 „ „ THE AUTHOR (T. H. Baker) :—“ Notes on St. Martin’s Church and Parish,” 1906.  
 „ „ THE AUTHOR (C. H. Talbot) :—Reprints of articles on Lacock Abbey and Church.  
 „ „ THE AUTHOR (Canon Wordsworth) :—“ Old Marlborough History ” (two pamphlets); “ Wilts Ministers,”; &c.  
 „ „ THE AUTHOR (Judge Savary) :—“ Savery and Severy Genealogy, Supplement,” 1905.  
 „ „ MR. G. E. DARTNELL :—Salisbury Directory, pamphlets, work by Mrs. D. Archer.  
 „ „ REV. E. H. GODDARD :—Sarum Almanac, portraits, &c.  
 „ „ REV. C. V. GODDARD :—Pamphlets, S. Wilts Church Magazine, 1902—5.  
 „ „ MR. W. HEWARD BELL :—Geological Journal.  
 „ „ MR. WM. CUNNINGTON :—“ Notes, cuttings, and correspondence on the history of the Seend iron ores, 1857—59, &c.”; “ MS. Notes on the iron ore of the Kimmeridge Clay, Westbury ”; &c., &c.  
 „ „ CAPT. PLENDERLEATH, R.N. :—Paper by Rev. W. C. Plenderleath.  
 „ „ MRS. WILSON :—Work by W. Prower.  
 „ „ MISS HUMPHRIS :—Wiltshire article.  
 „ „ MISS BRADFORD :—Wiltshire article.  
 „ „ REV. J. A. LLOYD :—Photo of storm at Mere.  
 „ „ MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT :—Wiltshire prints.

# WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from 1st January to 31st December, 1905, both days inclusive.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	1905.	£	s.	d.
1905. RECEIPTS.				Jan. 1st. By balance brought from last account ...	5	6	2½
Dec. 31st. To Cash, Entrance Fees, and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year, viz. :—				DISBURSEMENTS.			
15 Entrance Fees	7	17	6	Dec. 31st. " Cash, sundry payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses ...			20 12 6
1 Subscription for 1899	1	1	0	" Printing and Stationery ...			10 18 0
2 " " 1900	1	1	0	" " for Magazines :—			
2 " " 1901	1	1	0	No. 103 ...	52	8	2
2 " " 1902	1	1	0	No. 104 ...	34	0	8
8 " " 1903	4	4	0	" Wilts Inquisitiones Post Mortem (Partiv., Vol. II.)	19	16	0
28 " " 1904	14	14	0	Expenses at Museum ...	9	7	7
294 " " 1905	154	17	6	Attendance at Museum ...	23	8	0
4 " " 1906	2	2	0	Insurance of Museum ...	4	19	4
	187	8	6	Gratuity to Mrs. Chalmers on retirement ...	5	0	0
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	7	11	5	Sundry additions to Museum and Library ...	11	4	
	194	19	11	Commission, &c. ...			43 6 3
" Cash received for Sale of Magazines, &c. ...	14	12	7	Balance viz. :—			19 15 0
" Do. Jackson's "Aubrey" ...	2	10	0	At Capital & Counties Bank, Devizes ...	14	6	0
" Admissions to Museum & Donations in Box ...	5	16	2	Less due to Financial Secretary ...	6	10½	
" Advertising on cover of Magazine ...	8	6					18 19 1½
" Balance of Marlborough Meeting ...	1	14	9				
	220	1	11				

£220 1 11

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.**

**Dr.**

1905.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1st.	To balance brought from last account...
	78 16 7
Nov. 20th.	" Savings Bank Interest ...
	1 17 8
	<u>£75 14 3</u>

**MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND ACCOUNT.**

1905.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1st.	To balance brought forward from last Account ...
	180 12 6
	Donations, viz. :—
	E. O. P. Bouverie ...
	3 3 0
	Rev. C. V. Goddard ...
	1 9 6
	Rev. Canon Wordsworth (further donation) ...
	3 3 0
	Bank Interest ...
	7 15 6
	Rent of 40, Long Street, ...
	3 3 11
	Devizes ...
	18 2 0
	<u>£209 13 11</u>

**MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND ACCOUNT.**

1905.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st.	To 94 Subscriptions and Donations ...
	80 8 6
	Bank Interest ...
	10 10

**Cr.**

1905.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st.	By one-tenth to General Income Account ...
	7 11 5
	" Balance in Savings Bank ...
	68 2 10
	<u>£75 14 3</u>

**MUSEUM ENLARGEMENT FUND ACCOUNT.**

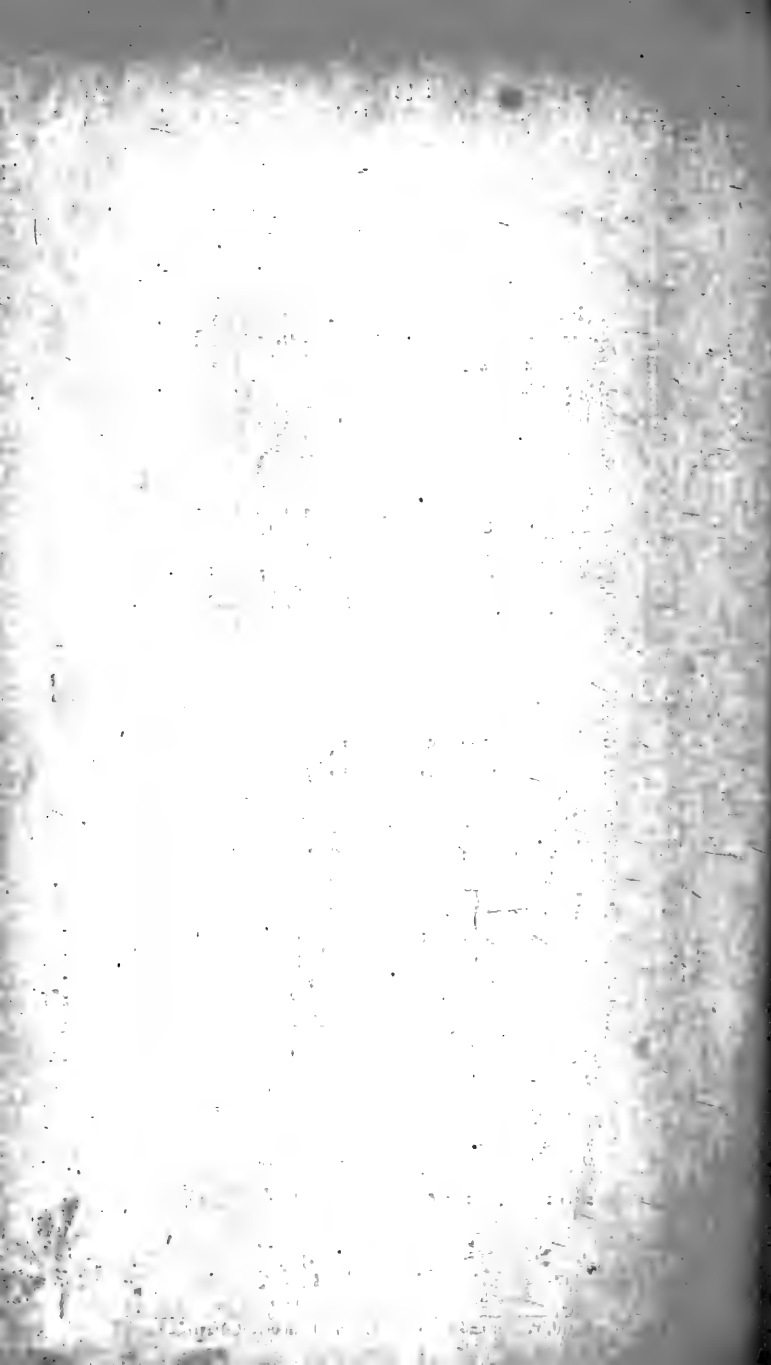
1905.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st.	By Repairs and Alterations <i>re</i> 40, Long Street, and sundry expenses in connection therewith ...
	90 16 10
	" Repairs and alterations to Museum...
	6 3 6
	" Balance, viz. :—
	Capital and Counties Bank, Deposit Account
	100 7 0
	Capital and Counties Bank, Current Account
	15 9 11
	<u>115 16 11</u>
	Less due to Financial Secretary ...
	3 3 4
	<u>112 13 7</u>

**MUSEUM MAINTENANCE FUND ACCOUNT.**

1905.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st.	By New Cases and Sundry additions to Museum & Library ...
	32 18 10
	" Postages and Expenses <i>re</i> Appeal for Subscriptions ...
	1 1 0
	" Balance, viz. :—
	Capital & Counties Bank, Devizes Deposit Account
	45 10 10
	Current Account
	1 8 8
	<u>46 19 6</u>

Audited and found correct, G. S. A. WAYLEN, }  
 25th May, 1906. E. F. TOONE, }  
*Auditors.*

3 JUL 1906 DAVID OWEN,  
*Financial Secretary.*





## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*).

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10s.

WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo., pp. vii., 501. 1901. With full index. In 8 parts, as issued. Price 13s.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT STONE MONUMENTS OF WILTSHIRE, STONEHENGE AND AVEBURY, with other references, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., pp. 169, with 4 illustrations. Price 5s. 6d. Contains particulars as to 947 books, papers, &c., by 732 authors.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

A certain space on the cover of the *Magazine* will in future be available for Advertisements of Books or other kindred matters. For terms apply to the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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### THE TROPENELL CARTULARY.

 NOW IN THE PRESS.

This work, to be issued in two vols., 8vo, is of great importance for Wiltshire Topography and Genealogy. The MS. book, which belonged to Thomas Tropenell, the builder of the well-known Manor House at Great Chalfield, 1464—1488, contains a great number of deeds connected with many Wiltshire parishes and families.

The work is offered to Members of the Society at £1 10s., and to Non-Members at £2. Only 150 copies will be printed. Intending subscribers are asked to send their orders *as soon as possible* to

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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**FOR SALE.**—A COMPLETE SET OF THE WILTS ARCH. MAG., Unbound. Also a Bound Set. What offers?

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# Appeal for the Maintenance Fund

OF THE

## North Wilts Museum and Library.

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In answer to the appeal made in 1905, annual subscriptions to the amount of about £34 a year for this purpose have been promised, and the fund thus set on foot has enabled the Committee already to purchase several much-needed cases, &c., for the Library and Museum.

It is very desirable that this fund should be raised to at least £50 a year, in order that the General Fund of the Society may be released to a large extent from the burden of the cost of the Museum, and set free for the other purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions of 5s. a year, or upwards, are asked for, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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### A G E N T S

FOR THE SALE OF THE

## WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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<i>Trowbridge</i> .....	G. W. ROSE, 66, Fore Street.
<i>Warminster</i> ...	A. H. COATES, Market Place.

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No. CVI.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Vol. XXXIV.

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THE  
**WILTSHIRE**  
Archæological and Natural History  
**MAGAZINE,**

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A. D. 1853.

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EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



DEVIZES :

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4, ST. JOHN STREET.

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Part V of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem Hen III issued with

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., xxiv., and xxxii. The subsequent Volumes are each indexed separately.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of *Magazines* should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon, and E. O. P. BOUVERIE, ESQ., The Old House, Market Lavington, Wilts.

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## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE OBTAINED OF MR. D. OWEN, BANK CHAMBERS, DEVIZES.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2s. One copy offered to each Member of the Society at £1 11s. 6d.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo. 504 pp., with Map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16s.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE OF THE STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 Illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.

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STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long—Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7s. 6d. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

### MAGAZINE.



No. CVI.

DECEMBER, 1906.

VOL. XXXIV.

### Contents.

	PAGE
THE FIFTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING, AT WILTON.....	345
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: By the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O., President of the Society .....	357
THE JOURNAL OF A WILTSHIRE CURATE, 1766; AND LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE POOR WILTSHIRE VICAR OF CRICKLADE IN 1764-5. (Composed by Zschokke, about 1800-25.) By the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, M.A. ....	361
THE SAXON CHURCH AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON: By Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M.A., Litt. D., F.R. Hist. S., F.R.S.L.....	374
CADNAM .....	388
DISCOVERIES NEAR FONTHILL: By B. Stallybrass.....	414
TAN HILL FAIR: By T. Story-Maskelyne .....	426
NOTES.....	432
BIRD NOTES ... ..	434
WILTS OBITUARY .....	435
RECENT WILTSHIRE BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ARTICLES, &C. ....	439
BOOKS, &C., BY WILTSHIRE AUTHORS .....	450
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM AND LIBRARY .....	453
INDEX TO VOL. XXXIV. ....	454

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

Saxon Church, North Porch.....	374
East Wall of Nave, showing Narrow Door-like Arch to Chancel, and Inner Door, North Porch, Opening into Nave .....	374
Plans and Sections of the Romano-British Site "Withy Beds" near Chilmark, Wiltshire, and Romano- British "Kraal," Outer Ashley Wood Down; and Plan of 15th Century House Inner Ashley Wood Down .....	416
Cut of Silver Penny of Baldred, King of Kent.....	432

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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

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DECEMBER, 1906.

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THE FIFTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT WILTON,

*July 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1906.*<sup>1</sup>

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, G.C.V.O., President of the  
Society, in the chair.

TUESDAY, JULY 17TH.

THE General Meeting was held, by the kind invitation of the President, at Wilton House, at 3 o'clock, when an unusually large number of members and friends were present. The Officers of the Society were re-elected, Mr. R. H. Caird being added to the Committee. Ten new members were also proposed and elected, and the Report was read by MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE, its adoption being moved by LORD PEMBROKE and seconded by THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906.

“The Committee begs to present the fifty-third annual report of the Society.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Meeting was reported in the *Salisbury Journal*, July 21st, 1906, and extracts from the papers read were given. It was also reported in *Wilts County Mirror* and *Devizes Gazette*.

“*Finance.*—The detailed accounts which appear in the current number of the *Magazine* show that at the close of the financial year the Society had on the general account a credit balance of £13 19s. 1½*d.*, as against a credit balance of the preceding year of £5 6s. 2½*d.* The Marlborough Meeting of July, 1905, resulted in a small financial gain. An item of £5 is due to a gratuity to the late Mrs. Chalmers, who had acted as caretaker of the Museum ever since its foundation. Failing health forced her to resign, and she died shortly after her resignation. She took the greatest interest and pride in the Museum and its contents, and knowing, as she did, the history of almost everything in it, she was of the greatest service to visitors. After advertising and interviewing various candidates, your Committee appointed Mrs. Ward as her successor.

“*Members.*—The number of Members on the books is three hundred and ninety-five, showing a decrease of six from the number of last year. This includes those Societies and Institutions termed ‘Exchange Members.’ During the past year the Society has lost several prominent Members by death. Our veteran Member and ardent supporter, Mr. William Cunnington, F.G.S., to whom the Society has owed so much ever since he took a prominent part in its foundation in 1853, has passed away. To him more especially is the existence of the Society’s Museum due, and to the very end of his long life he never ceased to show the liveliest interest in its welfare, both by personal work as long as he was able to visit Devizes, and by his many gifts both to the Library and Museum. An obituary notice of him appears in the *Magazine* just issued. Mr. W. H. Parsons, of Wootton Bassett (recently deceased), was also an original Member. He possessed a great knowledge of the history for the last two centuries of the neighbourhood in which he lived, and has left behind him large collections of notes concerning it. Mr. A. C. Pass, also, though not resident in Wiltshire, took much interest in our proceedings.

“*Museum and Library.*—The number of visitors to the Museum during the year (exclusive of Members) was seven hundred and eighty-two; of these there were one hundred and sixty-four in



August. The new room opening from the present Library, which was last year adapted for the Society's use, has been provided with book shelves, two large book cases, and a large cupboard from the 'Museum Maintenance Fund,' which was started last year. This fund has also enabled the Committee to spend a certain amount on the very necessary binding of periodicals and pamphlets, and will, it is hoped, provide wall cases for Museum specimens and other fittings, which are still urgently needed. It is much to be wished that this fund should be increased by subscriptions of 5s. per annum or upwards from a further number of Members of the Society. The Society is indebted to the Rev. C. V. Goddard for the mounting and indexing of another large volume of newspaper cuttings and scraps.

*The Tropenell Cartulary.*—Since the last Annual Meeting efforts have been successfully made to raise the necessary funds for the printing of this very important MS. collection of documents which belonged originally to Thomas Tropenell, the builder of Great Chalfield House, 1464—1488. The printing of this book has only been rendered possible by the fact that the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, the late owner of the MS. (which is now the property of Mr. W. Heward Bell, F.S.A.), has undertaken the very laborious task of transcribing the whole work and seeing it through the press as a labour of love, to whom, together with Mr. C. T. Flower, of the Record Office, who has undertaken to revise the proofs of the Latin text, the best thanks of this Society are due. Our thanks are also due to Mr G. P. Fuller, Lord Bath, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. C. Awdry, Mr. R. Fuller, with many other gentlemen, who have so kindly given generous donations towards the expenses of the work. Up to the present the total sum in sight, paid or promised, is £287, which it is calculated will barely suffice, as the original scheme has been enlarged by Mr. Davies undertaking to compile and print a short description or analysis in English of all the deeds, in addition to the Latin text. The work is now in the press, some 300 pages being in print, but it cannot be said when it is likely to be issued. Those who wish to subscribe for copies should communicate at once with the Rev. E. H. Goddard,

Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon. The price to Members of the Society is £1 10s.; to non-Members, £2.

“In connection with this publication we must not omit to mention the equally important work, also in the press at this moment, the Great Survey of the Herbert Property, which our President, Lord Pembroke, is printing for the Roxburgh Club, under the able editorship of our Hon. Local Secretary at Wilton, Mr. C. R. Straton. Never before have two works of such importance for the history of the county been in the press at the same time.

“*Stanley Abbey.*—Through the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., who has made the subject of monastic remains peculiarly his own, and by the co-operation of Lord Lansdowne, the owner of the site, extensive works of excavation have been carried out this year, by which practically the whole ground-plan of the Church and monastic buildings of Stanley Abbey, hitherto entirely concealed under grass mounds, has been recovered. It is hoped that the results of this work may be fully described in a future number of the *Magazine*. The excavations were visited whilst in progress by a large number of persons, but have now been covered in again, as no good purpose could have been served by keeping them open.

*General.*—We regret to report that the remonstrances of the Society last year against the removal of the screen from Great Bedwyn Church were without the desired effect, and that the screen has been removed. One of the objects of our Society is to endeavour to preserve from destruction or mutilation the relics of antiquity, and your Committee are ever desirous of co-operating with those whose desire is to prevent or mitigate attacks on places or buildings which have historical pretensions. The Society gladly acknowledges the favour with which such representations when made by them have usually been met.

“E. H. GODDARD,  
“E. O. P. BOUVERIE, } *Hon. Secs.*”

THE PRESIDENT then gave his address, which will be found at a later page of the *Magazine*; and THE BISHOP, in moving a vote of thanks, spoke of the generous way in which the pictures

and other treasures of Wilton are made accessible to the public, and of the importance of the duties at Court held so long by Lord Pembroke, in the performance of which he had shown so many foreign potentates what an English gentleman should be. In a few words LORD PEMBROKE expressed his thanks, and welcomed the Society to Wilton, expressing his pleasure that the Meeting was so largely attended.

This concluded the business of the Meeting, and the Members were then conducted by Lord Pembroke over the HOUSE AND GARDENS, the time allotted being all too short to see the pictures, the armour, the marbles, and other well-known treasures of the house. Holbein's Porch, in the gardens, was visited, and two interesting sepulchral cross slabs, found built into the walls of the house, were noticed. The gardens were looking their loveliest, and perhaps in all England there are no nobler gardens of their kind, and here, as with the house itself, the only regret was that the programme allowed of too short a time to thoroughly enjoy them. From here a move was made to THE RECTORY GARDEN, where tea was hospitably provided; and THE CHURCH was afterwards visited, and its many treasures were described by the Rector, Canon Olivier. Attention was especially drawn to the fine collection of painted glass, dating from the 13th to the 16th centuries, noting particularly the 13th century windows of the apse, which came from the Ste. Chapelle in Paris, and some beautiful roundels of a later period in the vestry. The twisted marble columns of Italian "Cosmati" mosaic, some of which are now incorporated in the pulpit, were also specially noticed. When the Members left the Church there was but little time left for seeing anything else, and whilst some Members paid a hurried visit to THE CARPET FACTORY, now happily revived after a period of disuse, by the exertions of Lord Pembroke, seconded by other gentlemen of the county, where the finest carpets in England—the "Axminster" and "Turkey" fabrics—have been and are still made, others preferred to see THE FELT FACTORY, where the process of manufacture of the finest felt specially produced for piano hammers and polishing purposes was seen and explained by the manager of the works.

The annual DINNER of the Society took place at the Pembroke Arms Hotel, at 6.30, the President of the Society being in the chair. From here the party adjourned to THE TOWN HALL, which was nicely decorated and arranged for the Evening Meeting, some eighty Members or Associates being present. The maces and charters of the Corporation were exhibited, as well as some other objects of interest and books connected with Wilton. Here, in the unavoidable absence of the President, the Mayor of Wilton, MR. E. SLOW, took the chair, and after a few words of welcome to the Society, called on Mr. C. R. Straton to read the paper prepared by Mr. R. T. Richmond, on "WILLIAM AND HENRY LAWES, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THEIR MUSIC." Mr. Richmond unfortunately had been summoned by telegraph to the sick bed of his mother, and could not himself be present, but he had very kindly lent his piano for the occasion. The paper was illustrated in a delightful way by a series of songs by William and Henry Lawes:—"Gather your Rosebuds," "Amidst the Myrtles," "Sabrina Fair," "Back, Shepherds, back," "To a Lady Weeping," and "I prithee send me back my heart," sung by Miss E. Rawlence, Miss Ward, Miss Buchanan, Miss D. Buchanan, and the Rev. W. F. Robinson.

CANON WORDSWORTH then read his paper on "GROVELEY CUSTOMS"; and, in the absence of Dr. Blackmore, who was due to read a geological paper, THE REV. E. H. GODDARD was called upon to read MRS. STORY MASKELYNE'S paper on "TAN HILL," the writer herself being unable to be present at the Meeting. After this a few words by THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, on the places to be visited the next day, brought the evening to a close.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH.

With the prospects of a long day before them the Members, to the number of fifty-four, left the Town Hall in carriages at 9 o'clock, and drove first to COMPTON PARK, where MR. AND MRS. PENRUDDOCKE received them most kindly and showed them all over the house and its exceedingly interesting contents. The exterior has, unhappily, been modernised and spoilt, but the

interior—the house was built in 1586 by Sir Edward Penruddocke—retains many of its ancient features, and is filled with a rich assemblage of family portraits of the Penruddocke family, fine old furniture, both Jacobean and Chippendale, and other objects of interest, amongst them Black Jacks, 17th century armour, and a straw helmet worn by the keepers of Cranborne Chase. Among other birds killed on the estate and preserved here, is a specimen of the very rare Orange-Legged Hobby, of which Mr. Smith records only the specimen at Bulbridge House as having occurred in Wiltshire. The dining-room is especially fine, panelled and adorned as it is with carvings of fruit and foliage by Grinling Gibbons, whilst the drawing-room has a good Adams ceiling. There are, indeed, few houses of the same size in the county with so much of interest within their walls.

After a hasty glance at the CHURCH OF COMPTON CHAMBERLAYNE, the carriages resumed their journey through an interesting country with the chalk downs crowned by Chiselbury and Buxbury Camps on the left, and the richly wooded Greensand ridges on the right, past Cribbage Hut (in Sutton Mandeville), the traditional headquarters of a Cribbage Club of old days, to ANSTY, where the little Church was visited, for the sake of the fine old 17th century bench ends, which once formed part of the woodwork of Salisbury Cathedral, but were cast out by the restorers many years ago. They are really fine work, and it is a thing to be thankful for that they found a home here within the county. The altar-table, also, is a good Jacobean specimen. Here, as throughout the day, the success of the excursion suffered from the fact that MR. DORAN WEBB, who had undertaken to act as showman and guide to all the places visited, was prevented from being present at the last moment, and that no one was available to fill his place. From this point a drive through lovely woods with beautiful views here and there brought the Members to OLD WARDOUR CASTLE, where a too hasty visit to the picturesque ruins was all that time allowed of before the party proceeded to the modern mansion, where the fine staircase, the chapel, and two of the rooms were seen, light refreshments being kindly provided by order of Lord

Arundel, who could not be present. The next point on the programme, HATCH HOUSE, ought to have been reached in a very short time, but unfortunately a wrong turning was taken, with the result that the carriages were involved in the narrowest of lanes with a breakneck ascent at one point, and the high road was only again struck and Hatch House reached after the expenditure of much valuable time. Here, however, by the kindness of MR. AND MRS. BENETT STANFORD, they found refreshments provided, which enabled them to bear the thought of lunch unduly deferred with a far more equal mind, and to enjoy the picturesque enclosed and terraced garden in front of the house.<sup>1</sup>

From this point a further drive of about two miles took the party to the Beckford Arms, Fonthill, where lunch, most generously given by the Local Committee, was waiting for them. After lunch Members made their way to FONTHILL HOUSE, where, by the really extraordinary kindness of the owner MRS. ALFRED MORRISON, they were allowed to wander where they pleased, upstairs and downstairs, and to examine the treasures contained in it absolutely at their leisure. It is probable that the

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<sup>1</sup> The following notes on Hatch House were distributed to Members as a leaflet by Mrs. Benett Stanford:—"Of this property Hoare tells us, among other things, that it was formerly rented by Hamo de Hacho from the Abbess of Shaftesbury. It was undoubtedly property belonging to that Abbey before the dissolution of the monasteries, which is shown by the fact that at the bottom of the hill there are traces of fishponds. It was granted by Henry VIII. on the dissolution of Shaftesbury Abbey to the Earl of Pembroke, who in his turn sold it to Laurence Hyde, grandfather of the first Earl of Clarendon. It remained in the Hyde family until about Queen Anne's reign, when it was bought by the Benetts, of Pyt House, from the descendants of the Hyde family. Local rumour says that the garden was erected by Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, who married James, Duke of York. Its Dutch appearance points to those days. The house was utterly and totally destroyed by Cromwellian troops when attacking Wardour—only the cellar window and one small upstairs window showing the mullions that were originally in all of them. The story is extant that in the yew hedge on the west side of the house some of the Hyde Family are buried who died of the Plague, and, curiously enough, when digging the hole for the telegraph post now there we came across human leg bones. John Benett, of Pyt House, pulled down the greater portion of the house about 1840, and used the material for building farm houses."

treasures of Oriental art, in the way of porcelain, enamels, lacquer, and jade can be seen nowhere in England outside the great National collections, better, if indeed so well, as they can be at Fonthill. The house is positively crammed with magnificent things—each one of which is a treasure in itself; china—all of it Oriental—of the most *superb* description, and metal work by modern Spanish artists, of which Benvenuto Cellini himself would have no cause to be ashamed, to say nothing of pictures and furniture worthy of their company. To see such things in such a way is an experience which does not often fall to the lot of the lovers of Oriental art, and to those of the Members who could be so described it was a small matter that the Churches of Fonthill Bishop and Dinton, which were included in the programme, had perforce to be cut out of it for want of time. TISBURY CHURCH was, indeed, visited, but in the absence of a guide was somewhat inadequately seen, and the Members hurried on to PLACE FARM, one of the most interesting places seen during the Meeting, and one which but few of those present had ever seen before. A grange of the Abbey of Shaftesbury, it retains its fine entrance gateway, its magnificent barn, and much 15th century work about the house, including its very remarkable chimney, in an unusually perfect state. The occupier, Mr. J. H. Bracher, received the party most kindly, and gave every facility for seeing all that there was to be seen.

DINTON CHURCH was the next point on the programme, but the lateness of the hour made it impossible to stop to see it, and whilst some of the party drove straight on, others stopped at STEPS, OR LITTLE CLARENDON MANOR HOUSE, DINTON, lately repaired in admirable taste and made habitable by THE REV. G. H. ENGLEHEART, who kindly received them and showed them over the house. It is now a charming example of what may be done with a smaller manor house of the 16th century, without injury to or destruction of any of its ancient features. At BULBRIDGE HOUSE, WILTON, tea had long been awaiting the arrival of the party, and when at last they did arrive MR. F. A. RAWLENCE and MRS. PARKER most hospitably entertained them and showed the very remarkable collection of BRITISH BIRDS

very many of them killed in the immediate neighbourhood, and some of them of the greatest rarity, for which the house is famous.

At the CONVERSAZIONE held in the evening, with CANON OLIVIER, Rector of Wilton, in the chair, there was an attendance of fifty-six, and three papers were read, MR. A. R. MALDEN discoursing on "AN INSCRIPTION ON AN OUTSIDE BUTTRESS OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL": and MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE on "THE MALMESBURY ELECTION PETITION OF 1808; whilst MR. A. W. DUBOURG, as the owner of the Nightingale collection of china, appropriately contributed "A CHAT ON CHINA." THE REV. E. H. GODDARD said a few words as to the objects of interest to be seen on the next day's excursion; and the proceedings were diversified throughout the evening by the singularly excellent instrumental music of Miss Hussey, Miss King, and Mr. Bartlett.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 19TH.

The excursion this day lay wholly in the Wylve Valley, the brakes leaving at 9 o'clock with about thirty Members and making first for WILSFORD CHURCH. Here, as throughout the day, THE REV. E. H. GODDARD acted as substitute for MR. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A., and gave the Members shortly the substance of the latter's valuable notes on the architectural history of the Churches, &c., visited, Mr. Ponting himself being prevented from being present. Here THE REV. F. W. MACDONALD, the Rector, added further particulars as to the history of the monuments, &c.

The next point on the programme was LITTLE LANGFORD CHURCH, where the remarkable Norman doorway was the chief thing to see. STOCKTON CHURCH<sup>1</sup> came next, with its many objects of interest, and after this THE ALMSHOUSES, and the MANOR HOUSE, which the new occupants, MR. & MRS. KNOWLES, who were in the act of moving in, most kindly allowed the party to wander over, and admire the beautiful panelling and plaster ceilings and mantelpieces for which the house is famous. Those

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<sup>1</sup> Stockton Church, see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 107; for the Manor House, see *Ib.*, vol. xii., p. 105.



who remember it as it was cannot but regret the entire dispersal at the recent sale (at enormous prices) of the whole of the Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture (except two of the great oak bedsteads, which remain) with which the house was furnished from top to bottom, the greater part of it having been collected by the late GEN. YEATMAN BIGGS. A short drive further brought the party to BOYTON CHURCH,<sup>1</sup> with its good work of the 13th and 14th centuries,<sup>2</sup> and to the charming MANOR HOUSE, built by Thomas Lambert, in 1612, closely adjoining the Church. WYLYE CHURCH was next visited, where the Rector, THE REV. G. R. HADOW, said what there is to be said about the building—which except for its tower and east end is practically modern—and exhibited the famous and beautiful Pre-Reformation chalice of 1525, and also some interesting pieces of Church plate of his own. The chalice is still in excellent condition, but is now used only on the greater festivals.

LUNCHEON, which, as on the previous day, was most generously given by the Local Committee, was served at the Bell Inn, Wylye, and in the interval afterwards, before the carriages were ready, the Rectory garden was visited. When the journey was resumed the first stop was at STEEPLE LANGFORD CHURCH, a building which has several points of interest about it; and the next at STAPLEFORD, where the "CASTLE" was first visited. This is an interesting earthwork, close to the stream, and commanding the ford, of that "mound and bailey" type of which there are so few examples in Wiltshire.<sup>3</sup> After this came THE CHURCH, containing some of the finest Norman arcades in the county, as well

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<sup>1</sup> For Boyton Church, see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vols. i., p. 233., xxvii., p. 245.

<sup>2</sup> The interesting font bowl formerly in the churchyard has been happily placed in the S. Chapel.

<sup>3</sup> Until quite recently these moated mounds, once fortified with wooden palisades, &c., were regarded as for the most part dating from Saxon and pre-Conquest times. Mrs. Armitage, however, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope have vigorously attacked this theory, and maintain that they are in reality of Norman origin, dating, many of them, years after the Conquest, when earthen mounds and wooden defences still continued the rule for some time. Norwood Castle, near Oaksey, in North Wilts, is a smaller but interesting example of this class of earthwork.

as much interesting work of the 14th century. This very charming Church having been seen the brakes proceeded back to WILTON, where, at THE MOUNT, MR. and MRS. A. W. DUBOURG most kindly offered the Members tea, and showed the very admirable collection of china, Oriental and English, comprising as good examples of the different styles as any to be found in England, formed by the late MR. J. E. NIGHTINGALE. This brought the meeting of 1906 to a very pleasant and profitable close.

The Society has visited places of greater architectural interest than any seen at the Wilton Meeting, but probably no meeting has ever offered such a wealth of fine things in the way of pictures, furniture, china, and works of art generally, as Wilton, and Compton, and Fonthill, could show. Altogether the Wilton Meeting of 1906 was generally pronounced one of the most successful Meetings in every way that the Society has held in recent years. The number attending both Meetings and Excursions were larger than usual, and the arrangements made by the Local Committee were admirable. Moreover the net proceeds of the Meeting handed to the Society amounted to £25, a most welcome addition to its resources. For this success the Society has in the first place to thank MR. C. R. STRATON, who worked indefatigably to secure it. MR. E. SLOW, too, did all in his power for the Society, which is also indebted to MR. H. J. KING and MR. J. M. WARD for their valuable help. The weather throughout the proceedings was all that could be wished.

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## Presidential Address,

By the Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, G.C.V.O., President of the Society.

[*Read at the General Meeting of the Society held at Wilton House,  
July 17th, 1906.*]

In moving the adoption of the Report I venture to preface what I have to say by bidding a hearty welcome to the Members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and further to express a hope that their visit to Wilton may be not only pleasant but instructive. I think that I cannot do better than give you a short summary of some of the objects of interest in this house, which you will see when you go round, and at the same time recall to your recollections, in more or less chronological order, some events of historical interest that have occurred here from time to time in the lives of successive Earls of Pembroke.

I pass over the earlier period relating to the battle between King Alfred and the Danes in 871, to the founding of the Abbey, its history, with its associations with Cardinal Wolsey, all of which subjects have been so fully dealt with by Aubrey, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and the late Mr. James Nightingale, and I pass on to the period of William, first Earl of Pembroke, so created by Edward VI. in 1551. He it was, who, as Sir William Herbert, was granted the abbey lands by Henry VIII., and he built the house from designs said to have been made by Hans Holbein. Of this house only the central tower on the east side, and the porch which formerly stood in the N.E. corner of the quadrangle, but is now in the garden, remain. A portrait of this Earl, attributed to Holbein, is in the library. He was a very leading and powerful nobleman in the days of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and no doubt his power and importance during the first-named reign was increased by the fact of Henry VIII. marrying

Katherine Parr, the sister of Anne Parr, Lady Herbert. On the occasion of the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain in 1554, Lord Pembroke received the Spanish Envoy, and lodged him at Wilton for one night, on his way from Plymouth to Winchester. This Earl died in 1570, and was succeeded by his son Henry, second Earl, who married Mary Sidney, sister to Sir Philip Sidney. That famous soldier, courtier, and poet was a constant visitor to Wilton, and tradition tells us that he composed the famous "Arcadia" while wandering up and down the avenue in the park, which still bears his name. In 1574 Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Wilton, and it is possible that the "man Shakespear" was present upon that occasion. Philip Massinger, whose father was attached to Lord Pembroke's household, was brought up at Wilton. Unfortunately there is no portrait here of this Earl, but that of his wife, Mary Sidney, by Marc Gherardt, is in the Library. He died in 1601, two years before the death of Queen Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son, William, the third Earl. There is much controversy as to whether Shakespeare dedicated his sonnets under the initials "W. H." to this Earl as William Herbert, or to Lord Southampton, but we have abundant evidence of his having been a great patron of the famous poet, and a portrait of him by Mytens, with an old MS. pasted on the back on which one of the sonnets is quoted, is now in the Single Cube Room. Another portrait of him by Vandyck is in the Double Cube Room. This Earl entertained James I. at Wilton in 1603. He died without a son in 1630, and was succeeded by his brother Philip, fourth Earl, who had already been created Earl of Montgomery. This Earl entertained Charles I. more than once at Wilton, and that monarch "did love Wilton above all places and came therein every summer." (*Aubrey.*)

This Earl rebuilt a great portion of the house, notably the south front, which was designed by Inigo Jones, and he also laid out the old formal gardens on designs by Isaac de Caux. Of these gardens, however, nothing remains except a few statues and fountain pillars, etc. This Earl is the central figure in Vandyke's famous family picture, which, with other portraits by the same painter, is

in the Double Cube Room. He died in 1649, and was succeeded by his son Philip, fifth Earl, who is one of the figures in the big picture, and whose portrait, again, by Vandyke, is in the ante-room to the Double Cube Room. A portrait of his wife, Penelope Naunton, by Vandyke, is also in the Double Cube Room. He died in 1669, and was succeeded by his son William, sixth Earl, whose portrait as a child by Sir Peter Lely is in the Single Cube Room. He died unmarried in 1764, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Philip, seventh Earl, who married Henrietta de Querouaille, sister to the Duchess of Portsmouth. He had no son, fortunately, as he was not a very reputable nobleman, and his only daughter married John Lord Jeffreys, whose portrait by Lely is in the Library. There is no portrait known of this Earl. He died in 1683, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, eighth Earl, who was one of the most remarkable men of the time. He took an active part in the quelling of the Monmouth Rebellion, was Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, Lord Privy Seal, 1st Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Ryswick, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord High Admiral of England, and held many other appointments. He also brought over William of Orange. But in addition to this versatility in public life, he was a great "virtuoso" and student of art, and it was he who collected all the antique statues, busts, altars, sarcophagi, etc., which are ranged round the cloisters, having purchased, in addition to his own collection, the antiques collected by Lord Arundell, by Mazarin, and Richelieu. A portrait of Earl Thomas by Wissing hangs in the Single Cube Room. He died in 1733, and was succeeded by his son Henry, ninth Earl. This Earl was a soldier, and was in 1741 constituted Lieutenant-General of the King's Forces. He was a great architect, and it was during his time that the Palladian Bridge and the Casino in the park were built. He also built Westminster Bridge. His portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the Single Cube Room, and his bust in the Dining-Room. He died in 1750, and was succeeded by his son Henry, tenth Earl, who also was a soldier, and a great lover of horses. He built the riding school at Wilton, and another at Whitehall, but the latter was subsequently pulled

down. His portrait, and that of his wife, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, are in the Ante-Room; others of himself and his horses, by Morier, in the Billiard-Room; and his collection of pictures of horses in all the attitudes of the "Haute Ecole" are in the Lunging Room. This Earl entertained George III. in 1778, when His Majesty held a review of the army on Camp Hill. He died in 1794, and was succeeded by his son, George Augustus, eleventh Earl. It was during the lifetime of this Earl that James Wyatt was employed in rebuilding the house. He built the Cloisters and present Entrance Hall, and also the Library, but unfortunately was allowed, in order to carry out his plans, to pull down most of the north and west sides of the house. The whole of the gardens were re-arranged and laid out about the same time under the personal supervision of Lady Pembroke, a daughter of Count Woronzow, the then Russian Ambassador to London. It was about this time, also, that Inigo Jones's Arch, with the lead statue of Marcus Aurelius on the top, was moved to its present position from the former site on the top of the hill in the park.

I must apologise for having given you perhaps too much family history, but I found that the chronology of the objects of interest in the house, and grounds, was so much more easily marked out by taking the Earls of Pembroke in their succession than by any other plan, that I have risked the possible charge of talking too much about my own ancestors, in order to give you information according to dates.

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# The Journal of a Wiltshire Curate, 1766.

and

## Leaves From the Journal of the Poor Wiltshire Vicar of Cricklade in 1764-5.

(Composed by Zschokke, about 1800-25.)

By the REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A.

(I.)

THE following old short story of a poor WILTSHIRE CURATE, written in the form of one week's diary, appeared in an early magazine in December, 1766. That serial was called the *British Magazine*.<sup>1</sup> It was edited by the novelist and historian Tobias G. Smollett, from 1760—67, and was published by John Newbery, a patent medicine seller, the first purveyor of children's books in London, who published for Johnson, Goldsmith, Kit Smart, and other literary men, and who died in 1767. This Week of a *Journal of a Wiltshire Curate* appeared in 1766, not only in the *British*, but (if we are rightly informed) also (reprinted) in the *Boston Magazine* in America: <sup>2</sup>and, in the next year, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1767, p. 27.

### "THE JOURNAL OF A WILTSHIRE CURATE.

"Monday.—Received ten pound from my rector, Dr. Snarl, being one half year's salary—obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the Doctor, and even when admitted, was never once asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had walked eleven miles.—Item, the Doctor hinted that he could have the curacy filled up for fifteen pounds a year.

"Tuesday.—Paid nine pounds to seven different people, but could not buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered me as a great bargain by Cabbage, the taylor, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither Betsey nor Polly having a shoe to go to church.

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, P.P. 5433, a *i.e.*, *Brit. Mag.*, 1766, vii., 623-4.

<sup>2</sup> *N. & Q.*, 2 S. iii., 173-4. Note by W. J. Thoms, 1857.

“Wednesday.—My wife bought a petticoat for herself and shoes for her two daughters, but unluckily, in coming home, dropped half-a-guinea through a hole, which she had never before perceived in her pocket, and reduced all our cash in the world to half-a-crown.—Item, chid my poor woman for being afflicted at the misfortune, and tenderly advised her to depend upon the goodness of God.

“Thursday. Received a note from the alehouse the<sup>1</sup> top of the hill, informing me that a gentleman begged to speak to me on pressing business. Went and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for seven-pence-halfpenny; in a struggle what to do.—The Baker, though we had paid him but on Tuesday, quarrelled with us to avoid giving any credit in future, and George Greasy, the butcher, sent us word that he heard it whispered how the Rector intended to take a curate, who would do the parish duty at an inferior price, and therefore, though he would do anything to serve me, advised me to deal with Peter Paunch, at the upper end of the town. Mortifying reflections these!—But a want of humanity is, in my opinion, a want of justice.—The Father of the universe lends His blessings to us, with a view that we should relieve a brother in distress, and we constantly do no more than pay a debt, when we perform an act of benevolence; paid the stranger’s reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder of the money to prosecute his journey.

“Friday, a very scanty dinner, and pretended therefore to be ill, that by avoiding to eat I might leave something like enough for my poor wife and the children.—I told my wife what I had done with the shilling; the excellent creature, instead of blaming me for the action, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears.—Mem.—Never to contradict her as long as I live—for the mind that can argue like hers, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even aimiable for its indiscretion, and in every lapse from the severity of economy, performs an act of virtue, superior to the value of a kingdom.

“Saturday.—Wrote a sermon, which on

“Sunday—I preached at four different parish churches, and came home excessively wearied, and excessively hungry; no more money than two-pence half-penny in the house: but see the goodness of God! The strolling player whom I had relieved was a man of fortune, who accidentally heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and from a generous eccentricity of temper, wanted to do me an essential piece of service: I had not been an hour at home when he came in, and declaring himself my friend, put a fifty pound note into my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of three hundred pounds a year.”

From the *British Magazine*, vii. 623-4; 8th Dec., 1766.

It will be observed that in the foregoing slight sketch the only surnames given are those of the disagreeable and ill-mannered Rector, Dr. *Snarl*, *Cabbage* the tailor, and *Greasy* and *Paunch* the

<sup>1</sup> *Sic.*



two butchers of the "town." These names are like those invented by Ben Jonson, Bunyan, or by Goldsmith in his *Good Natured Man* (1768), and in some numbers (27, 28) of his *Chinese Letters* of the "Citizen of the World" (1762), or in the *Bee* (Nos. 2, 3) in 1759. But they have nothing to do with Wiltshire more than any other county, nor is there a speck of local colouring in the sketch after we pass the title prefixed to it. The story, as it thus stood, shewed little more connexion with this county than Goldsmith's famous romance had with the real town of Wakefield. But the interest of the sketch does not stop here. We may, indeed, indulge in speculation as to the causes which led to the selection of Wiltshire as the abode of the worthy "Vicar," or, as we should now style him, Curate-in-charge assisting the non-resident Dr. Snarl. Shall we conjecture that the name was suggested by Newbery, the publisher, who probably knew the neighbourhood and would prefer to mention it rather than his own adjoining county? Moreover, he had relations with Salisbury: for, about nine months before, his nephew Francis had published *The Vicar of Wakefield*, by Goldsmith, through Dr. Johnson's negotiation; and he had had it printed in our Cathedral city by March, 1766, when it first appeared after the MS. had lain by him for some little time. From 1760 to 1763 Goldsmith himself had written regularly for the *British Magazine*, and it has been pointed out that in the first year of that publication there appeared a story called the *History of Miss Stanton*, which some literary critics have ascribed, with considerable certainty, to Goldsmith, and have detected in it the origin of the more famous and elaborate *Vicar of Wakefield*. This theory was propounded by Sir James Prior in his biography of Goldsmith, in 1837, and it has been elaborated by Mr. J. W. M. Gibbs in his edition of Goldsmith's Works, edited in five volumes for Bohn's Standard Library in 1886.<sup>1</sup> Though Goldsmith had

<sup>1</sup> Bohn's *Goldsmith*, ed. J. W. M. Gibbs, i., 237; iv., 416, 491; v. 412-3. See also a letter from Mr. Gibbs in the *Literary World*, 1898, p. 325, commenting on a suggestion by Mr. Percy Ames, *ib.* p. 300. The last-named letter I have not seen. The former was kindly shewn me by Mr. Mullins. Mr. Dartnell has likewise furnished me with a report of Dr. Ames' paper. And Dr. Ames has been so good as to send me a copy of the paper itself.

a prolific and imaginative genius, he was often driven by stress of circumstances to repeat himself, as I noticed in my schooldays : and that he, like other essayists, sometimes had recourse to the form of a week's diary may be gathered from the 91st Letter of his *Citizen of the World*. While we recognise the claim of the *History of Miss Stanton* to contain the germ of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, I see no reason *à priori* to doubt the possibility of Goldsmith having written such a trifling sketch as the week's *Journal of a Wiltshire Curate* as a "pot-boiler" some time about 1765, or even earlier, or in 1766, when a milkman, butcher, tailor, or landlady was pressing for a money settlement, or when he had been too lavish in his generosity.<sup>1</sup> The romantic plot of the vicar's perplexities, his gentle character, and sudden access of unexpected good fortune, all appear to me to suit Goldsmith well enough. But whether or not the story is really his, is a question I must leave to experts in style. Though the plot (such as it is) might pass muster as Goldsmith's, I think the expression of it hardly worthy of him.

Besides the three editions already mentioned this little week's journal is said to have appeared in the *Crypt* in 1829,<sup>2</sup> as well as in Mr. Thoms' communication in *N. and Q.*, 2 S., iii., 173-4 in February, 1857.

Dr. Ames also edited it in 1897 in an appendix to his paper on a *supposed source* of the Vicar of Wakefield. *Transactions of R. S. L.*, xix., (2) pp. 105-6.

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(II.)

We now come to a longer story in which Wiltshire is found certainly in evidence. The "Curate" assumes the old-fashioned or Continental style of "Vicar," as "Curé" expresses to Continental folk the idea of the parson; and the week's diary is expanded into "*Leaves from the Journal of a Poor Vicar in Wiltshire*," or in the

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<sup>1</sup> G. Washington Irving's *Life of Goldsmith*, chaps. xiii., xvi., xvii. G.E.D[artnell] in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix., 75.

<sup>2</sup> *N. and Q.*, 2 Ser., iii., 173-4. Note by W. J. Thoms, 1857.

original German, "*Blaetter aus dem Tagebuche des armen Pfarr-Vikars von Wiltshire*," extending not simply from a vague "Monday" to the Sunday night following, as the reprint states, but for a whole month, from "December 15, 1764, to January 16, 1765."

Those dates, it will be observed, are two years earlier than the publication of the Curate's week, but they do not accord with the almanac. A few days have no record, but the "Vicar" is stated on December 26th to have preached a sermon in four different Churches on the day (presumably a Sunday), and the preceding (Christmas) day, obviously a Saturday. He preached again a New Year's Sermon on January 1st. Nothing is said about the 2nd (which would naturally be a Sunday); but he preaches his farewell sermon (when "Mr. Curate Thompson"—or der Herr Vikar *Bleching* in the German—comes to supersede him) on Jan. 8th. Now December 26th fell on a Sunday, not in 1764, but in 1763. And similarly January 8th would fall on Sunday in 1764, not in 1765, as in the German.

The author of this longer romance was J. Heinrich Daniel Zschokke (1771—1848), of Magdeburgh, who became National Prefect of the Canton of Basle. His collected works extend to forty volumes, consisting of a history of Switzerland, romances, and other compositions in prose and verse. His devotional meditations were translated into English, by the desire of Queen Victoria, after the death of the Prince Consort. Zschokke was born after the appearance of the *Vicar of Wakefield*; but, like many German-speaking folk, he took delight in Goldsmith's romance. I have not been able to ascertain the date of Zschokke's *Pfarr-Vikar von Wiltshire*, but it appears in vol. xv. of a collected pocket edition of some of his works in 1825, printed at Aarau.<sup>1</sup> He acknowledges that his story is founded upon the week's *Journal of a Wiltshire Curate*, which he supposed to have been published before the *Vicar of Wakefield*, as to the date of which he was misinformed. The Curate had a wife living, but Zschokke's Vicar

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, 1334, a 8. The *Blätter aus dem Tagebuche* occupy pp. 276—340, in t. 15 (1825). In the fourth edition of Zschokke's collected works in German, 120, 1838, this tale is contained in vol. viii.

is a widower with two daughters, the lovely Jenny and the lively Polly. The Swiss writer or printer turns Dr. Snarl into "*Snart*," but he contrives to give us some appearance of Wiltshire surroundings. The Vicar, "passing rich on 20 pounds a year," lives in "*Crekelade*." He writes to old friends at *Salisbury* and "*Warminster*," and reflects that the Bishop of Salisbury, to whom he applies, has three hundred and four parishes in Wilts to look after.<sup>1</sup> The Vicar has made himself responsible to Mr. *Withiel*, of *Trowbridge*, for a debt incurred by waggoner *Brooke*, who hangs himself. His own late wife had inherited some fields in "*Wootton Bassett*," long since sold. How Jenny comes at last to be happily married to "Baronet *Cecil Fayrford*, who has been masquerading under the name of John *Fleetman* as a needy strolling play-actor on his way to *Manchester*, (just as Goldsmith would have fancied him,) and whose sister, "*Lady Sandom*," she has unconsciously benefited, the reader may discover from the fifth edition of *Elementary German Exercises*, compiled by Mr. W. E. Mullins, recently Assistant-Master of Marlborough College, and head of Preshute House, post 8vo, Nutt, 1894, pp. 8—69, English translation, with the German original modified for declension of the verbs by pupils—or in Chambers's *Miscellany*, vol. ii., No. 17 (1845),—No. 10 in a later issue.

English versions of Zschokke's *Leaves from the [Month's] Journal of the Poor Wiltshire Vicar* are more numerous than reprints of the [Week's] *Journal of a Wiltshire Curate*. For of the later and longer composition the following translations may be enumerated:—

(Before 1845.) Mrs. Ellet's version, in a magazine, Philadelphia.

1844. *The Gift*, published by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, containing a translation by an American writer (Rev. W. Furness).

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<sup>1</sup> At the present day the Bishop of Salisbury has the care of 278 parishes in Wilts, but the deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury have been transferred to the Diocese of Bristol since the days of the Poor Vicar, and other changes have been made. The particularity of detail in this instance suggests, to my mind, Zschokke referring to a gazetteer, rather than Goldsmith, who would have made a wild shot at a round number. Bp. Seth Ward counted 291 churches and chapels in Wilts, about A.D. 1680. *Notitiæ*, p. 3. But Bowen's county map (1756) gives "304 Parishes," like Zschokke.

1845. *Miscellany* of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, Edinburgh, W. & Rob. Chambers, ii., No, 17. From the American edition.

1849. *The Gem*, Nelson, Edinburgh. (With the "week's" journal appended.)

1846. Wiley & Putnam's *Library of Choice Reading* contains Tales from the German of Zschokke, by Parke Godwin. The *Leaves from the Journal of a Poor Vicar in Wiltshire* occurs in Series ii., pp. 201—37. The editor repeats Zschokke's note with the wrong date, "1772," for Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, which really appeared 27th March, 1766, and the German author's suggestion that Goldsmith "took the idea of his excellent work from the fragment of the [week's] Journal of a Vicar [Curate] in Wiltshire, which had been published in the *British Magazine* in [Dec.] 1766." Mr. Godwin tells us that he made his version with the two previous American translations before him—"the first of which, by Mrs. Ellet, appeared in a monthly magazine of this city, and the second, by the Rev. William Furness, was put in the *Gift*, an annual," p. 205, *n*.

1856. *Julius, and other Tales from the German*, by W. H. Furness, Philadelphia. (See *Transactions, R.S.L.*, xix. (2), 95.)

1894. *Elementary German Exercises*, by W. E. Mullins, 5th edition, London, D. Nutt. The *Leaves from the Vicar's Journal* appear on pp. 8—69 (an English version, and on the opposite pages the original German, only with verbs relegated to the foot of each page for educational purposes) as a feature introduced for the first time in this edition, as Mr. Mullins informs me. In the present paper I cannot claim to have added anything to what others have pointed out, but merely to have collected scattered facts and observations from earlier writers.

It remains to be enquired (1) concerning the Wiltshire Curate's Week, whether experts consider that Goldsmith may have penned it, and (2) concerning Zschokke's Wiltshire Vicar's Month, whether he acquired his local names from a gazetteer or from some other source; and likewise I should be glad if someone versed in German literature would tell me at what date his tale was written; for I suppose it had been published, separately, before 1825. He does

not mention it in his autobiography. The Vicar, trying to console himself for being prevented by want from continuing to share a newspaper with "Weaver Westburn," mentions as recent news a bet at Newmarket between the Dukes of Cumberland and Grafton, and a present from the Venetians to the Dey of Algiers, and (as still pending) General Paoli's efforts for the freedom of Corsica. He obtained assistance from the French in 1764, so we may conclude that Zschokke (who was not born until 1771) was using his historical knowledge to make his romance chronologically correct for the date which he had chosen for his story founded upon the sketch which had *appeared* in 1766.

William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, founder of Ascot, died 31st Oct., 1765, without issue, and the next Duke (Henry Frederick, satirised by "Junius"), was not created till 18th October, 1766.

Augustus Henry Fitz-roy, descended from King Charles II., held the dukedom of Grafton from 1757 to 1811. Of the names in Zschokke's story, beside those already mentioned, we may notice that for the butchers called "G. Greasy" and "P Paunch" in the week's journal, one is anonymous in the German, the other is named "Colswood." For tailor "Cabbage," we have "Cutbay." There is the old-clothes-shop kept by Mrs. *Barde*; our rich Cousin "*Sitting*," at Cambridge; and good-natured farmer *Hurst*, who gives the poor Vicar his dinner on Christmas Day and the Sunday next to it. I am not sure that even this last (a fairly common English name) is found in Wilts. If you were helping a foreigner with a Wiltshire story, you would find no difficulty in supplying distinctive local names: you might even amuse yourself by naming a farmer *Hedges*, the butchers *Whittle* and *Killing*, the clothes-woman *Tinsell*, all 18th century Wiltshire names. But there was never a Cambridge graduate named *Sitting*; and I am inclined to think that *Snarl* and *Cutbay* are mistakes of a Swiss printer for "*Snarl*" and "*Cabbage*." *Bleching*, *Colswood*, and *Withiel* hardly carry conviction to the English eye, and I do not find either of them in Wiltshire portions of the Universal British Directory of 1792—8, nor in an Early Victorian London Directory. It looks to me as if the laborious German author had done his best with a

topographical dictionary or map for local names, but had "evolved" the personal names, like the camel, out of his "inner consciousness."

It is perhaps of little importance to our enquiry, but it will do no harm to state that the clergy actually at Cricklade about the period in question were:—

- 1751—7. Charles Harris, or Harries, Rector of St. Mary and Vicar of St. Sampson.  
 1757—61. Nathaniel Sandford, Vicar of St. Sampson.  
 1779. David Middleton, Rector of St. Mary.  
 1761—89. Thomas Frome, (?D.D., 1771, Merton), Vicar of St. Sampson.  
 1789—1808.—Richard Purdy, D.D., Vicar of St. Sampson and of Broad Hinton and Rector of Ashley.  
 1809—15, &c. William Macdonald, Vicar of St. Sampson, 21st April, 1809, and in July, 1812, of Chitterne All Saints and Great Hinton; ? re-instituted at St. Sampson's, 2nd October, 1812; Vicar of Bishops Cannings, 1815, of Bitton, Gloucester, 1817. Preb. of Bitton, 1807. Canon of Salisbury, 1823. Archdeacon of Wilts, 1828—62.

I see no reason to suppose that "Crecklade" was more than a mere name to Zschokke, or that he contemplated his little story being ever translated into English or read in Wiltshire.

The paper, "*On a Conjectural Source of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield*," read before the "Royal Society of Literature" by their Secretary, Dr. P. W. Ames, F.S.A., June 23rd, 1897,<sup>1</sup> was reported in the *Athenæum*, 3rd July, p. 38. Dr. Ames referred (it is there said) to the

"*Journal of a Poor Vicar*," which "appeared in England as a fugitive sketch in 1750, after which it was translated into German by Zschokke, re-translated by an American from the German, and printed in 'The Gift' in 1844."

This statement, so far as I have at present been able to ascertain, does not quite accurately represent Dr. Ames's remarks as they were printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*,

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<sup>1</sup> *Transactions of the Royal Society Lit.*, vol. xix., 1897. Mr. R. Wright Taylor and Mr. E. W. Brabrook (who was in the chair) took part in the discussion.

xix. (2), p. 95, and would need correction in two important particulars. The date "1750," if intended to be taken as exact, would carry the story back some ten or fifteen years earlier than the earliest form in which the tale is known to us as having been extant—earlier, that is, than the brief *Curate's week* (Dec., 1766), or the *Vicar of Wakefield* (March, 1766), as well as *Miss Stanton* (1766). Dr. Ames only mentions the date 1766. Further, I have not come across any evidence that Zschokke (who, by the way, was misled as to the relative priority of the *Vicar of Wakefield* and the *Curate's week*) had before him any English story to translate as a whole.<sup>1</sup> He incorporated sentences from the *Curate's week*, but in such a manner as to spin it out into a *Vicar's month*, making the poor man a widower, and thus suppressing all that related to "my poor woman," while the shadowy "Betsey and Polly" of the brief sketch develop into the more interesting Jenny and Polly of Zschokke's tale. Dr. Ames gives a just criticism of the story, and with his kind permission I append an extract from his remarks, but the reader will be well repaid if he looks up the whole paper in *R. S. Lit. Transactions*, xix. (2), 93—105:—

"A much slighter work than Goldsmith's immortal tale, the '*Journal*' presents some resemblances in details. In both there are two daughters, one of whom in each case marries a wealthy baronet, a benefactor to the family, who appears at first as an apparently poor man under an assumed name, Again, in both are found the simple devotion of the poor parishioners, and the accumulated misfortunes of the Vicar, borne by him with simple heroism and unaffected piety."

"The *Vicar of Wakefield*" was described as superior to "*The Journal of a Poor Vicar*" in magnitude, humour, and literary distinction. The anonymous author of the "*Journal*"<sup>2</sup> evidently wished to present a type of genuine humility without baseness,

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<sup>1</sup> Zschokke's own note appended to the German tale appears to me to refer merely to the *week's Journal*, and to the *Vicar of Wakefield*.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Ames, apparently, believes that the *Curate's week* was an extract from a genuine diary, and that Zschokke had the whole thing before him. But the stories have little in common after the first few lines. The *Athenæum*, July 3rd, 1897, p. 38; *Transactions R. Soc. Lit.*, xix., part 2, p. 95.



and of meekness without servility, unmixed with any other intention, while Goldsmith made his tale the vehicle for numerous moralizing and philosophical reflections."

For the sake of any of our readers who have not a copy of Zschokke's *Vikar* or one of its translations handy, I will conclude by giving the opening paragraphs of the month's diary, so that they may see how the week's journal was expanded by the German author:—

"LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL  
OF THE POOR WILTSHIRE VICAR.

"DECEMBER 15th, 1764. *I received from Dr. Snart, my patron ten pound, as the amount of my half-year's salary.*<sup>1</sup> Even this hard-earned sum I had to receive with many unpleasantnesses.

"After being *obliged to wait* an hour and a half in the Rector's cold hall, I was at last allowed to enter his room. He was comfortably seated at his writing-desk in his large easy chair; the money was ready counted. He returned my bows with a majestic side-nod [while he slightly pushed back his beautiful black silk cap, and immediately drew it on again].<sup>2</sup> Really he has much dignity. I think I should not enter the presence of the King himself with greater reverence.

"He *did not invite me to be seated*, although he might know that *I had already walked eleven miles* that morning in bad weather, and had not had much comfort for my weary legs from standing an hour and a half in the ante-room. He pointed to the money with his hand. My heart beat violently as I was now about to come forward with my request, long thought over and thoroughly mastered, for some increase of salary.

"Why can I not lay aside my shyness even in the most innocent matters?"

"With an anxiety, as though I was about to commit a crime, I twice began in vain. The perspiration suddenly burst out upon my brow. Memory, words, and voice failed me.

"'What is it you really want?' he asked very affably.

"'I am—everything is dear—scarcely able to get on with my small salary in these times.'

"'Small salary, Mr. Vicar? What are you thinking of? *I can any day have another vicar for fifteen pounds a year.*'

"'For £15! Well, yes, if he has no family, he may manage with the money.'

<sup>1</sup> I have used *italics* to distinguish the phrases of the week's journal of 1766 which Zschokke has adopted to work up in his month's diary.

<sup>2</sup> *Chambers' Miscellany.*

“ ‘Why, [I hope your family has not received any addition. I think<sup>1</sup>] you have only two daughters, Mr. Vicar.’

“ ‘Yes, your reverence; but they are growing up. My Jenny, the eldest, is now eighteen, and Polly, the younger, will soon be twelve.’

“ ‘So much the better. Cannot the girls work?’

“ I was about to reply; but he did not allow me to speak, but getting up, said [while he went to the window<sup>1</sup>] ‘I have not any time whatever to-day to enter into it further. Think it over whether you will keep the position with £15 a year, and then let me know. If you cannot, I wish you a better vicarage for a New Year’s gift.’

“ [He bowed very politely, and touched his cap, as if wishing me to be gone.<sup>1</sup>] He had never received or dismissed me so coldly before. He did not even, as usual, offer me dinner.

“ I had reckoned on it, for I had come away fasting from Crekelade in the early morning. [Having bought a penny loaf at a bakers’ shop in the outskirts of the town, I took my way homeward. But fy, Thomas! Shame upon thy faint heart! Lives not the gracious God still! What if thou hadst lost the place entirely! And it is only £5 less! It is indeed a quarter of my whole little yearly stipend, and it leaves barely 10*d.* a day to feed and clothe three of us. What is there left for us? He who clothes the lilies of the field, and feeds the young ravens, will He not shield us with his Providence! Arouse thee, faint heart! We must deny ourselves some of our wonted luxuries.<sup>1</sup>]

“ DECEMBER 16th. I believe Jenny is an angel. Her soul is more beautiful than her person. I am almost ashamed of being her father; she is so much more pious than I am.” [&c., &c.]

The reader will notice that in the foregoing lines the drift of the brief sketch of 1766 has been closely followed by Zschokke, and that he has adopted its phraseology so far as it went in his expanded narrative. In the record of subsequent days he becomes independent of his predecessor and carries on the story on his own lines.

I am at present rather sceptical about the existence of anything longer than the Curate’s (week’s) Journal in 1766, or until Zschokke brought out the Vicar’s (month’s) Diary a generation later, in German. I think it would have been quite within his power to acquire the local colouring of the Wiltshire names of *places*, while the fact of his producing such unlikely names of *persons*, whenever he leaves the guidance of the Curate’s Week, inclines me to conclude that we owe the longer story, in almost all its details, to his

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<sup>1</sup> *Chambers’s Miscellany*, ii. (n. 17), 2.

own inventive genius and to the inspiration of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. He would not have supposed that Goldsmith took his idea for the Vicar of Wakefield from the Curate's Week if he had known the priority of the former in its date of publication, as we may now learn it from the *Dictionary of National Biography* or from the biographers of Goldsmith.

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## The Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon.<sup>1</sup>

By REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A., Litt. D., F.R. Hist. S., F.R.S.L.

THE town of Bradford-on-Avon is one of those of which numerous examples are to be found in our country, which, flourishing in the past, only retains to-day the shadow of its former importance. In the Middle Ages it was the centre of a great sheep-farming district, and, in consequence of the abundance of water (which was then a chief source of power, as it is likely again to become through the modern developments of electricity), and of the special suitability of that water for dyeing purposes, it was, like its neighbour Trowbridge, the seat of the woollen manufactory, and from its looms came those "broadcloths" which made England famous throughout the world.

For us, however, it has other interests that take us back to the days of the old West Saxon Kingdom, and the first establishment of Christianity in the realm of Cerdic. This arises from the discovery, some fifty years ago, of the almost perfect remains of the Saxon Church within whose walls we are now standing. The story reads almost like a romance, and was well told by Prebendary Jones, when the British Archæological Association last visited Bradford, on the occasion of the Bristol Congress in 1874.<sup>2</sup> At its first discovery the Church was taken to be the very *ecclesiola* which William of Malmesbury tells us was founded by Aldhelm,

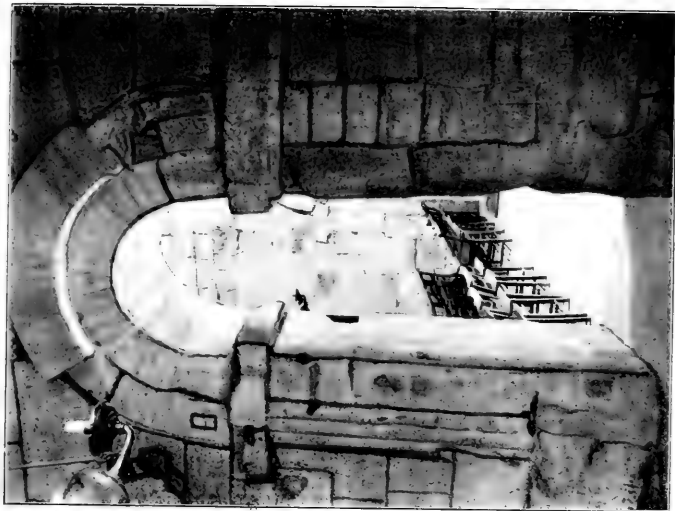
<sup>1</sup> This paper is a reprint of the greater portion of a paper published in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* for December, 1905, pp. 211—230. It is there illustrated by five views of the Church:—"From the South-East," "From the South-West," "East Wall of Nave," "Inner Door, North Porch," and "North Porch." For the kind loan of three of these blocks, and for permission to reprint the paper, we are indebted to the Council of the *British Archæological Association*.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. xxxi., pp. 143—152, and p. 326, where the visit on that occasion is described.



SAXON CHURCH, NORTH PORCH.





INNER DOOR, NORTH PORCH, OPENING INTO NAVE.



EAST WALL OF NAVE, SHOWING NARROW DOOR-LIKE ARCH  
TO CHANCEL.





who was Bishop of Sherborne from 705 to 709, and to be one of the earliest remains of Saxon architecture in England. We know, however, that Bradford was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century; and recent investigation proves, as we shall see, that the present building dates rather from the Restoration under Edgar or Ethelred, in the later years of the tenth century. This does not, however, destroy, but rather enhances, its interest; for although we may not behold the actual fabric which Aldhelm raised, yet it cannot but maintain its imperishable connection with his name, and the building as it stands still remains a precious example of what our Saxon forefathers could accomplish in the best period of their art, before Norman influences had invaded native inspiration derived from other sources.

It is William of Malmesbury who, in his "Life of St. Aldhelm," connects him with Bradford, for he tells us that the West Saxon Bishop was "generally supposed to have built a monastery at Bradford"; and adds, "To this day (1125) at that place there exists a little Church,<sup>1</sup> which he is said to have built in honour of the blessed St. Lawrence."<sup>2</sup>

Is this the Church within whose walls we are now standing, or is it indeed a later restoration?

The whole subject of Anglo-Saxon architecture is involved in the answer to this question; and although I shall not pretend to do more than make use of the researches of another, it will not be without all due gratitude and acknowledgment; and the further remark that, so far as my own personal observation goes—and it has not been slight—it entirely bears out the conclusions arrived at, as the result of the researches to which I refer.

It was in 1858 that our Bradford-on-Avon Church was discovered, and in the course of the following years it was gradually rescued from the mass of surrounding buildings, the chancel being

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<sup>1</sup> *Ecclesiola.*

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Browne, Bishop of Bristol, in his *Life of St. Aldhelm*, published by the Christian Knowledge Society, after quoting William of Malmesbury, as above, merely adds in a note:—"This *ecclesiola* is almost certainly still standing at Bradford-on-Avon."

recognised in what had long been a two-storied cottage. In 1874 Professor Freeman read a paper before the Somerset Archæological Society, in which he described the building as undoubtedly Aldhelm's, and thus spoke of it: "Our West-Saxon Bradford, the work of Aldhelm, during the reign of King Ina, may fairly be set against the two famous Churches of the North—at Jarrow and Monkwearmouth."

With this description and ascription Prebendary Jones signified his agreement in the paper read before the British Archæological Association in that same year.

Although the knowledge of Saxon remains has vastly increased during the last thirty years, the general public has had little opportunity as yet of realising what has been accomplished, almost entirely by one zealous and indefatigable observer, in the way of discriminating between the periods within the style, and the possibility arising therefrom of assigning any particular building to its approximately correct date.

In the article on Bradford-on-Avon in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xxvi., p. 334 (1902), the public is again informed that "there is still standing a small Church, built about 705, and described by Freeman as 'the only perfect surviving Church of its kind in England, if not in Europe'"; and in the same year the Rev. A. Galton writes, in Barnard's *Companion to English History (Mediæval)*, of Saxon Architecture, as though it were all of one piece, and could be described under one fixed set of definitions.

It is true that Mr. Reginald Hughes, in *Social England*, Illustrated Edition, vol. i., p. 286, writes of this Church: "The Church at Bradford may be, perhaps, a later restoration," though he assigns no reason for his hypothetical "perhaps."

It was reserved for Professor Baldwin Brown, to whom those who are versed in antiquarian matters will recognise that I have alluded above, to throw a flood of light on the whole subject of Saxon architecture; and to him I would here acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude which all students owe for his lucid and admirable exposition. In his book, *The Arts in Early England*, two vols. (Murray, 1903), he has, in my opinion, carried out an

investigation and reached conclusions from which no serious student will hereafter be able to differ.

In his first volume he surveys the whole field of the life and manners, the arts and architecture, of our Saxon forefathers, and proves to demonstration that they were neither so rude nor so barbarous as they have been hitherto supposed. He discusses the introduction and the spread of Christianity throughout the country, and shows the place which the *ecclesia*, the *ecclesiola*, and the *capella* held in the life and estimation of the people.

The whole volume is a most admirable example of the value of first-hand research in historical subjects.

In the second volume the author proceeds to discuss the existing remains of the ecclesiastical architecture of the Anglo-Saxon period in England, and of these he enumerates no less than three hundred and fifty. One hundred and eighty-three of these are shown on the map which accompanies this volume; and it is noticeable that while the majority are to be found within the confines of Northumbria and Mercia, they are fairly evenly distributed over East Anglia and Wessex, and in other parts of the country numerous examples are in existence.<sup>1</sup>

A close study of these one hundred and eighty-three ecclesiastical edifices, each containing more or less of Saxon work, has led him to certain *criteria*, by means of which he is enabled to discriminate between three main periods within the style, which may be roughly described as being before, during, and after the Danish incursions. These periods he distinguishes by the letters A, B, and C: A extending from 600 to 800; B from 800 to 950; C from 950 to 1066.

Of these three, the last is again subdivided into c 1, c 2, c 3.

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<sup>1</sup> Saxon architecture proper is confined to England, and is more especially represented in the Eastern and Midland Counties. Examples, if they exist at all, are very infrequent on the western side of the Pennine chain from Cumberland to the Mersey (Strathclyde), in Stafford and Cheshire, and in Monmouth, Somerset, Dorset and Devon. This may, of course, be explained in great part by the late and gradual Teutonising of the western part of the country; but it is not a little remarkable to find in Shropshire a kind of wedge of Saxon architecture, driven, so to say, into the midst of the "district in whose early ecclesiology Celtic traditions were predominant."—*Op. cit.*, p. 80.

“Of the three building epochs just indicated,” says our author, “there is no doubt that the two really prolific ones were the first and last; for the central or Danish period, though not a wholly barren epoch, certainly cannot have been one of great productiveness.”

Accordingly, after the detailed survey of the existing monuments, which takes up the greater part of the book, we find that of the one hundred and eighty-three examples enumerated, fourteen are assigned to A, six to B, twenty-five to B or C, and the rest to C, in one or other of its subdivisions. Class A includes Jarrow, Wearmouth, Escombe in Durham, as well as the Saxon Cathedral at Medehamstead (Burgh or Peterborough), the foundations of which were discovered and explored not many years ago, by our late lamented member, Mr. Irvine, who was also one of the first to exhibit drawings of this Church before the Association. But it does not include Bradford-on-Avon, which is placed by our author under class c 1, *i.e.*, between 950 and 1000, which would about bring it to the period when Ethelred, or rather Dunstan, is said to have restored Aldhelm’s abbey, both of which we must therefore conclude to have been destroyed by the Danes.

But it is no mere dependance on documents, or the vague statements of chroniclers on which the Professor relies to justify his conclusions; it is the study of the buildings themselves which has enabled him to assign them to their approximate place in the scheme of Saxon architecture, with as sure a hand as that with which Dr. Petrie or Dr. Evans assign the monuments of Egypt, or Canaan, or Knossos, or Mycenæ to their approximate dates.

With regard to the details of building, let us take one instance, that of the *pilaster-strips* which are supposed to be derived from timber-construction.

Professor Baldwin Brown does not deny what Sharon Turner first pointed out, and what his successors have repeated *ad nauseam* that the earliest Saxon buildings were of wood,<sup>1</sup> and that

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<sup>1</sup> So were some of the latest. Greenstead, in Essex, comes under period c 3: but there was a special reason for its construction. This structure belongs to the blockhouse, not to the half-timber system of construction, and its date is recorded, *viz.*, 1013.—Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 139: see *Arts in Early England*, vol. ii., p. 40.

consequently their word for "to build" was *getimbrian*"; so that the Saxon Chronicler can actually say of one who promised to build a Church of stone, that he promised "to *getimbrian* a Church of stone"; but he proves that these "pilaster-strips" have nothing really to do with "carpenters' masonry," but are derived from other sources altogether. These are to be found in the German "Lisene," or slightly-projecting buttress, which is characteristic of the Austrasian province of the Carolingian empire, with which the Anglo-Saxon kings were in close communication—a communication dating from and intensified by the labours of St. Boniface and other Saxon missionaries on the Continent.<sup>1</sup> So too, he shows that the characteristic western tower is also derived from Austrasian sources.

This is not the time or place to discuss further the reasons for his conclusions, but I think he has given amply sufficient proofs for his contentions. The "long-and-short" quoins, which have also been said to be derived from original wooden buildings, and

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<sup>1</sup> The buttress, a marked feature of Norman Romanesque, hardly occurs in the Romanesque of Germany, where its place is taken by the so-called "Lisene," a feature with some superficial resemblance to the buttress, but differing therefrom in that it serves a decorative rather than a constructive purpose. . . .

The buttress in Early Norman buildings (as in the west wall at Northborough) is of slight projection, but it adds real strength to the building—the "Lisene" does not. Moreover, these latter are more closely disposed along the wall surfaces.

It has been noticed about these German "Lisenen," as about our Anglo-Saxon "pilaster-strips," that they look like the uprights of half-timber work. We are fortunate, however, in being able to trace back the history of the features in German buildings, till we find it originating, not in any form of wood-construction, but in the classical pilaster that is so familiar a feature in later Roman architecture.

The Carolingian Gatehouse at Lorsch, near Worms, and Gernrode, in the Hartz Mountains, are examples.—*Op. cit.*, p. 58.

It may be noted that Mr. Francis Bond in his great work on *Gothic Architecture in England* (1905) derives the Norman buttress from the Roman pilaster-strip, as at S. Balbina, Rome, A.D. 600, &c., and that he adds: "This pilaster-strip may be the descendant of the classical pilaster, employed instead of a column to carry an entablature. In our Anglo-Saxon work it seems to be a mark of late date; e.g., at Barnack, Bradford-on-Avon, Earl's Barton, Sompting." This writer therefore gives the weight of his authority to our views as to the date of Bradford-on-Avon.

to be "carpenter's masonry," are an absolutely special characteristic of Saxon work, and are never used in Norman work, or indeed anywhere on the Continent. Examples occur of long-and-short *pilasters*, in Austrasia, as at St. Pantaleon, Cologne, which may be compared with Breamore, Hants.<sup>1</sup>

Long-and-short *quoins* are unknown out of *Saxon* England.<sup>2</sup>

Let us now examine the characteristic features of this building.<sup>3</sup> These are—(1) the remaining *porticus* on the north side, and the strong presumption that there was originally, as Mr. Irvine was convinced, a corresponding *porticus* on the south side. These were known as "alae," but have more in common with the later transepts than with aisles. In neither of them is the door in the centre, the reason of which was to provide space for an altar against the eastern wall;<sup>4</sup> (2) the pilasters and arcading on the surface of the exterior walls of the nave and chancel, which, although an added ornamentation to the completed building, are yet part of the original design which the building was intended

<sup>1</sup> "So soon as the disastrous and terrifying Danish inroads had become the predominant feature of the time, the art of building must have received a check; for though a Church ruined by a Viking raid would, as a general rule, be rebuilt, yet as such raids were often repeated there was no encouragement for display or elaboration in any new or renovated fabric. Notwithstanding this, the art of building during the second—or Danish—period was certainly not at a standstill, for the development of the special Saxon peculiarity of the long-and-short quoins must fall within this time. It derives its origin from some of the earliest work, and it is in normal use in the latest period, so that its evolution must fall in the intermediate epoch. It is not easy, however, to identify long-and-short quoins in the making, so to say, for this special arrangement of pieces may occur accidentally in quoins that are not intended to be of this particular character. A more minute examination of our Saxon buildings may reveal evidence of the gradual formation of their characteristic features, but such "Transitional" forms are at present difficult to identify. The quoin at St. Mildred's, Canterbury, which is very unevenly arranged, may be regarded by some as Transitional, and the quoins at Sockburn, Durham, when compared with Escomb, carry the same suggestion."—*Op. cit.*, p. 297.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 87 *seq.*, and p. 89.

<sup>3</sup> A detailed description is given in Professor Baldwin Brown's *The Arts in Early England*, vol. ii., pp. 131—139.

<sup>4</sup> "The characteristic narrow Saxon doorway at Bradford-on-Avon is rather late than early."—*Op. cit.* p. 297.

to exhibit. The stones were cut after they were placed in position, but the architect or master-builder *intended* the Church to exhibit the appearance which it actually does. It is a portion of the original scheme, not an after-thought; (3) the extremely low and small chancel arch;<sup>1</sup> and (4) the angel figures bearing scrolls, which may be considered by themselves. We also note that the nave is as high as it is long, and nearly twice as high as it is broad.

If we ask ourselves now what are the characteristic features of Churches belonging to Class A, *i.e.*, Churches which may be undoubtedly assigned to the period 600 to 800, from the fact that, as in the case of Jarrow and Wearmouth, we know from contemporary evidence that they were built in that period, the question is not as easy of answer as might at first sight be thought; because, as our author says, there is no use in arguing in a circle, and saying, for example, that x is early because y is not to be found in it; or y late because it does not appear in x; but there are certain broad features which help us to a decision.<sup>2</sup>

The characteristics of Class A, *e.g.*, St. Martin and St. Pancras, Canterbury; Rochester, Lyminge, Reculver, Brixworth, Ripon and Hexham crypts, Escomb, Monkwearmouth, and Jarrow, are thus described by Professor Baldwin Brown:—

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<sup>1</sup> "It is a characteristic of English architecture through the whole mediæval period, that even in edifices of great importance vault-construction is rather avoided than favoured; as an example of this we may take Durham. Among all the numerous specimens of pre-Conquest architecture there is only one that exhibits a vault in any other position than as a crypt. In arch construction there is the same deficiency, for though there are well-constructed Saxon arches—Barnack, Worth, Wittering—yet as a rule the openings of Saxon doorways and chancel and tower arches tend to narrowness, and at Bradford-on-Avon the chancel-arch is only 3ft. 6in. in width, and one of the principal doorways a little over 2ft.; while we find again and again examples of faultily-cut voussoirs (*e.g.*, the tower-arch at Bosham), which shows that the elementary principle of the radiating joint was by no means universally apprehended among Saxon builders."—*Op. cit.*, p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> "Bradford-on-Avon appears in general character a singularly early Church, but when we observe its double-splayed windows, reckon up its pilaster-strips, and note the curious resemblance of its external arcading to that in the interior of the very late Saxon Church at Dunham Magna, in Norfolk, we begin to distrust the impression of great antiquity."—*Op. cit.*, pp. 73, 74.

"All these have this in common—and Bradford-on-Avon is outside the group—that they are distinguished by the absence of certain features, which are common in Anglo-Saxon Churches generally. We do not find in them long-and-short quoins, double windows with midwall shafts, double-splayed lights, pilaster-strips, strip-work surrounding openings, or plinths; nor, we may add, internally-splayed loops of a tall narrow form.

"The features mentioned were introduced about the tenth century, at the epoch when most of them were coming into use in post-Carolingian Germany . . . Will anyone now maintain the theory that the Saxon pilaster-strips are copied from the half-timbered work, and are not rather connected with the German Lisenen;<sup>1</sup> or that Saxon towers, more than 80 per cent. of which are western towers, are derived from Italy, where the western tower is almost unknown; or that the windows were fetched by a long journey from Italy, when we could have found them, and found them, too, in *western* towers, just across the North Sea? Are we to claim double-splayed windows as our native invention, or credit them to Italy or Gaul, where they are hardly found, when we know that they were in abundant use in post-Carolingian Austrasia, and were there employed just as they were employed in England, in constant association with the other features mentioned above?<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Yet we read:—"Still more characteristic are the long, narrow, lath- or pilaster-like strips of stone joined by arches or straight braces, with which the walls are decorated, which are unmistakably taken from wooden originals" (*Social England*, vol. i., p. 288, 1900). And another, but still erroneous, idea is put forth by Messrs. Banister Fletcher, in their *History of Architecture*, p. 229, where they say:—"The masonry work is considered by some to show the influence of wood architecture, as in the 'long-and-short' work, the triangular openings, and baluster mullion; but these features are rather rude attempts to copy the contemporary Romanesque work of Ravenna and other Italian towns."

<sup>2</sup> "Double-splayed windows are of Austrasian origin, *e.g.*, the Rotunda at Fulda, 820; Niedercell, still earlier; St. Pantaleon, Cologne, 980."—*Op. cit.*, pp. 63–65. Yet the double-splayed window—a distinctly non-Norman feature—occurs in what must be Norman work on the west side of the cloisters at Norwich."—p. 82, and *vide* p. 331:—"The percentage of such survivals is probably greatest in the East-Anglian region."



"We thus obtain a useful line of demarcation between late and early Saxon buildings. Those in which appear the features just discussed are comparatively late; while absence of these features, combined with positive indications of early date, suffice for the attribution of an example of the pre-Danish epoch."

Once more, we notice the great height of the nave walls at Bradford. "This is a peculiarity found neither in the basilicas of Romanesque lands, nor in the Celtic oratories, but came into vogue in parts of the Continent, as well as in England, in the times of unrest and danger which fell upon Christendom when the Vikings forced their keels up the rivers of Western and Central Europe. Lofty walls and small apertures high up in them were a means of protection against raiders."

This is the explanation of this feature at Monkwearmouth, which otherwise belongs undoubtedly to Class A, and suggests a re-building of Benedict's original structure before 867. Thus the height of the walls, apart from every other consideration, is against an early date.

The rectangular chancel, whether it be a natural growth or an importation from Ireland, is no criterion of date or period, as it occurs equally in early Escomb and in late Repton and Boarhurst. We see it here, and taking the comparatively few Saxon Churches of which the eastern termination is assured, we can count a score of square ends to set against ten apses, and probably the square-ended chancels outnumbered the apsidal ones many times over.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "The *ten* Saxon apsidal-ended chancels are: Lyminge, Reculver, St. Peter-on-the-Wall, Deerhurst, and Worth—semi-circular; Rochester, Lindisfarne, and probably St. Pancras—semi-elliptical; Brixworth, rounded internally, but exterior polygonal; Wing, polygonal, inside and out."—*Op. cit.*, p. 118.

"The apse, derived from Celtic originals, remains throughout the whole history of ecclesiastical architecture, and is to-day the normal form for the chapels of mansions or institutions."—*Ib.*, p. 279.

"The *twenty* square-ended chancels are: Barton-on-Humber, Barrow, Boarhurst, Bradford-on-Avon, Breamore, North Burcombe, Coln Rogers, Daglingworth, Deerhurst Chapel, Dover, Escomb, Heysham Chapel, Kirk Hammerton, Repton, Sidbury, Tichborne, Wareham, Weybourn, Whitfield, Wittering."—*Ib.*, p. 281.

Lastly, there is the *porticus*, which again is no criterion of date taken by itself; for we find it at St. Pancras, Canterbury; it is mentioned by Bede; and the word is used indifferently for "porch" and "aisle," e.g., Dunstan is said by William of Malmesbury to have added "*alae vel porticus*" to the Church at Glastonbury, and there it is evidently "aisles."<sup>1</sup>

When, therefore, we examine Bradford and other Churches of the period to which we have assigned it, we find that it possesses features which those Churches that belong to Class A have not, and that it *has not* what those have. The Church which corresponds most closely with Bradford in the matter of the arcading, though this is external, and that is internal, is undoubtedly Dunham Magna, in Norfolk, where the internal arcading shows a remarkable likeness to the external arcading on the chancel at Bradford, but it is more elaborate and comparatively later. There is a "pilaster-strip"

<sup>1</sup> It may here be observed that Anglo-Saxon architecture derives from two main sources, viz.:—(a) Roman, (b) Celtic.

(a) "Roman" does not necessarily mean Italian, but may be derived from Gaul, Spain, and Africa. From *this* source are derived the "*baluster*" shafts, viz., those having the appearance of being "turned in a lathe." Cf. Chollerton and Jarrow.—*Op. cit.*, p. 9.

(b) To the Celtic influence must be ascribed the *sloping doors and jambs*.—Glendalough is the original of these features at Escomb and Briggstock.

The influence of *timber-work* is discussed, *Op. cit.*, pp. 36 to 42, and the author's conclusion is:—"On the whole, then, we must negative the hypothesis that either Danish or earlier Saxon timber technique supplied models for Saxon stone architecture."

The influence of Austrasia (*i.e.*, Germany) was predominant, although Alcuin settled at Tours, the capital of Neustria, as Boniface did at Metz, and Willibrod at Aachen, and was political as well as religious.—*Op. cit.*, p. 46; this is shown first, *inter alia*, by the fact that whereas Benedict Biscop, 680, sent for workers in glass to Gaul, Cuthbert of Jarrow, in 790, sent for experts to his countryman, Lul, at Mainz on Rhine.—*Op. cit.*, p. 45; next, by the predominance in buildings of Class c of *Herring-bone work*: of the addition of *Western towers*: "Save in England alone, we do not find this treatment of western ends in vogue in any of the other districts of Romanesque architecture"; of *Pilaster-strips* (Lisenen) and *long-and-short quoins*, though this latter is *native*; of *double openings* with midwall shafts, as at Trier; of *double-splayed windows*, as also at Trier. "In this double-splayed window we can see another peculiarity of the Eastern province, for Norman architecture is innocent of it." But it *survived* into Norman work in East Anglia.—*Op. cit.*, pp. 67 and 331.

at Dunham, which corresponds with the similar work here.<sup>1</sup>

Taking thus the *details*, the *technique*, the *plan*, and the *proportions* of this Church into consideration, singly and together, and comparing it with the examples of Saxon architecture whose position in the scheme is approximately fixed in accordance with the principles hereinbefore described and explained, we shall come to the conclusion that Professor Baldwin Brown is not very far from right in assigning it to Class c 1 in his list, *i.e.*, to between the years 950 and 1000 A.D.; and it may very possibly fall within the great period of Church building and restoration which belongs to the reign of Edgar (959 to 975), rather than be assigned to that of Ethelred.

It is one of the most interesting monuments of its time, and the interest is enhanced not only by the fact of its forming another important link in the chain which helps us to place the buildings left to us by our Saxon ancestors in an assured order of succession, but also by the fact of its marvellous and yet unintentional preservation to our own day, and its still more marvellous discovery, and re-instatement!

The two figures of angels referred to above are not, needless to say, in their original positions. They were discovered embedded in the wall above the chancel-arch during the restoration of the building, and placed where they are now to be seen. They seem to have formed part of a lost group: a figure of the Crucified in the centre; and the figures themselves, with the scrolls they bear, have a remarkable resemblance to drawings in the *Benedictional* of St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, 963—984, which brings them into line as belonging to the period when the Church of Aldhelm was rebuilt, *viz.*, the time of Edgar or Ethelred. The book is now in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

It was during the intermediate or Danish period that that connection with Germany was established which is so important in its influence on art in England.<sup>2</sup> The special features on which

<sup>1</sup> "Dunham Magna has external "pilaster-strips" that start and end with a step-like finish that reminds us of the similar feature at Bradford-on-Avon." —*Op. cit.*, 225.

<sup>2</sup> On the connection between England and Germany, Bishop Stubbs says:

the suggestion of this kinship is founded did not, however, come into vogue in Germany before about the tenth century; and their introduction into English work may be due to the marked activity in Church-building and restoration that signalised the reign of Edgar (959—975 A.D.)

The most intelligible theory of the architecture of this epoch seems to be that when the new activity began, the English builders of the time found themselves rather at a loss for features which should give an architectural character to their fabrics, and were glad to adopt the pilaster-strips of their neighbours across the North Sea.

To sum up, we ask: Is it now possible to hold, with Sharon Turner and some later writers, that the architecture of the Anglo-Saxons was rude and barbarous?

Rather must we say that, to judge by surviving examples, the Saxon village Church of stone, though architecturally plain, was a building not far below the average size and pretension of a village Church of the later mediæval period. Could we restore in thought the earlier monuments which have perished, our estimate of Saxon buildings might be a still higher one.

The Saxon builder uses big material whenever he can procure it. He possesses his own stock of forms, and in consequence his work, when any details are present, is as a rule easily recognised by its distinction from the Norman which followed it. Finally, the Saxon designer is, beyond question, a man of some initiative: a seeker—or perhaps only a groper—after architectural effect, and work like the enrichment of the wall-surfaces here at Bradford, or at Earl's Barton, or on the nave at Geddington, is carefully schemed, though in parts quite ungrammatical.

The architecture thus produced had not consistency and method enough to constitute, in the technical sense, a style, but there were

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“The foreign relations of England during the tenth and eleventh centuries ought to be explored. There is no reason to suppose that the invasion of the Danes interrupted the intercourse with Germany, as maintained by Alfred, Edward, Athelstan, and Edgar.”—Stubbs' *Introductions to the Rolls Series* Hassall, p. 34.

in it qualities which might have been worked out under favourable conditions into a style. It constituted a province of Austrasian Romanesque, but it was an autonomous province, whose *alumni* dealt with the common stock of forms in independent fashion, and held with tenacity to certain peculiarities which were their own.

Saxon England stood outside the general development of European architecture, but the fact gives it none the less of interest in our eyes.<sup>1</sup>

These are the conclusions of Professor Baldwin Brown, and, for the present at least, I think he has said the last word on the subject.

In pursuing the study of Saxon architecture as a whole, as we have done, we may seem to have wandered far from the more definite study of this little monument of Saxon workmanship at Bradford in particular; but we have not done so, if we have been led thereby clearly to understand the reasons which compel us to disagree with Professor Freeman and those who saw in it the work of St. Aldhelm's own time; and to agree with those who, like Professor Baldwin Brown, see in it a most valuable and precious memorial of the great period of Church restoration under Edward, Edgar, and Ethelred—the period included between the dates 950 to 1000 A.D., which was coincident with the activity of the greatest genius of Saxon times, the foremost ecclesiastic and statesman of his day, St. Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury and Archbishop of Canterbury.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Anglo-Saxon architecture thus forms an autonomous province of Austrasian Romanesque, *i.e.*, it belongs to the German rather than to the French connection. In many of its characteristics it is *directly* opposed to the Norman work which was destined to supersede it. It has, at the same time, its own individual features: some due to inheritance from the first period of conversion, others of its own evolving; and these it employs side by side with those for which foreign prototypes, or, at any rate, foreign parallels, can be found. The debt of our pre-Conquest builders to the lands across the North Sea may be freely acknowledged; while at the same time full justice is done to the substantial amount of originality and boldness in our native productions."—*Op. cit.*, p. 69.

<sup>2</sup> See Bishop Stubbs' appreciation of St. Dunstan, in his Introduction to the "Memorials of St. Dunstan," in the *Introductions to the Rolls Series* (Hassall, pp. 1—34.)

## Cadnam.

THE estates of the cadet line of Hungerford seated at Cadnam in this county consisted, in 1628, of the manors of Cadnam, Studley *alias* Studley Hungerford, and Great Durnford *alias* Durnford Hungerford, with lands in Cadnam, Bremhill, Studley, Calne, and Durnford; of lands in Broadtown, Cricklade, and Great and Little Chelworth; of a manor or capital messuage in Christian Malford, with lands there and in Seagry; and of the manor of Chilton, co. Berks.<sup>1</sup>

The findings of a jury<sup>2</sup> at Salisbury, in 1517, explain how the manor of Durnford was acquired and what the connexion was between this branch of the family and the main stock. The jurors state that the manor of Durnford was granted by certain feoffees in 1470 (together with the manor of Staunton Fitzherbert) at the request of Sir Edmund Hungerford [of Down Ampney] to Edward Hungerford, esq., his son, and Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers de Groby, Edward's wife, in tail male, with remainder to the said Edmund, the father, in tail male, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of Sir Walter Hungerford, late Lord Hungerford, father of the said Edmund, with remainder to the heirs of the body, with remainder in default to the right heirs, of the said Walter.

Further, it appears by the will<sup>3</sup> of the said Edward Hungerford, son of Edmund (dated 29 Aug., 1504, proved 14th Oct., 1507), that feoffees were then seised to his use of "the manor of Stodely Cricklade, and Cadnam" and of lands in Chilworth, which by his said will he gives to Robert his son, and such as should become his wife, and their heirs, with remainder in default to Thomas his

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<sup>1</sup> *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem.* Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Devizes. 1901. p. 286.

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. p. m.* Robert Hungerford, esq. C. Series II., No. 76.

<sup>3</sup> *Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills, etc., Sixth Series,* pp. 84, 85.

son, with remainder in default to [his elder brother] Sir John Hungerford and his heirs in fee.

Robert, the son, inherited these manors accordingly, which, at his death, were found to be worth, Cadnam 16*l.*, Studley 14*l.*, or 30*l.* together, whereas the manor of Durnford was worth only 10*l.*, and the manor of Staunton but 40*s.* It was, in fact, the possession of the Cadnam and Studley estate which made Edward Hungerford the younger son of a younger son, and his children and their descendants after him, persons of consideration in the county. Thus it is not without interest to endeavour to ascertain in what fashion the property was acquired.

In order to understand this it is necessary to refer to the rather difficult genealogy of an entirely distinct group of families. It appears that there was formerly resident in Cricklade a family, not largely estated, not holding by knight-service, and accordingly not finding place in Books of Aids and Inquisitions after Death, but possessed none the less of a very respectable position, educated at Winchester, returned from time to time as burgesses to parliament and marrying well, who took their surname from the town of Cricklade itself. Two men of this race, Nicholas and Thomas Cricklade, were cotemporaries, possibly brothers. Nicholas Cricklade appears to have married an heiress, Agnes by name and to have left issue, represented in 1514 by Joan, wife of George Gilbert, who was seised in her right of a messuage called Marsh Place, in Bishop's Lavington. Thomas Cricklade undoubtedly married Alice, daughter of John de Stodleigh by Joan (married before 1362) daughter of Robert Walsh, of Langridge, co. Somerset, and Landough, co. Glamorgan.

Neither Alice de Stodleigh, nor Joan Walsh, her mother, were heiresses at the time of their respective marriages. At some date, however, before the year 1430, when Alice cannot have been much under sixty years of age, she found herself sole heiress, not only to the Wiltshire estates of her paternal family, but to the Walsh manors in Somerset and Glamorganshire, subject to various life interests originating in a variety of ways.

References to a quantity of documents illustrative of the above

statements have been collected by the industry of Mr. V. C. Sanburn and printed, together with a pedigree, in the *Genealogist*, N.S., vol. 13, p. 145 *et seq.* The evidence which follows was not then available.

There is first, a bill in Chancery, whereby Robert Cricklade, son and heir apparent of the above-mentioned Alice Cricklade, seeks to protect his reversionary right in the manor of Landough. In date the bill is subsequent to 1441 and prior to May, 1443, when John Stafford, bishop of Bath, the chancellor to whom it is addressed, was translated to Canterbury.

Vn to the right worshipfull and reuerent fader in god Bisshop  
of Bathe and Chaunceller of Ingland.

Beseketh fullowly yowre owne seruant Roberd Cricklade that wher as Water Moreton Esquier hath the manere of Landough and Seyntmeryeschurche wyth the aportenans the wheche manere ys . . . Criklade moder of the sayd Roberd whos heire the sayd Roberd ys by fyne And the sayd Water ys nowe in possession cleymyng a state in the sayd manere [for] terme of lyue by gyft and feffoment of Roberd . . . wheche gyft and feffoment bene contrary to the sayd fyne apon wheche mater the sayd Water and Roberd entreted by here bothe assent so that the sayd Water grauntyd and promytted vn to sayd Roberd Cri . . . the yere of the regne of owre soueraigne lorde the Kyng that nowe ys the xix [1441] that the sayd Roberd sholde haue of the sayd Water the sayd maner wyth the aportenans in possession during the lyue . . . by cause that the moder of the sayd Roberd ys very heire vn to the sayd manere And the sayd Water feyfully sayd that no man shold haue the sayd manere of hym but the sayd Roberd and a . . . . . agreyd and acorded that the sayd Roberd sholde pay yerely vn to the sayd Water for the sayd manere duryng hys lyue xl marke And nowe the sayd Water refusyth his grant . . . wolde graunt the sayd manere vn to other persones the wheche graunt so hadde wolde be grete losse and lyke to be dyserytans vn to the sayd Roberd for ever Wherefore . . . consider the premisses and to graunt a wrytte *sub pena* dyrecte vn to the sayd Water to apere by fore yow in the Chauncery of owre soueraygne lord at a certayne day . . . premisses and ther for to be rulyd by yow in thys mater as consciens throuth and gode fey requyren for the loue of god and in the wey of cheryte

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 10, no. 164.*

It may be added that Alice Cricklade was compelled to forego her claims, and, doubtless for a consideration, executed a release of her right in the Walsh estates in Wales, 25th February, 1455-6, to Sir William Herbert.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Penrice MSS., in "*Cartæ (&c.) quæ ad Dominium de Glamorgam pertinent.* Curante George T. Clark," vol. iv., no. mclxvi.



The next document is a bill to enforce payment by Alice Cricklade of a life annuity going out of Studley. In date it is subsequent to the death of Thomas Cricklade, who was living 16th February, 1448-9,<sup>1</sup> and belongs probably to the autumn or winter of 1449, that is to say, before John Stafford, archbishop and chancellor, vacated office. It may, possibly, however, have been addressed to John Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor, in which case it belongs to the period between March, 1454-5, and October, 1456. It is interesting for the allusion contained in it to Walter, lord Hungerford, of whom the manor of Cadnam was held, as of his manor of Chippenham.

To the full reverent fader in God and right gracious lord the  
Archebisshop of Caunterbury, Chaunceller of Englund

Besecheth mekely your pouere oratours John Warre and Agnes his wyfe for as moche that where oon Thomas Crikkelade and Alice his wyfe late were seised of diuers landis and tenementes wyth their appurtenaunce in Calne Chiluestre and Stodelegh in their demesne as of fee as in the right of the said Alice oute of the wiche londes the said Agnes claymed an annuell rent of .x. mark yerely to be paid to the said Agnes duryng her life Wherfore divers stryfes and debates were excited betwixt the said Thomas Crikkelade and Alice and the said Agnes Wher apou on the instance of S<sup>r</sup> Walter Hungerford lord of Hungerford it was compromytted be the said Thomas and Alice of that oon partie and the said Agnes of that other partie to staunde to the award and ordenance of S<sup>r</sup> John Fortescu Knyght apou the right and title of the said .x. mark. And the said S<sup>r</sup> John Fortescu takyng upon hym the charge forto make awarde betwyxt the said parties, made award that the said Thomas and Alice shuld infeffe the said John Fortescu S<sup>r</sup> Richard Newton Knyght Thomas Yonge Richard Chok and John Whittokesmede of all the saide londes and tenementes with their appurtenaunce to haue and to houlde to them and to their heires in fee And thanne the said feffes to graunt unto the said Agnes an annuyte of .x. mark to haue yerly goyng out of the said londes and tenementes terme of her life And also the said londes and tenementes to staund so in the feffez honde duryng the life of the said Agnes for her suerty to the which award the said Thomas Crikkelade and Alice agreed them be force of the which award the said Thomas Crikkelade and Alice enfeffed the said S<sup>r</sup> John Fortescu S<sup>r</sup> Richard Newton Thomas Yonge Richard Chok and John Whyttokesmede in fe be force of which feffement they were ther of seised in their demesne as of fee and so seised graunted oute of the said londes and tenementes to the said Agnes an annuell rent of .x. mark to be paid at four termes of the yere as it appereth be their dede of the which annuell rent the said Agnes was seised and paid be the hondes of

<sup>1</sup> *Somerset Incumbents*, ed. Rev. F. W. Weaver. Presentations to Langridge, p. 275.

the said Thomas Crikkelade and Alice duryng the life of the said Thomas Crikkelade. All this notwithstanding the said Thomas Crikkelade and Alice ymagynnyng to barre the said Agnes of the said annuell rent desired and required the said feffes to refeffe them promyttyng unto the said feffes of goode feith and conscience that the said Annes shuld be truly and duely paid terme of hir life of the said annuell rent and promyttyng that the said refeffement shuld neuer greve nor hurt the said Annes of hir annuyte aforsaid be vertue of which request the said feffes giffyng trust and credence unto the promysse of the said Thomas Crikkelade and Alice refeffed them. And nowe the said Alice after the deth of the said Thomas Crikkelade the said rent utterly refusith to pay sayng that she is in hir remytter ayenst all reson good feith and conscience. Please it unto your gracious lordship to consider thies premysses and to graunt a writte of *sub pena* directed unto the said Alice for to appere befor your gracious lordship in the Chauncery on a certeyn day apon a certeyn peyn be yowe to be lymyted and there she to be examyned appon the premysses and ye gracious lord to sette suche rule in this matier that your said besechers may be restored unto their said rent with the arrerages and costages as goode feith and conscience requireth for the love of God and in way of charite.

pleg' de pros' { Philippus Baynerd de Lacok in com' Wiltes' armiger.  
 { Thomas Gore de Malmesbury in predicto com' armiger.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 17, no. 80.*

The remaining documents refer to a case which in its day was doubtless famous. Alice Cricklade, who was living 25th February, 1455—6, was dead before 4th August, 1458. Robert Cricklade, her eldest son, had predeceased her, but had left issue an only child John, sole heir to his grandparents. In one of the documents which follows John is stated to have been still under age on 16th September, 1463, and he was in all probability born in or about the year 1443. It is conceivable that he was the sickly survivor of a numerous family, or the child of a second marriage of his father, who, to judge by the other dates in the pedigree, was upwards of fifty years old at the time of his birth. By the provision of his grand-parents, Thomas and Alice Cricklade, the care of his person was committed to the abbot of Bradenstoke, while certain of his near relatives were enfeoffed of his estates till he should come of age. Of these relatives the lad's uncle and namesake, John Cricklade, was the chief. Now, in these arrangements, the rights of the over lords of his various manors appear to have been completely disregarded. One of these over lords was,

as mentioned above, the lord Hungerford, in respect of the manor of Chippenham, of which Cadnam manor was held. It is fair, accordingly, in all that follows, to see the jealousy of the Hungerfords working from the first. The second point to be noticed is that the events occur during the long period of indecision subsequent to the statute *De donis* and prior to the legal decisions whereby the intentions of that statute were frustrated. The point at issue in reality throughout is whether it is competent for the young heir to break through entails.

The first of this series of documents is a bill addressed by John Cricklade, the younger, to William de Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, who was chancellor from 11th October, 1457, to 25th July, 1460. It belongs presumably to the years 1457—8. The claim made is in respect of lands in Wiltshire only.

To the right reuerend fadir in god my right worshipfull goode  
and gracious lord the Buysshop of Wynchestre Chaunceler  
of Engelande

Besechith mekely John Cryklade cosyn and heyre to oon Alice Criklade nowe dede that ys to wyte sonne of Robert sonne to the seide Alice where that oon Thomas Cryklade and the seide Alice his wyfe in the ryght of the same Alice were seised of dyuers maners lond and tenementis in the counte of Wilteshir in their demene as of fee as in the ryght of the seid Alice / And of grete truste that the seid Thomas and Alice had to oon John Criklade their sonne Water Sambourne now alyue and to dyuers other now dede eneffyd them of the seid maners lond and tenementis to haue and to holde to them and to their heyres for euermore / By vertue of the wheche yeft they were ther of seised to thentente that they and whiche of them that ouerlyued shuld at the age of disresion eneffe the seid John Cryklade the sonne of Robert of the seid maners lond and tenementis To haue and to holde to hym and his heyres for euermore And to yeue accmpt of the issues profites and reuenues of the seid maners lond and tenementis fro the day of the deth of the seide Alice vnto the day of the feffement to be made to the seyde John sonne of Robert And after the decese of the said Alice the seide John son of Robert hath by him and hys frendes ooftymes required the seide John Criklade sonne of the seide Thomas and Alice and the seide Water Sambourne to eneffe the seide John Criklade sonne of Robert of the seide maners lond and tenementis according to the wille and entente of the seide Thomas and Alice aboue rehersed the wheche feffement to make vnto the seid John sonne of Robert and to his heires the seide John sonne of Thomas and Alice and the seide Water Sambourne have all tymes refused and yet do / Wherefore please it your gracious lordship the premisses tendirly to consider and ther vpon to graunt seuerell writtes of *sub pena* to be directe vnto the seide John sonne of Thomas and Alice and to [the] seide Water Sambourne to apere by

fore your lordship in the Chauncery of our soueraygn lord at the monthe of Seynt Michell next cummyng there to answer vnto the premissez and to haue and receyue at that tyme of and in the premissez and yn everyche of them suche ——— as trought lawe feyth and goode conscience shall require for the loue of God and yn the wey of parfite cherite.

Pleg' de pros' { Willelmus Bryan de Wescote in comitatu Buk' gentilman.  
 Willelmus . . . ton de Stafford in comitatu Stafford' gentilman.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 26, no. 250.*

The next document is a further bill by John Cricklade, the younger, also addressed to the bishop of Winchester, and apparently of even date with the foregoing. It is stated in subsequent proceedings (31, 152) to have been sued in 36 Henry 6, that is to say, between 1st September, 1457, and 31st August, 1458. The bishop to whom it is addressed became chancellor in October, 1457. The writ, prayed for by the bill, is to be made returnable at Michaelmas. Therefore this bill belongs presumably to 1458. The petitioner states that he has now come to the age of fifteen years. It would seem, accordingly, that he was born in or about 1443. In an answer printed below (31, 153) he is stated to have been still under age on 16th September, 1463.

Following on the "bill" come the "answer" of the defendants, and the "replication" of the plaintiff.

To the ryght reverend Fader yn God my ryght worshipfull  
 goode and gracios lord Busshop of Wynchestre Chaunceller of  
 Englonde

Berecheth mekely John Cryklade cosyn & heyre to Thomas Cryklade nowe ded that is to wete son of Robert son to the sayd Thomas that where the same Thomas Criklade was seysed of diuers maners londis and tenementes in the countez of Wiltes' and Somers' that ys to say of the maner of Langregge with the advowson there to longyng yn the Schyr of Somers' the maners of Caddenam & Stodely yn the Schyr of Wiltes' with xx mesls v carues of lond . . . hundredth acr' pasture xl acr' of wode yn the Townys of Krykelade & Stotheley in the sayd Schir' of Wiltes wyth th[appur]t' yn his demene as of fee And so ther of seysed for grete feyth & trust that the sayd Thomas hadd unto on' John Criklade his son' Watir Sambourne nowe alyue & to diuers other now dede eneffed theym of the sayd maners londes & tenementes to haue & to holde to them & to ther heires for euermor' to the use & behofe of the sayd Thomas & his heires And to the entente to yef accompte of the issues profites & reuenues of the sayd maners londes & tenementes fro the day of the deth of the sayd Thomas & Alice his wvf un to the day of the

feffement to be made to the sayd heyres of the sayd Thomas by vertue of the which feffement they wer' ther of seysed yn ther demene as yn fee And after the deceste of the seyde Thomas & Alyce the sayd John son' of Robert hath by hym and hys frendes ooftymes required the sayd John Cryklade son' of the sayd Thomas and the sayd Water Sambourne to eneffe the sayd John Cryklade son' of Robert of the sayd maners londes & tenementes accordyng to the wyll & entente of the sayd Thomas The wich feffement to make un to the sayd John son' of Robert and to his heyres the sayd John son' of Thomas and the sayd Water Sambourne haue all tymes refused and yet doo how be hyt that the sayd John son' of Robert ys nowe of the age of xv yer and not wythstondyng that after the deth of the sayd Thomas and Alyce the sayd John son' of Thomas hath don' yn the sayd maners londys & tenementys many grete & grevous dystruccion's & wastis that ys to say in kutting adown & sellyng of grete wode callyd tymbyr wode to the dysherison of the sayd John son' of Robert and to the hurte of the same John of v hundredth markes Wherefore Plese hyt your graciou lordschyp the premisses tenderly to consider & ther up on to graunte seuerell wryttes of Subpena to be dyrect to the sayd John son' of Thomas and to the sayd Water Sambourne to appere by fore your lordschyp yn the Chauncery of our sovereyn lord atte the moneth of Seynt Mihell next comyng thereto answer un to the premisses and to do have and receyue at that tyme of and yn the premisses and yn euerych of theym such as trowth lawe feyth and goode concience schull require for the loue of God and yn the way of perfyte charyte.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 26, no. 325.*

This ys the aunswere of John Criklade son' of Thomas and Wauter Samborn unto the bille ayenst ham putte by John Criklade son' of Robert.

The said John the son' of Thomas and Wauter by protestacon' not knauyng the mater conteyned in the said bille to be true And also that the mater conteyned in the said bille ys not sufficient to putte ham to aunswere &c. Sayen that as touchyng to the maner of Langgerigge with the avouson thereto longyng and xvj mes' in Criklade parcell of the tenementz specified in the said bille the said Thomas was thereof seisid in his de<sup>ne</sup> as of fee And the said maner avouson and xvj mes' with thappurtenauncez yave to the said John the son' of Thomas to have to hym only and to his heirez of his body comyng to his owne use by force of the which he was thereof seisid in his de<sup>ne</sup> as of fee taylle withoute that the said Thomas Cryklade of the said maner avouson and xvj mes' with thappurtenaunce eneffed the said John the son' of Thomas and Wauter Samborn and other as hit ys surmytted by the said bille And as to the remenaunt of the said tenementz specified in the said bille the said John the son' of Thomas and Wauter sayen that the said Thomas and Alice his wiff were therof seisid in ther de<sup>ne</sup> as of fee as in right of the same Alice / And so seisid thereof eneffed the said John his son' and Wauter Samborn and other to theym and to their heirez in fee to the use of the said Thomas and Alice and to thentent that after the dethys of the said Thomas and Alice his wiff the said John the son' of Thomas shulde take uppe the issuez and profitz of the same tenementez yerely tyll

that the said John the son' of Robert or his heirez came to the age of xxi yere duryng which tyme John priour of Bridestoke shulde haue the gouernaunce and rule of the same John and with the said issue and profitez the same John and his heirez shulde be founde with all competently unto the said age / And also with the same issuez and profitez the said John the son' of Thomas shulde fynde a preste duryng the said tyme to pray for the sowlys of the said Thomas and Alice and the issuez and profitez that remayned over / the said John the son' of Thomas to dispose after his discrecon' withoute any accompte thereof to be hadde And when that the said John the son' of Robert or his heirez came to the said age of xxj yere then the said feffeez to eneffie the said John the son' of Robert or his heirez in the same londes and tenementz And not before Withoute that the said feffeez were eneffed in the same londes and tenementes to that entent as hit ys pretended by the said bille And as touchyng to the waste and destruccon' pertended to be don' by the said John the son of Thomas in the same landes and tenementz the same John saith ther ys non don' / the which maters and eueryche of theym the said John the son' of Thomas and Wauter bith and atte all tymes shall be redy to verifie and proue as the courte will awarde Wherefor they pray to be dismyssid and to haue theirre damagez for their wrongfull vexacon' hadde in their behalf.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 26, no. 324.*

This ys the replicacon' of John Cryklade cosyne & heyr of Thomas Cryklade un to the answer of John Cryklade son' of Thomas and Walter Samborne

Fyrst he sayth be protestacon' the mater conteynyth ther in ys not sufficient yn lawe for answer to the said bylle And wher be the said answer hit ys surmytted the sayd John son' of Thomas only to have astat yn the sayd maner of Langeregge wyth the avows' therto longyng forth wyth the sayd xvj mesis specefied yn the same answer tho hym & to his heirs of his bodye comyng & to his owne use therto saythe the said John cosyne of Thomas that the sayd John son' of Thomas and Walter ben' onlye sesid yn the maner advows' & mesis forsaid to thuse & behof of the heyrz of the said Thomas yn maner and forme conteyned yn the said byll And where hit ys surmytted furdymor be the said answer the said John son' of Thomas & Walter yn all the remenaunt of the sayd ten' conteyned yn the said byll to be ynfeffid to thentent them to take yerlye the profitez therof un to the tyme the said John cosyne of Thomas or his heirs com' un to the age of xxj yer And the said profites be them to be dysposid & demenyd lyk as hit ys specefied yn the said answer therto saythe the said John cosyne of Thomas that the said John son' of Thomas & Walter ben' ynfeffid yn the said ten' to thuse and behof of the heyrz of the said Thomas only wyth owte that the said Thomas eneffed hem ther yn to thentent as hit ys surmytted be the said answer the which mater he ys redye to auere as the court wyll award & praithe to be restoryth to his damages & his costis of his suyt.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 26, no. 323.*

In or about the year 1461, as we know from other sources, John

Cricklade, the younger, married Katharine, the eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Hungerford, of Down Ampney.<sup>1</sup> By a series of three deeds,<sup>2</sup> 16—17 May, 1461, the manor and advowson of Langridge were settled on him and Katharine his wife in tail, with remainder to his right heirs. It may be conjectured that, had he consented to take in every instance a limited estate from his uncle, upon the refoffment,—such an estate as it must be presumed he accepted in the case of Langridge, and possibly of other lands,—the dispute, subject to a general discharge to his uncle, would have been at an end. Beyond a doubt every acre of his inheritance was subject to some old entail; a refoffment from his uncle, to himself in tail with remainder to his right heirs, would have satisfied the case. This, in the instance of the manors of Studley and Cadnam, he apparently declined, and his uncle as stubbornly refused to refoff him on any other terms. Accordingly, upon his coming of age, it may be presumed, in or about 1464, the proceedings recommenced. His fresh bill is addressed to George Nevill, who was chancellor, as bishop of Ely, from 25th July, 1460, to 15th March, 1464-5, prior to his translation to York.

To the right reverent fadur in God the Bysshop of Excetre  
Chaunceler of Englund.

Mekely besechith youre good and gracious lordship John Krykelade cosyn and heyre to Thomas Krykelade that ys to say sone of Robert sone of the seid Thomas that where the same Thomas and Alyce his wyf were seased of the manerez of Cadenham and Stodley with there appurtenaunce yn the counte of Wilteshire yn there demeasne as yn fee as in the right of the seid Alyce the seid Thomas of the seid manerez with ther appurtenaunce ynfeoffed oon John Krykelade his yonger sone and Water Sambourne to have to theym and to there heyrez for euermore of grete trust and to thentent that they shuld refoff youre seid besecher or his heyrez atte such tyme as they shuld be required and to yeve accounte of the issuez profytez and reuenez of the seid manerez with there appurtenaunce fro the day of the deth of the seid Thomas and Alyce his wyf unto the day of the refoffement made unto the heyrez of the said Thomas by vertu of the which feoffement they were therof seased yn ther demeasne as yn fee and after the decece of the seid Thomas and Alyce your seid besecher hath oftyntymez requyred the seid John Krykelade son of Thomas and Water Sambourne to enfeoff hym as cosyn and heyre to Thomas as ys aforeseid of the seid maners with ther appurtenaunce

<sup>1</sup> Benolte's Visitation *Add. MS.*, 12479, *fo.* 35 *b.*

<sup>2</sup> Court of Wards. Deeds. Boxes 11 A, 146 X.

accordyng to the wyll and entente of the seid Thomas the which feoffment so to make they have utterly refused and yet doith nother none accomtteez of the issues profytez and reuenuez of the seid manerz afore this tyme have be made nor yet ys And ouer that the seid John Krykelade sone of Thomas after the deth of the seid Thomas and Alyce hath done and dayly doith grete and greuous distruxions and wastes yn lettynge downe of housez kutting downe and syllyng of grete treez called tymbrewode to the grete disheryson of your seid besecher and to his damages of v<sup>c</sup> mark and here before the seid John Krykelade dayly hath y do and yet dayly doith hure dyuerse personnes promyttyng theym grette good to murder and slee your seid besecher and nowe late bete and wounded John Tryte the seruauent of your seid besecher and so your seid besecher without grete and unto portyn' costes unto hym yn hauyng of much people with hym darnot com nor approach to see his leuelod yn repeyryng and helpyng therof and the seid John hauyng lytyll concideracon' of the seid grete inguriis that he hath done unto your seid besecher but that your lordship may be enformed howe he hath dysheryte hym of a c mark yerely and receyved therefore decl mark and also another maner of his called Langrygge in Somercet shyre he hath utterly wasted and dystroyed ym kutting downe and syllyng of wode and tymbre to the value of a c mark the said John Krykelade seyng that he woll dysheryte your seid besecher unlasse than he woll maik unto hym a generall acqytaunce and for asmuch as your said besecher hath no remedy at the cours of the comyn lawe that hit please your good and gracyous lordship the premysses tenderly to consydre to graunt seuerall wryttes of subpena to be dyirected to the seid John Krykelade sone of Thomas and Water Sambourne to appere at a certeyn day by youe lymytted afore youe yn the Kyngis Chauncery to answere to the premysses and ther to be ruled as consyence and good feyth requyrith at the reuerence of God and yn the wey of charyte and your seid besecher shall pray God for youre good and gracious astate.

pleg' de pros' { Thomas Edmund  
Will's Blakenway

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 28, no. 518.*

Nothing, so far as appears, came of this renewed effort, and the proceedings apparently were allowed to drop. In 1467, however, or 1468, the plaintiff returned to the attack. The matter in dispute was still the question of the refeoffment, which the uncle still continued to decline to make. Further, the nephew still alleges a design on the uncle's part to make away with him. In his answer the uncle now asserts a claim to the land in Cricklade on his own behalf, and with regard to Cadnam and Studley declares that the refeoffment was directed to be made in tail only and not in fee.

With regard to the date, the nephew states that he is four years over age. If, as we have supposed, he was born in 1443, that



brings the bill on to the year 1468. It is addressed, however, to George Nevill, the chancellor, now become archbishop of York, who delivered up the seals on 8th June, 1467, and was not again chancellor except for the period of the restoration of Henry VI., from 9th October, 1470, to April, 1471. The correct date is probably 1467, and the statements as to age must be revised in accordance with it.

To the right reuerent Fader in God George Archebisshopp of  
York and Chaunceller of England

Mekely besecheth youre gracious lordshipp youre pouere bedman John Criklade cosyn and heire to Thomas Criklade nowe dede that is to sey son' of Robert son' of the seid Thomas that where the said Thomas was seased of the maners of Cadnam and Stodeley in the counte of Wiltes and of iiij mes' v caruce of lande an c acr' of pasture xl acr' of wodde with thappurtenaunce in the townenes of Criklade and Stodeley in the seid counte in his demesne as in fe and so seased of grete faythe and truste of all the seid maners landes and tenementes enfeffed one John Criklade thelder and Waltier Sambourne nowe alyve and other nowe dede to thentent that foloweth that after the deth of the said Thomas and Alice his wyf the seid John Criklade thelder shulde take up the issues and profites of the seid maners londis and tenementis yerly tyl that youre seid suppliaunte or his heires cam to the age of xxj yere duryng whiche tyme John prioure of Bridestoke shulde haue the governaunce and rule of youre seid suppliaunt and with the seid issues and profites youre seid suppliaunte and his heires shuld be founde withall competently unto the seid age of xxj yere and also with the seid issues and profites the seid John Criklade thelder shuld fynde a prest duryng the seyde tyme to pray for the soules of the seid Thomas and Alice and the issues and profites that remayned over the seid John to dispose after his discretion to the wele of the seid Thomas and Alice and when that youre seid suppliaunte or his heires cam to the seid age of xxj yere then the seid feffees to enfeffe youre seid suppliaunte or his heires in the seid maners landes and tenementis And then the seid Thomas and Alice died after whose dissesse the seid John Criklade thelder toke continually the issues and profites of all the seid maners landes and tenementis duryng the nown' age of youre seid suppliaunt and longe tyme after and yet of a grete parte dothe to his owne propre use and neuer founde youre seid suppliaunte nor neuer toke nor deliuerd to the seid prioure any issues or profites of the seid landes and tenementis to the use of youre seid suppliaunte nor youre seid suppliaunte never hadde any issues or profites of the seid landes and tenementes duryng his nowne age nor longe tymes after nor neuer founde preest for the seid Thomas and Alice accordyng to the wyll of the seid Thomas but for the couetyse of the seid maners landes and tenementes sondry tymes ymagined the deth of youre seid suppliaunt as opyn pref shall be made And forthermore hathe lettyn downe the duellyng places of the seid maners landes and tenementes and durres and wyndowes of the seid places toke and bare away and led theym to his owne place and made

the seid places desolate And ferthermore fel downe the grete wode of the seid places and som' solde and som' broght home to his owne place and forthermore destroyed his pondes fysshengys and doff house and in conclusion destrued all that euer there was And forthermore by coueyn and subtyll ymaginacions in a complyssing of his seid insaciabie couetise hath graunted diuers annuitees to diuers persones of the seid maners landes and tenementes to the utter destruccion and disheritaunce of youre seid suppliaunt. And howe be hit that youre seid suppliaunt cam to his full age of xxj yere iiij yere agoo and more and hathe ofte tymes required the seid John Criklade thelder and Waltier Sambourne to reffe hym of the seid londes and tenementes accordyng to the wyll of the seid Thomas and they that to do have refused and yet refuseth And also required the seid John Criklade to recompence youre seide besecher for expenses duryng his nowne age accordyng to the seid will and he that to do refuseth Wherfore please it youre gracious lordshipp the premisses considered to graunte severall writtes of *sub pena* to be directed to the seid John Criklade theelder and Walter to appere afore the Kyng in his chauncerie at a certeyn day by you to be lymytted ther to do as conscience will require at the reuerence of God and in way of charyte.

Pleg' de pros' } Willelmus Weryot de Criklade yoman  
 Ricardus Edward de Downeamney yoman  
*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 31, No. 154.*

This is the answer of John Crikelad thelder and Walter Sambourne unto the bill of John Crikelad the younger.

The said John Crikelad thelder and Walter Sambourn' sayn by protestacon' that the mater comprehended with in the said bill is not sufficient to put theym to answer but for their declaracion sayn that where it is supposed by the said bill of the said John Crikelad the yonger that Thomas Crikelad was seased of the manerez of Cadenham and Stodeley in the shire of Wiltshire and of iiij meses v caruce of lande an c acr' of pastur' xl acr' of wode with thappurtenaunce in the townes of Crikelad and Stodeley in the said counte in his demesne as in fee and so seased of grete faith and truste of all the said manerez landes and tenementez eneffed the said John Crikelad and Walter Sambourn' nowe alyve and other nowe dede the said John Crikelad and Walter sayn as for the landez and tenementes in Crikelad comprysed in the said bill that Thomas Crikelad in his bill specified fader to the said John Crikelad thelder was seased in the said landez and tenementez in his demesne as in fee and so seased gave the said landes and tenementez to the said John Crikelade thelder to have and to hold to hym and to his heirez of his body lawfully begoton' savyng the reversion' of the said landez and tenementez to the said Thomas and his heirez by vertu of the whiche gifte the said John Crikelad thelder was seased in his demesne as in fee taill And after the said Thomas died in to whos possession Alice that was the wyf of the said Thomas moder to the said John thelder by fyne relessed all hir right and title that she had in the said landez and tenementez and bounde hir and hir heirez to warant the said landez and tenementez to the said John Crikelad thelder Without that the said John thelder was eneffed in the said landez and tenementez in eny other wyse or to eny other entent to performe eny entent or without that that the said Walter Sambourne were

ever enfeffed in the said landez and tenementes And as for the manerez of Cadenham and Stodeley and all other landez and tenementez in the said townes of Cadenham and Stodeley comprysed in the said bill the said John Crikelad thelder and Walter sayn that they were enfeffed by the said Thomas to haue and to hold to theym and to their heirez to thentend that folowith that is to say that the said John Crikelad thelder after the dethe of the said Thomas and Alice shuld take, resceyue and enjoy all the rentez issues profittez and reuenuez of the said manerez and of all other landes and tenementez in the said townes of Cadenham and Stodeley unto the tyme that the said [John] Crikelad the yonger comme to the age of xxj yere and with parcell of the said profittez rentez and reuenuez the said John Crikelad the yonger for the tyme being withe the priour of Bradenstoke Godfader to the said John the yonger for his heridicion' to scole computent exebussion for hym necessarie and with parcell of the issuez and profittez that remayneth the said John Crikelad thelder to fynd a prest at his will to pray for the soules of the said Thomas and Alice and the remenaunt of the said issuez profittez and reuenuez the said John Crikelad thelder to reteyne and dispose after his discretion and ferthermore that the will and thentent of the said Thomas Crikelad and Alice was that the said feffees shuld yeve the said manerez landez and tenementez in the said townes of Cadenham and Stodeley to the said John Crikelad the yonger at his full age of xxj yeres to haue and to hold to hym and to the heirez of his body lawfully begoton and for defaute of suche issue the remayndre therof to the said John Crikelad thelder and to his heirez of his body lafully begoton and for defaute of suche issue the remayndre therof to the right heyrez of the said Alice under the condicon' that the said John Crikelad the yonger nor non' of his heirez of his body lawfully begoten nor the said John Crikelad the elder ne noo heirez of his body lafully begoten shuld make eny feffement discontinuance suffre or do any thyng wherby eny disenheritaunce myght come or growe unto the heirez of the said John the yonger or to the heirez of the said John thelder or to the heirez of the said Alice but that only the said manerez for defaute of issue shall hole remayne as is aboue rehersed the whiche will and entent the said John Crikelad thelder and Walter Sambourne have ben alwey redy sith the full age of the said John Crikelad the yonger and yet be to perfourme without that that the said Thomas Crikelad enfeffed theym to eny other entent And ferthermore the said John Crikelad thelder saith that the said John Crikelad the yonger the xvj day of Septembre the third yere of the reigne of our soueraigne lord that nowe is [16th Sept., 1463] being within the age of xxj yere entred and occupied the said manerez landes and tenementes in the townes of Stodeley and Cadenham and all the issues profittes and reuenuez of the same hath take and yet dothe fro the tyme of the entre and where it is supposed in the said bill that the said John Crikelad the yonger shuld be with John priour of Bradenstoke duryng his none age and with the said priour to be founde computently with the issues profittez and reuenuez of the same Soth it is but the said John Crikelad thelder saith that the said John Crikelad the yonger departed and went fro the said priour without licence of the said priour and if he wold haue abyden with the priour accordyng to the said entent the said John Crikelad thelder was at all tymes redy to haue founde hym after the said entent and for the tyme

that he was with the said priour he contented and was fully agreed with the said priour And ferthermore where it is supposed by the said bill that the said John Crikelad thelder for his covetyse to have the said manerez landez and tenementez sondre tymes shuld imagyn the dethe of the said John the yonger therto saith the said John Crikelad thelder that this is a thinge surmytted of malice and no mater to put hym to answeere unto here in this court but for his declaracion saith that he never ymagined his dethe and that will he prove as the court will award And as for eny wast surmytted to be done in wodez by the said John Crikelad theldre the said John Crikelad thelder saith that the said John the yonger beyng at the age of xxi<sup>ii</sup> yere and more sold to the said John thelder all the okes and elmes that were growyng withe the underwode within the closes called Berihill litill Berihill Semannes all the closes upon the cop' of Berihill Watercroft Pavesham Blakethorn Vyncentesmede Pyerscrofte Radmores Trasiouslaiez grete Bublely and Virtewyk for the somme of vj marc' whiche he resceyved and was content by vertue of the whiche sale the said John Crikelad thelder kut and caried away the said tymbre and underwode as it was lefull to hym to do Also ferthermore where it is supposed by the said bill that the said John Crikelad thelder shulde lete down the dwellyng placez of the said manerez landez and tenementez and dores and wyndowes of the said places shuld take bere and lede away to his own place and made the said placez desolate thereto aunswerith the said John Crikelad thelder that he neuer toke ne caried away no dorez ne wyndowez but duryng his none age he made a barne ther all of the wode and tall tymbre growyng ther upon and over that it cost hym xl. marc' and if eny desolacion' be had upon the the said manerez hit was had and done sith the said John Crikelad the yonger entered in the said manerez And the said John Crikelad thelder seyth that he neuer did desolacion in the said manerez nor in no parcell therof And as for the pondes fissheweres and dowve house that is surmitted in the bill that he shuld distroy theym he sayth he neuer distroyed theym nor non' of theym And for that it is surmitted in the said bill that the said John Crikelad thelder shuld graunte diuers annuitees to diuers persones out of the said manerez landez and tenementez to the uttest distruccon' and disheritaunce of the said John Crikelad the yonger the said John Crikelad thelder saith that the will and thentent of the said Thomas was that the said feffees shuld graunte an annuite going out of the manerez and landez to suche on' for terme of his his lif as was to their discession sufficient and conuenient to occupie the office of Stywardwyk of the said manerez and landez and the said feffees understanding diuers causes of grete favour that the said Thomas Crikelad owed unto on' Edward Basyng and also understanding the sadnes and the wysdome of the said Edward in excersysing of such occupacion graunted to the said Edward an annuite of xxs. for the doying of his office forsaid and as for eny other grauntes of annuitees graunted to eny persone or persones the said John Crikelad thelder saith he graunted never non' the whiche all and every of the premisses the said John thelder and Walter Sambourne be redy to prove as the court will award and praith that he may be dismissed and to recouer his damages after the statute in suche cas ordeyned for his grete wrong vexacion costes and damages.

This is the replicacon' of John Crykelade the yonger unto the  
answere of John Crykelade the elder.

The said John Crykelade the yonger seith that the said Thomas Crykelade his grauntsir eneffed the said John Crykelad the elder and Walter Samburn & other nowe dede of the said londes & ten' in Crykelade upon the same entent as the said John Crykelade the yonger hathe supposed by his bill./

Ferthermore the said John Crykelade the yonger saith that the said Thomas Crykelade eneffed the said John Crykelade the elder & Walter Samburn & other nowe dede of the said manerez with thappurtenaunces upon grete feith & trust & upon thentent in his said bill specified & allegged without that that the said Thomas & Alice made eny suche woll of & upon the said manerez as the said John Crykelade & Walter Samburn in ther answeere have allegged And that the said John Crykelade and Walter Samburn to say contrarie to this shall not be receyued for he saith that he beyng within age of xxj yere suyde a bill of sub pena in this court the xxxvj yere of Henry the vj<sup>th</sup> late in dede & nat in right Kyng of Englonde a yens the said John Crykelade the elder & Walter Samburn of the said manerez londes & ten' among other to wheche bill the said John Crykelade the elder & Walter Samburn sworn upon a boke answered & said that the said Thomas Crykelade eneffed them & other than' dede of al these said manerez londes & ten' to thentent that the said John Crykelade the elder shuld aftir dethe of the said Thomas & Alice his wif take the issuez & profitez during the nounage of the [said John Crykelade the yonger that is to say xxi yere to fynd the said John Crykelade during his said nounage & a prest & other thinges as is specified in the said answeere of the said John Crykelade the elder & Walter Samburn And whan the said John Crikelade the yonger [be]n' of thage of xxj yere than to refefle him & his heires generally withouten eny condicon' or other entent as more playnly in the same answeere apperith in this court of record And asketh iugement of the said John Crykelade the elder & Walter Samburn contrarie to ther own answeere saying & confession of record shuld be admytted to say the contrarie or in any thing to varie./

Ferthermore where they haue allegged in the said answeere that the said John Crykelade the yonger entred in his liffode within age and also deperted from the prior of Bradenstoke from his lernyng & that he wold have yeue him his fyndyng if he wold have bedyn styll and that he paid the prior for his fyndyng the tyme that he was ther as they were agred therto saith the said John Crykelade the yonger that he entred neuer in the said lyfode during his nounage but long tyme aftur and yet wanted therof a gret part And ferthermore he confessith well he deperted from the said prior & that benyght for & he had a byden still the said John Crykelade the elder had ordeyned & imagyned the menez of his dethe & utter distruccon' as shalbe probably proued. And ferthermore he saith that the said John Crykelade the elder neuer payd the said prior peny ne peny werth to his fyndyng during his said nounage to the said prior ne neuer agreed with hym as shalbe openly proued ne neuer found prest for the said Thomas & Alice ne neuer eny good dyd for them but kept al the issuez & profitz of the said manerez londes & ten' to his own propre use agayn al reason & consciens And ferthermore

the said John Crikelade the yonger saith that the said John Crikelade the elder made destolacon' & distruccon' of the said manerez londez & ten' & graunted the said annuitez in the maner & forme as he hath supp[osed] be his said bill with [out] that the wol of the said Thomas was that he shuld graunte eny annuitez in maner and forme as he hath allegged in his said answeere and in as moche as he hath confessed the said graunt of annuitez unto the disenheritaunce of the said John Crikelade the yonger he prayith that he be compelled be this court suffently to recompense him &c.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 31, no. 152.*

The court upon this trial came to a decision wholly in the plaintiff's favour, as appears by the recital in subsequent (44, 93) proceedings. The refeoffment was actually made, and in fee. There was still time for the nephew to bar the uncle's reversion. In August, 1468, he sold the manors of Cadnam and Studley to his brother-in-law, Edward Hungerford. A release, dated 3rd August in that year, by John Cricklade, the younger, to the said Edward, of the manor of Cadenham, is in the British Museum (*Additional Charters*, 40061), and the manor of Studley was, doubtless, similarly conveyed away, and about the same time, by deed of feoffment and release had thereon. Having accomplished this, John Cricklade, the younger, died, and died without issue. The exact date of his death does not appear, but it was within a comparatively short time of the sale.

By his nephew's death John Cricklade, the elder, became sole heir to his mother. But for the refeoffment, which after ten years' resistance he had been compelled to make, he would after his nephew's death, have entered upon the whole of her inheritance, subject to dower. Even as matters stood, he was not in the least degree disposed to submission. But before we proceed to the further stages of the struggle for the possession of Cadnam, it may be well to insert a bill, relating to a different affair, but of much the same date as the bill and answer last above, which shows incidentally that the uncle had been committed, probably in connection with his nephew's suit, to the prison of the Fleet.

Vnto the right honorable and reuerent ffader in God the  
Archebyssshop of York and Chancellor of England.

Beseketh in the most lowly wyse your pore and contynuall oratour Thomas  
Beke where that youre said beseker was seased in his demeane as in fee of

iiij closes the whiche conteyne in theym self an c acres and more lying in Foxham in the hundred of Chippenham in the Shire of Wiltshire and of xvj acres of heirable lande and an halfe acre of mede in Foxham abouesaid and so seased of grete trust enfeffed therin John Mompesson esquier Wauter Samborne esquier and John Cryklad esquier to haue and to holde to theym and to their heires for euermore by vertue of the whiche they were therof seased in their demeane as in fee to thentent that they and eueryche of theym shulde refeffe your said beseker when by hym they were requyred the whiche youre said beseker ofte tymes requyred the said John Mompesson Wauter and John Cryklad to refeffe youre said beseker and the said John Mompesson and Wauter at all tymes haue be redy to make refeffement and the said John Cryklad so to do refuseth but afturward the said John Cryklad ymagyned to disceyve and disheiret youre said beseker made a newe dede in the name of your said beseker unto hym and unto John Hayward his seruauant to theym and to their heires for euermore and made the said John Hayward by his dede to relesse unto the said John Cryklad all his right title and possession that he had in the said landez and afterward the said John Cryklad all the trees and wode groying in the said landes kut downe sold and caried away in disheritaunce of youre said beseker and dayly maneseth and threteth youre said beseker that yf he come unto the said tenementes or entre in eny parcell of theym that he shall dye Wherefore please it unto your goode and gracious lordship the premisses graciously and tenderly to consyder and howe that the said John Cryklad yerely hath take the issuez and profittez of the said landes and tenementez by the space of viij yere and more the whiche amounteth to the somme of xvj.li. and more and nowe the said John Cryklad ys by youre commaundement in the prison of Flete of our soueraygne lord and that it please your gracious lordship that he may be send aftur and to appere a fore you and to answer to the premisses and to be reuled as consciens faith and lawe requyren and yf he woll not so to be reuled then to be remitted unto the said prison ther to abyde unto the tyme that he by your gracious lordship woll be reuled as consciens faith and lawe requyreth for the love of God and in the wey of charite.

*Endorsed*:—Infrascriptus Johannes Cryklad dimissus est de curia quietus sine die ex assensu partis querentis per informacionem Whittokesmede.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 32, no. 126.*

Except, perhaps, in the case of the manor of Langridge, all parties to the dispute appear, so far, to have accepted the settlement made by Thomas Cricklade as valid. It was doubtless in accordance with this settlement that John Cricklade was required by the court to re-enfeoff his nephew of the manors of Cadenham and Studley in fee. But was there any ground for supposing that either Thomas, in right of his wife, or Alice Cricklade, in her own right after his death, was possessed of an estate in any of these lands in fee? If they were not, could they by any settlement

divert the inheritance from the heirs entitled to it *per formam doni*? In resisting the rights of Edward Hungerford as purchaser it was upon this line of defence that John Cricklade apparently fell back; and in the result we are supplied with a quantity of valuable detail as to the pedigree of the former owners of Cadnam and Studley, and the entails created by them.

Edward Hungerford's bill is addressed to Robert Stillington, bishop of Bath, who was chancellor from 20th June, 1467, to 9th October, 1470, and again from April, 1471, to 18th June, 1473. In this instance the preliminary proceedings in the suit are complete, that is to say the bill is followed by the answer, the rejoinder, and the replication. There is also, attached, an order staying proceedings in other courts till the suit pending in Chancery shall be decided. The date of this order is 8th February, 1473—4, from which the date of the bill may be approximately inferred.

To the right reverend fadir in god the Bisshop of Bathe and Welles Chaunceller of Englund.

Mekely bisechith youre gracious lordship youre contynuell Oratour Edward Hungerford squyer That where oon Thomas Crekelade Esquier was seased of the maners of Cadenham and Stodeley with thappurtenaunces in the countee of Wiltes in his demeane as of fee and had issue Robert his elder sonne and John his yonger sonne And the same Robert had issue John and deyed and the saide Thomas so seased of the saide maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces upon grete truste therof enfeffed the saide John his son and Waltier Sambourn nowe on lyve and othir dede in fee symple unto the use of the saide Thomas and his heires forevermore. By vertue wherof the saide John son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn were therof seased in their demeane as of fee unto the use and behofe aforesaid. And the saide Thomas afterward died After whos deceesse ffor asmuche as the saide John son of Thomas and Walter Sambourn wold not make an estate unto the saide John son of Robert but kepte the possession of the saide maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces and therof toke the issues and profites unto the use of the said John son of Thomas. And because the saide John son of Thomas imagyned the meanes not oonly to disherite the said John son of Robert of the maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces but also to destroye his person as by the bill of the said John son of Robert remaynyng in the Kynges Court of Chancerye of recorde more pleny appereth. the same John son of Robert as cosyn and heire unto the saide Thomas in fourme aforesaide brought a writte of Sub pena ayenst the seide John Crickelade son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn upon his saide bill to the which thei appered. And the bill title answer replicacion and rejoindre with all othir thinges incydent therto duely replied by this



Court harde examyned and undirstond this same Court awarded that the saide John son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn of alle the saide maners londes and tenementes with the appurtenaunces shulde enfeoffe the saide John son of Robert. to have to hym and his heires for ever as more plenly appereth in this Court of Recorde. Which John Crekelade son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn confessid and knowlached in this court. that the saide Thomas of the saide maners enfeoffed the saide John son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn to haue to theym their heires and assignees unto the use of the saide Thomas and his heires forevermore. And that the same John son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn were at the same tyme seased of the saide maner by vertue of the saide feoffement therof to them made by the saide Thomas. And for the more declaracion of it were sworn upon a boke that it was true. And that thei had made no feoffement of the saide maners at that tyme but of them stode seased in the fourme before rehersed nor thei graunted any maner of charge oute of the saide maners nor any othir thing doon but that the saide John Crekelade sonne of Thomas and the said Waltier Sambourn myghte make a lafull and sufficient estate of the saide maners vnto the saide John Crekelade son of Robert. And the same John gevyng full credence and trust vnto the premisses toke an estate of all the same maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces to hym his heires and assignees of the saide John Crekelade sonne of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn lyke as by their dede enrolled in this court of recorde more plenly appereth. by vertu wherof the same John Crekelade sonne of Robert was of alle the saide maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces seised in his demene of fee. And afterward vpon frendely and lovyng comunycacion in the vndir standing and trowyng of the said John sonne of Robert had bitwene the same John and the said John son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn for to avoide almaner doutes and suspecion And for the more suerte of the same the saide John son of Robert and the said John son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn by their dede enrolled in this court relessed all their right title and claym that thei had in the said maners londes and tenementes vnto the saide John sonne of Robert his heires and assignees the same John than being in pleyne and peasible possession of the same maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces. and therof than being seased in his demeane as of fee. And the same John son of Robert so seased of the same maners londes and tenementes with the appurtenaunces afterward solde them vnto youre saide suppliaunt for a certain somme of money bitwene them accorded. and by your saide suppliaunt well and truly vnto the saide John Crekelade sonne of Robert paid and content. by force wherof the saide John son of Robert of alle the saide maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces enfeoffed your saide suppliaunt to haue to hym his heires and assignes for euermore. by vertue wherof he was therof seased in his demeane as of fee peasibly vnto he was by the saide John Crekelade son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn of the saide maner put oute and disseased contrarie to their owne feoffment. and the saide juggedment youen ayenst them in this court and contrarie vnto the saide othe promys and writyng. And moreouer the same John sonne of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn neither dredyng god nor the Kyng nor the breche of his lawes nor feryng nor beyng asshamed of brekyng of their

saide othes and promys to avoide their saide feoffment nowe clayme the saide maners by reason as they pretend that they had nought in the saide maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces at the saide tyme of the saide feoffment by them therof vnto the saide John Crekelade sonne of Robert made by force of the saide juggement youen in this Court but by disseison therof made vnto oon Cristyan Warlond Robert Warlond and othir. By force wherof by covyn crafte and sotill ymagynacion had bitwene the saide John Crekelade sonne of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn and the said Cristyan Warlond Robert Warlond and othir to avoide the saide juggement ayenst theym in this court and their saide feoffment / the said John sonne of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn made and caused the said Christian Robert Warlond and othir their feoffes of trust as they pretende to entre into the saide maner londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces. And than therof enfeoffed the saide John son of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn to have to them their heires and assignees in fee symple for euermore. by force wherof they were therof seased / and by that vntrue imagyned meane kept and yet claymeth the saide maners londes and tenementes with thappurtenaunces contrairie vnto their owne saide feoffment othe graunte and promys. And wole not suffre and lete youre saide suppliaunt to take peasibly the issues and profites therof but haue therof araimed a speciall assise of nouell disseisin ayenst youre saide suppliaunt which is yet hangyng vndiscussed. In which caas your saide suppliaunt hath no . . . remedy by the cours of the comone lawe. Plese it youre goode and gracious lordship the premisses tenderly considered to graunt seuerall writtes of Sub pena directe to John sonne of Thomas and Waltier Sambourn aforesaid to appere before the Kyng in his Chauncery at a certein day vpon a certeyne peyne by your lordship to be lymyted there to doo and obeye as this Court shall awarde in the premisses. And youre saide suppliaunt shall pray to God for you.

Willelmus Bleweth de Taunton in  
 Pleg . . . comitatu Somersete Gentilman.  
 de pros. . . Johannes Mownford de Kelyngworth  
 . . . in comitatu Warrewyk gentilman.

*Endorsed*: Coram domino Rege in Cancellaria Octabis Sancti Michaelis proximo &c.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 44, no. 93.*

This is the Aunswer of John Cryklade and Walter Sambourne unto the bill of Edward Hungerford.

ffurst the said John Cryklade by pro[tes]tacion not understondyng any suche outhe that he shuld make as is sourmitted by the said bill of complaynt And for his aunswer saith that oon William Mountagu David de Mount parson of Langrygg John Croyde vyker of fforde and John Justice were seased of the maner of Stodley with thappurtenaunces in their demeane as of fee except oon close called Radmorys close and Wodland with all the medowe in the same close conteigned of a close called Peers crofte oon close called the Hurste too closez called Lytell Beriehillis a close called R . . . ns crofte a close called Tracies lesez and Bublely a close called Vellis crofte a close called Cokys crofte oon mese with ij zerde landez with the purtenauncies in

Chelfestre a mese with a zerde land in Chelfestre oon mese and a mede called Baldeswenmede a crofte called Pausham a close called Waturmede a close called Nostedelee a close called Vyncentes crofte and of xl.s. of rent And they therof so seased gaffe the same maner with thappurtenaunces except affore except to oon John Stodley and Johan his wiffe to haue and to hold to theym and to their heirez of their . . . bodies lawfully begoten by force of which gyfte the said John and Johan were seased of the said maner with thappurtenaunces except before except in their demeane as of fee taill according to the gyfte affore said. And from theym discended y<sup>e</sup> right of y<sup>e</sup> said taill to y<sup>e</sup> said Alice wiff of Thomas Crekelade as daughter and heire to y<sup>e</sup> said John Stodeley and Johan his wiffe And mor ouer oon John Thornbury parson of y<sup>e</sup> church of Crudwell and Walter White viker of y<sup>e</sup> church of Helmerston were seased of all the londez and tenementes before except in their demeane as of fee And so beyng seased gaffe the same londez and tenementez affore specified and except to oon Walter Stodley sonne of ye forsaid John fader to the said Alice to haue and to hold to hym and to his heirez of his body lawfully begoten and for defaute of issue of his body lawfully begoten the remaynder of the said londez and tenementez to the heirez of the body of Thomas Stodley broder to y<sup>e</sup> said Walter lawfully begoten And for defaute of issue of y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas lawfully begoten all the said londez and tenementez to remayng to John Stodley broder to the said Thomas and the heirez of his body lawfully begoten And for defaute of suche issue of his body lawfully begoten all the saide londez and tenementez to remayng to Alice daughter of y<sup>e</sup> said John Stodley and wiff to y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Crekelade and to the heirez of her body lawfully begoten by force of which gyfte the said Walter Stodley was seased in his demeane as of fee tail accordyng to y<sup>e</sup> said gyfte affore said And for that that y<sup>e</sup> said Walter Thomas and John died with oute issue of their bodies lawfully begoten the right of the said taill remayned to the said Alice by force of the said gyfte. And y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Crykelade and Alice as yn y<sup>e</sup> right of y<sup>e</sup> said Alice were seased of y<sup>e</sup> said londez and tenementez according to y<sup>e</sup> said gyfte in the taill. And more ouer were as Laurence Stodley and Alis his wiff by fine graunted and gaffe to oon John Stodley and Alice de Brokenberwe oon mese cxx acres of lande ix acres of mede viij acres of wode and xlij.s. rent with thappurtenaunces in Cadenham beside Bradenstoke to haue and to hold to y<sup>e</sup> said John and Alice and to the heirez of the forsaid John of his body lawfully begoten by force of which fyne y<sup>e</sup> said John and Alice were seased by force of the said gyfte And after that the sayd John and Alice died After whos dethe the right of y<sup>e</sup> said londes discended to oon Rauf Stodley as sonne and heir of y<sup>e</sup> said John Stodley And from Rauf discended the right of the same taill to John Stodley as sonne and heire of y<sup>e</sup> said Rauff And from the same John discended the right of y<sup>e</sup> same taill to Alice wife to y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Cryklade as daughter and heir to y<sup>e</sup> said John by force of which y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas and Alice as yn y<sup>e</sup> right of the same Alice were seased in all the said manerez londez and tenementez in their demeane as of fee taill as in y<sup>e</sup> right of y<sup>e</sup> said Alice by force of y<sup>e</sup> gyfte afforesaid And Thomas and Alice had issue oon Robert Cryklade and John Cryklade and y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas and Alice as beyng seased

of all the said manerez londez and tenementez as yn the right of the said Alice enfeoffed the said John Crykelade and Walter Sambourne in maner and fourme as by y<sup>e</sup> saide bill is surmytted And after that the saide Thomas and Alice died after whos dethe the right of the said manerez londez and tenementez discended to oon John Cryklade sonne and heire to the said Robert Cryklade the which John Cryklade sonne and heire to Robert Cryklade sued the said writte of sub pena in maner and fourme as is supposed And after that y<sup>e</sup> said Crystian Walrand and Robert Walrand and other as ys specified in the said bill enfeoffed the said John Cryklade of the said manerez londez and tenementez specified in the said bill And after that the said John Cryklade sonne and heire of Robert died without issue of his body lawfully begoten After whos dethe the right of the said manerez londez and tenementez discended to y<sup>e</sup> said John Cryklade as sone and heir to the said Alice by force of the taill affore said Wherefor the said John Cryklade semeth that the mater conteigned in the said bille of complaynte that he ought noder in lawe nor zet in conscience to be putte to aunswer And alsoe he saith that y<sup>e</sup> mater conteigned in the seid bille is remediable by y<sup>e</sup> comen lawe with oute that that y<sup>e</sup> said Crystian Walrand Robert and other enfeoffed y<sup>e</sup> said John Cryklade jointly with y<sup>e</sup> said Walter Sambourne in maner and fourme as by y<sup>e</sup> said bill is supposed And as for Walter Sambourne he saith that he clameth nothyng yn y<sup>e</sup> same manerez londez and tenementez but utterly disclamyth to haue any thing in y<sup>e</sup> same manerez londez and tenementez All which materys and eueryche of theym the said John Cryklade and Walter Sambourne hare redy to proue as this courte will theym award And prayen to be dismyssed oute of this courte with their resonable damagez for their wrongfull vexacion &c.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 44, no. 94.*

This is the replicacion of Edward Hungerford squyer to thanswer of John Criklade and Walter Sambourn

The seid Edward saieth that the saide answer is insufficient to putte hym to answer to Wherfor and in asmoche as the seid John Cryklade son of Thomas and Walter Sambourne withsay not ther seid feoffment of the seid maners by ther dede inrollid in this court of record made unto the seid John Criklade son of Robert to haue and to hold to hym his heirez and assignes for euer by vertu of the seid sub pena And moreover withsay not but that they confessed in this court that they were at that tyme seased of the seid manerez in ther demesne as of fee of the feoffement of the seid Thomas Crykelade and Alyce And nought knewe nor any thyng hadde doon contrary or in avoydaunce of ther seid feoffement made unto the foreseid John Crykelade son of Robert And over that withsayn not but that long tyme after ther seid feoffment made unto the seid John Cryklade son of Robert uppon a frendly comunicacion hadde betwene the same John Criklade son of Robert and them that they by ther dede relessed unto the seid John Criklade son of Robert all the right title and clayme that they hadde in the seid maners to haue and to holde the seid maners to the seid John Criklade son of Robert his heires and assignes for euermore with a clause of warantie of the seid John Criklade son of Thomas as by the seid dede more playnly apperyth And also they

withsayen not but that the seid John Criklade son of Robert solde the seid maners to the seid Edward Hungerford for a certeyn somme of money truly payde and content and therof by his dede with warantie made a sufficient and lafull astate unto the seid Edward Hungerford to haue and holde to hym his heires and assignes for euermore And moreover withsay not but that the seid Edward Hungerford was lawfully and pesyibly seased of the seid maners with thappurtenauncez in his demesne as in fee unto the tyme the same Edward was by the seid John Criklade the son of Thomas and Walter Samborne of the seid manerezdisseased contrary to the premyssez by the couyn craft and ymaginacion byforseid in the seid bill. And also the seid John Criklade son of Thomas in his seid answer conveyeth non estat of the seid manerez unto the seid Cristian and Robert Walrond in whiche cas if any estat they hadde in them it was and so it muste be understood that it was by the seid John Cryklade son of Thomas and Walter Sambourne and to ther use all which materz and all other maters conteyned in the seid bill of the seid Edward the seid John Criklade son of Thomas and Walter Sambourne in their said answeere either pleyedly confessen or at the leeste not withsayn wherfor the seid Edward praieth that the seid John Criklade the son of Thomas and Walter Sambourne may eftsones graunte and relese all such pretended astatez titles and interesse as they pretende to haue in the seid manerez unto the seid Edward Hungerford his heirez and assignez for euermore And ouer that that it be inoynded to the seid John son of Thomas and Walter Sambourne by auctorite of this court vppon payn of M.li. that they nor neyther of them vexe trouble nor sue the seid Edward Hungerford nor noon of his cofeffes for the seid manerez by any assise or other accion possessory or other wise contrary to the premyssez And yf any suche tailles be as the said John son of Thomas speketh of which the seid Edward knoweth not / that thei that be intituled by vertue of the same take only their fourme doni according to the lawe gode reason and conscience and that the seid John Criklade sonne of Thomas and Walter Sambourne may also be compelled by this court to make a sufficient amendes to the seid Edward Hungerford for the great trouble and vexacion that they haue putte hym to contrary to the premyssez And morouer the seid Edward saieth that before this tyme in this court the seid John Criklade sonne of Robert duryng his none age brought a writte of Sub pena ayenst the seid John Criklade son of Thomas and Walter Sambourne to haue astate to hym of the seid manerez among other To the which the same John Criklade and Walter Sambourne thanne answerd and seyde that the seid Thomas Criklade and Alice his wif were seased of the seid manerez in the right of the seid Alice in ther demesne as in fee and so seased therof infeoffed the seid John Criklade and Walter Sambourne to haue to them and their heirez in fee to thentent among other thynges that after the decease of the seid Thomas and Alice that they shuld of the seid ij manerez eneffe the seid John Criklade son of Robert when he come to full age or his heirez as more pleyedly in this court apperith of recorde At which tyme the seid John Criklade the son of Thomas howe be hit he was sworn vppon the seid answer in this court coude speke thanne of no tail of the seid londes but only that they were fee symple londes but of other londes the same John sonne of Thomas intituled hym be reason of a

taill, And so enjoyed them and no thying of these manerez / And asketh iugement if the seid John Criklade sonne of Thomas contrary to his seid othe answer and mater of record shall nowe be reseeyved to auoyde or hurt the state of the seid Edward Hungerford of or in the seid manerez beforce of the seid pretensed taill All which maters and all other maters allegged by the seid Edward the same Edward is redy to auer and proue as this court will award and prayeth as he hath don her before.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 44, no. 95.*

This is the reiounder of John Crikelayd and Water Sambourne to the replicacion of Edward Hungerford.

Therto they sayne that for so moche as the said Edward Hungerford with saieth not the gyfte yn the tayll specified yn ther said aunswer the whiche at altymes is redy to be shewed And that the said Cristian Walron and odor was seased of the said maners londes and tenementes yn the lyffe of the said John sonne to Robert of whos gyfte nor to whos vse it is not shewed nor allegged by the byll of complaynte aunswer nor yet replicacion Wherefore it is to hunderstond / that the said Cristiane and her cofeffes was seased to ther owne vse and of true and lawfull estate and no nodur wyse to the knowlege of the said John Crykelayd and Water Sambourne and it ys not to be presumed that the said Cristiane and odor hayd estate by the said John sonne to Thomas or to his vse butt yf it were so surmytted as it is not surmytted and for so moche as the said Edward with saieth not that the said feffement was mayde solle to the said John Crykelayd and not to the said Water Sambourne by the said Cristiane and odor of the said manerz londes and tenementes in the lyffe of the said John sonne to Robert and that the said John is dede without issue of his body and the right of the said tayll dissend to the said John Crekelayd as cosyn and heir and the said feffement by him mayde as in his said answer is surmytted in which cas the said John Crykelayd is in his remitter be fors of the said tayll and at the tyme of the odor writ of Subpena purchased and specified in the said Replicacion the said John Crykelayd haid no knowledge of his said tayll and at that tyme he was nothyng entiteled to the same Wherefore he prayth accordyng as lawe and conscience wyll require that he may haue and in joy the said londes and tenementes accordyng to the said gyfte in the tayll and that he may be dysmyssed howt of this court with his resonabyll costez for his wrongfull vexacion.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 44, no. 96.*

Memorandum quod octauo die Februarij anno regni domini regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum terciodecimo [8th Feb., 1473-4] per venerabilem in Christo patrem Laurencium Dunolmensem Episcopum Cancellarium Anglie iniunctum fuit Johanni Cryklade armigero quod nec ipse nec Robertus Walron aut Cristina Walron nec aliquis alius nec aliqui alii de et in manerijs de Cadenham et Stodeley cum suis pertinencijs in comitatu Wiltes aut in aliquibus aliis terris et tenementis in Cadenham et Stodeley predictis ad usum dicti Johannis Cryklade feoffati sub pena mille marcarum aliqua placita acciones sectas querelas assissas attachiamenta processus sive execuciones

de predictis maneriis terris et tenementis sive aliqua inde parcella in quacumque curia sive quibuscumque curiis dicti domini regis coram aliquo justiciario sive aliquibus justiciariis eiusdem domini regis per breve suum assise nove disseisine aut aliquod aliud breve sive processum versus Edwardum Hungerford armigerum aut aliquem alium sive aliquos alios quoscumque statum jus titulum sive interesse de et in maneriis terris et tenementis predictis aut aliqua inde parcella habentem siue habentes minime prosequatur sive prosequantur quousque materia inde coram prefato domino rege in cancellaria sua predicta adhuc pendens indiscussa fuerit determinata nec quicquam in materia illa quod in dicti domini regis aut curie Cancellarie sue predictae contemptum sive prejudicium cedere valeat attemptet vel attemptent aut attemptari faciant quouis modo sub pena supradicta.

*Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 44, no. 97.*

We may assume with some certainty that by decree of the court of Chancery Edward Hungerford's title to Cadnam and Studley was upheld. But even then the resources of John Cricklade, the uncle, were not exhausted. Six years later, in 1480, various actions, which had then been already in progress for three years, by Edward Hungerford against John Cryklade, of Pynnell by Calne, William Walrond, of Brynkworth, Thomas Halle, of Henton by Steple Ayssheton, Walter Samburn of Suthcote by Redyng, co. Berks, and John Pocolcherche late of Calne, gentlemen, for raids upon Cadnam and Studley, and a cross action by Samburn against Hungerford, for a raid upon Southcote, were still undecided in the King's Bench. With this litigation we may deal on a future occasion. For the present it is only necessary to add that John Cricklade, the uncle, died without lawful issue, at Calne, 20th March, 1480-1, when the descendants of his sisters, Elizabeth Samborne, Christine Walrond, and Eleanor Hall, shared between them the fragments of that inheritance which he had so persistently endeavoured to keep intact, but the most valuable part of it, the manors of Cadnam and Studley, remained in the possession of the intruder, and "Cadnam Cricklade" became known to posterity as "Cadnam Hungerford."

## Discoveries near Fonthill.

By B. STALLYBRASS.

DURING the years 1902-4 a Jacobean Manor House, which stood in a half-ruinous condition at Berwick St. Leonard's,<sup>1</sup> Wilts, has been removed to a site on the south side of Little Ridge, near Chilmark. In the course of rebuilding, discoveries of Romano-British remains were made on the site, which will hereafter be referred to as the Withy Beds—the local name for the field.

In order to throw further light on these discoveries, special excavations were made from the beginning of December, 1903, to the end of January, 1904. Subsequently an irregular square enclosure on the outer Ashley Wood down was dug and yielded

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<sup>1</sup> The removal of the Manor House at Berwick St. Leonard was effected in the following manner. Very accurate drawings of the house, as then existing, were made to half-inch scale, and every stone figured. In the case of the ashlar work on the south front, and coursed axed stonework on the west and north fronts, the courses were distinguished by letters of the alphabet and the stones then numbered in rotation. The east front being of rubble this method could not be adopted, and it was accordingly numbered only. Demolition then began, and as each stone was uncovered, but before it had been disturbed, the upper bed was cleaned and a number painted on to correspond with the number on the drawing, with a letter to indicate its course, and a sign for the front to which it belonged. As an additional precaution the stones were laid out in order, so that they presented a rough picture of the building as they lay in the field. They were then carefully packed with straw in trucks and conveyed by steam traction to the new site, where they were again laid out as above. Rebuilding then commenced, constant supervision being exercised to see that every stone went back into its right place, great care being taken that the original face of the stone was untouched and the joints made of the same character as before. It can thus be claimed that the old building with all its features has been preserved, excepting only the mortar and the handiwork connected therewith, and those more shadowy associations which still link its memory to its former site. It is still a moot question whether its ghost "as big as a calf and as white as a blossom" (as I heard it described) was substantial enough to accompany it into its new life.



remains which point to its being also of the Roman period. Finally, from the middle of May to the end of June, a small rectangular building on the inner Ashley Wood Down was uncovered, and yielded remains of the 15th century. Only one labourer was employed throughout the whole of the time, and none of the sites were completely explored, but sufficient was done to justify certain opinions being formed. The cost of the work was defrayed by Captain J. A. Morrison.

In regard to the Withy Beds site, the field previous to the beginning of the building work showed certain features of an apparently artificial character which must now be briefly noticed. The field, which is diamond-shaped, slopes upwards at an inclination of one foot in ten, on the line of its lesser diagonal, from south to north, where it is separated by a very large ditch from the steeper wooded "Ridge" of greensand above. A terrace about 20ft wide runs parallel to the ditch and at a distance of 60ft. below it. At its upper end it juts forward in a little headland; below and to the eastward of this a small plateau afforded a site for the rebuilding of the old manor house.

In digging the foundations for the house no remains were discovered, or, if discovered, no notice was taken of them by the workmen employed. It was not until digging drains in November, 1903, that pieces of brown pottery were discovered, which, with some hesitation, the writer judged to be Romano-British. A careful watch for further remains left no doubt as to the character of the finds. Brown and grey Romano-British ware, a piece of New Forest ware, a piece of red ware such as the "trituration" dishes and "imitation Samian" ware are made of; two pieces of a bracelet of Kimmeridge shale, estimated diameter  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and lastly, the greater portion of a lower quernstone 15in. in diameter, turned up on the line of drain; while at two points [A and C] pits were cut across, and at another [B] a band of black earth 1ft. thick and 18in. below the surface. A layer of small rubble stones overlay this band, and on the lower side larger blocks intervened between it and the undisturbed ground, but could not be recognised as a wall. The pit at C was immediately below the little headland

already referred to. At a depth of 3ft. large stones appeared in irregular positions, and at 3ft. 9in. the bottom was reached on the south side, while on the north it extended to a depth of 6ft. 9in., where two pieces of flag-stone lay in a sloping position. On the south side the broken head of an oak stake appeared, its pointed end reaching to a depth of 6ft. 6in.

The pit at A proved to be the most interesting. At a depth of 2ft. came a 9in. bed of dark clay containing much charcoal and pottery, including a piece of hard New Forest "slip" ware, the decoration consisting of four arrow tails meeting in the centre. Below this lay greensand mixed with a few stones containing jaw-bones and teeth of the horse, a few pieces of pottery and iron, and two kinds of seeds in large quantities.<sup>1</sup> At a depth of 4ft. occurred a coin of an early emperor. After this the pottery ceased entirely, but the seeds and stones increased. Finally at 6ft. 6in., the greater portion of an upper quern stone was found lying at a slight inclination. It had a radius of 1ft. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and was pierced through by a 2in. circular hole in the middle with a semicircular hole 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. away on either hand. These holes, measuring 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long on the diameter or outer side, tapered from a width of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the upper to 2in. on the under side, and were apparently provided for two handles standing upright.<sup>2</sup> The thickness of the stone was 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the edge, tapering on the under side to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the centre. No further finds were made, and the bottom was reached at 7ft. 3in.

On a suggestion of the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, that the ditches surrounding the field might prove to be coeval with the finds, a section was now dug from the pit across the terrace and the deep ditch at the top of the field. Absolutely nothing, however, was found, either in the terrace or the ditch, though the ditch proved to have been originally 10ft. deep. The section was extended along the bottom of the ditch, but again without result.

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<sup>1</sup> See Note on p. 424.

<sup>2</sup> This quern is now in Salisbury Museum, it is unlike other examples in Wiltshire Museums.

OF LINE  
SECTION DIVISION 2, NORTH DIBBLE

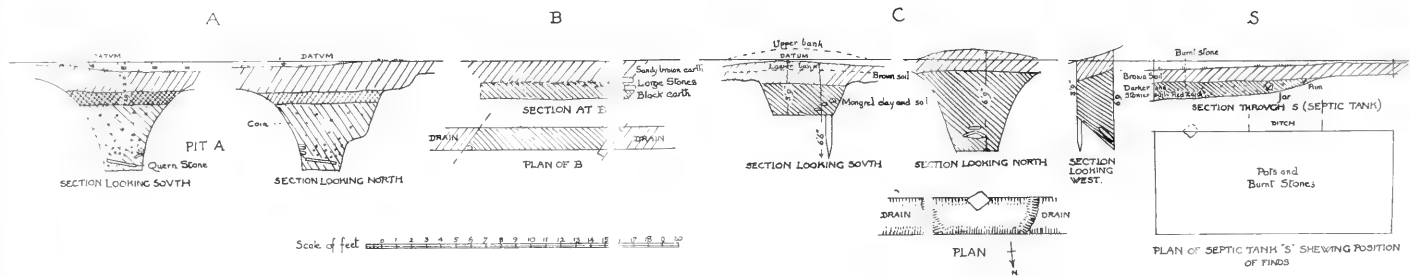


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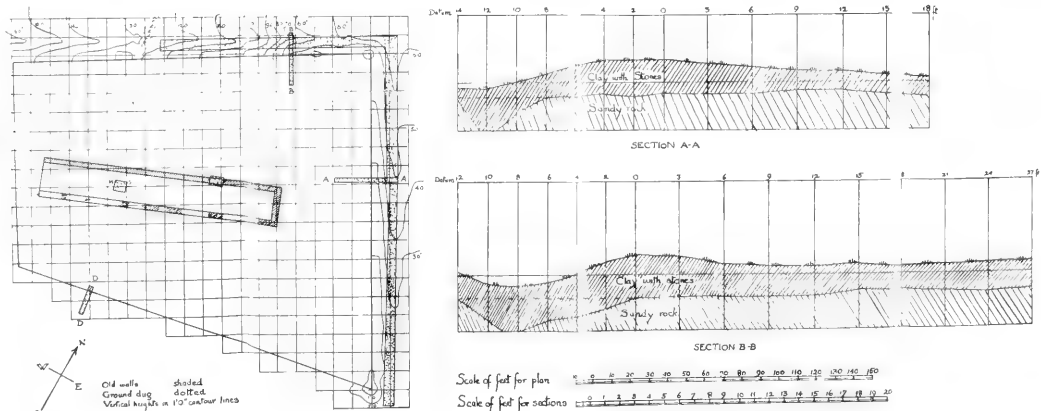
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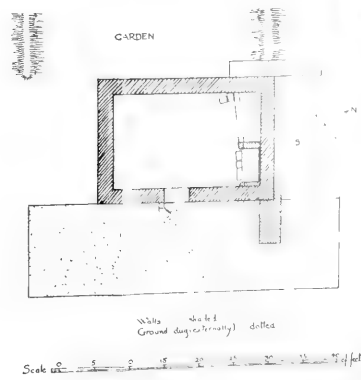
PLANS AND SECTIONS OF THE ROMANO-BRITISH SITE "WITHY BEDS" NEAR CHILMARK, WILTSHIRE.



PLAN AND SECTIONS OF ROMANO-BRITH "KRAAL" OVER ASHLEY WOOD DOWN.



PLAN OF 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY HOUSE INNER ASHLEY WOOD DOWN.



Surface trenching was now commenced eastward of this section and below the terrace. No pits were discovered, though charcoal, pottery, and iron were abundant. Amongst the pottery was a piece of red ware with a painted pattern in black round the rim, two lines half-an-inch apart, containing seven ranks of short lines about one-sixteenth of an inch high, and three-thirty-seconds of an inch apart. The most interesting find was a scraper of chalcidony (?), unpolished but highly burnished, looking in places almost as if a gummy substance had been applied. It measured three inches and nine-sixteenths long by one inch and a half wide, the ends being finished to a point, so that it assumed the form of an elongated hexagon. It was chipped to an edge on all sides, but on one side the angle was more acute. A quern stone was found in very perfect condition.

Work was now transferred to a ditch which had been discovered in excavating a septic tank just within the wood. The ditch was followed out to where it ceased, 12ft. above the bank; where it crossed the latter it widened out to 10ft., and was 2ft. deep. Here in one corner some flag-stones showing marks of fire were found at a depth of 1ft. 4in., and had probably formed a hearth. Similar pieces of burnt stone were found spread over this area. A round jar of brown ware, its black surface ornamented with cross hatching, almost complete, and a large portion of another one of similar quality, were discovered between 1ft. and 2ft. deep. The other pottery remains were considerable, but it is to be remarked that there were only four pieces of New Forest ware, and eight of red ware (two having the red Samian glaze), out of a total of twelve hundred and four pieces, the finer ware being thus in a proportion of 1 in 100; while in the surface trenching the proportion was 1 in 14·7, and in the pit A 1 in 15. This points to the lower portion of the field having been the poorer quarter, a conclusion which is in accordance with Gen. Pitt-Rivers' excavations in Cranborne Chase. Two coins were discovered here, one of *Urbs Roma*, and another probably of *Claudius Gothicus*, or *Tetricus*. A section was cut through a mound or protuberance on the side of the hill, 40ft. above the septic tank, but it yielded only a few pieces of pottery.

Before quitting this site reference must be made to some objects found here in subsequent building operations. In clearing a courtyard to the north a pebble of chert was discovered, roughly cubical in shape, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. All the angles were battered, but the faces showed the original marks of fracture when the implement was made. In digging foundations for a wall to the south of the building a piece of a polished hammer-stone of blue granite (?) was discovered, an amber spindle whorl, or bead, 1in.  $\times$  five-eighths of an inch, pierced by a hole three-sixteenths of an inch, and a large knife or bill, the blade measuring 5in.  $\times$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. with piece of the socket, of  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. internal diameter, attached, and a heavy piece of iron, looking like part of the arm of an anchor.

#### OUTER ASHLEY DOWN CAMP.

This camp is situated in the south-east corner of the outer Ashley Wood Down, on ground which falls gradually to the west. The camp was so slightly visible, neither the vallum nor the fosse that surrounds it varying more than 1ft. from the natural surface, that no notice seems to have been taken of it, and it is not marked in any of the Ordnance Surveys. In shape it is an irregular square, the north, east, south, and west sides being respectively 188ft. 10in., 180ft., 199ft. 10in., and 107ft. 10in. At the angles the valla rose into little mounds, an additional 6in. or 1ft. high. In form and situation it thus bears a resemblance to the Bronze Age camps excavated by Gen. Pitt-Rivers in Rushmore Park, Handley Down, and Martin Down, and it was reasonable to expect that it would prove to be of the Bronze Age also. A round barrow 500 yards to the east was an additional argument in favour of this theory. An additional feature in this case was a double line of stones 15ft. apart outcropping through the turf and almost traversing the camp from east to west. These are, however, probably the remains of a cattle shed which is reputed to have stood here; a section across the northern line, though proving it to be the foundation of a wall, failed to bring to light any object by which its age could be determined.

A start was made by cutting sections across all four ditches, and across the rampart also on the north and east sides. The result of these excavations was puzzling. In the north section half of a chert nodule was discovered, the battered edges of which bore witness to its use as a strike-a-light. In the west section a flint core was discovered. In the north section alone was any pottery found. Two of the pieces were thin grey ware, such as had been discovered on the Withy Beds site. The four other pieces were of brown or reddish-brown ware, mixed with quartz gravel or flint chips; but two of these pieces, from the size and quantity of the gravel, resembled the earlier Bronze Age or later Norman pottery rather than that of the Roman period. A piece of ground 6ft. square in the middle of the two lines of stone was uncovered, but undisturbed sandy rock was reached at 9in., and only one chert flake was found.

The results being thus unsatisfactory, it was determined to clear the whole of the eastern ditch down to the bottom. It was taken out in spits about 9in. deep. Nothing was found in the first spit: in the second were ten pieces of brown Romano-British pottery, eleven of grey, three iron nails, a flint "borer," three pieces of fossil wood, and three of iron pyrites. The third yielded five pieces of brown, nine of grey, one of red ware (unglazed), four pieces of fossil wood, and one of iron pyrites. Of the brown ware one was "extra-gravelly." So far the finds seemed to suggest a camp of Bronze Age construction, used in Roman times, and the impression was deepened when in the fourth and bottom spit a bronze serpent ring was discovered. But this idea was overthrown when a piece of Samian ware with fine red glaze was discovered lying on the original bottom, which was of clay at this point and contained a number of snail shells. Brown and grey Romano-British pottery lying likewise on the bottom went to prove that the construction of the camp must be assigned to the Roman age.

The scarcity of the remains, however, failing to give complete satisfaction it was decided to clear the north ditch down to a point where a trackway crossed over it into the camp. The second spit yielded some pottery, a horse's shoe and bit, and a piece of iron

7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square in section, tapering to a point at either end, but evenly towards one end and convexly towards the other. I have supposed it to be either a stone-tiler's pick—in which case it would be wedged by the middle into a slotted haft—or else the head of some kind of pick—in which case the convex end would be the "business" end, and the other inserted into the end of the haft. The fourth spit brought to light besides pottery an interesting collection of flints at the point where the ditch descended rather rapidly over an outcropping bed of rock. The collection included two borers 3in. long, two oval scrapers 3in.  $\times$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., one hexagonal scraper 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.  $\times$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and ten flakes. The diggings had then to be closed, as the ground was required for grazing.

A few remarks may here be made as to the ditches thus laid bare. The ditches, though straight as far as general direction goes, deviate considerably on either side of an absolutely straight line. The original depth averages 3ft. below the present surface, or 4ft. from the estimated original surface of the ground. As the vallum still rises 1ft. above that line we know that the command of the one over the other was not less than 5ft.; probably it was about 7ft. As the vallum may also have been capped by a stockade, the place would have been of considerable strength. At the same time strength cannot have been the principal object, as the site selected offers no special advantages, being on the side of a gentle slope. Indeed the earthwork should rather be called a cattle yard, or kraal, than a camp. The number of animal bones and teeth found in the ditches support this idea. No reference has hitherto been made to the animal remains,<sup>1</sup> as the writer is incompetent to deal with the subject; but it is hoped that they may be identified, and if possible measured and compared with the results obtained by Gen. Pitt-Rivers in the Chase.

Before leaving these two sites it will be advisable to give some estimate of the results. We have deduced that a Romano-British village existed on the Withy Beds site, and a cattle yard of the

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<sup>1</sup> Most of the bones, few of which were entire, were subsequently sent to the Cambridge Museum.



same period on Ashley Wood Down. What is their *raison d'être*? Two industries other than agriculture may have attracted population to this spot. The Withy Beds site is of a heavy yellow clay extending to a depth of 4ft., where it changes to blue clay. In the neighbouring village of Ridge there has been a pottery as far back as the traditions of the present generation reach. Here the same bed of yellow clay is employed for brick making, the blue clay for pots, tiles, and the harder sort of bricks. Sand and the old form of fuel—wood—are in abundance close by; water is running half the year now, probably all the year then, at the bottom of the field. With all the necessary materials at hand, is it not probable that the potter's art flourished here? With this idea in view a sharp look out was kept for any evidence in its favour; but it must be admitted that it is small. Only one kind of pottery bears any resemblance to that produced at present, and that, the coarse pink ware, is scanty. At the same time we know so little of ancient methods of manufacture that it is possible some of the other pottery, different as it may look, originates from the same clay. But no discovery was made of ill-formed or ill-burnt pots, the refuse of a pottery; yet only two or three pots were found sufficiently complete to give an idea of the form, and in the case of small broken pieces, such as the vast majority were, it appears impossible to determine whether they had worn out in service, or been rejected by the potter in their youth. A small number of pieces resembling brick clinkers were discovered, but it is difficult to see how these should have originated if the primitive methods of manufacture without ovens were in use, and of kilns there was no trace. Charcoal was certainly abundant over large portions of the ground, but this is only what might be expected in any village where wood is the only fuel. On the whole we can only say that a pottery business *may* have been carried on here; we cannot say that it *was*.

In regard to the other industry it must be remarked that Ridge lies in the tract of stone country that runs across Wiltshire from east to west. At the neighbouring village of Chilmark the quarries are reputed to have been worked since Roman times. On Lady

Down till quite recently stone tiles were quarried equal to any in hardness, evenness, and readiness of bed; and it is probable that tiles of the same quality have been obtained on the adjoining Ashley Wood down. The iron implement found in the second spit of the northern ditch of the camp bears a strong resemblance to the picks still used in holeing stone tiles for nailing. It might have been expected, however, that more tools would have been found, and the evidence, as in the former case, is incomplete.

In regard to the proximity of these sites to other sites, there are the remains of a British village a mile and three-quarters away on the down facing the spot where the road from Fonthill Bishop joins the main road from Amesbury to Mere; and along Great Ridge above here a road is shewn as "Roman" on the Ordnance Map, though from the erratic nature of its course, one would be more inclined to put it down as a British trackway. Earthworks, barrows, and terraces all along this chalk ridge proclaim the density of the British population in these parts; and similar remains mark the chalk escarpments to the south. It would be strange if the greensand country between should not have shared in the population, even if its clays and stones proved no additional attraction. It must be borne in mind that clay country is not only less retentive of ancient earth-workings, but, being more attractive to the farmer, is more subject to alterations at the hand of man. At the same time the archæologist rarely digs amongst clay, where the conditions are so unfavourable to his pursuit, when chalk country is close at hand, with its exceptional advantages for archæological work.

#### 15TH CENTURY SITE, INNER ASHLEY WOOD DOWN.

We now proceed to the site on the inner Ashley Wood Down. An oblong mound, slightly hollow in the middle, gave promise of a house, if of little more. A narrow section cut across it soon proved that it was to be dated back to the Middle Ages. A wall was struck on each side, and pottery, mostly thick with fine green

and mottled brown glazes, appeared to be abundant outside. Half-a-dozen pieces of coarse granular pottery, a score of nails, a number of brass tags of laces, piece of a horseshoe, a knife-blade, a quarryman's wedge, and a piece of tin or solder run in a molten condition were also found here.

A wide trench 44ft. long and 12ft. 6in. wide was next dug along the eastern side, laying bare the wall of the house. Pottery mingled with numerous oyster shells and a good many animal bones was found all over this space, immediately below the turf, and continued thick through the second spit, but a third spit 1ft.—1ft. 6in. below the surface, reaching to undisturbed sandy rock, proved comparatively barren. For the metal objects, which were numerous, reference must be made to the relic table. Reference will only be made here to the two Nuremburg tokens of the 15th century, kindly identified by Mr. H. St. George Gray, and which fix the approximate date of the house; to an apostle spoon of pewter; and a number of small cylinders of thin bronze sheeting bent round, pierced by a hole at one end, apparently tags of laces.

The interior was next excavated and yielded remains of a similar character. The house proved to be a rectangular building measuring 13ft. × 21ft. inside, the walls being 2ft. thick and rising 1ft. 6in.—3ft. high. The door, an opening of 3ft. 6in., stood near the middle of the east side; the fireplace, marked by two roughly-chamfered stone jambs, 5ft. 3in. apart, and the burnt stones of its hearth and back, stood in the north-east corner. Just in front of the hearth a portion of the rim and ear of a bronze cooking pot was discovered. From the front of the left-hand jamb a wall extended across to the west side of the house, enclosing a space which the writer at first conjectured to be a bread oven; but the discovery of pottery, nails, a horseshoe, and a large iron gouge, 10½in. long and made of ½in. square bar, seemed to suggest that it was the bottom of a cupboard. A dozen pieces of stone ridge tile with roll moulding and between three hundred and four hundred stone tiles were found inside the house. The numerous nails found may have been used to fasten them on.

Attention was next turned to an enclosure adjoining the house on the west, bounded by a slight mound and ditch on the three exposed sides. It measured 42ft.  $\times$  48ft, from top to top of the mounds. A section was cut across the northern bank close beside the house, but no wall was discovered: it was evidently the garden of the house.

Twenty feet to the S.S.W. there was a circular mound 13ft. in diameter, and 1ft. 6in. high, surrounded by a depression about 1ft. deep. A section was cut across the middle and yielded pottery, nails, an iron hook, and a wedge of iron, which may have been used for splitting tiles. The mound was apparently an ash heap. Fifty feet to the south a circular depression of about a foot deep was noticeable, and gave promise of a well. At a depth of 3ft. 9in., however, undisturbed sandy rock was reached, nor was any object found by which its use could be discovered.

Two sections were also cut across two oblong enclosures, one 48ft.  $\times$  14ft., lying 87ft. to the south; the other 83ft. long, varying in breadth from 19ft. to 14ft., and lying 153ft. to the south-west. They proved to be without walls, but, like the garden, had probably been enclosed by a hedge.

A careful examination of documents might, perhaps, reveal what this house was, and to whom it belonged. The writer has not had the opportunity to make the search, but it is to be hoped that someone will be able to accomplish this.

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\*.\* Specimens of the seeds found (p. 416) were submitted to Mr. A. H. Lyell, F.S.A., who has done such good work in identifying the seeds found in the rubbish pits of Silchester. He pronounces one kind to be those of Elder (*Sambucus niger*); the other and larger seeds he believes to be some species of *Prunus*??

Too little attention has been hitherto paid to seeds, &c., found during excavations. It is much to be wished that, in future, specimens of all seeds found, or of the earth containing them, should be carefully preserved for expert examination.—E.H.G.

The objects found in these excavations have been divided between the museums of Devizes and Salisbury.

D

Horse shoe nails

19

24

1 F

ca

vo

4-i

1 8



VARIOUS.

pieces.	Staples.	Blades or Bands.	Horse Shoes.	Pyrites.	Other Iron Substances.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	1	Quern stone of sandstone
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	1	Coin
1	..	..	..	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Quern of green sandstone
..	..	..	..	..	..	Oak stake
..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pieces shale bracelet
..	1	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	3	Chert pestle
..	..	..	..	..	..	Part polished stone hammer
2	2	1	..	..	2	Piece like part of an anchor. Amber Bead
..	..	..	..	..	6	2 coins Urbs Roma and Claudius Gothicus (?)
..	..	..	..	..	..	Hexagonal scraper of chalcedony, 2 hooks, 1 horse's
3	10	6	8	59	..	bit, quern, 1 punch or great nail
7	13	8	9	77		

very thick pieces, many pierced with holes.

the pit, the position of which could not be determined.

at point 40'0" from N.W. corner of house, division I.

wall of terrace. H: Finds in surface soil in excavating E. wall of terrace

ends in section across mound, 40'0" N.E. of S.

imitation Samian glaze.

WITHY BEDS POTTERY AND RELIC TABLE.

	ROMANO-BRITISH COMMON WARE.					NEW FOREST.		8 Red.	9 Samian.	Total.	IRON.										VARIOUS.	
	1 Brown.	2 Grey.	3 Blue-Grey.	4 Coarse Pink.	5 Coarser.	6 Soft.	7 hard.				NAILS.											
	Hand with sand or fine quartz in composition.	Of various qualities and thickness, some closely approaching I.	Very hard, retaining fine lath lines.	With knobs of soft red or grey clay in composition.		Generally cream colour in section and painted black.	Generally grey in section and painted black.				Grey or red in section. Many are parts of terracotta dishes.	Round Headed										
								Big c 3" x 1/4"	Middle c 2" x 1/4"	Small c 1" x 3/4"	Brads.	Hob Nails.	Studs.	Shanks or pieces.	Staples.	Blades or Bands.	Horse Shoes.	Lyrites.	Other Iron Substances.			
I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II	1 (1r)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2 (1r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
IV	5 (3r)	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	9 (3r)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Quern stone of sandstone
V	2 (1r)	6 (1r)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9 (2r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VI	7	4 (1r)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12 (1r)	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A1	37 (3r)	20	...	7	...	...	...	4 (1r)	...	68 (4r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A1*	29 (3r)	17 (1r)	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	58 (4r)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
A2	16 (1r)	36 (1r)	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	59 (2r)	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A2*	6 (2r)	23 (1r)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	30 (3r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
A3	11 (3r)	22 (1h)	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	36 (3r,1h)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A3*	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Coin
A4	9 (2r)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 (2r)	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A?	50 (5r)	34 (5r)	1	2	1	...	...	10 (5r)	...	98 (10r)	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
A Total	159 (19r)	180 (8r,1h)	3	20	1	4	2	20 (6r)	...	289 (33r,1h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quern of green sandstone
B	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oak stake
C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
D	1	5 (2r)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pieces shale bracelet
E	8 (5r)	9	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	22 (5r)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
F	16 (5r)	60 (3r)	...	3 (1r)	...	1	...	2 (1r)	...	82 (6r)	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	Chert pestle
G	37 (15r,1h)	21 (1r,1h)	...	1	...	...	...	5 (1g)	...	63 (16r,2h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part polished stone hammer
H	3 (2r)	6 (1r)	...	...	...	...	...	3 (2r)	...	12 (5r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
J	140 (27r)	85 (10r,2h)	3	...	2	4	1 (1r)	23 (8r)	...	260 (46r,2h)	...	4	7	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	Piece like part of an anchor Amber Boud
S	764 (73r,1h)	409 (2r)	1	7	4	3	1	8 (2g)	2 (1r)	1204 (76r,1h)	1	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2 coins Urbs Roma and Claudius Gothicus (?)
SS	12 (5r)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 (5r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hexagonal scraper of chalcetony, 2 hooks, 1 horse's bit, quern, 1 punch or great nail
T	757 (112r,3h)	1716† (126r,3h)	54 (5r)	1	3	58 (7r,2h)	61 (3r)	66 (10r,1g)	...	2716 (263r,6h)	6	16	3	4	8	2	34	3	10	6	8	59
Totals	1917 (268r,5h)	2511 (155r,7h)	62 (5r)	32 (1r)	12	73 (7r,2h)	69 (4r)	130 (27r,4g)	2 (1r)	4808 (462r,12h)	7	24	6	4	22	2	56	7	13	8	9	77

References:

\* These classes are smaller owing to two systems of measurement, no notice being at first taken of them. † Including 87 very thick pieces, many pierced with holes.

I. VI.: Finds in respective divisions of drain (see plan). A1, &c.: Finds in pit 50ft W. of house, depth in feet. A2: Finds in the pit, the position of which could not be determined.

B: Finds in band of dark soil 30ft down from manhole, division V. C: Finds in pit c 14ft W. of house, division I. D: Finds at point 40ft from N.W. corner of house, division I.

E: Finds at point 10ft W. of house, division II. F: Finds in surface soil in excavating court N. of house. G: Finds in surface soil in excavating S. wall of terrace. H: Finds in surface soil in excavating E. wall of terrace.

J: Finds in surface soil in excavating W. wall of terrace. S: Finds in ditch 1ft-2ft deep crossing septic tank. SS: Finds in section across mound, 40ft N.E. of S.

T: Finds in surface trenching 22ft-56ft, west of house. r = rims. h = handles. g = with imitation Samian glaze.



## POTTERY AND RELIC TABLE.

## ROMANO-BRITISH CATTLE YARD, OUTER ASHLEY WOOD DOWN.

	1. Brown	2. Grey	3. Red	Totals.		Pieces of fossil oak	Iron.	Various.
				Rims.				
<b>E.S.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>N.S.</b>	4	2	...	6	2	...	...	1 chert nodule used as strike-light
<b>W.S.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 core of flint
<b>S.S.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 chert flake
<b>M.S.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 flint borer
<b>E.D.</b>	10 (2r)	11 (1r)	...	21	(3r)	3	1 hob. nail, 1 brad, 1 shank	1 bronze "serpent" ring, 1 clinker
1½	5	9	1	15	(2r)	4	1 brad, 1 piece flat iron	2 flint borers, 2 oval scrapers, 1
2	10 (1r)	12 (1r)	1 Samian	23	(2r)	4	1 horse shoe, 1 tiler's pick,	hexag. scraper, 1 round scraper,
<b>N.D.</b>	3	4	...	7	(2r)	...	...	10 flakes.
1½	6 (1r)	4 (1r)	...	10	(2r)	1	...	
2	8 (1r)	7 (1r)	...	15	(2r)	...	...	
	46 5r	49 (4r)	2	97	(9r)	15		

## References.

E.S., N.S., etc.: Sections across E. vallum and fosse, N. vallum and fosse, W. fosse, and S. fosse.

E.D., N.D.: Clearance of E. ditch and N. ditch. Depths given in 9-in. spits.

r=rims.

## Tan Hill Fair.

By T. STORY-MASKELYNE.

EVERY year on the 6th of August, the great fair of Tan Hill is held, near Devizes, on the highest part of the Wiltshire downs. At this point the downs rise to a height of 958ft. above the sea level, dominating all the surrounding country, and it must strike all who have visited this spot that this is a remarkable place to have been chosen for a fair.

A fair is generally held at a place rendered easily accessible by means of good roads or water ways. But people coming to Tan Hill must turn their backs on the hard road and follow tracks over the downs, which are not used at other times of the year, tracks supposed to be ancient British ways<sup>1</sup> leading from near Avebury on the north and from the Stonehenge downs on the south. These are very different surroundings from those of most other great fairs.

The name of this place, Tan (Celtic for fire), and the date on which the fair is held (August 6th) both suggest a reason why so remote and so desolate a spot should have been used for a fair. Such a place could never have been originally chosen merely for this purpose. "The first fairs were formed by the gathering of worshippers and pilgrims about sacred places"<sup>2</sup> and "many fairs whose origin is lost in antiquity (as is that of Tan Hill) can be traced more or less distinctly to a religious source and were records of a time when the primitive inhabitants of the land were Sun worshippers."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For instance, *Weal-a-wege*, i.e., Welsh way, an old British way—described by Canon Jones under Alton Priors in *Domesday for Wiltshire* (Cod. dipl., 1035 or 1070)—is now named "Walker's Hill" in maps!

<sup>2</sup> Walford, *Fairs, past and present*.

<sup>3</sup> See *Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 3.

The earliest account we have of these celebrations was given by Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel, in the tenth century. He tells us that at that time four great fires were lighted in Ireland on the four great festivals of the Druids, in February, May, August, and November.<sup>1</sup> These were the four quarters of the Celtic or May year, and they still determine the Scotch Law quarter-days:—

Candlemas=February 2nd,

Whitsuntide=May 15th,

Lammas=August 1st,

Martinmas=November 11th,

as also the agricultural rent year in parts of Ireland.

*Tan* means *Fire*, and the date of the fair falls at the very time of year when Fire worshippers are known to have celebrated their rites on hills. The night before, all the fires in the country were extinguished and next morning the materials for exciting the sacred fire were prepared and set alight by friction of wood, and the resulting fire was attributed to heaven and esteemed a preservative against witchcraft and disease.<sup>2</sup>

Fires lit upon Tan Hill could be seen for miles round, thus rendering it a peculiarly suitable place for those heathen ceremonies; and where crowds assembled regularly at certain seasons, commerce followed as a matter of course.

Professor Rhys tells us, in his *Hibbert Lectures* and *Celtic Folk-Lore*:—

“the Celtic year was more thermometric than astronomical,” and “the longest day (as far as I have been able to discover) was of no special account, the August festival its Summer Solstice.” “The Lammas (August 1st) fairs and meetings forming the ‘*Lugnassad*’ in ancient Ireland, marked the close of the sun’s contest with the powers of darkness, when after routing the cold, the crops were fast coming to maturity,—“it was the great event of the summer half of the year and associated with Lug (a sun god) and called *Lugnassad* after him.”

“—It may be inferred that the Irish *Lugnassad* had its counterpart in one at least of the *Lugduna* of the continent, the city of that name (Lyons) on the Rhone, and it is not improbable that the festival held there every first of August, in honour of the deified Augustus simply superseded—in name

<sup>1</sup> Hazlitt’s *Dictionary of Faiths and Folk-Lore*.

<sup>2</sup> Frazer, *Golden Bough*.

mostly—an older feast held on that day in honour of Lug, and was the continuation of a Celtic custom of old days.”

“The birthday of Augustus auspiciously for him and the celebrity of his day fell in with the great day of the god Lug in the Celtic world.”

The feasts and fairs held in ancient Wales at the same season went by the name of *Gwyl Awst*, and this is still a time for fairs in Wales—though the first of August has given way to the first holiday or Church feast in the month.

“The great importance attaching to Lammas (August 1st) among the Welsh admits of another kind of proof, namely the fact that the Welsh term in the modified form of *Gula Augusti* passed into the Latinity of the chronicles and even into a statute of Edward III.”<sup>1</sup>

“The widely-spread observance of the festival of Augustus would be satisfactorily accounted for on the supposition that it was the great Celtic feast continued under a new name.”

In England this season is called Lammas. The word has been derived from *Laith mas*, the day dedicated to the sacrifice of first fruits (ith=grain), and also from hlaf-mæsse; (hlaf=panis, mæsse=festum).<sup>2</sup> At this time it was customary in Anglo-Saxon days to make a votive offering of the first fruits of the harvest. In the Sarum manual the day was called “*Benedictio novorum fructuum*,” and it was then the people paid their Peter’s pence. The change of the dedication from Augustus to St. Peter is accounted for in the following story of Eudocia, wife of Theodosius (441 A.D.). She is said to have obtained a decree that August 1st should henceforth be observed in honour of St. Peter ad Vincula instead of Augustus Cæsar as before, on her presenting to Rome the chains worn by St. Peter, which had been sent to her from Jerusalem.<sup>3</sup>

This brings us down to a later period of time, but serves to connect several of the otherwise divergent interests associated with the date in August when Tan Hill fair is held.

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<sup>1</sup> Walter W. Skeat, in *Notes and Queries* for July 7th, 1906, says “the Welsh *gwyl* was an attempt at explaining *Gula* by popular etymology. *Gula Augusti* (origin unknown) occurs as early as 1204 (Ducange), and was spelt *gule goule*, in old French.”

<sup>2</sup> Vallencey.

<sup>3</sup> F. Arnold Forster. *Church Dedications* under St. Peter ad V.

The Celtic *Beltan* celebrations in May throw light on its name and may be considered next.

On the first of May, the Druids drove all their cattle through or between two fires to preserve them from disease for the ensuing year. This pagan custom still continued in Westmeath as late as A.D. 1628, and Pennant notes that the herdsmen in every village in Perthshire held their *Beltan* as late as 1769.

The ceremony of burning and driving away the witches on the celebrated Walpurgis Nacht (May 1st), is another instance of the custom.

“All over Europe the peasants from time immemorial have been accustomed to kindle bonfires on certain days of the year, to dance around and leap over them, but the origin of this custom must be sought in a period long prior to Christianity. The earliest proof of their observance in North Europe is furnished by the attempt made by the Christian Synods of the eighth century to put them down as heathen rites. Effigies were burnt in these fires or a pretence was made of burning a living person, as anciently human beings were actually sacrificed on these occasions.”<sup>1</sup>

Innumerable stories could be instanced of these practices, and so well known were they, as to have given rise to a proverb in the Highlands, “*he is between two beltan fires.*”

The old method of renewing the sacred fire was by the friction of two pieces of wood, and became a subject of dispute when the early Church in Ireland tried to discountenance this old and heathen practice by introducing other methods.

To this day the modern ceremony of yearly renewing fire can be seen at the Cathedral of Florence, at Easter, and has been described in an interesting article by Sir Norman Lockyer in *Nature*, Jan. 11th, 1906; by Rev. S. Baring Gould in *Strange Survivals*; and by Dean Church and by Anatole le Bras as practised in Brittany.

Midsummer fires appear to belong to a later date and more historical period than the “May year” fires as recorded by Cormac, though some customs of the May years are common to the solstitial

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<sup>1</sup> Frazer, *Golden Bough*.

year too, such as fires on hills, flowers in May, and harvest fruits in August.

“Tan Hoel” (Fire of Helios, or the Sun) became changed into “Tan St. Jean” (St. John Baptist),<sup>1</sup> on the eve of which day fires are still lighted in Norway, Brittany, and other places, and a tinge of Christianity given to the old customs by giving a saint’s name to the day on which they were observed. In this way Tan Hill has been altered into St. Anne’s Hill; and it is greatly to be regretted that modern maps all perpetuate the error.

Fairs are held in Brittany on the same day as the fair on Tan Hill, August 6th, at St. Anne d’Auray; at St. Anne de Palue early in August, and at Carnac on St. John Baptist’s eve.

A curious account is given by the Rev. S. Baring Gould of Keranna (the camp or caer of Anna), in Brittany. He identifies Anna with a goddess of the Celts, or of even older Dolmen builders whom they had subjugated. It is now the site of the pilgrim’s church of St. Anne d’Auray. He tells us, as the guide books also do, that

“in 1623 a peasant, Yves Nicolazie, dug up a statue on the spot—probably one of the *Deæ Matres* of which so many have been found in the Roman villa at Carnac;—he supposed it to be St. Anne. The Carmelites heard of it and organised a cult of the image in 1627, and St. Anne is now regarded as the special patroness of Brittany, as Anna seems to have been of old, showing how old beliefs hang on, and reassert themselves in changed forms.”<sup>2</sup>

In a similar way Dionysus became St. Denis, Dinas also became St. Denis, and Llanandinas became St. Anthony in Cornwall: Mars temple was changed to St. Martin, and a temple on the hill of Soracte to St. Oreste, illustrating a common practice where the Church was anxious to establish Christianity in place of the prevailing heathendom.

The feast of St. Anne was not fixed for the whole of the Latin Church till 1584, when Gregory XIII. appointed it for general

<sup>1</sup> Prof. J. Rhys says:—“St. John’s Eve belongs to the Solsticial year, and is Germanic or Norse; while the Celtic year of the British Isles is *not* solsticial! and is a *November—May year*.”

<sup>2</sup> Baring Gould. *Brittany*.

observance on July 26th; and her name is not found in any ancient Church calendar.

The Rev. A. C. Smith, of Yatesbury, and Canon Jones both suppose that the name St. Anne's Hill originated in that of a landowner in the neighbourhood. They quote a recitation, of the tenth century, of the boundary of an adjoining parish, where the name "Anne" occurs several times. But the reading of this document (Cod. Dipl., 483) has been corrected by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of Exeter Coll., Oxford, who says, "the scribe of the Wilton Chartulary copies Anne for the accusative singular of the indefinite article." "Anne-torn" should read *a thorn* and "Annestan" *a stone*, etc., etc.<sup>1</sup>

Tan hill now forms part of the property of Sir C. Furness. In 1637 A.D. it seems to have belonged to one Captain Nicholas, who received the sum of £2 10s. "as an indemnity for the not keeping Tan Hill fair; which was interdicted this year in order to prevent the dispersing of the plague."<sup>2</sup>

I am told that shepherds coming in former years to these fairs, when they were held at very early hours in the morning—before daylight—were guided to them by beacon lights, lit for that purpose.

The *name* of Tan Hill has been the subject of many discussions, and I have quoted Canon Jones' and the Rev. A. C. Smith's theories about St. Anne, as well as Mr. Stevenson's refutation of the arguments on which these theories were based.

W. H. E. M. (in *Wilts N. and Q.*), as well as Mr. Bowles, of Bremhill (and I think Sir R. C. Hoare, too), looked on Tan Hill as representing in name an ancient Celtic fire festival, and in this they anticipate all I have said on the subject of its name. Records of August *fire* festivals are scarce (though we have so many accounts of the May and November fires), and Sir Norman Lockyer says that, excepting the fire festival held at Nemi on Diana's day (13th August), he had so far found no record of August fires, though

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 28.

<sup>2</sup> Waylen's *Devizes*, p. 192.

the old custom in Wales and in the Isle of Man included the ascent of hills in the early morning (which practice Prof. Rhys<sup>1</sup> says was actually denounced by a preacher—in Man—named W. Gick, some seventy years ago). He describes in his latest work, "Stonehenge," a great Mohammedan fair, the most important of all held in Egypt, bearing the name—the significant name—"Tanta," which he says he has no doubt is the survival of one of the ancient Egyptian festivals, and which is held at the beginning of August.

What this paper may have added to the subject and brought into notice is the consideration of the date at which this ancient fair is held, which points to the conclusion that it may be a survival of a very ancient ceremony held in days long forgotten, and belonging to the time of the earlier Celtic May or Agricultural year.

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## Notes.



By the kindness of Lord Grantley we are able to give this illustration of the unique silver penny of Baldred, King of Kent, found at Swindon, and now in the collection of Mr. A. D. Passmore, who has described the coin in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiv., 312.

**Local use of the word "Ground."** In this parish [North Wraxall] no one speaks of "fields," the word used is always "grounds."

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<sup>1</sup> *Manx Folk-Lore.*



This word carries us back to the time when there were only two "fields" in the parish, the North and the South. These were cultivated in commonalty, each tenant having portions in different parts, divided by narrow strips of unploughed land called meares. In the terriers of North Wraxall, printed in the last number of this *Magazine*, page 296, the two fields are named and also mears.—F. HARRISON.

**Seal of John Dauntsey.** In the *Catalogue of Antiquities found in the British Isles*, recently issued by Messrs. Spink & Sons, of Piccadilly, there is a good illustration of a seal thus described:—

"Silver seal of Dauntsey, (? of Potterne). Ivory handle.

SIGILL . IOHIS . DAVNTESEI."

The arms are a griffin and a lion rampant combatant.

The price asked is 8/10/0

**South Wilts in Roman Times.** The statement in *Wilts Arch.*

*Mag.*, xxxiv., p. 287, which has been questioned, that only one Roman villa is to be found in South Wilts between Somerset and the Hampshire border, is, in spite of the villa at West Dean, not untrue. Not only is West Dean parish in both counties, but the buildings of the villa extend into both counties. Like the villa at Rowlands Castle, in the east of Hampshire, where Sussex touches it, it is—to use the phrase of Mr. Haverfield, in the *Victoria History of Hampshire*—"astride the border." But the exact situation of the villa does not affect the argument of the context, namely, the want of an organised Roman centre in South Wilts; for it clearly falls in with the Roman settlements in the valley of the Test. Of course, for dealing with Roman times, our county divisions are purely arbitrary, and any such boundary is quite artificial.

Accounts of West Dean will be found in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xiii., 33 *sqq.* and 276 *sqq.*; xxii., 243 *sq.*; xxv. 118, 195; and in the recently published *Victoria History of Hampshire*, vol. i., p. 311.

The pavement from Pitmead, mentioned in the same paper, seems to have disappeared. It was last referred to in 1830, by Hoare, who says (Warminster Hundred) that the only fragment now remaining, a hare sitting in her form, was "preserved at Longleat." Nothing seems to be known of it there now, and the late steward, Mr. H. P. Jones, knew nothing of it. Inquiries at the Museums at Devizes, Salisbury, Dorchester, Bath, at the British Museum, and in the pages of "*The Antiquary*," have proved unsuccessful.—J. U. POWELL.

## Bird Notes.

### **Brown variety of the Common Moorhen at Clyffe**

**Pypard.** On the pond at Clyffe Manor there is a remarkable variety of the Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*). The following is a description as accurate as possible as seen through an opera glass at thirty yards distance, on August 27th last. Shape in all respects that of an ordinary Moorhen, but slightly larger in size, as compared with two black specimens swimming near it, but not larger than an exceptionally fine *chloropus*. Head, crown, also neck and nape, dark chestnut brown; chin, white; throat and breast, light brown, with white striations or reticulations; belly very light, almost white; back above, light brown; wings, the same. As it swam it appeared to have dark chestnut brown bands down each side, probably due to the scapulars feathers being of this colour. Tail, brown; also upper tail coverts; under tail coverts, black, but the usual white feathers so conspicuous in ordinary Moorhens were also conspicuously present in the tail coverts of this bird. Legs and bill the usual colour of young Moorhens. As it sat in the water the bird had a general likeness to the colouring of a hen Pintail Duck. The owner of the pond, Admiral Wilson, believes it to have been bred on the pond, and it is almost certainly a young bird. It has been there continuously for some three months up to the time of writing, October 6th, 1906. Considering how seldom the Moorhen is subject to albinism or colour variation, the Clyffe bird is very interesting. Morris describes one killed near Ipswich, Dec. 16th, 1847, coloured somewhat similarly, and also having the webs of the feathers disunited, having the appearance of hairs. This last peculiarity does not appear to be present in the Clyffe specimen.—D. PERCY HARRISON.

**Montagu's Harrier** (*Circus cineraceus*). I saw a specimen of this bird on October 28th, 1905, near Braydon. It was sitting on the telegraph wires by the railway. By the colouring it was a cock bird, and gave me a good view of it at about one hundred yards distance as it swept away over the hedges northwards.—D. P. HARRISON.

**Hobby** (*Falco subbuteo*). A pair of these birds nest near Braydon, and last year brought off their young, which were taken. They were seen and apparently tried to nest again this year (1906), but I am not aware whether they succeeded in doing so.—D. P. HARRISON.

## Wilts Obituary.

**Gertrude Frances, Countess of Pembroke**, died Sept. 30th, 1906. Buried at Wilton. Third daughter of the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury. Born March 21st, 1840. Married the 13th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 1874. She had no children, and was left a widow in 1895.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 4th and 11th; *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 5th and 12th, 1906.

**Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck**, of Middlewick, Corsham, died Aug. 5th, 1906, aged 78, buried at Corsham. 2nd son of Thomas Clutterbuck, of Hardenhuish Park, educated at Eton, obtained a commission in 8th Hussars and took part in the Balaclava Charge, when he was wounded and left the army. Married Sophia Ellen, d. of John Spicer, of Esher Place, Surrey, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Clutterbuck died April 30th, 1906. In 1861 he entered the Old Bank, Bath, of which his father had been a partner, when he removed from Kingston St. Michael to Bath, removing again shortly to Monks, Corsham, and afterwards again to Middlewick, where he died. A Conservative and earnest Churchman. J.P. for Wilts.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 9th, 1906.

**Major Robert Montagu Poore, D.S.O.** A portrait appeared in the *United Service Gazette*, and the article descriptive of his career accompanying it was reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Aug. 24th, 1906.

**Rev. Richard Zouche Walker**, Rector of Boyton, died July 31st, 1906, aged 76. Buried at Boyton. Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxon. B.A., 1850. M.A., 1853. Deacon, 1852; priest, 1854, Oxford, Curate of Kingston Lisle, Berks, 1853—62. Rector of Boyton, 1861 until his death.

Obit. notice, reprinted from *Wylde Deanery Parish Magazine*, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 9th and Sept. 6th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Sept., 1906.

**Edward Burbidge**, of Ford Farm, South Wraxall, died July 12th, 1906, aged 61. Buried at South Wraxall. Third son of George Bishop Burbidge, born at Abbots Farm, North Wraxall? Married, 1878, Elizabeth, d. of John Spencer, of West Lavington. He leaves a daughter only. He was well known as an agriculturist, had held many local public offices, and was Chairman of the Bradford-on-Avon District Council and J.P. He was a Churchman and Conservative.

Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, July 19th, 1906.

**Albert Bulteel Fisher**, died July 20th, 1906, aged 71. Buried at Potterne. Son of Canon Fisher, formerly Rector of Poulshot. Married Miss Jacob, of the Close, Salisbury. Scholar of Winchester College, Scholar and Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon. Resigned his fellowship, to take work under a tea-planting company in Assam, where he remained several years and distinguished himself in the hunting of tigers and leopards. On his return he settled at Court Hill House, Potterne, where he lived until his death, a good sportsman, fisherman, and cricketer. As J.P. for Wilts and in various parochial offices he did good work and won the respect and regard of all who knew him. He was for many years one of the joint Curators of the Society's Museum at Devizes, though he never took any very active part in the work. He was a keen ornithologist and knew more about the birds of the district than most people, whilst he gained the confidence of those of his own garden to an astonishing degree.

Obit, notice, *Devizes Gazette*, July 26th, 1906; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, August, 1906.

**William Eyre Eyre-Matcham**, of New House, Redlynch, J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, died July 11th, 1906, aged 83. Buried at Redlynch. Born April 10th, 1823, eldest son of George Matcham, LL.D., J.P., and D.L., of New House, by Harriet, d. and heiress of William Eyre, of New House. He assumed the additional name of Eyre by deed poll in 1889. He married, 1861, Mary Elizabeth, d. of Henry Lawes Long, of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, who died 1902. He leaves two sons, of whom the eldest, George Henry Eyre-Matcham, succeeds to the estates, and the second is Capt. William Eyre-Matcham, D.S.O., of the Wiltshire Regiment. Two daughters also survive him. He qualified as a magistrate in 1847, and had been for some years Chairman of the Salisbury and Amesbury bench. In his magisterial duties he was most regular, but otherwise took no prominent part in public affairs. Much respected in his own neighbourhood.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, July 19th; *Wilts County Mirror*, July 13th; *Salisbury Journal*, July 14th, 1906.

**Dr. William Fream**, died suddenly at Downton, May 28th, 1906, aged 51. Born at Gloucester in humble circumstances, he won a scholarship at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and in 1877 was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. In 1879 he became Lecturer on Botany in Guy's Hospital Medical School, and in 1880 he was one of the founders of the College of Agriculture at Downton, where he instituted the first course of practical biology as applied to agriculture and the first course of agricultural entomology in England. From 1894 until his death he was agricultural correspondent of *The Times*, and edited the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, 1890—1900. In 1890 he was chosen by the Board of Agriculture to enquire into and report upon agricultural education in Scotland. He wrote several books, of which "Elements of

"Agriculture" is the best known. He was consulting botanist to various agricultural societies and Steven Lecturer on Agricultural Entomology to the University of Edinburgh. "By his death" (says *The Times*, in an obituary notice quoted by the *Wilts County Mirror*, June 1st, 1906) "British agriculture, in the widest sense of the word, has lost one of its best and most intelligent friends, teachers, and critics."

**William Francis Parsons**, died June 17th, 1906, aged 89, at Hunt's Mill Farm, Wootton Bassett, where he was born January 4th, 1817. Buried at Wootton Bassett. He belonged to an old yeoman family which has occupied farms in the Wootton Bassett neighbourhood for centuries. He married, in 1871, Miss Nicholls, and leaves one son, Richard, who succeeds him in the tenancy of Hunt's Mill. It was as a local antiquary that he was specially known. No one knew so much of the history of Wootton Bassett and its neighbourhood for the last two centuries and more. His memory for accurate detail was astonishing, and his industry in making notes was great. He has left over seventy volumes of cuttings, letters, scraps, and MS. notes, chiefly on the history of this part of North Wilts. He was an original member of the Wilts Archæological Society, and always took much interest in its proceedings. To those who knew him, and the stores of odd and out of the way local knowledge of which he was full, it was always a matter of deep regret that he never put this knowledge at the disposal of posterity in more complete and permanent form than the numerous letters which he wrote to the various local papers of North Wilts, letters which were always worth reading, and always contained a multitude of accurate facts. Twenty-five years ago he might have given the county a history of Wootton Bassett and the adjoining parishes during the last two or three centuries which would have contained a mass of interesting details concerning the people and the places concerned.

He was Mayor of Wootton Bassett in 1870—72, and alderman 1877 to 1886, when the corporation was dissolved. He was also churchwarden for many years.

Long obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 21st; short notice, *Standard*, June 21st, 1906.

**Charles Septimus Adye**, died at Bradford-on-Avon, July 7th, 1906, aged 63. Buried at Bradford-on-Avon. An architect by profession. he had been since 1887 the County Surveyor for Wilts, an office which made him well known throughout the county. He was a consistent churchman, and was churchwarden from 1882—1903. A generous tribute to his devotion to the public service was passed by the past and present chairmen of the County Council. *Devizes Gazette*, August 9th; *Wilts County Mirror*, August 10th.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, July 14th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, August, 1906.

**Rev. Edward Blackstone Cokayne Frith**, died Sept. 18th, 1906, aged 76. Ch. Ch., Oxon, B.A., 1852. Deacon, 1853, priest, 1854,

Oxford. Curate of Sutton Courtenay, Berks, 1853—55; St. Peter's, Wallingford, 1855—6; Yardley, Hastings, 1856—7; Perpetual Curate of King's Sterndale, Derby, 1858—63; Curate of Marldon, Devon, 1864—65; Welshpool, 1865—1875; Vicar of Market Lavington, 1875 until his death. His wife predeceased him, and he leaves no children.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 20th, 1906; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, October, 1906.

**John Francis Arundell, 12th Baron Arundell of Wardour**, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died October 26th, 1906, aged 74. Buried at Wardour. Son of the 11th Baron by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, 8th Bart. Born Dec. 28th, 1831; married, October 13th, 1862, Anne Lucy, daughter of John Errington, of High Warden, Northumberland. Succeeded to title on death of his father, six days after his marriage. J.P. for Wilts 1859, and Middlesex, and D.L., for Wilts. He was the author of *The Secret of Plato's Atlantis*; and *Tradition, Principally with Reference to Mythology and the Law of Nations*, and other works. He was an earnest Roman Catholic, and a very generous supporter of all Roman Catholic institutions. Of a modest and retiring disposition, a scholar much devoted to historical research, he took no very prominent part in the public life of the county, but the welfare of everyone connected with his estates was of the deepest interest to him, and he won the respect and affectionate regard of all classes in his neighbourhood. In a long obituary notice, *The Salisbury Journal* of November 3rd, 1906, states that for many years past he had been engaged on a History of Wardour Castle. He leaves no children, and is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Everard Aloysius Gonzaga Arundell, a Jesuit priest, who was born in 1834.

Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, November 2nd, 1906.

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## Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, Articles, &c.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers and members of the Society generally to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

**Memorials of Wilton and other Papers written on various occasions by the late James Edward Nightingale, F.S.A.** (of the Mount, Wilton). . . . Edited with some additional notes by Edward Kite . . . Devizes, George Simpson, *Gazette Office*. (One hundred and fifty copies only, printed for private distribution). 1906.

Cloth, 9in. × 5½in., pp. xv. + 215, with photo portrait. This well-printed and nicely finished volume has been produced as a deserved memorial of one who gave too little of his wide knowledge to the world. It was fitting that his papers published in various forms should be thus collected together and preserved. Four of the most important of the papers in this volume are reprinted from the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, "The Succession of the Abbesses of Wilton, with some notices of Wilton Seals"; "Some notice of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke of the present creation"; "Some Heraldic Stained Glass at Wulfhall; and the destruction, in 1788, of the Ancient Glass in Salisbury Cathedral"; and "Old Church Plate in Wiltshire." Two other papers, "Notes on the Early History of Wilton," and "Some Account of the Objects of Interest in an Excursion from Wilton to Fonthill and Wardour," were read at the 1870 meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society at Wilton, and were afterwards printed privately in pamphlet form. The "In Memoriam" notice by the Rev. E. H. Goddard is also reprinted from this *Magazine*.

Of these papers it is not necessary to say anything further here.

From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov. 1854, comes a paper, "On the Architecture and Mosaics of Wilton Church," describing the type of Church of which this is a copy, and the mosaics from Sta. Maria Maggiore, at Rome, now preserved there.

From the *Wilton Parish Magazine*, March to July, 1864, comes a paper on "A Walk from Wilton to Stonehenge," a popular account of the antiquities of the neighbourhood.

"On some Ancient Customs connected with Salisbury," is a paper read at the Salisbury Museum, and deals more especially with the figures

of the Giant and Hob Nob, belonging to the Company of Tailors of Salisbury, now preserved in the Museum, and the use which was made of such figures in old days.

"Old Plate in the Tudor Exhibition," from the *Reliquary*, Vol. IV., New Series, is a short paper on a subject on which the author was an acknowledged authority; as is also "Notes on the Ecclesiastical Exhibition at Rome, 1870," reprinted from the *Athenæum* of June 11th and 18th of that year. Two notes on "Seal of the Deanery of Shaftesbury," and "Seals of Peculiars in the County of Dorset," are reprinted from *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 20th May, 1886, and 12th June, 1890, respectively. The volume ends with extracts from reviews of "Church Plate of the County of Dorset," and a reprint of the long review of "The Church Plate of Wilts" which appeared in the *Salisbury Journal* of March 26th, 1892, after its author's death.

The illustrations include:—Effigy of John Coffier from his Brass at Wilton; Wilton Seals; Medal and Autograph of William Herbert; Wilton House in its Original State, from Sketch in the Pembroke terrier; Figures of Anne, 1st wife of Sir Will. Herbert, and her daughter, from glass in Wilton Church; Seal of Deanery of Shaftesbury; and Cucking Stool.

**Prehistoric Man on the Downs.** By A. J. Hubbard, M.D., and George Hubbard, F.S.A. *Cornhill Magazine*, May, 1906, pp. 608—622.

This is a curious paper. The authors divide the Neolithic Age into two periods, the "Hill period," when men lived on the hills, and were earth workers, and the later "Plain period," when men lived on the "plains" and were "stone workers," *i.e.*, builders of megalithic structures like Stonehenge and Avebury. They assume, therefore, that the "Hill Forts," or camps, are much earlier than either Stonehenge or Avebury. "The days of the Hill settlements—of the terror of the plains—must be far away from the days when man worshipped on the levels of Avebury." They are uncertain whether the tumuli and barrows ought to be referred to the "Hill period" or the "Plain period," probably the "barrows" belong to the former, and the "tumuli" to the latter. Now for all this speculation there is not a shadow of foundation—there is no evidence to show that the camps are earlier than the stone circles, and what the authors mean by differentiating "barrows" from "tumuli" is not easy to say. But the principal object of the article is to account for the terraces often found at the base of the steep sides of the downs, several one above the other, the "lynchets" in fact. They say that these terraces are not Neolithic cultivation areas, but are plainly "defences" against a foe who used no projectiles, and who lived in the plains, in other words, against the wolf. As an example they take the settlement on the top of what they call "St. Martinsell Hill," near Marlborough, of which a plan is given. "At the top of the hill a cattle camp would therefore be constructed to receive the herds in the evening, and at its base the great wolf platforms would be set in a position where a



conflict might be carried on without stampeding the herds in the camp above . . . The presence of cordons of shouting men stationed tier above tier on the platforms would probably have been sufficient to drive off the howling wolves." Surely nothing can be more fanciful than this. Has anybody ever heard in Europe or America of such "wolf platforms" in recent days? or is it conceivable that even Neolithic wolves could have been such fools as to be put off effectually by men on platforms here and there at the base of Martinsell when they could equally well attack the cattle camp from the comparatively level ground on the top by going a mile or so round? Surely it is far more reasonable to suppose that the cattle were protected against the wolves at night in Neolithic days by precisely the same means employed at the present day in Africa against lions. A cattle kraal surrounded by a tall and strong thorn fence is sufficient protection for African cattle against the lions to-day, and a similar "camp," with a palisade of wood, or of thick and high thorns would certainly be more effectual against the wolf and be infinitely easier to construct than any number of "platforms with shouting men." In fact the whole theory here broached as to the "platforms" seems an ingenious darkening of counsel. On the other hand, when the authors suggest that some of the circular depressions to be seen at Martinsell and elsewhere, which seem too large for the site of a dwelling, are really flint pits, excavated for the purpose of obtaining fresh flint from the chalk, which is far easier to work than flint which has been lying long on the surface, there is reason at all events in the suggestion, and there is much also to be said in favour of their contention that the deep cuttings leading down from Martinsell and other camps are really the old cattle roads, worn deep into the chalk by the agelong tramping of the herds, though whether the plan of these "cattle ways" warrants the elaborate series of Sherlock Holmes like deductions here set forth as to the history of the settlements on Martinsell and Huish Hill, is quite another question.

**Memorials of Old Wiltshire.** Edited by Alice Dryden, with many illustrations. London, Bemrose & Sons. 1906. 8vo, cloth, pp. x. + 267. Price 15s.

This is one of the series of "Memorials of the Counties of England," now being published by Messrs. Bemrose. It is a handsome book, on good paper, well printed and with excellent photo illustrations. The various chapters are by twenty different writers, and of course vary much in value and authority. The opening article on "Historic Wiltshire," by M. Edwards, attempts the well-nigh impossible task of compressing the history of two thousand years into 15 pages. The next, on the other hand, takes "Three Notable Houses" for its theme, and on it Mr. J. A. Gotch tells us much that is worth knowing about the building of Wilton, Longleat, and Longford. We have here information not to be readily found elsewhere, and it is really one of the best articles in the book, illustrated with excellent photo views of the three houses concerned.

"Prehistoric Circles," by A. M. Mackenzie, deals with Stonehenge,

Avebury, and Stanton Drew, and has nothing to say that has not been said in many places before. There are four photos of Stonehenge, one of the stone implements found during the recent excavations, and one of Avebury. The writer highly approves of Sir E. Antrobus' enclosure, and finishes up with a note on the White Horses of Wilts.

"Lacock Abbey," by W. G. Clark-Maxwell, traces the foundation and endowment of the house, and describes the architecture of the existing remains. He notices that the "Gothic" hall and the fine Palladian dining-room were both built by John Ivory Talbot at the same time, *circa* 1750. It is a good article.

Mr. H. St. George Gray, formerly one of the General's assistants at Rushmore, gives a full and very useful sketch of the life and work of "Lt.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers," accompanied by an excellent photo portrait. He notes by the way that King John's House at Tollard Royal, opened to the public by the General as a museum, has once more reverted to use as a private house.

The Rising in the West (of Penruddocke and Grove), by Miss S. K. L. Earle, tells a well-known story, and is illustrated by a photo of the portrait of Col. John Penruddocke.

One of the best papers of the book is—as was to be expected—that by Dr. J. C. Cox, on "The Royal Forests of Wiltshire and Cranborne Chase," in which he notes that "The Royal Forests of Wiltshire were more important and more considerable than those of any other county."

The "Arundels of Wardour," with a good view of Wardour Castle ruins, is a genealogical article by Mr. Hussey Walsh, in which the descent of the family and the manor is traced.

"Salisbury Politics in the Reign of Queen Anne," by H. C. Foxcroft, is concerned chiefly with the relations of Bishop Burnet with the citizens; and "William Beckford, of Fonthill," is a good article by M. Jourdain.

"Marlborough in Olden Times," with a good photo of the "Castle Inn," is a gossippy paper by Canon Wordsworth, full of all sorts of odd information, as, for instance, that the sarsen stone on which Thompson sat to compose his poem on "Spring" now stands as a curb stone at the corner of the High Street facing the Master's Lodge. A table of coaches passing through Marlborough in 1792, and a list of the signs of the twenty-five inns existing in 1790 are interesting details, as well as the account from Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" of the trial, condemnation to death, and escape, of John Hunt and Richard White (afterwards Vicar of St. Mary's) from being burned under Queen Mary.

"Malmesbury," by H. Brakspear, with photos of the West Front and South Door, deals authoritatively with the architecture of the Abbey Church. "The internal arrangements of the nave are clearly indicated, the eastern bay was occupied by the *pulpitum*, a gallery separating the choir from the nave in monastic Churches, from whence the epistles and gospels were sung on holy days, and supported on two screens. The eastern one remains, and bears badges of Hen. VII. with the royal arms over the quire door. The other screen has been destroyed across the middle of the nave, but remains in either aisle, where it is of elegant

open tracery work. At the third pair of pillars was the rood screen, with the nave altar in front, and in the aisles on either side was a chapel. In the triforium above, on the south side is a curious corbelled-out stone box of fourteenth century date, that probably contained a pair of organs for the nave services. Over the south aisle for six bays from the west was a long room with flat roof added in the fifteenth century, for the library, which occupies the same position at Worcester and Norwich. The cloister was rebuilt and vaulted in stone in the fifteenth century, and the south-east bay is traceable against the nave wall. The 'Abbey House,' a picturesque structure of the beginning of the seventeenth century, supposed to have been built by one of the Stump family, retains as a cellar on the north side, part of a late thirteenth century sub-vault, beneath what was evidently the monks' dorter. The 'Bell Hotel,' at the west end of the Church, has ancient walls, and was probably one of the guest houses. In the north wall is a three-light thirteenth century window."

"Literary Associations," by M. Jourdain, "Clarendon the Historian," by the Rev. D. Maclean, with a portrait, and "Salisbury," by A. W. K. Straton, are all readable articles. The descent of Clarendon Park, from which Lord Clarendon took his title, is given, and we are reminded that Hyde Park and the Clarendon Buildings and Press, at Oxford, are all named from him.

Incidentally the derivation of "Petersfinger," near Salisbury, is given as St. Peter ad Vincula.

"Some Old Houses," by T. Garner, has excellent illustrations of Great Chalfield, now being restored for Mr. R. Fuller by Mr. Brakspear; the Porch at South Wraxall Manor; and a charming house at Yatton Keynell. These are described, with Sheldons, the Church House, Salisbury, and Norrington, and a useful list of Old Houses in Wiltshire is added. It is, however, incorrect to include Clyffe Pypard Manor House as retaining 17th century work.

"Bradford-on-Avon," by Alice Dryden, is—as is fitting—quite one of the best and most informing articles in the book, indeed there is more original information here than is to be found in any other article. She notes that the name was changed by the Post Office from Bradford to Bradford-on-Avon, at the suggestion of Canon Jones in 1858. The Saxon Church is very carefully described, with a good view of the north side. A letter from E. A. Freeman to *The Times*, Sept. 9th, 1886, as to repairs, is quoted. "The walls were made of a casing of stone inside and out, with cement poured in between. In the course of ages the cement had vanished, and there was nothing to tie the inner and outer faces of the wall together. Mr. Charles Adye, a very skilful and zealous architect in Bradford itself, has made the whole safe by gradually and warily pouring in new cement." It is also put on record that "a valuable set of drawings and notes of the Church, made by the late Mr. J. T. Irvine during the years of the restoration, are among his papers, now the property of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland."

As regards the date of the Church Miss Dryden considers that Prof.

Baldwin Brown is right in placing it in the latter part of the 10th century, an opinion which coincides with the *original* opinion expressed by J. H. Parker, E. A. Freeman, and Canon Jones. The notes on the wool trade, though necessarily short, are good.

"Ancient Barns in Wiltshire," by Percy Mundy, with a good photo of the interior of Tisbury (Place House) Barn, which, together with those at Bradford and Lacock, are described. The writer notes that the Barn at Wolfhall "was not, as has been often stated, the scene of the actual wedding of Jane Seymour and Henry VIII. . . . The marriage itself took place at Hampton Court." Melksham, Stockton, Cherhill, Hill Deverill, Pickwick, Biddestone, and Great Chalfield Barns are also mentioned.

A pleasant article on "Salisbury Plain," with a photo of a Shepherd and his Sheep, is by Pamela Tennant.

"Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones in Wiltshire," by the Bishop of Bristol, is a valuable paper, profusely illustrated with photos of the Colerne, Ramsbury, and Amesbury Stones, and diagrams of those at Bradford-on-Avon, Littleton Drew, and Ramsbury, with others outside the County of Wilts. The Bishop discourses on the probable route of Aldhelm's funeral from Doulting to Malmesbury, and on the sites of the crosses set up at the resting-places. As to the Ramsbury Stones the Bishop, on the strength of the statement that Odo, at Canterbury, was buried on the south side of the altar with a "Pyramid" over his tomb, and of the fresh and unweathered condition of the stones when found, thinks that "the Ramsbury monuments, each consisting of a body stone with a shaft or pyramid with a crosshead, probably stood at the north and south sides of the Pre-Norman altar." He points out that the upper and smaller piece of cross shaft (as now set up in the Church) agrees in the character of its ornament with the smaller of the two body stones. The portions of cross shaft standing beside the path in the churchyard of Littleton Drew are here for the first time carefully described. On one of these are the four large letters which constitute the only remains of an inscription yet found on any Saxon stones in this part of England. The ornament, too, the Bishop notes as being of a very unusual "foliaginous" type. The newly-found crosshead at Amesbury and the stone built into the tower at Rodbourne Cheney are also described. The latter the Bishop regards as also a Pre-Norman crosshead. The large stone now preserved in the Saxon Church at Bradford is said to be "a combination of Irish work and Lombardic work. Its dimensions and thickness show that it served as a jamb to one of the narrow doorways characteristic of the period and of the little Church. The divergent spirals are most unmistakably Irish, and the border is Anglian or Lombardic; the running pattern is found in one of the Durham manuscripts of date as early as Aldhelm's time. The Bishop suggests that the Lombard influence seen here and elsewhere is due to the fact that Birinus, who baptised the King of Wessex at Dorchester (Oxon), in 635, was connected with Lombardy, having been consecrated Bishop at Genoa, in 634, by the Archbishop of Milan. In

the museum at Brescia there is sculptured work of precisely the same character as that of our best Anglian remains.

**Battle of Æthandune.** The Rev. W. Greswell, Rector of Dodington, Bridgwater, writes a letter in the *Athenæum*, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 23rd, 1906, in which he vigorously asserts the rights of Somerset to the honours of Alfred's campaign against the Danes, making Edington, on Polden Hill, the site of Æthandune. He argues that the Danish ships came up the River Parret (from South Wales) to the foot of Polden Hill, at Downend, that the camp above this at Puriton, or Periton, was the fortress to which they fled after the battle, and where, after fourteen days' siege Guthrum surrendered to King Alfred, and that "Aller, where Guthrum was christened, and Wedmore, where the peace was signed, are both in the valley of the Parret, and both far from Wiltshire." "If we suppose that King Alfred descended upon them from Ægbryte's Stone, which is in the eastern part of the wood which is called Selwood," the site (Edington on Polden) is where we should expect to find it. He also relies on the fact that just before the battle, Hubba was slain "by the King's servants before the castle of Cynuit (Asser), or Cynwiche (Roger of Hoveden)." "There is no such place as this in Wiltshire. But at the mouth of the Parret there was a castle at what is now called Combwich, where the old pack road from the west ran up to Combwich Passage. There is still 'Castle Close,' and it lay within the royal Saxon demesne of Cannington, where 'King Street' still exists."

Mr. Greswell seems to make out a stronger and more reasonable case for the Somerset site than any yet put forward.

**Knowle Pit and the Gloss on Flints.** In *Man* for August, 1906, pp. 115, 116, the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall prints a note entitled "A Correction and a Note on the Gloss on Flint Implements." The correction refers to a section illustrating his former paper "Investigations at Knowle Pit Farm," which appeared in *Man* for March, 1906, pp. 38—41, and was reprinted (without this section) in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, with some additions. Mr. Kendall's note on the gloss well describes the varying conditions of the flints on which the gloss is found, which in his opinion militate against the "Sand polish" theory. He notes, too, that he has obtained from the top of Hackpen Hill both Eoliths and Neoliths which show some degree of glossiness and one Eolith? "which bids fair to rival even the best Knowle gloss in intensity."

**A Guide to Swindon, containing a Map of the Town, twelve illustrations, and descriptive letterpress,** being No. 28 of the "Borough" Guides, Edward J. Burrow, Royal Publishing Office, Cheltenham. [1906.]

Pamphlet, price 2d., 6½ in. × 3¾ in., pp. 44. This little guide is commendably free from the usual padding and puffing of guide Books, and is filled with short, practical and apparently accurate paragraphs on the

various institutions of the town. It contains process views of High Street; Regent Street; Mechanics' Institute; Town Hall; Technical Schools; Parish Church; Men leaving G.W.R. Works; Queen's Theatre; Coate Reservoir; Great Western Park; Town Gardens; In Grove Road.

**Charity Enquiries**, at Tollard Royal; Berwick St. John; Alvediston; Ebbesborne Wake; Bower Chalke; Broad Chalke; Bishopstone; Combe Bissett; Homington and Stratford Toney. Reported, *Wilts County Mirror*, June 15th, *Salisbury Journal*, June 16th, 1906.

At Mere and Zeals. Reported in *Wilts County Mirror*, July 20th, 1906. Knoyle, *Salisbury Journal*, July 14th, 1906.

**Kennet and Avon Canal.** *Devizes Gazette*, August 16th, 1906, prints a column of interesting facts as to the present condition and the amount of trade still done by this canal, owned and maintained by the Great Western Railway Co., and the reasons for the decline of water traffic, taken from "*British Canals*," by E. A. Pratt. Murray, 1906.

**A Day in Wiltshire with the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, June 30th, 1906.**

Pamphlet, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.  $\times$  4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., pp. 16. A trickle of letterpress connecting the following process views:—Abbey, &c., Bath; Avon Valley; General View, and Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon; Parade, Fore Street, Parish Church, Town Hall and Market House, Trowbridge; Market Place, and St. John's Church, Frome; Longleat; Shearwater; Westbury White Horse; Edington Church; Church, Cross, and Green, Steeple Ashton; Rood Ashton House.

**Blackland House**, near Calne. Catalogue of the sale . . . July 4th and 5th, 1906, with thirteen photos of furniture. Heath, Calne. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.  $\times$  5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

**On the Geological Formation of the Vale of Pewsey**, a paper read by Mr. S. B. Dixon before the members of the Marlborough District of the National Union of Teachers at their annual meeting, on Huish Hill, 13th July, 1906, and printed at their request. Pamphlet, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.  $\times$  5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., pp. 8. A simple and readable statement of the facts as to the later geological history of Pewsey Vale.

**The Meux Estates in North Wilts, first portion, Particulars, &c.** Sale, 17th and 18th July, 1906. Large folio, pp. 79.

This portion of the estates consisted of 5270 acres in Wootton Bassett, Lydiard Tregoze, Brinkworth, and Clyffe Pypard. There are good process views of "Midge Hall, near Wootton Bassett"; "The Town Hall, Wootton Bassett"; "Spittleborough, near Wootton Bassett" "Vastern Manor House" (two views); and four folding plans.

**The Meux Estates in North Wilts, second portion, Particulars, &c.** Sale, July 31st, 1906. Large folio, pp. 55.

This portion included 9200 acres in West Overton, Fyfield, Preshute, Ogbourne St. Andrew, Berwick Bassett, and Broad Hinton. Good process views of "A View from the West Woods"; "Lockeridge House"; "Clatford Hall"; "Fyfield House"; "North Overton House"; "Manor Farm House, Broad Hinton"; and five maps.

— **Ditto, third portion, Particulars, &c.** Sale Oct. 1906. Large folio, pp. 67.

This portion included 5670 acres in Dauntsey, Christian Malford, Great Somerford, and Brinkworth. Process views of "Dauntsey House, West Terrace and River Avon," "Principal entrance from inside," "Principal entrance," "House from the park," "Swallett House," "Idover Domain Farm," "Swallett Farm," "Great Smithcot Farm," "Malford Farm," "Beanhill Farm," "Brook House," "The Comedy."

**Stockton House. A Catalogue of the widely-known collection of Elizabethan and Jacobean Furniture.**

Fine specimens of the Queen Anne period, and examples of the Chippendale style . . . May 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1906.

10½in. × 8½in., with thirteen plates, photos of the rooms with the furniture. This was the most important sale of antique furniture that has taken place in the county for a generation or more. The remarkable feature of Stockton House was that it was furnished practically throughout with old oak furniture more or less of the period of the house itself—some of it the original furniture of the house, no doubt, but the greater part of it collected by Gen. Yeatman-Biggs, to whom the admirable restoration of the plaster ceilings and of the other features of the house many years ago was due. There was, it is true, a good deal of William and Mary and Queen Anne work, but the general aspect of the furniture was Elizabethan and Jacobean, and it was almost entirely oak, to the exclusion of the later Chippendale, of which there were only a few specimens. Such an assemblage of "old oak" can but very rarely come into the market, though finer individual pieces might be found elsewhere, and the sale attracted a crowd of dealers and collectors from all parts of the country. The result was that prices were high throughout—in many cases very high. The oak bedsteads went for 230 and 180 guineas; the court cupboards, 105, 75, 60, and 54 guineas; the high back box settles, 48, 40, 30, and 28 guineas; a hanging cabinet, which had belonged to Lord Byron, and came from Newstead Abbey, 52 guineas. The twelve-sided table on tripod legs, bearing the arms of the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and probably from Fotheringay Castle—a very rare piece of English work—went for 63 guineas; a second example going for 48 guineas. A buffet (Elizabethan) made 70 guineas. The "Yorkshire Chairs" went for 10 and 12 guineas the pair, and large armchairs for 25 and 26 guineas each. The day couch, *temp.* Ch. II., made 120 guineas, and an Elizabethan chest, dated 1593, one of the best things in the sale (the great state bed

was not sold), 210 guineas. A high-back arm chair, *temp.* Ch. II., made 30 guineas.

A good account of the sale in *Wilts County Mirror*, May 25th, 1906.

**Stonehenge.** An article on "The Case of Attorney-General *v.* Antrobus" in *Evening Standard*, reprinted in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, April 27th, 1905, praises Sir Edmund Antrobus's efforts for the preservation of the monument. It states that up to January 1st, 1905, £980 had been taken at the gate, and £960 had been expended on the care of the stones and the payment of caretakers.

**"The French Stonehenge.** An account of the Principal Megalithic Remains in the Morbihan Archipelago, by T. Cato Worsfold . . . 2nd Edition, London, Bemrose & Sons." N.D. 1905?

Cloth, 9½ in. × 6½ in., pp. 44, with 3 pp. of index. A book useful as a sketchy guide, and for the sake of the good illustrations it provides. The author devotes pp. 29—35 to a short comparison of Stonehenge and Avebury with Carnac, and gives prints of Stonehenge, and of "Avebury Restored," with photos of "Temple Stones, Avebury" (*i.e.*, the Cove of the Northern Circle), and "Remains of the Southern Inner Circle and Outer Circles."

**Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments Astronomically considered.** By Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S. London: Macmillan, 1906.

9 in. × 6 in., pp. xii. + 320, with sixty-five illustrations.

This is a difficult work to express an opinion on. The astronomical theory of Stonehenge is, of course, by no means a new one. Under various forms, indeed, it has been with us almost as long as any theory of the origin of the structure, but probably this is the first time that an accomplished astronomer has really set to work to prove the theory, and this consideration makes the book one to be reckoned with. On the other hand the author does not claim to be an *archæologist* in the ordinary sense of the word. He does not work with the tools of the archæologist. The implements of bronze and stone, the pottery, the human remains, that mean so much to the latter, are hardly mentioned in this book at all. The astronomical test is applied first of all to certain megalithic monuments, Stonehenge, the Brittany alignments, Stanton Drew, The Hurlers, the Dartmoor avenues, &c. If they answer to the test they are taken to prove the theory, if they do not—as many of the Dartmoor avenues do not—they are set aside with the remark that these particular structures were doubtless built for other than astronomical purposes. And then, having secured, as he believes, the support of a sufficient number of circles, avenues, and dolmens, to establish his theory, the author sets forth on an extended journey through the wide realms of folk-lore and legend, picking up anything that he can find in the way of customs and survivals which point to fire or stone or well worship, which in any way lend countenance to his theory by proving the



importance of May day as a mark of time in very early ages. For the theory that the original year was an agricultural year of which the important points were May and November—both of which Sir Norman appears to think marked the new year period at different times—and that this earlier *agricultural* year was succeeded by the later *solstitial* year with its crucial points at Midsummer and December, is bound up with the whole theory of the orientation and alignment of the circles and avenues. For many of these are found to point to the rising or setting of some star which the author believes acted as a clock to warn the “astronomer priest” of the approach of sunrise at the beginning of May, or some other point in the May—November agricultural year. He boldly claims, indeed, that the whole of the megalithic structures, the circles, the avenues, the menhirs, the dolmens, and even the chambered barrows, were all aligned to the rising or setting of sun or stars—in other words that their whole original object was that of almanacks, by means of which the priests were able to tell the people when to begin to plough, and sow, and reap. He has satisfied himself that this was so with the temples of Egypt and of Greece, and he believes that the megalithic structures of Europe and Africa are lineal descendants of the temples of Babylon and of Egypt. In other words he holds that the civilisation of the builders of the megalithic monuments was Pre-Aryan and had a Semitic or Phœnician origin. When a monument points to a star which can be connected with the solstitial or June—December year, but not with the May—November year, he regards it as a proof that that monument is later than those which are in his judgment connected with the older system of measuring time.

As to dolmens and chambered barrows he believes that they were erected for the living and not for the dead, to exhibit a light in, at night, so as to give a line to the astronomer watching from the centre of the circle, or through the holed stone, or over the top of the menhir; or it may be to keep the faggots for the fire dry; or even as the dwelling-place of the priest. The burials now found in them he regards as purely an after-thought, and he points to Maeshowe, in the Orkneys—the grandest of all chambered tumuli—in which no remains were found, as a triumphant proof of his contention, but he omits to mention the fact that Maeshowe differs in some ways from the ordinary chambered barrow, and that it has admittedly been entered, and presumably plundered, centuries before its modern exploration, by Northmen, who left Runic inscriptions on its walls.

This is a not unfair example of much of his argument. In fact a large part of the book in which Sir Norman is dealing not with astronomy, but with the collateral proofs of his theory, gives one the impression of an ingenious piece of special pleading; and one cannot help wondering how the author would regard analogous arguments brought forward in a matter within the domain of pure astronomy.

The sections of the work which deal more especially with Stonehenge have already been noticed in this *Magazine* (vol. xxxiv., p. 121), as they appeared in *Nature* in 1905.

The astronomical portion of the work is a valuable record, but whether it will bear the superstructure here raised upon it is another question altogether.

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## Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

**Emma Marie Caillard.** Under the title "At Montmirail in 1814" Miss Caillard gives, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, August, 1906, a translation of a MS. diary kept by her French grandmother (born in 1800), the daughter of an official at Montmirail, during the invasion by the allied armies and the pillage of the town.

— "The World of Personal Spirits, a study of Lotze's Philosophy of Religion." *Contemporary Review*, July, 1906, pp. 64—75.

**A. S. Maskelyne.** "A Descriptive Catalogue of the ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office," Vol. V. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1906. Price 15s. Noticed, *Guardian*, Sept. 26th, 1906.

**John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S.** "Hungarian Physionomy," a note in *Man* for November, 1905, pp. 170—172.

**Rev. H. G. O. Kendall.** A long note in *Man* for November, 1905, on "Eoliths and Pseudo-Eoliths," discussing the extent to which the discovery of "Machine-made Eoliths" at Mantes affects the question of the authenticity of "Eoliths" in general. Mr. Kendall has also a note on "The Flint Supplies of the Ancient Cornish" in *Man*, Oct., 1906, pp. 150, 151.

**Rev. Eyre Hussey.** "A Girl of Resource." Longmans, London, 1906. Cr. 8vo. 6s. A novel.

**Archdeacon T B. Buchanan.** "The Education Bill. Case of the Village Schools against it. In Three Letters. Reprinted from the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*." Pamphlet, 8vo, Devizes [1906], pp. 11.

**J. Ireland Bowes.** Report as to the apparent increase of Lunacy in the County of Wilts. Pamphlet, 8vo, Devizes [1904].

**H. A. Olivier** exhibited portraits of Rev. Brooke Fosse Westcott and the Dowager Countess of Portsmouth in the Royal Academy, 1906.

**Rev. Douglas Maclean.** "Reason, Thought, and Language, or the Many and the One, a Revised System of Logical Doctrine in Relation to the Forms of Idiomatic Discourse." London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E.C. 1906. Demy 8vo, cloth, pp. xvi. + 583, price 15s. net.

**C. E. H. Chadwyck Healey.** "The Chancellor's Charge to the Churchwardens. The Seventh Triennial Visitation of . . . Lord Bishop of Sarum. May, 1906." Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 18.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

**Wilsford Manor**, seat of Sir Edward Tennant, Bart. *Country Life*, Sept. 29th, 1905, pp. 450—457, has a series of seven splendid photos of the charming new house built for Sir Edward Tennant by Mr. Detmar Blow between February, 1904, and February, 1906, on the site of the previous "small house of no architectural merit." The letterpress is by Lady Tennant (Pamela), and the illustrations are of "The Gables, East Front"; "In the Nursery Garden"; "West Garden Front": "South-East Aspect"; "A Paved Way"; "Steps to West Garden"; "The Courtyard"; "The Porch"; "The House and Bowling Green"; "A Garden Path."

"**Salisbury Bridge**," by John Constable, from the collection of Mr. E. N. Denny, was sold at Christie's on March 31st, 1906, for £2835 to Messrs. Knoedler.

**Devizes Secondary School.** Process view and description, *Devizes Gazette*, September 6th, 1906.

**Trowbridge and District Joint Isolation Hospital.** Cut in *Wiltshire Times*, November 18th, 1905.

"**Bemerton Church and Rectory**," and "**George Herbert and his Parishioners**." Cuts in *The Church Monthly*, January, 1907.

**Southwick Church.** Drawing by the architect, C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., exhibited in Royal Academy, 1906.

**Swindon.** "Railway Towns," an article by Charles H. Grinling, illust., in *The Windsor Magazine*, July, 1905, pp. 219—227, contains the following illustrations;—"The large Reading-Room"; "The Library"

and "The Concert-Hall and Ball-Room, Mechanics' Institution, Swindon, G.W.R."; pp. 220, 221. "The Medical Fund Society's Dispensary, Swindon, G.W.R."; p. 222.

### PORTRAITS.

Mr. F. Dickins, R.G.A., and Miss Florence Mackay (Mrs. F. Dickins), both of Seend. *Hearth and Home*, May 31st, 1906.

Sir Edward P. Tennant, Bart., M.P. *Illustrated London News*, June 9th, 1906.

F. E. Newman Rogers, M.P. *Wilts Advertiser*, January 18th, 1906.

Gen. Lord Methuen. *United Services Gazette*, September 20th, 1906.

Lady Dickson-Poynder and her daughter. *Gentlewoman*, June 16th, 1906.

Col. Calley, C.B., 1st Life Guards. *Vanity Fair*, October 3rd, 1906.

Sir John Wallington, K.C.B., of Keevil. Portrait with sketch of his career as a sportsman, in *Bailey's Magazine*, May, 1905; reprinted in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, May 4th, 1905.

The following oil paintings were exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1906:—

Right Rev. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, by Sir George Reid, reproduced in *Pall Mall Pictures* of 1906.

Lord St. Aldwyn, by A. S. Cope, A.R.A., reproduced in *Pall Mall Pictures* of 1906.

Earl Nelson, by Ruth Garnett, reproduced in *Academy Notes*, 1906.

Sir John W. Wallington, K.C.B., by Ernest Spence, reproduced in *Academy Notes*, 1906.

Col. T. P. Calley, C.B., Commanding 1st Life Guards, by William Carter.

A copy of Bishop Wordsworth's portrait, by E. S. Carlos, was presented to the Bishop's School at Salisbury. *Wilts County Mirror*, December 15th, 1905.

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\* \* \* Note on seeds in Romano-British Pit at Chilmark (p. 424).

Since the note on p. 424 was printed in which the seeds were thought to be *prunus*, Mr. A. H. Lyell writes: "I sent your seeds to Mr. Reid as I could make nothing of them definitely, and he writes: "I am not surprised that you can make nothing of the seeds. They are very deficient in character, but I think they are abortive or badly nourished stones of Hawthorn—probably a collection made by a mouse in Roman times."

# Additions to Museum and Library.

## Museum.

- Presented by REV. H. G. O. KENDALL:—Palæolithic Implements and Specimens of the Polish on Flints from Knowle Pit.  
 „ „ MISS HICKS:—Specimen of Botryoidal Chalcedony, from Barbury.

## Library.

- Presented by MR. A. S. MASKELYNE:—Box to hold Deeds.  
 „ „ REV. B. W. BRADFORD:—Gilpin's Sermons, four vols. ; Warner's Sermons, two vols. ; Clarendon and Whitlock Compared ; Wyndham's Diary of G. Bubb Doddington ; Anstie's Bath Guide ; Burnet's Exposition of Church Catechism ; Walton's Lives ; a Letter by Richard Scrope, 1773 ; Great Western Railway Act ; Creed of Mr. Hobbes examined, 1671 ; and other volumes connected with Wilts.  
 „ „ MR. H. D. PIPER:—Nine years of North Wilts Directory.  
 „ „ MR. A. SCHOMBERG:—Catalogue of Stockton Sale.  
 „ „ CANON WORDSWORTH:—Photo of Groveley Map.  
 „ „ MR. A. W. DUBOURG:—Memorials of Wilton, Nightingale.  
 „ „ MRS. WILSON:—Two Wiltshire Books.  
 „ „ MISS HUMPHRIS:—Wilts article.  
 „ „ THE AUTHOR (S. B. DIXON):—On the Geological Formation of the Vale of Pewsey.  
 „ „ H. E. MEDLICOTT:—Sale Catalogues of Meux Estate ; and Prints.  
 „ „ SIR NORMAN LOCKYER:—Photos of Stonehenge.  
 „ „ The late REV. R. Z. WALKER:—Portrait of Dr. Zouch.  
 „ „ REV. E. P. KNUBLEY:—Pamphlet.  
 „ „ MRS. WARD:—Antiquarian Itinerary, seven vols.  
 „ „ MR. R. D. GILLMAN:—Popular Guide to Devizes.  
 „ „ THE PUBLISHERS (Messrs. Bemrose):—“Memorials of Old Wiltshire.”  
 „ „ THE PUBLISHERS (Messrs. Mate):—“Wilts and Dorset by Pen and Camera.”  
 „ „ MR. R. H. CAIRD:—“Stonehenge,” by Sir Norman Lockyer.

## ERRATA.

- p. 134, l. 29, for Hatzfietdt read Hatzfeldt.  
 p. 237, l. 3 from bottom, for Francis, read Frances.  
 p. 240, l. 4 from bottom, for Moberley read Moberly.  
 p. 331, l. 28, for Dec. 4th read Dec. 14th.  
 p. 341, l. 5 from bottom, for W. Prower read N. Prower.  
 p. 354, l. 18, for Wilsford read Wishford.  
 p. 383, ll. 21 and 35, for Boarhurst read Boarhunt.  
 p. 397, l. 18, for Ely read Exeter.

## INDEX TO VOL. XXXIV.

- Aaiulf, 23.  
 Abbote, T., obit, 204.  
 Abbot's Ann, Hants, 111. Rom.  
     coins, 294.  
     — Farm (N. Wraxall), 435.  
 Abbots, Nat., 190.  
 Abingdon, Abbot of, 47, 53.  
 Achi, 22.  
 Achil, 22.  
 Acre, Joan de, 67, 71.  
 Acton, Agnes de, 52. Reyner  
     de, *ib.*  
 Adamson, Mr., 144.  
 Adderbury, Oxon, Ch., Cobb tomb,  
     231.  
 Adelelm, 23.  
 Adkin, Fred. J. Knight, writings,  
     237. H. K. (Rev.), *ib.*; *don.*  
     240. J. H. Knight, writ-  
     ings, 237.  
 Adrian, 2.  
 Adye, Charles, 443; obit. notice,  
     437.  
 Æthandune, Battle of, site in  
     Somerset, art. noticed, 445.  
 Aganulf, 23.  
 Agar, Lady Mary, 112.  
 Agemund, 22.  
 Agenulf, *ib.*  
 Agistment, defined, 211.  
 Agoerlling, Wm., 60.  
 Agricola, established schools in  
     England, 286.  
 Agricultural May—November year,  
     449.  
 Agriculture, decline of, 26.  
     Farm changes, 129. Prices  
     in 1286, 81; in 1573—4, 212.  
     See also Erlestone  
     Manor; Hayward; Heriot; Vir-  
     gate; Winterbourne Stoke, cus-  
     toms of, 1574.  
 Ailred, 255.  
 Aiulf, 22.  
 Alabaster panel found at Mere,  
     334.  
 Albert, 23.  
 Albright, Rob., 165, 173, 176.  
     W., 173.  
 Alcester, War., 52.  
 Alchester, Oxon, Rom. station, 287.  
 Alcuin, 384.  
 Aldbourne, 162. Incense cup,  
     illust., 130. *Persons see*  
     Harrison, Mr. (Pastor); Steward,  
     R. (Rector); Wells, R.  
 Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Crabbe celebra-  
     tion and exhibition, 228.  
 Alderbury, "Green Dragon," il-  
     lustr., 128. See Clarendon  
     Park. *Persons see* Ely, J.  
     (Min.); Hutchings, Canon R. S.  
     (Vicar).  
**Alderston, Manor of, and**  
**Lands in Whiteparish,**  
**Chancery Decree, 1545,**  
 216, 217. *Persons see* Knight,  
     Wm.  
 Alderton, registers, 225.  
     *Persons see* Tyrer, E.  
 Aldhelm, St., Bp. of Sherborne, 2,  
     5; at Bishopstrow, 275; extent  
     of his diocese, 120, 121; founded  
     church at Bradford, 374—376,  
     378, 385, 387; funeral route, 444;  
     "Life" by W. B. Wildman, no-  
     ticed, 120, 121.  
 Aldred, 23.  
 Aldwinckle, Northants, 174.  
 Aldworth, Mrs., 235.  
 Ale-feasts, 290.  
 Aleburn, Rob. de, 65.  
 Alestan, 22, 23.  
 Alexander, Leonard, 165.  
 Alfildis, 22.  
 Alfred, King, 281, 290, 357, 386,  
     445; will, 21.  
 Algar, 22.  
 Alington. *Persons, see* Joyner, R.  
 Alington, 258.  
 Alisbury, T. See Aylesbury.  
 Allambrigg, J., 176.  
 Allanson, Chas. Winn, M.P. See  
     Headley, Lord.  
 Allen, Ralph, invented system of  
     cross-posts, 319.  
 Aller, Som., 445.  
 Alleyn, A., M.P., 153.

- Allie**, 22.  
**Allington**, 241.  
 ——— near Amesbury. Rectors,  
   *see* Forster, N.; Madgewick, H.;  
   Tilley, P.  
**Almar**, 22, 23.  
**Alno, Fulk de**, 51.  
**Alric**, 22, 23.  
**Alsi**, 21.  
**Alsop, Sam**, 165, 183.  
**Altar Table**, Jacobean. *See*  
   Ansty.  
**Alton Barnes, Charities**, 126.  
   **Church, architecture**,  
   **C. E. Ponting on**, 7—9; bells,  
   7, 8, 11; paintings, 8, 11; Royal  
   arms, 8, 9, 12, 14; **tablet of**  
   **the Decalogue**, **Rev. Chr.**  
   **Wordsworth on**, 7—14.  
   *Persons see* Preston, N., Sladen,  
   Rev. C. A. (Rectors); Wills, O.  
 ——— Priors, charities, 126.  
   Saxon charter, 113. *Welsh*  
   way, "Walker's Hill, 426.  
   *Persons see* Gregson, J.  
**Alton, S., Preb.**, 170.  
**Aluric**, 22. *de Melksham*, 23.  
   *parv., ib.*  
**Alvediston, charities**, 446.  
   *Persons see* Bisse, Mr. (Curate);  
   Sloper, J.  
**Alveva**, 22.  
**Alvied**, 23.  
**Alviet**, 22.  
**Alwaker**, 22.  
**Alward**, 22, 23. *Priest*, 23.  
**Alwi**, 22, 23.  
**Alwin**, 22. *Priest*, 23.  
   Turberson, 23.  
**Alwold**, 22.  
**Amesbury [Ambresbury]**, 21, 332.  
   Cattle tracks and dew pond,  
   *illust.*, 119. *Charities*, 126.  
   Ch. art. noticed, 231.  
   "George Inn" *illust.*, 128.  
   Nunnery, a cell of Fontevraud,  
   255. *Pre-Norman sculptured*  
   stones, *illusts.*, 444. *Rail-*  
   way, *illust. art.*, noticed, 128.  
   *Persons see* Bancks, U. (Min.);  
   Gauntlett fam.  
**Amsfrid**, 23.  
**Anchorites**. *See* Benton, J.;  
   Preshute, Eve of.  
**Andover, co. Hants**, 170, 181.  
**Andrew, Nic.**, 165, 173.  
**Andrews, Bp.**, 173. *Dr.*, 165,  
   178. *See also* Read, Andrew.  
**Anne**, in place names, 431. *Of*  
   Cleves, dowry, 262. (*Saint*),  
   cult of, modern, 430. (*Queen*),  
   117, 120.  
**Anson, Gen. Sir Geo.**, 328.  
**Ansty Church**, altar table and bench  
   ends, 351. *Preceptory of*  
   Hospitallers, 74.  
**Anthropology**. *Kephalic index*, 16  
   —18, 20, 33, 34, 38, 41.  
   Types:—Acmonoid, 15, 17, 38;  
   Africanoid or Atlantic, 15;  
   Batavian, 20, 39; Belair, 18;  
   Kumbekephalic, 15, 16; Modern,  
   17, 19; Mongoloid, 15; Perth-y-  
   chwarew, 15; Riverbed, 15;  
   Sarmatogermanic, 18.  
**Wiltshire, Beddoe (Dr.)**,  
**on**, 15—41; Brythonic in-  
   vasion, 18; colour of hair and  
   eyes, map and tables, 28—32, 35;  
   degeneration in early 19th cent.,  
   26, 27; Gadhelic invasion, 17,  
   18, 39; head-measures, tables of,  
   33, 34; pre-Neolithic inhabitants,  
   15; racial changes in last 500  
   years, 25, 26; Roman element in  
   pop., 19, 20, 39; "Wiltshire eye,"  
   37. *See also* Bronze race; Neolithic  
   race; Saxon invasion, etc.  
**Antiquity of Man**, paper read, 147.  
**Antrobus, Sir Edmund**, 121, 122,  
   139, 442, 448; *don.*, 138.  
**Appe**, 22.  
**Applegate, Wm.**, 250.  
**Appleshaw, Hants, Rom. Villa**, pew-  
   ter vessels, 149. *Visited, ib.*  
**Arbrissel, Rob. of**, 255.  
**Archer, Mrs. D.**, writings, 341.  
   "Archford," 162.  
**Architecture**. *Celtic influence on*  
   Saxon churches, 383, 384.  
   *Norman buttresses, origin*  
   of, 379. *Saxon*, 375, 376;  
   arcading, 381, 384; *chancels*  
   apsidal or square, list of existing  
   examples, 383; *double splayed*  
   windows, origin of, 382, 384;  
   *early work, character of*, 382, 384;  
   effect of Danish raids on, 380,  
   383; *German influence on*, 379,  
   380, 382, 384—387; *height of*  
   walls, origin of, 383; *herring-*  
   bone work, 384; *long-and-short*

Architecture—*continued*.

- work, 379, 380, 382, 384; originals in timber, 378, 379, 384; pilaster strips, origin of, 378—382, 384, 386; porticus, 380, 384: Roman influence on, 384; sloping doors and jambs, 384; three periods in the style defined, 377; towers, western, 382, 384. *See also* Alton Barnes; Avebury; Bishopstrow (old ch.); Burcombe, N.
- Arkill, 22.
- Armagh, Malachy of, 255.
- Armour, D., drawings, 133.
- Arms, coats of, etc., Dauntsey, J., 433. Fitz-John, Math., 70. Henry VII., 442. Montacute, Sir John de, 232. Royal and "States arms," in churches, 8—11. *See also* Marlborough. Swindon town, 130.
- Arnold, W., 175.
- Arthington, Thos., *ib.*
- Artindale, R. H., 340.
- Arundell fam., of Wardour, art. noticed, 442.
- Lord, collection of antiques, 359. Ann L., Lady, 438. Cath., Lady, *ib.* Everard A. G. (Rev.), *ib.* Hen. B., 11th Baron, *ib.* John F., 12th Baron, *ib.*
- Asale, J., obit, 204.
- Ash, Mr., 105.
- Ashbournham, Wm., M.P., 154.
- Ashdown, Berks, 293.
- Ashfield, Cath., 116.
- Ashley, Rectors, *see* Barrett, J.; Purdy, R.
- (Box) 328.
- Hants, church, 2.
- Wood, Wansdyke, 115.
- **WoodDown (Chilmark), Romano-British Camp excavated**, 414, 411—420, 425; bronze ring, 419, 425; flint borer, core, etc., 419, 420, 425; horse shoe and bit, 419, 425; iron nails and pick, 419, 420, 422, 425, pyrites, 419; pottery, 419, 420, 421, 425; **site of 15th cent. house excavated, medieval objects found**, 415, 422—424.
- Ashmore, Dors., 166.
- Ashton Keynes, Thames at, illust., 129. Vicars, *see* Bishop, A.
- W., Vicars *see* Penrose, Rev. J.
- Asser, Bp. of Sherbourne, Chronicle, 293, 294.
- Astley, Rev. H. J. Dukinfield, on "Saxon Church, Bradford-on-Avon,"** 374—387.
- Astrologers, art. noticed, 232.
- Athelstan (King), gift to Malmesbury, 21, 40.
- Athilbrigge, W., 254.
- Atkins, Dr., 248.
- Atworth, 241.
- Auberville, Geoffrey de, 76, 99.
- August festivals, origin of, 428.
- Aurey, John, 76.
- Austen, Mrs., 248. Ri., obit, 204.
- Avebury, 122, 143, 162, 207, 233, 426. Alien priory, 254. Church, Saxon work, 7. Coin, 135. Illusts., 129, 234, 442, 448. *Persons see* Forsyth, J. (Min.); Hunton, P.; King, Rev. B. (Vicar); Rashley, T.; Ross, Rev. J. L. (Vicar).
- Averay, Thomas, 84, 86, 96.
- Aveton, Dev., 59, 60, 182.
- Avitius, 22.
- Avon Valley, illust., 446.
- Awdry, Ambrose, 136. Chas., 235; *don.*, 347. Frances, writings, 237. Jeremiah, 136, 190. John (I. & II.), 136. T. and C., *don.*, *ib.*, 138.
- Axford Chapel, existing remains, 143. Ho., Western Rising planned at, *ib.* *Persons see* Pyle fam.; Wilson, Mr.
- Axford and Heydone, Preb., 143.
- Aykenewod, 60.
- Aylesbury, T., 165, 173, 179.
- Ayscough, Bp., 262.
- Azor, 22, 23.
- Bacon, Rev. J. M., writings, 123.
- Badbury Rings, Dors., 120.
- Badgeworth, Glouc., Church, 9.
- Badonicus, Mons, ident., 120.
- Baker, J., 175. Stanley (Rev.), writings, 237. T. H., 139; *don.*, 341; "Notes on St. Martin's (Salisbury) Church and Parish" noticed, 329, 330; transcribes parish registers, 224.



- Bakewell Ch., Derbys., Norman headstones, 220.
- Baldeswenmede, 409.
- Baldwin, 22. Rog., 83.
- Balfour, Hen., on Gen. Pitt-Rivers, 226.
- Ball, Eliz., 92. Humphrey, *see* Wall.
- Balon, Sir Walt. de, 102.
- Bambridge, Mr., 141.
- Bampton, Dev., 58.
- Banbury, Oxon., "Welsh Way," 282.
- Bancks, Rob., 175. Uriah, 175, 184.
- Bandinell, Byndus de, 258.
- Banstead, Surrey, 68.
- Barbury Camp, 453. Cynric and Ceawlin at, 115.
- Barcroft, J., 175.
- Bardis, Adrian de, 199.
- Barelegged Bush, 297.
- Barett, Wm., M.P., 153.
- Barford St. Martin, 162. *Persons see* Barnes, W. L. (Rector); Hyde, R. (Rector); Parker, J.; Tutt, R. (Rector); Woodbridge, J. *alias* B. (Pastor).
- Barieu [Berien, Beriew, Berjeu, Berjew], J. (I. and II.), 175, 176.
- Barker, J., 177, 184.
- Barksdale, T., 190.
- Barnack, Northants, Church, Saxon work, 379, 381.
- Barnard, Mr., 227.
- Barnes (—). 175. J., 175. W. L. (Rev.), writings, 339. Wm. (Rev.), poet, 328.
- Barns, Ancient, art. noticed, 444. *See also* Biddestone; Bradford; Chalfield, Gt.; Cherhill; Deverill, Hill; Lacock; Melksham; Pickwick; Stockton; Tisbury (Place House); Wolfhall.
- Barnstaple, J., 196.
- Barnston, J., 165, 173.
- Baron, Dr., 1.
- Barrett, J., 175. Nic., 175.
- Barrow Ch., Saxon work, 383.
- Barrows, 440; long, Neolithic, 15, 16; round, Bronze age, 15, 17, 39; small round, age of, 15. *See also* Bishopstrow; Boreham; Chilmark; Downton; Durrington; Pertwood, Lower; Rushmore Park; Stonehenge; Upton Lovel; Wilsford; Wilton (Grafton); Winterbourn Stoke; Winterslow Hut.
- Bartelot, Thos., M.P., 153.
- Barton, Earls, Northants, Ch., Saxon work, 379, 386. — on Humber, Ch., Lincoln, Saxon work, 383.
- Basing, Edward, 402.
- Bateman, J., 175.
- Bath, 246—252. Abbey, cartulary, 113. Destroyed by Ceawlin, 21, 40. Hot springs used before Rom. period, 278. Olivers, 319. Rom. centre, 285, 287. Stone, 127, 234. Sul, British deity, 278. Sun Inn, 250.
- Bath, Marchioness of, art. on and port., 135. Thos., 1st Marq. of, 117. Thos. H., 5th Marq. of, 117, 137; *don.*, 347.
- Bath, Christopher, 330.
- Battiscombe, Dors., 178.
- Battlesbury Camp, 272, 276, 288; Rom. coins, 272, 274.
- Batty, J., 175.
- Baverstock, Rectors, *see* Penrudoche, Rev. J. H.; Witton, Chr.
- Baxter, Rich., 244, 245.
- Baycliff [Baillescliff], (Hill Deverill), 293.
- Baydon, 227.
- Bayley [Baylie, Bayly], E., 173. Francis, 159, 165, 173, 176, 184. G., 175. J., 179. Rich., 165. Sam., 175. T., (I. and II.), 119, 175. W., 175.
- Baylie's Bushes, 297.
- Baynard, Philip, 392.
- Baynton Manor held by A. Lambe, 88.
- Beach, H., 165, 175, 177. Jane H., 223. Wm., M.P., 223.
- Beaconsfield, Bucks, 166.
- Beadle, Sam., 178.
- Beale, W. (I. and II.), 176.
- Beaminster Prima and Secunda, *Prebs.*, 169, 174.
- Beanhill Farm, illust., 447.
- Beauchamp, Rich., Bp. of Salisbury, 198.
- Becke, Joan, 68. Walt., 68.
- Beckford, Wm., art. noticed, 442; "Vathek," 132.
- Beckhampton, illusts, 130. *Persons see* Darling, S.

- Beddoe, Dr. John, on Wiltshire Anthropology**, 15—41; writings, 237, 450.
- Bedhampton, Hants, 58.
- Bedminster, Som., 181, 183.
- Bedwyn, Gt., 65. Ch., screen removed, 146, 348. Martin Hospital, 254. Vicars, *see* Edmeades, Rev. M. R.; Ward, J.
- Beechingstoke [Beauchamp Stoke]. *Persons see* Cleverley, J.
- Beke, Thos., 404.
- Belfou, Wm. of, holds a Church at Marlborough, 193.
- Belgæ, 279.
- Bell, W. Heward, 141, 142, 347; *don.*, 135, 341; Tropenell Cartulary bought by, 242.
- Bellott, master, 248.
- Bells. *See* Alton Barnes; Biddesden Ho.; Erchfont; Rushall; Salisbury, St. Martin's Ch.
- Beltan celebrations, 429.
- Bemerhill. *See* Winterbourn Stoke.
- Bemerton, George Herbert at, picture, 130. *Illusts.*, 228, 229, 451. *Persons see* Fawkener, Mr. (Curate).
- and Fugglestone. *Persons see* Cook, Mr.; Pinckney, P. (Min.) Rectors *see* Bancks, U.; Jay, S.; Lawrence, T.; Pinckney, J.; Tutt, R.
- Bemrose, Messrs., *don.*, 453.
- Benall, J., 198.
- Benedict Biscop, 383, 384.
- Benett fam., of Pyt Ho., 352. John, 352.
- Bennet, F. J., writings, 128. T., 169.
- Bentinck, Lady Eliz., 117. *See also* Portland, Dukes of.
- Benton, J., anchorite, 260.
- Berien, Beriew, Berjeu, Berjew. *See* Barieu.
- Berihill or Bernhills, 402, 408.
- Berners, W., 261.
- Berwick. *Persons see* Hubbard, F.; Miller, W.
- Bassett, Meux estates, 447. Curates *see* Millard, Mr.; Penruddocke, Rev. J. H.
- St. James. *Persons see* Barker, J., and Bayley, F. (Vicars); Powell, R. (Min.)
- Berwick St. John, Charities, 446. Rectors *see* Priaulx, J.; South, C.; Yard, T.
- St. Leonard's Manor Ho., account of removal of, 414; ghost, *ib.* *Persons see* Aylesbury, T. (Rector); Smith, W.
- Berydale. *See* Winterbourne Stoke.
- Best, Edith, Lady Wynford, 111. Emma, *ib.* Geo., 5th Baron Wynford, obit. notice, *ib.* Sam. (Rev. the Hon.), *ib.*
- Bever, Jn. (I. & II.), 77, 78, 99. Rich., 77. Edmund, 78.
- Beverley, York, 43, 45.
- Bible, in Churches, 12, 13.
- Bidcombe Hill, Rom.-Brit. village, 271, 272; trackway, *ib.*
- Biddesden Ho., bell, 148; visited, *ib.* Rom. Villa near, *ib.* *Persons see* Everett, Thos.; Knowles, Mr.; Richmond Webb, Gen. J.
- Biddestone, 162, 186. Barn, 444. — St. Nicholas. Ministers *see* Blackway, W.; Blackwell, W.
- St. Peter. *Persons see* Tise, E.
- Bigbury Camp, Kent, Late Celtic weapons, etc., 281.
- Bigge, Edmund, 190.
- Biggs [Bridge] Ric. (I. & II.), 176. Gen. Yeatman, 355. H. Yeatman Bp. of Worcester, art. noticed, 230; ports., 134, 230.
- Bilbury Rings (Wylve Camp), 275.
- Billesdon, 165, 178.
- Bing, Rob. *See* Bynge.
- Bingham, Rob., Bp. of Salisbury, 194.
- Birch, Joseph, M.P., 156.
- Bircham Tofts, Norf., Norm. coped grave stone, 220.
- Birds. *See* Black Game; Duck, Wild; Eagle, White-tailed; Hobby; Montagu's Harrier; Moorhen. *See also* Bulbridge Ho.
- Birdsall, York, 43.
- Birinus, connection with Lombardy, 444.
- Bishop, Allen, 165, 173.
- Bishopstone. *Persons see* Bayley, J.; Biss, W. (Rector); Caldecott, R. (Min.); Crosse, F.; Earle, J. (Rector); Hawkes, A.; Shergoll, J.; Wilson (Vicar).

- Bishopstone, S. Wilts, charities, 446.  
 Bishopstone, Preb., 166.  
 Bishopstrow, Aldhelm preached at,  
   275. Ancient roads, 278—  
   280. Barrows, 272.  
 Ch., old, 6. Midles, 289.  
   Rectors *see* Biss, W.  
 Rom. station, 272, 275, 278.  
 "The Buries," *ib.*, 280; Rom.  
 coins, 294. Tunmead, 289.  
   *See also* Boreham, Pitmead.  
 Biss, Walt., 165, 173.  
 Bisse, Mr., 176.  
 Bisson, G., 176. T., 176.  
 Bitton, Preb., 169.  
 Black Death, effect on labourers, 88.  
 Black game in Wilts, 340.  
 Black Jacks, 351.  
 Blacklands, 328, 329. Ho.,  
   catalogue of sale, 446. *Persons*  
   *see* Brown, H.; Page, T. (Vicar).  
 Blackman, 23.  
 Blackmore, Dr. H. P., 350.  
 Blackway, W., 176.  
 Blackwell, W., 176.  
 Blagdon, Som., Rom. pig of lead, 285.  
 Blake, H. (I.—III.), 176, 218; will,  
   231.  
 Blakenway, Wm., 398.  
 Blakethorn, 402.  
 Blanchard, T., 176.  
 Bland (—), 165. John (Sir)  
   M.P., 155.  
 Blewbery, Preb. *See* Marlborough  
   and Blewbery.  
 Blow, Detmar, 451; work of, 231.  
 Bluet [Bleweth] Wm., 408.  
 Blundus, Peter, 50.  
 Blunsdon, Broad, 162, 182.  
 Boar, kept by lord of manor, 92.  
 Boarhunt, Glouc., Ch., Saxon work,  
   383.  
 Bode, 22.  
 Bodington, Rev. E. J., "Devizes  
   and Ten Miles Round," noticed,  
   233; Librarian, 141.  
 Bogue, W. H., writings, 230.  
 Bohun fam., 54.  
   — Hen. de. *See* Hereford,  
   Earl of. Humphrey de, 51,  
   54. Margaret de, 47, 53.  
   Matilda de, 51.  
 Bokerly Dyke, 283; date, 275;  
   Rom. coins, 274, 275.  
 Bolingbroke, Viscountess, port., 134.  
 Bolle, 22.  
 Boltesbury, Little, 71.  
 Bondi, 22.  
 Boniface, Pope, letter of the Barons  
   to, 69, 70. (St.) 379, 384.  
 Boone, Charles, M.P., 155.  
   Dan., M.P., *ib.*  
 Bordarii, free tenants, 74—77, 79,  
   86, 91, 93, 96, 99, 101: rights of,  
   87, 88.  
 Boreham (Bishopstrow), ancient  
   road, 278, 279; barrows, 272.  
 Borel, 23.  
 "Borough English," at Downton,  
   338.  
 Boscombe. *Persons see* Kent, R.;  
   White, J. (Rector).  
 Boscombe Preb., 169.  
 Bosham Ch., Sussex, Saxon Work,  
   381.  
 Bossington, Hants., Rom. pig of  
   lead, 285.  
 Botany of Wilts, art. noticed, 223.  
 Boterell, Alice de, 45. Wm.  
   de, 45.  
 Boulogne, Count of, 55.  
 Bourchier, John, Archbp. of Canter-  
   bury, 391.  
 Boureman, W., 176.  
 Bourne, Vincent, 317.  
 Bourton, boundary stone, 291, 293.  
   — Farm (Maddington), customs  
   of, 212—215. *Persons see*  
   Duke, Mr.; Snow, J.  
 Bouverie, E. O. P., 137, 146, 147,  
   345, 348; *dons.*, 136, 240; reads  
   paper, 354.  
 Boviatt, Hants, 49.  
 Bowen. *See* Bower.  
 Bower Chalke, charities, 446.  
   *Persons see* Butt, Mr. (Curate);  
   Sloper, J.  
 Bower [Bowen, Bowre, Bowyer,  
   Brown, Vower], J., 196.  
   Rob., 165, 166, 173, 174, 184.  
   Thos., 192. Walt., 192.  
 Bowerman, Andrew, 165.  
 Bowes, J. Ireland, *don.*, 240; "Lu-  
   nacy in Wilts" noticed, 127, 230,  
   450.  
 Bowles, John, Dean of Salisbury,  
   247, 249, 252. Wm. Lisle,  
   230.  
 Bowlsbury Knoll, Rom. coins,  
   272.  
 Bowood, art. and illust., noticed,  
   334.

- Box, Rom. villa, drawings, 241.  
*See also* Ashley, Ditteridge, Hazlebury; *persons* Bushnell, W. (Vicar); Northey fam.; Stern, J.
- Boy Bishop, effigy in Salisbury Cath., art. noticed, 228.
- Boycott, Salop, 51.
- Boyt, R. S., writings, 230.
- Boyton, Ch., font, 355; visited, *ib.*  
 Manor Ho. visited, 355.  
 Rectors *see* Creed, W.; Hobbs, (—); Hollyman, L.; Mervin, W.; Walker, Rev. R. Z. *See also* Corton. *Persons see* Lambert, Thos.
- Bracebridge, Lincs., Saxon Ch., 6.
- Bracher, J. H., 353.
- Bradenstoke [Clack], 261, 409.  
 Art. and illusts. noticed, 230.  
 ——— John, Prior of, 392, 396, 399, 401, 403.
- Bradford-on-Avon, 332. An-  
 thropology, 31, 32, 35, 37, 41.  
 Art. noticed, 443. Barn,  
 444. Battle of, 21, 120.  
 Clothing and woollen trade, 26,  
 374, 444. Destroyed by  
 Danes, 375. Illusts., 129,  
 446. Immigration from Low  
 Countries, 26. Name, 443.  
 Pre-Norman sculptured stone,  
 illust., 444. Saxon Church,  
 6; arcading, 381, 384; date, 378,  
 379, 385—387, 443, 444; drawings  
 and notes by J. T. Irvine, 443;  
**Rev. H. J. D. Astley on** (*figs.*)  
 374—387; illusts., 234, 374; pi-  
 laster strips, 378—381, 384, 386;  
 porticus, 380, 884; re-discovered,  
 374, 375; sculptured angels, 381,  
 385. *Persons see* Adye, C. S. :  
 Aldhelm, St.; Derrick; Lambert,  
 Rev. R. U.; Methuen fam.
- Bradford, Miss, *don.*, 240, 341.  
 B. W. (Rev.) *don.*, 453.  
 C. C., port., 134. J. E. G., *don.*,  
 136. M. E., port., 134.
- Brading, I. of W., Rom. Pavement,  
 277.
- Bradish (—), 176.
- Bradley, Rev. Charles, 335.  
 Geo. G., art. on, noticed, 135,  
 335, 336; port., 335.
- Brakspear, Harold, 130, 334, 336,  
 443; *don.*, 241; excavations at  
 Stanley Abbey, 348; on Trow-  
 bridge gravestones, 220; writings,  
 238, 442.
- Bramble. *See* Bremhill.
- Bramble, Mr., 176.
- Brampton Brian Castle, siege, 117.
- Brandby, Frances, 106, 107.
- Braose, Phil. de, 48. Wm. de, 51.
- Brasses. *See* Thrupton (Hants);  
 Wilton.
- Bratton, 104, 106; ancient road,  
 280; Camp, 276, 280.
- Braydon, 434.
- Breamore, Hants, Ch., Saxon work,  
 380, 383.
- Brecknock, Earl of, 156.
- Bremhilham. Rectors, *see* Bridges,  
 E.
- Bremhill [Bramble], Hungerford  
 property, 388. Vicars, *see*  
 Collier (I. and II.); Eddrupp,  
 Rev. E. P.; Townson, J.  
*See also* Cadnam, Foxham; *per-*  
*sons*, Crumpe, J.; Franklyn, R.
- Brewer [Bruer] Jn., 297.  
 Wm., 296.
- Brian [Bryan], Wm., 394.
- Brienod, 22.
- Brictric, 22, 23, 24.
- Brietward, 23.
- Briewarestre, Heref., 51.
- Bridge. *See* Biggs.
- Bridges [Brydges], Charles, 176.  
 E. (I. and II.), 165, 173, 176,  
 190. Gabriel, *ib.* Hen.,  
 M.P., 153. Jane, tomb, 148.  
 Ric., 176, 190. Ric.,  
 M.P. (I. and II.), 152, 153.  
 Ric. (Sir), tomb, 148. Ric.,  
 M.P. (Sir), 153. T., 193.
- Bridport, Bp., tomb, illust., 131.
- Brigmerston [Brigmilston]. *Per-*  
*sons see* Hyde, R. (Rector); Smith,  
 J. (Min.)
- Brigstock, Ch., Saxon work, 384.
- Brimdown, 274.
- Brinkworth, Meux estates, 446, 447.  
*Persons see* Dowdeswell, W.  
 (Rector); Harding, J. (Min.);  
 Harris, A.; Walrond, W.
- Brismar, 22.
- Bristol, 188. Gravestone, 220.
- Bristward, 22.
- Britford, Church and Moat Ho.,  
 illusts, 130. Vicars, *see*  
 Faulconer, E.

- British gold objects. *See* Upton Lovell Gold Barrow. Trackways. *See* Roads, ancient. Tribal organization in Rom. times, 20.
- Britmar, 23.
- Britons, Strabo on, 16.
- Brixi, 22.
- Brixworth, Northants, Church, 6 ; Saxon work, 381, 383.
- Broad Chalke, charities, 446. Ethnology, 40. Rainfall, 127. *Persons see* Bisse, Mr. ; St. Loe, E. & J. ; Sloper, J., and Walker, W. (Vicars).
- Broad Hinton, Manor Farm Ho., illust., 447. Meux estates, *ib.* *Persons see* Macdonald, W. ; Crapon, T., and Purdy, R. (Vicars).
- Broad Town, Hungerford property, 388.
- Broadwindsor, Dors., 167.
- Brockhampton, Glouc., 53.
- Brodrigg, James D., 324. Martha, B., *ib.* W. J. (Rev.), obit. notice, 222. Wm. P. (Dr.), *ib.*
- Brokenborough. *Persons see* Trenchard, Mr.
- Brokenborough, Alice D., 409.
- Bromham, illusts., 234. Monument to T. Moore proposed, 118. *Persons see* Edgell, Rev. E. B. (Rector) ; Harding, J. ; Hartigan, Rev. A. S. (Curate) ; Moore, T. ; Richards, T. (Rector) ; Webb, H.
- Bromley, T., 190.
- Bronze Age camps, 418. Cultivation, 273. Pottery, 130 ; art. on noticed, 125. Race, 17—19, 39, 41.
- Bronze Implements, 125. *See* Marlborough, Museum of J. W. Brooke. Celts, flanged, *see* Wootton Bassett ; socketed, *see* Highworth, Swindon. Chisel, socketed, *see* Highworth. Palstaves, *see* Highworth, Latton.
- Brook Ho., illust., 447.
- Brooke, Mrs. Bertram, port, 134. Josh. W., 207 ; his museum visited, 145, 146 ; reads paper, 147.
- Broughton Gifford, 162, 241. *Persons see* Barcroft, J. ; Proby, E. (Rector).
- Brouncker fam., 66. ——— Hen., purchased Erlestoke, 88.
- Brown, Major and Mrs., 327. Anne, 328. Baldwin, on early Christian Churches, 5, 6 ; on Saxon architecture, 376, 377, 380, 381, 385, 387. Geo., 328 ; Hen., obit. notice, 328. Rob., 180. Stafford, (Rev.), 103. *See also* Bower, R.
- Browne, A. J. Jukes, "Geology of Country S. and E. of Devizes," noticed, 232. Ant., M.P., 153. G. F., Bp. of Bristol, on pre-Norman sculptured stones, 444, 445 ; on Saxon conquest of Malmesbury, 21, 25, 40, 41. Jane H., 223. John, *ib.* Ric. (I. & II.), 187, 267, 270. Ric. (Sir), M.P., 154. Sam., 176. *See* Weare *alias* B.
- Bruce, Lord, 120. Rob., M.P., 154.
- Bruer. *See* Brewer.
- Bruning, 22.
- Bruton, Som., Rom. pig of lead, 285.
- Brydges. *See* Bridges.
- Bubley, 402, 408.
- Buchanan, Archd. T., writings, 238, 450.
- Buckner, W., 166, 174.
- Bulbridge Ho., collection of birds, 351, 353.
- Bulford, geology, 232. *Persons see* Flower, J. (Min.).
- Bull Furlonge, field name, 296.
- Burbage, 162, 258, 269. Harepath, 292. *See also* Easton ; *Persons* Lambert, Rev. R. U. ; Naish, H. (Vicar) ; Pelling, J. ; Stanton, Archd., T. (Vicar) ; Taylor, T.
- Burbage, Preb. *See* Hurstbourne & Burbage.
- Burbidge, Edward, obit. notice, 435. Eliz., *ib.* Geo. B., *ib.*
- Burcombe, 231. ——— N., Ch. Saxon work, 383. ——— Ministers. *See* Boureman, W. ——— S., Ministers. *See* Maniston, S.
- Burdsey, J., 196.
- Burford Way, 296.
- Burford, Hen., 181.

- Burgel, 22.  
 Burgess, D. (I. & II.), 176, 185.  
     W., 176.  
 Burghley, J., 176.  
 Burgh, De, fam., 246.  
 Burleigh, Lord, 247. Mildred,  
     Lady, *ib.*  
 Burnel, Phil., 102.  
 Burnet, Gilbert, Bp. of Salisbury,  
     10, 117, 442.  
 Burney, flint with glaze found, 145.  
 Burnham Westgate, Norf., 169.  
 Burrow, A. J. S., 328.  
 Burton, Dr., 315.  
 Bury, Rob., 186.  
 Bushell, Francis, 176.  
 Bushnell, Walt., 166, 174, 176.  
     Will., 174, 176.  
 Butt (—), 177. W. (Rev.),  
     158; note, 295.  
 Buttermere. Vicars *see* Nixon, J.  
 Button, Francis, M.P., 153.  
 Buxbury Camp, 351.  
 Buzun, Rog., 76.  
 Byfield, Adoniram, 162, 175—177.  
     181, 182, 184—186, 188, 244.  
     Nic., 177. Ric., *ib.*  
 Bynge, Eliz., 166. Ellinor, *ib.*  
     Rob., *ib.*  
 Bysshopp, Will., M.P., 152.  
 Bytheway, J., 196; obit. 204.  
 Cadbury, Som., 120.  
**Cadnam (Bremhill), Hunger-**  
**ford, & Cricklade Lawsuits,**  
 388—413. Value of Manor,  
 1507, 389.  
 Caer-went, Mon., Rom. pavement,  
 277.  
 Caillard, E. M., writings, 450.  
     Vincent (Sir), writings, 134.  
 Caird, R. H., 345.  
 Calamy, Edmund, 160, 163, 164.  
 Calcott, Ches., 177.  
 Caldecott, Randolph, 177. T., *ib.*  
 Calley, Col. T. P., ports., 452.  
 Calne, 332. Charities, 126.  
     Ethnology, 30, 35, 37, 41.  
     History, reviews, 127. Hun-  
     gerford property, 388, 391, 413.  
     Illusts., 127. Public  
     Library, illusts., 130. *See*  
     Pinhills. *Persons see* Crick-  
     lade, A & T.; Frayling, J. (Min.);  
     Harding, J. (Preacher); Jones,  
     T.; Mortimer, Mr. (Min.);  
     Pucklechurch, J.; Rowsell, R.  
     (Preacher); Swadden, H.; Warre,  
     A. & J.  
 Calne, Reginald de, 60.  
 Calston manor, 49, 50. *Per-*  
     sons *see* Flower, G.; Knevett,  
     Mrs.; Jennings, H.; Jennings,  
     J. & R. (Rectors).  
 Cambo, Crestiana de, 75. Geof.,  
     de, *ib.* Idonea de, *ib.*  
 Cambridge Castle, Norman head-  
     stones, 220.  
 Camera, Walt. de, 96.  
 Camm, Abbot Walt., seal, 232.  
 Camp Hill (Wilton), royal review  
     at, 360.  
 Camps, purpose of and method of  
     protection, 440. *See* Ashley  
     Down; Badbury Rings; Bar-  
     bury; Battlesbury; Bigbury;  
     Bilbury Rings; Bratton; Bux-  
     bury; Castle Ditches; Castle  
     Neroche; Cerne Park; Chan-  
     tonbury Camp; Chisbury Camp;  
     Chiselbury; Cissbury; Codford  
     Circle; Figsbury Ring; Groveley  
     Castle; Handley Down; Knook;  
     Langford, Hanging, camp; Maes  
     Knoll; Martin Down; Martin-  
     sell; Ogbury; Puriton; Rush-  
     more Park; Rybury; Scratch-  
     bury; Sidbury; White Sheet  
     Castle; Yarnbury.  
 Cannings, All. *Persons see* Bury,  
     R.; Bynge, R. (Rector); Gough,  
     H. (I. & II.), (Min. & Rector);  
     Hitchcock, J. C.; Simpkins, G.  
     — Bishops, 162, 233. Ch.,  
     offertory box, illust., 130; wooden  
     chair, illust., 234. *See* Hare-  
     path. *Persons see* Ferreby,  
     D. (Min.); Macdonald, W. (Vicar).  
 Cannington, 445.  
 Canterbury, 444. Ch. of St.  
     Martin, Saxon work, 381. Ch.  
     of St. Mildred, Saxon work, 380.  
     Ch. of St. Pancras, Saxon  
     work, 381, 383, 384.  
 Canut, Rainald, 193.  
 Capel, Sir A., 104. Hester, 111.  
     Jn., *ib.* Mary, 104—107.  
 Capon, Bp. J., 205.  
 Cardinan, Corn., 60.  
 Carhampton, Earl of, 156.  
 Carinus, inscription to, 149.  
 Carisbrooke, I. of W., Castle, 148.  
     Rom. coins, 294.

- Carleton, Sir Dudley, 251.  
 Carlisle Cath., Norman headstone, 220.  
 Carlo, 22.  
 Carman, 22.  
 Carnac (Brittany) alignments, 331. 448. Fair, 430.  
 Caroline (Queen), 315, 316.  
 Carpenter, Canon, "Guide to Salisbury," noticed, 227; port., *ib.* Mr., 177. E., 190. Hector, 177. Rob., 203.  
 Carswell, Hugo de, 86.  
 Carter, J. (I. & II.), 177. Ric., 169.  
 Cartwright (—), 166. W. (I. & II.), 174.  
 Cashel, Round Tower, Sheela-na-gig, 295.  
 Castillon, Douglas, 177.  
 Castle Coombe, 241. *Persons see* Flower, B. & R. (Rectors).  
 ——— Ditches, 123.  
 ——— Neroche Camp, Som., 123.  
 Catley, George, port., 134.  
 Cattle ways on the Downs, connection with camps, 441.  
 Caussam [Cowson], 248.  
 Caux, Isaac de, 358.  
 Cavendish, Lady Margaret, 117.  
 Ceawlin, 41; conquests in Wilts, 20, 40, 115.  
 Cecil. *See* Burleigh, Lord; Salisbury, Earl of.  
 Celtic Christianity, 121. Element in Rom. and Saxon Britain, 271, 288. Names in S. Wilts, 274. Or May year, 332, 427, 430, 449.  
 Cenwealh, defeats Britons, 120.  
*Ceramidia Butleri* (Entom.), 227.  
 Cerdic, 374; conquests in Wilts, 20.  
 Cerne Park, camp in, 123.  
 Chafine, Mr., 177.  
 Chaldrington. *See* Cholderton.  
 Chalfield, Gt., Barn, 444. Manor, built by T. Tropenell, 241, 347; illust., 443.  
 Chalk sponges, minute fossils from, given to Museum, 324.  
 Chalmers, Mrs., 346.  
 Chalvedon, Henry, parson of, 66.  
 Chamberlaine fam., 128. John (I. and II.), 128, 251, 252. Rob. (I. and II.), 128. Sim., *ib.* Thos., M.P., 153. Thos., man-at-arms, 128.  
 Chambers, Dr. Humphrey, 177, 182, 244.  
 Chanctonbury Camp, Sussex, 118.  
 Chancy, Isaac, 177.  
 Chandler [Chaundler], Ric., 166, 174, 177, 190. Rob., 166.  
 Chandos, Lord, 248.  
 Chantrey, Sir Fr., work by, 200.  
 Chappell, J., 166, 181.  
 Charborough Park, Dors., 112.  
 Chardstock, Preb., 170.  
 Charities. *See* Alton Barnes; Alton Priors; Alvediston; Amesbury; Berwick St. John; Bishopstone; Bower Chalke; Broad Chalke; Calne; Cleverton; Coombe Bassett; Compton Bassett; Ebbesborne Wake; Fisherton Delamere; Garsdon; Harnham, W.; Hilmarton; Homington; Kington St. Michael; Knoyle; Lacock; Langford, Little; Langford, Steeple; Lea; Maddington; Mere; Orcheston St. George and St. Mary; Rollestone; Salisbury; Stanton St. Bernard and St. Quintin; Somerford, Gt. and Lit.; Shrewton; Stratford Tony; Tolland Royal; Tytherton, E.; Winterbourne Stoke; Wishford, Gt.; Woodborough; Wylze; Zeals.  
 Charlcott. Ministers *see* White, J.  
 Charlton. *Persons see* Whiteley, M. (Vicar); Whiteley, W. (Min.).  
 ——— (Donhead St. Mary). *Persons see* Best, G.  
 ——— nr. Pewsey. *Persons see* Duck, S.  
 ——— Park, 130.  
 Charms. *See* Sheela-na-gig.  
 Charnbury [Charenbury], W., 166, 181.  
 Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Som., Rom. pig of lead, 285.  
 Chatham, Wm., 1st & 2nd Earls of, 246.  
 Chaundler. *See* Chandler.  
 Cheddar cliffs, human remains found in, 147.  
 Chedworth, Glouc., Rom. Villa, Chi-Rho monogram, 287; pavement, 277.  
 Cheese, field name, 297.  
 Chelworth [Chilworth] Gt. & Lit. (Cricklade) Hungerford property, 388.





- Clare, Gilbert de, Earl of Gloucester, 67. Joan de, 67.
- Clarence, Geo., Duke of, holds Ludgershall, 152.
- Clarendon Buildings and Press, 443.
- Little, Manor Ho. See Dinton, Steps.
- Park (Alderbury), 443.
- Clarendon, Earl of, 199, 352; art. noticed, 443; port., *ib.*
- Clark, Rog., 166.
- Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G., writings, 232, 442.
- Clarke, James, 166. W. H. M. (Rev.), writings, 339.
- Clatford (Preshute), alien Priory, 253. Hall, *illus.*, 447.
- Property of St. Margaret's Priory, Marlborough, 258.
- Clattercote (Cleydon) St. Leonard's, Gilbertine House, 256.
- Claudius, Emp., 277.
- Claudentum, 281, 285; deriv., 277, Clavinger Monument, 200.
- Claverton, Som., 177, 186.
- Clayton, Hon. Mrs., 315.
- Clement, Wm., M.P., 153.
- Clere, York, Ch., 43.
- Clerk, Hen. M.P., 154. John le., M.P., 152. T. (I. and II.), 166, 252.
- Cleverley [Cleveley], John, 166.
- Cleverton, Charities, 229.
- Cley Hill, Etymology, 274.
- Cleydon, co. Oxon. See Clattercote. "Cliff," in place names, 293.
- Clifford, Bp., on Battle of Æthandune, 291. Rog. de, 47.
- Rog., Lord, governor of Ludgershall Castle, 151. Sam., 177. Wm., 177.
- Clifton, Glos., 170.
- Cloford, Som., 165.
- Cloth trade, decline of, 26. See also Bradford-on-Avon, Trowbridge.
- Clouds, House, art. on, with *illusts.*, 124.
- Cluniac monasteries, 257.
- Clutterbuck. Dan. Hugh, obit. notice, 435. Sophia, E., 435. Thos., 435.
- Clyffe Pypard, 227. Brown moorhen, 434. Manor Ho., 443. Meux estates, 446.
- Clyffe Pypard—*continued.*
- Vicars. See Blake, H.; Hopkins, R.; Jay, S. *Persons see* Burford, Hen.; Wilson, Admiral.
- Cnicus tuberosus (Bot.)*, 143.
- Coate, *illusts.*, 124. *Persons see* Jefferies, R.
- Cobb tomb, 231.
- Cocke, John, 296.
- Cockey, Wm., bellfounder, 229.
- Codford, 241; ancient road, 280; Celtic name, 274; Circle, earthworks, 276.
- St. Mary, *illusts.*, 235.
- Rectors. See Creed, W.; Stephens, J.
- St. Peter. Rectors *see* Maclean, Rev. D.
- Codrington, T., 207, 282—284.
- W. Wyndham, obit. notice, 111.
- Coffer, John, brass at Wilton, 440.
- Cogan, Miles, 48.
- Coins, English. See Avebury.
- Gaulish, gold, nr. Swindon, 311; (*fig.*) 308. Roman. See Roman. Saxon, of Baldred, K., of Kent, Swindon, 312; (*figd.*) 432.
- Coker, Som., 61. Rom. pavement, 276.
- Cokys Croft, 408.
- Cola, 22, 23.
- Colbrand, James, M.P., 153.
- Cold Kitchen, ancient road, 284.
- Etymology, 274, 289.
- Rom.-Brit. habitations, 271, 284; painted stucco, 271.
- Coldcroft, Coulecroft, field name, 297.
- Coldrington. See Cholderton.
- Cole, 22.
- Cole, Berwick. See B. St. L.
- Colepepper. See Culpepper.
- Colerne, pre-Norman sculptured stones, *illusts.*, 444. Rectors *see* Esmond, J.; Lucas, J.; Pinck, R. Vicars *See* Huggins, R.
- Coles, T., 177.
- Coleton, 60.
- Coliberti, cottiers, 74, 75, 85, 86, 91, 96; head money of, 80, 81.
- Collier [Colleare, Collyer] (——) 190. E., 190. G., 190. H., 166, 174. Joseph, 190. N., 180. Rich., 297. T., 178, 190.

- Collingbourne Ducis [C. Comititis]  
 Manor, inquisition, 100, 101, 102.  
 Rectors see Burgess, D.;  
 Prior, C.; Scudder, H.  
*Persons* see Byfield, A.; Lancaster,  
 Earl of.  
 ——— Kingston, 162. Vicars  
 see Alexander, L.; Norris, J.  
 Collingwood, Admiral, 131.  
 Coln Rogers, Ch., Saxon work, 383.  
 Colo, 22.  
 Cologne, Ch. of St. Pantaleon, early  
 work, 380, 382.  
 Colsuen, 22.  
 Combe, H., 178. John, M.P.,  
 152.  
 Combwich, Som., 445.  
 Comedy, the, illust., 447.  
 Common Fields, Enclosure Acts,  
 215.  
 Compton. *Persons* see Frayling, J.  
 ——— Bassett, charities, 126.  
 Ch., rood loft, illusts., 130.  
*Persons* see Beach, H. (Rector);  
 Carpenter, H. (Min.); Eyre, W.  
 (Rector); Nisbett, J. (Min.);  
 Rogers, T. (Rector); White, W.  
 (Rector).  
 ——— Chamberlain, 128. Ch.,  
 visited, 351. Ho. visited,  
 350, 351, 356; Adam's ceiling,  
 wood-carvings, 351. *Persons* see  
 Chamberlaine fam.; Penrud-  
 docke fam.  
 ——— Berks, 170.  
 Coneygar (earthwork). See Winter-  
 bourn Stoke.  
 Conisborough Church, Yorkshire,  
 coped Norman gravestone, 219.  
 Connant, J., 178. Ro., 178.  
 Connaught, Roderick of, 48.  
 Conock (Chirton). *Persons* see  
 White, J.  
 Constantinople, Churches in, 6.  
 Cooke [Cook] (—), 169. Ant.  
 (Sir), 247. Mildred, *ib.*  
 Coombe, Preb. See Harnham, W.  
 and C.  
 Coombe Bissett, charities, 446.  
 Vicars. See Beach, H. See  
 Harnham, W. and Coombe Rec-  
 tory.  
 Coombes, Mr., 178.  
 Coomes, Footpath, 296, 298.  
 Cooper (—), 178.  
 Coote, Chr., 171.  
 Cooth, J., 166, 174.  
 Cope, Geo., M.P., 153.  
 Coppinger, Ambrose, M.P., 153.  
 Copyhold defined, 208.  
 Copyholders, status of, 93.  
 Corbet, Bp., 169. Alice, 45, 46.  
 Rob., 45, 47, 72. Sibil,  
 45—47, 50, 51, 72.  
 Corcomroe Abbey, Sheela Well, 295.  
 Corfe, 123; Castle, 209.  
 Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel, 331,  
 427, 429.  
 Cornish, Anthony, M.P., 155.  
 Cornwall, Bronze age race, 41.  
 Cornwall, Reg., Earl of, 45—48, 61,  
 72.  
 Corsham, 241. Church, monu-  
 mental inscriptions, 231.  
 Ethnology, 30, 35, 37, 40. *Per-  
 sons* see Bushnell, W.; Chamber-  
 laine, J.; Clutterbuck, D. H.;  
 Cobb fam.; Croker, S. (Vicar);  
 Dyer, E. (Min.); Thompson, W.  
 Corsley, Church plate, 228.  
 Corton (Boyton), ancient tracks,  
 279.  
 ——— Dors., Beacon, 120.  
 Cothe, Rob., will, 125.  
 Cotle Hill, Rom. coins, 272.  
 Cotton, Geo. Ed. L., 336.  
 Coulston, E., 97, 98, 128. *Persons*  
 see Chamberlaine, S.  
 Courcy, Robert de, 54.  
 Court Baron, defined, 208, 209.  
 Leet, functions of, 209.  
 Courtenay, Hugh de, 70. Mary,  
 150.  
 Cowdown, cows fed on, 211.  
 Cowlam, York, 43.  
 Cowley, Ant., 190.  
 Cox (—), 178. R., 178,  
 190. Sam., 178. Thos.,  
 250.  
 Cozen, Thos., 297.  
 Crabbe, Caroline, port., 228.  
 Geo., 240; alludes to S. Duck,  
 317; pamphlet noticed, 228;  
 poems, 133, 238, unpublished do.,  
 133; ports., 228.  
 Cranborne Chase, art. noticed, 442.  
 Keeper's straw helmet, 351.  
 Cranford St. John, Northants, 184.  
 Crapon, T., 178.  
 Creed, J., 174. W., 159, 160,  
 167, 174.  
 Cressett, Edw., monument, 200.

- Cricklade, 241, 388, 389, 394, 395, 398—400. Church of St. Sampson, Pre - Norman coped slab, 221. Deanery transferred to Bristol Diocese, 366. Ethnology, 28, 35, 37. **"Leaves from the journal of the Poor Wiltshire Vicar of, in 1764—5." Canon Chr. Wordsworth on, 361—373.** Rectors *see* Harris, C.; Middleton, D. Saxon conquest, 21, 40. Vicars *see* Frome, T.; Harris, C.; Macdonald, W.; Purdy, R.; Sandford, N. *See also* Chelworth. *Persons see* Cricklade fam.; Hungerford fam.; Lenn, A.; Sambourne, W.; Weryot, W.
- Cricklade fam., 389; 390.  
— Alice, 389—401, 403—405, 409—411. Agnes, 389. Christine, 413. Eleanor, 413. Eliz., 413. Joan, 389. John (I. and II.), 392—413. Kath., 397. Nic., 389. Rob., 390, 392—397, 399, 406—412. Thos., 389, 391—412.
- Crispin, Maud, 193. Milo, *ib.*
- Croc, 23.
- Crockern Tor, on Dartmoor, deriv., 289.
- Croft [Crofts], Herbert, 167, 174. Herbert (Sir), *ib.*
- Croat, Mary A., 335. Thos., *ib.*
- Croke, Ri.; obit, 204.
- Croker, Symon, 178.
- Crosse, Francis, 178.
- Crosses. *See* Erlestone; Ludgershall; Malmesbury; Rosite. *See also* Pre-Norman sculptured stones.
- Crossins, Fra., 183.
- Crouch, Wm., "Bryan King" noticed, 116.
- Croyde, John, 408.
- Croydon, Surrey, Rom. coins, 294.
- Croyon, 43.
- Crudwell, Rom. potters mark, 240. *Persons see* Adkin fam.; Alsop, Sam. (Vicar); Nevill, G. (Min.); Rathband, W.; Thornbury, J.
- Crumlum [Cromelholme] Ric., 190.
- Crumpe, Giles, 178. James, 178.
- Cucking stool, illust., 440.
- Cudulf, 22, 23.
- Cuerlin, 22.
- Culpepper, H., 178.
- Cunetio, 203, 207; objects from 146.
- Cunnington, B. H., writings, 133. Edward, 324. Eliz., (I. & II.) 324. Hen., 324, 325. Jane, 324. Martha B., 324. W. A., 324; writings, 339. Wm., 324. Wm., F.G.S., 232, 339; bibliography, 325, 327; compiles catalogue of Stourhead collection, 325; *dons.*, 241, 341; helps found Wilts Arch.Soc., 325; obit notices, 324—327, 346. Wm., F.S.A., of Heytesbury, 324; port., 325.
- Curl, T., 178.
- Curtis, Griffin, M.P., 153.
- Curzon, Hon. Hen. D., 223.
- Cussey, James or John or H., 178.
- Cut, Idonea, 76. Ric., *ib.*
- Cuthbert, G., 167. Of Jarrow, 384.
- Cynric, 115.
- Cynuit, Cymwich, 445.
- Dageney, Flo. de, 63, 64.
- Daglingworth, Glouc., Ch., Saxon work, 383.
- Dalgety, Eliza B., 112. F. J., *ib.*
- Dalkeith, Earl of, 155.
- Daniel fam., 253, 263, 264, 266.  
— (—) (I. & II.) 248, 252, 253, 315. Jeffrey, 263. Wm., 267.
- Darell, Marmaduke, 145.  
"Wild," Legend of, 144, 145.
- Darling, S., 130.
- Dartnell, G. E., 128; *dons.*, 136, 240, 341; writings, 230. H. W., *don.*, 240; writings, 230.
- Dauntsey Agricultural School. *See* Lavington. Church, art. noticed, 334. Ho., illusts, 447. Meux estates, 447. Rectors *see* Woodruffe, T.
- Dauntsey, John, seal and arms, 433.
- Davenant, E., 167, 174, 179. J., Bp. of Salisbury, 167, 170, 171, 174.
- Davies, J. (I.—III.), 191. J. Silvester (Rev.) transcribes Tropenell Cartulary, 242, 347; writings, 241. Walt., 179.
- Davye, Edmund, 216.

- Dawes Stile, 297.  
 Day, Rob., 199.  
 Dayley, John, 335.  
 "De Donis" statute, effect of, 393.  
 "Dead Pen," meaning of, 212.  
 Dean, West, Rom. Villa, 433.  
*See also* Grimstead, E. *Persons*  
*see* Newnham, J. (Min.); Nicholas,  
 M. (Rector).  
 Dean (—), attacked by Highway-  
 man, 128. Joseph, 230.  
 Deane, John, 144. John, M.P.,  
 154.  
 Deerhurst, Ch., Saxon work, 383.  
 Delme, Peter, M.P., 155.  
 Denby, John, M.P., 152.  
 Dene, Forest of, 47.  
 Dene, 22.  
 Dent, H., 178.  
 Deorham, battle of, 20.  
 Dereham, Elias de, 259.  
 Derrick, 26.  
 Dispenser, Hugh le, 68.  
 Deverell, etymology, 274.  
 Deverill, Brixton. *See* Whitecliff.  
 — Hill, Barn, 444. Rom.-  
 British habitations, 272, 273;  
 Rom. coins, 272. *See also*  
 Baycliff.  
 Deverill, Hill, Preb., 177.  
 — Kingston, "ox-road," 284.  
 Registers, 225. Rectors  
*see* Alisbury, T.; Barieu, J.;  
 Eastbrooke, J.; Ebourne, J.;  
 Smith, W.  
 — Longbridge, Long Ivor,  
 deriv., 290. Rom. remains,  
 272. *Persons see* Payne, T.;  
 Parry, W. (Vicar).  
 — Monkton, "ox road," 282,  
 284. Registers, 225.  
 "Devizes and Ten Miles Round,"  
 by E. J. Bodington, noticed, 233.  
 Bear Hotel, lead work, 135.  
 Castle, Empress Maud at, 151.  
 Castle and Manor, 67—70.  
 Charters, 125. Churches  
 of St. John and St. Mary, 162.  
 Deriv., 290. Ethnology, 26,  
 28, 29, 33, 35, 41. Geolog-  
 ical Survey noticed, 232.  
 "Guide," noticed, 333.  
 Illusts., 233, 332. Museum,  
 138—141, 146, 346, 347;  
 Stourhead catalogue, 325.  
 Old Town Hall, 324.
- Devizes—*continued*.  
 Secondary School, illust., 451.  
*Persons see* Bayley, E.;  
 Bowes, Dr. J. Ireland; Catley, G.;  
 Chalmers, Mrs.; Cunnington  
 fam.; Davies, J. (I.—III.); El-  
 liott, Rev. R.; Frayling, J.; Gun-  
 dry, R. H. and R. S.; Hunton,  
 P.; Long, Rob., M.P.; Northey,  
 E.; Sheppard, J. (Rector); Wat-  
 son, Rev. J. G. (Rector).  
 "Dew Ponds, Neolithic," by A. J.  
 and G. H. Hubbard, noticed, 118,  
 119.  
 Dewy, James, M.P., 154.  
 Dickenson [Dickinson], Leo., 178.  
 Walt., *ib*.  
 Dickins, Mr. and Mrs. F., ports.,  
 452.  
 Dicks, Samuel, 166, 178.  
 Dieu te eyde. *See* Dyeuteyt, J.  
 Dilton (Westbury) Church Plate,  
 103. Ministers *see* King, J.  
 Dinant, Goce or Josce de, 49, 50.  
 Dinton, Beeches, ancient road, 282,  
 283, 286. Church, 353.  
 Steps Manor Ho. visited, 353.  
*Persons see* Engleheart, Rev. G.  
 H.; Pinckney, J. and P.  
**Discoveries, Recent, A. D.**  
**Passmore on (figs.),** 308—312.  
 Ditchampton. *Persons see* Chandler,  
 R.  
 Ditteridge, 328. Rectors *see* Bridges,  
 C., G., and R.  
 Ditton, 248.  
 Dixon, Charles, 223. S.B., 145,  
*don.*, 453; writings, 446.  
 Dixon-Stewart, Rev. J. F., obit. no-  
 tice, 223.  
 Dodington, Som., 445.  
 Dodo, 22.  
 Doleman, T., 248, 252. W., 178.  
 Domesday, lists of Saxon owners  
 and tenants in Wilts, 21—25.  
 Domno, 22.  
 Doncomb Mill, 298.  
 Donhead Cliff, 293.  
 — St. Andrew, 162. *Persons*  
*see* Legg, J.; Whitney, J.  
 — St. Mary, 162. Ministers  
*see* Ince, P.; Pope, G.  
 — Upper. *Persons see* South, C.  
 Dorchester, Oxon, Roman station,  
 287.  
 Dormiton, Heref., 51.

- Dorset, effect of Norman Conquest, 24.
- Douce, Adam, M.P., 152.  
Walt., M.P., 152.
- Douling, Som., 444.
- Dovecots, value of in 13th cent, 81.
- Dover Castle Ch., Saxon work, 383.
- Dowdeswell, W., 180.
- Dowding, Mrs., 198.
- Down Ampney, Glouc., 388, 397, 400. *Persons see* Edwards, R.; Hungerford, Sir E.
- Downend, Som., 445.
- Downton, "The Moot and its Traditions," by Elias P. Squarey, 341, noticed, 337; British earthwork, Saxon fort, *ib.*; tumulus in Nettlebury, 338; Waxwing shot at, 340. *Persons see* Cox, S. (Min.); Fream, Dr. W.; Sheffield, T.
- Draycot Cerne Ho., 134. *Persons see* Fider, T. (Min.); Hatzefeldt-Wildenburg; Power, T. (Rector); Tillesley, E. (Rector).
- "Dragon, the Blue," art. noticed, 231.
- Druidic festivals in Ireland, 427.
- Dryden, Alice, 441; writings, 443.
- Dubourg, A. W., 356; *don.*, 453: reads paper, 354.
- Duck, wild, 109.
- Duck, Stephen, 253; **A Letter from, Canon Chr. Wordsworth on**, 313—323; alluded to by Crabbe and Swift, 317; **Bibliography**, 319—323; drowns himself, 317. *Ports*, 316, 317.
- Duke (—), 215. *Chas.* (Lt.-Col.), 111. *Emma, ib.*
- Duncliff, 293.
- Dunham Magna, Norf., Ch., Saxon work, 381, 384, 385.
- Dunkerton, Som., 185.
- Dunnell's piece. *See* Winterbourne Stoke.
- Dunstan, St., 378, 384, 387.
- Dunstanville, Gundreda de, 45, 72. *Reginald. See* Cornwall, Earl of.
- Duppa, Brian, Bp. of Salisbury, 159, 167, 174.
- Durham, Churches of St. Nicholas and St. Oswald, 10.
- During, Ric., 83.
- Durnford, Ministers *see* Holland (—).
- Durnford, Preb., 172, 181.
- Durnford Gt., *alias* Hungerford, 388. Value of manor, 1507, 389.
- Durrington Barrow, drinking cup, 125. Manor, records and seals, art. noticed, 334. Ministers *see* Maton, L. Registers, 332.
- Dutch surnames, 26.
- Dyer, E., 178. *Rob.*, 178. W., 178.
- Dyeuteyt, John, M.P., 152.
- Dykes, ditches. *See* Bokerley; Grovely; Stockton; Wansdyke.
- Dyneley, Rob., M.P., 153.
- Eagle, white-tailed, 109.
- Earle, Mrs., 167. John, M.P., 153. John, Bp. of Salisbury, 167, 174; writings, 132. *Ro.*, 167. S. K. L., writings, 442. T., 191.
- Eastbrooke, J. (I. and II.), 178.
- Eastman, W., 179.
- Eastney, Hants, 60, 64.
- Easton Grey, Ministers, *see* Newland, J. Rectors, *see* Hutchins, E.; Jones, B.; Moody, S. ——— Royal, Trinity Hospital, 253, 258, 259.
- Easton in Gordano, Preb., 166.
- Eastwood, Essex, 68.
- Ebbesborne Wake, charities, 446. *Persons see* Cartwright (Rector); Swaddon, H. (Vicar).
- Ebourne [Eburn], John, 179.
- Egbryght's Stone, 445; Stevenson's theory, J. U. Powell on; 290—294.
- Ecliff, nr. Gillingham, 293.
- Eddrupp, Rev. Edw. P., obit. notice, 222.
- Edgar, 21, 23.
- Edgell, Rev. Edward, 111. Edward B. (Rev.), obit. notice, *ib.* Hester, *ib.*
- Edington, 233. *Ch.*, *illusts.*, 234, 446. *Priory*, 88. *Persons see* Kingsman, J.; Lane, W. ——— Som. 445.
- Edington, John de, 88.
- Edith (Queen), 21.
- Edmar, 22.
- Edmeades, Rev. Matt. R., obit. notice, 111.
- Edmonton, Midx., 184.
- Edmund, 23. Aiulfson, 23. Earl of Lancaster, 65. Thomas, 398.

Ednod, 21.  
 Edred, 21.  
 Edric, 22, 23.  
 Edulf, 22.  
 Edward, 22, 23.  
 Edwards, J. (I. and II.), 188, 191.  
     M., writings, 441.      Nic.,  
     250.      Rich., 400.      W. (I.  
     and II.), 176.  
 Edwin, 22, 23.  
 Effigies *see* Marlborough, St. Margaret's Priory; Ludgershall; Salisbury Cathedral; Thruxton.  
 Egerton, Lord Chancellor, 165.  
 Eglesfield, Mr., 120.  
 Elder seeds in Rom.-Brit. dwelling pit, 416, 424, 452.  
 Eldild, 22, 23.  
 Eldred, 22.  
 Eliz., d. of James I., 251.  
 Ellary. *See* Hilary.  
 Ellendune. *See* Wroughton.  
 Elliott, Jane, 324.      Rich. (Rev.),  
     *ib.*  
 Ellis, G. J., Welbore Agar, M.P., 156.  
     Welbore, 2nd Earl of Norman-  
     anton, 112.  
 Elmes, Thos., 105.  
 Elnod, 22.  
 Elsi, 22.  
 Elson, T., 179.  
 Elston, Rom.-Brit. settlements, 273.  
 Ely, J., 179.      T., 167, 174.  
 Emma, sister of K. Stephen, 44.  
 Emsworth (Warblington), 59.  
 Enford. *Persons see* Culpepper, H.  
     (Vicar); Grove, H.; Jay, T.  
 Engenhold, 23.  
 Engenulf, 23.  
 Engleheart, Rev. G. H., 149, 150,  
     353, 416.  
 Englishcombe, Som., 37, 41.  
 "Englishry," 83.  
 Entomology, 227.  
 Eolithic man, 327.  
*Epipactis palustris* (Bot.), 143.  
 Erchfont bells, 233.      Illusts.,  
     234.      Records, 231.  
     *Persons see* Giddings, W.; Hind-  
     ley, C.; Shephard, W. (Vicar);  
     Wall, R.  
 Erdecote. *See* Stockenham.  
 Erenburgis, 23.  
 Ergham, Bp., 259.  
 Erlebald, 22.  
 Erleking, 23.

**Erlestoke and its Manor**  
**Lords, John Watson-Taylor**  
**on, 42—102.** "Cross, the,"  
 95, 96.      Dove-cote, 80, 81, 86,  
 101.      Dower of Eleanor Fitz-  
 John, 87.      Etymology, 61.  
     Fernham, 90—92, 98.  
 Henning [Hyndon], 96.  
 Hope Wood, 97, 98.      Low-  
 fields, 91, 97—99.      Manor, 73  
 —102; accounts of 1286, 80; 1309,  
 85; Court Rolls, 73; Courts Baron,  
 73, 91, 102; inquisition, 1309, 86;  
 100; lands held by Lord and Ten-  
 ants 1309, 98; map of in 1309, 95;  
 rights of tenants, 74—92; Royal  
 demesne, 73, 74; value of manor  
*cir* 1297 compared with other  
 manors, 99—102.      Marditch,  
 97.      Mills, 69, 74, 75, 80—82,  
 84, 96, 99—101.      Murder cases,  
 82, 83.      Park, 73, 97.  
 Population, 96.      Pound, 94.  
 Skimcroft, 87, 88, 98.      Water  
 Street, 95, 96.      White Hills, 97.  
*See also* Pudnell Farm.      *Persons*  
*see* Auberville, G. de; Averay, T.;  
 Baldwin, R.; Ball, E.; Bever, E.,  
 J. (I. and II.), and R.; Brouncker  
 fam.; Buzun, R.; Cambo, C.,  
 G., and I.; Camera, W. de; Cars-  
 well, H. de; Cheverell, A. and J.  
 de; Cut, I. and R.; During, R.;  
 Fitz-Herbert fam.; Fitz-Keping,  
 R.; Fitz-Mathew fam.; Fitz-  
 Richard, A. and W.; Ford, W. de  
 la; Gurey, A., E., and M. de;  
 Harold, Earl; Littlecote, S. de;  
 Mandeville fam.; Proute, J. la;  
 Puryer, R.; Sandwich, R. de;  
 Someneur, J. le; Townsend fam.;  
 Upton, J. de; Watson-Taylor  
 fam.; Wendlesworth, W. de;  
 Weston, J. de.  
 Erminton, 51.  
 Erneley, John, M.P., 153.  
     T., 187.  
 Ernhem, Linc., 166.  
 Ernle-Erle-Drax, Sarah C. E. E.,  
     obit. notice, 112.  
 Errington, Anne L., 438.  
     John, *ib.*  
 Escomb, Durham, Saxon Ch., 378,  
     380, 381, 383, 384.  
 Esmond, J., 181.  
 Estcourt, G., 179.      T. (Sir), *ib.*

- Estgate, Gabriel, 191. Hugh, *ib.*  
James, *ib.*
- Eston, J., obit, 204.
- Ethelwold (St.), Benedictinal of, 385.
- Evelyn, Sir John, M.P., 154.
- Evelyn-White, Rev. G. E., writings, 228.
- Everard, Pet., 64.
- Everett, Joseph H., M.P., 155, 156.  
Thos., 148. Thos., M.P., 155.
- Everley Manor, inquisition, 100.  
Road, 264. *Persons see*  
Ernely, T.; Tesdale, C.
- Everley, Gilbert de, 59.
- Eversley, Hants, 179.
- Everton, 173.
- Evil Eye, charms against, 157, 158, 295.
- Ewen [Ewelme] Chapel. *Persons see* Thackham, T.
- Ewer, Rob. le, 71.
- Ewing, 22.
- Exbourne, Dev., 178.
- Exeter, Castle of, 68.
- Eyre [Eyres] fam., arts. noticed, 231, 232.  
Giles, 179. Harriet, 436. Rich, 262. Rob. (Sir), port., 232. Sam., 179. Sam (Sir), bust, 232. W. (I. & II.), 171, 179, 183, 244, 436.
- Eyre-Matcham, Geo. H., 436.  
Mary E., *ib.* W. E., obit. notice, *ib.* Wm. (Capt.), *ib.*
- Fabian, J., 179. T., *ib.*
- Fairfax, Sir T., 168, 172.
- Fairs, origin of, 426.
- Fardell, Mary M., 116. Thos., (Rev.) *ib.*
- Farleigh. *Persons see* Allanbrigge, J. (Vicar); Biggs, R. (Min.).
- Farley. *See also* Pitton. Vicars *see* Henderson, Rev. T.
- Farm Changes, 1905, art., 335.
- Farnham, Sur., ancient trackways, 281.
- Farrington, Thos., M.P., 155.
- Faulconer, E., 179.
- Fawkener, Mr., 179.
- Fenton, Préb., 172.
- Ferne, Rob., M.P., 154.
- Fernham. *See* Erlestoke.
- Ferrars, Isabel de, 72.
- Ferreby [Ferebee], D., 180.  
J., (I. & II.), 179, 191.
- Ferrers de Groby, Lord. *See* Grey, Sir E.
- Ferris, J., 180.
- Festivals, Christian and Pagan, fires lighted on, etc., 331.
- Fettiplace, T., 263.
- Fider, T., 180.
- Field names, 402, 408, 409; at Wraxall, N., 296—298. *See also* Bishopstrow; Erlestoke; Mad-dington; Winterbourne Stoke.
- Fife [Fipp, Phipp] (—), 184.  
J., 180. Nic., *ib.*
- Fifehead Neville, Dors., Chi-Rho monogram, 287.
- Figheledean. Ministers *see* Pile, J.
- Figsbury Ring, cattle tracks, *illusts.*, 119.
- Finchley, 188.
- Fines, Feet of, for Wilts, 231.
- Finett, Sir John, 252.
- Fipp. *See* Fife.
- Fire-boot defined, 90.
- Fire Customs, 426—431.
- Fires, sacred, method of producing, 429.
- Fisher, Archd., 135. Canon, 436. A. H., writings, 127. Alb. B., note, 109; obit. notice, 436; resigns curatorship, 141. E. (Capt.), port., 135. Georgina M., port., 135.
- Fisherton, Rectors *see* Forward (—).  
Anger. *Persons see* Bayley, G. (Min.); Bayley, S.; Good, H. (Vicar); Kent, R.  
Delamere, Charities, 126.
- Fitheus, 22.
- Fittleton. *See also* Haxton. *Persons see* Bennet, T. (Rector); Hind, M. (Min.); Jay, Benjamin *alias* W. (Rector); Jay, T. (Rector).
- Fitz-Alan, William, 57.
- Fitz-Alured, Thos., 69.
- Fitz-Herbert fam., 42; *ped.*, 72.  
Alice, 52, 72. Hen., 46. Herbert (I.), 42—46, 51, 72. Herbert (II.), 42, 46—53, 60, 72. Isabel, 72. Joan, 42, 53, 54, 58, 60, 72, 75. Lucy, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 72. Math., 42, 49, 53—58, 60, 64,

- Fitz-Herbert fam.—*continued*.  
 65, 72, 75, 76. Peter, 42, 49,  
 50, 52—56, 58, 59, 72. Reg.,  
 47, 49, 72. Rob., 46, 47, 72.  
 Rich., 167, 174. Sibil,  
 45—47, 50, 51, 72. Wm.  
 (St.), Archb. of York, 43—45, 49,  
 72.
- Fitz-John, Eleanor, 70—72, 84, 87,  
 97. Joan, 58. Matth.,  
 42, 65—67, 71, 72, 78, 79, 81, 84,  
 99; arms on seal, 70; Governor  
 of Devizes, 68, 69.
- Fitz-Keping, Ralph, 76.
- Fitz-Martyn, Nicholas, 65.
- Fitz-Matthew, Herbert, 42, 58—63,  
 72, 81. John, 42, 58, 61, 64,  
 65, 72. Manasses, 58.  
 Margaret, 72. Peter, 42, 58,  
 63, 64, 72, 76.
- Fitzmaurice, Lord, *don.*, 347; writ-  
 ings, 236.
- Fitz-Peter [Fiz-Piers], Geof., 49, 52.  
 Reg. de., 51.
- Fitz-Richard, Aldicha and Wm.,  
 Murdered, 82.
- Fitz-Roger, Alice, 52, 72. Rob.,  
 52, 72. Wm., 54.
- Fitz-Roy, Reginald. *See* Cornwall,  
 Earl of.
- Fitz-Stephen, Rob. 48.
- Fitz-Walter, Herbert, 58.
- Fitz-Warren, Fulk, 49. Hawyse, 50.
- Flemenge, John de, 68.
- Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs., 142.
- Flint and Stone Implements. *See*  
 Hackpen; Marlborough, Museum  
 of J. W. Brooke; Plateau Gravels;  
 Stonehenge.
- Borers. *See* Ashley Wood  
 Down.
- Celts. *See* Swindon.
- Eolithic and Pseudo-Eolithic,  
 142, 238, 304, 305, 450.
- Hammerstones. *See* Ridge.
- Mesolithic, 304.
- Microlithic, 305, 306.
- Palæolithic, *See* Knowle;  
 Welwyn, Herts.
- Saws. *See* Swindon.
- Scrapers. *See* Ashley Wood  
 Down; Ridge.
- Flints, glaze on. *See* Burney; Hack-  
 pen; Knowle.
- Florence, Cath., ceremony of re-  
 newing fire, 429.
- Flower, Benj., 180. C. T., 242,  
 347. Gawen, 169. J.,  
 180. Rog., 167, 174.
- Foley, Edward Thos., M.P., 156.
- Folgher, 268.
- Folk Lore. *See* Charms; Groveley  
 customs; Tree customs; Wishford  
 customs.
- Folly Farm=Cunetio, 207.
- “**Fonthill, Discoveries near,**  
**B. Stallybrass on,** 414—425.  
 Ho., illust., 236; visited, con-  
 tents of, 352, 353, 356. *Persons*  
*see* Beckford, Wm.; Morrison fam.  
 —— Bishop, Ch., 353. Rectors  
*see* Olding, R.; Wren, C.  
 —— Giffard. Rectors *see* Mervin,  
 W.
- Fonts. *See* Boyton; Marlborough,  
 Ch. of St. Mary; Ramsbury.
- “Ford,” meanings of word, 280.
- Ford, 162.  
 —— Vicars *see* Croyde, John.  
 —— (N. Wraxall) Mill, 298.  
 —— (S. Wraxall) Farm, 435.
- Ford, Wm. de la, 78.
- Fordington and Writhlington, Preb.,  
 170.
- Forests of Wiltshire, art. noticed,  
 442.
- Forsith, J., 180.
- Forster, Nat., 167.
- Fortescu, Sir John, 391.
- Forward, ——, 167.
- Fosse Way, 296, 297.
- Fosset, Mr., 180.
- Fossils, collection of W. Cunnington,  
 324.
- Foster, Ro., 204. T. Nelson, 111.
- Foulston. *See* Fugglestone.
- Fovant Church, carving of horse-  
 shoe, 158. *Persons see* Calde-  
 cott, R.; Chafine, Mr.; Priaulx,  
 J. (Rector).
- Fowler (——), 180. Laomedon,  
 191. Lemuel, *ib.* Sam.,  
*ib.* W., *ib.*
- Foxcroft, H. C., writings, 442.
- Foxham, 222, 405. *Persons see*  
 Beke, T.; Collier T.; Cricklade, J.;  
 Mompesson, J.; Sambourne, W.
- Foxley, Rectors *see* Hart, W.
- Frampton, Dors., Chi-Rho mono-  
 gram, 287.
- Francis fam., monument, 199, 200.  
 —— Phil., 262.



- Franklyn (—), 180. Phil., 250.  
Rich., 180.
- Frawin, 23.
- Frayling, J., 180.
- Fream, Dr. W., obit. notice, 436, 437.
- Freeman, Prof., on Bradford Saxon Ch., 376, 387.
- “Frith,” meaning of word, 214.
- Frith, Rev. Edward B. C., obit. notice, 437, 438.
- Frogden's Bottom, 296.
- Frome, Som., 172. Bell foundry, 229.
- Frome, Thos., 369.
- Froxfield, 145. Vicars *see* Fowler, Laomedon.
- Fugglestone. *See* Bemerton & F.
- Fulda (Germ.) Ch., early work, 382.
- Fulham, 173, 177.
- Fuller (—) 191. G. P., *don.*, 347. Nic., 191. R., 347, 443. T., 167, 174.
- Furness, Sir C., 431.
- Fyfield Ho., illust., 447. Meux estates, *ib.* Persons *see* Crapon, T.; Popejoy, A.
- Bavant [Skydmore] Rectors *see* Coles, T., and father.
- Hants., visited, 149.
- Gaels, Gadhelic. *See* Anthropology.
- Gallic colonization of Britain, 18.
- Galloway, Earl of, 155.
- Gandy, J., 167, 174.
- Garlies, Lord. *See* Galloway.
- Garner, T., writings, 443.
- Garsdon, charities, 229. Ch. plate, 228. Rectors *see* Hern, J.; Woodruffe, R.
- Gaselin, Joan de, 102.
- Gatecombe, Wm., M.P., 152.
- Gately, Hen., 263.
- Gatty, Lady, 135.
- Gauntlet [Gantlet] fam., 209.
- W., 170.
- Gawen, Simon, 180.
- Geddington [Geytington] Northants, 68. Ch., Saxon work, 386.
- Gentiana lingulata* var. *præcox* (*Bot.*), 227.
- Geology, 324—327; of county S. & E. of Devizes, noticed, 232. *See also* Bulford; Chitterne; Knowle; Pewsey; Ridge (Chilmark); Salisbury Plain; Seend; Upavon; Westbury.
- Gerard (—) M.P., 154.
- German influence on Saxon England, 379, 380, 382, 384—387.
- Gerveys, Wm., M.P., 152.
- Gest, 22.
- Giare [Gyer] D., 180. Jonathan, 180.
- Gibon, John, M.P., 152.
- Giddings, W., 191.
- Gilbert (Saint), 255, 257, 258. Geo. (I. & II.), 211, 389. Joan, 389. Wm., 211.
- Gilbertine order, foundation of, and Houses in England, 255.
- Giles [Gyles] Nathan, 180.
- Gillingham, Dors., 35, 167, 182.
- Gillingham, Major & Minor, Prebs., 170, 171.
- Gillman, R. D., *dons.*, 136, 453; writings, 333, 339.
- Gisilbert, 22.
- Givardus, 43.
- Glass, Stained. *See* Grafton, E.; Marlborough, Ch. of St. Mary; Rushall; Wilton Ch.
- Glastonbury Abbey Ch., 384, 387. Late Celtic Implements, 281.
- Glendalough (Ireland) Celtic Churches, 384.
- Gloucester, 21. Rom. Station, 285, 287.
- Gloucester, Milo of. *See* Hereford, Earl of. Walt. de, 70. Wm., Earl of, 47.
- Gloucestre, John, M.P., 152.
- Goddard, Rev. C. V., 146, 147, 347; *dons.*, 135, 240, 341; **on Customs of the Manor of Winterbourne Stoke**, 208—215. E. H. (Rev.), 125, 142, 146, 227, 347, 348, 350, 354; *dons.*, 136, 341; **note on Carved Figure on Wall of Oaksey Church**, 156—158, 295; **on Early Gravestones found at Trowbridge**, 218—221 (*figs.*); **on Westbury Acorn Cup**, 103—108 (*figd.*); writings, 439. Thos., 298.
- Gode, 22, 23.
- Godeve, 22.
- Godfridus, 22.
- Godley, 297.
- Godolphin, Lord, 117.
- Godric, 22, 23. Venator, 23.
- Godryche, John, will, 125.
- Godus, 22.

- Godwin, 22, 23.  
 Godwinson, 23.  
 Goldsmith, Oliver, "Vicar of Wakefield," origin of, 361—373.  
 Gomme, G. L., 125.  
 Gooch, Sir Thos., 134.  
 Good, H., 167, 174, 186. Mar-  
 maduke, 168, 174. Rob.,  
 174.  
 Goodman, Godfrey, Bp., 188.  
 Gordon, Douglas, writings, 340.  
 Douglas Hamilton (Canon the  
 Hon.), *ib.* Geo. (Lord), M.P.,  
 155.  
 Gore, Thos., 392.  
 Gorges, E. (Sir), 174. T., 168,  
 174.  
 Gorrey's Hill, 296, 298.  
 Gough, E., 168, 174, 191. Fran-  
 cis, 191. Hugh, Bp. of  
 Limerick, 174, 191. John,  
 216. Ric., 168.  
 Gower, Stanley, 179, 180.  
 Grafton, E., Chapel of St. Nicholas,  
 belonged to St. Margaret's Priory,  
 Marlborough, 258; Pax, stained  
 glass, tiles, *ib.* Vicars *see*  
 Llewellyn, Rev. D. *See also*  
 Wilton.  
 — W., 269. Manor farm,  
 property of St. Margaret's, Marl-  
 borough, 258.  
 Graham, Sir Sanford, M.P., 156.  
 Graile, John (I. and II.), 180.  
 Grange [Grainge], T., 188.  
 Grantham, 171.  
 Grantham, Australis and Borealis,  
 Prebs., 168, 172, 174.  
 Gray, Mr., 180. H. St. G.,  
 "Index to Gen. Pitt Rivers' works,  
 etc.," noticed, 225, 226; writings,  
 442.  
 Great Ridge Hills, reasons for early  
 settlements, 280, 281, 285, 287.  
 Wood, ancient road, 278, 283,  
 284, 422; dyke, 275, 283.  
 G.W.R. Guide, with maps and  
 illusts., noticed, 332.  
 Greek Church, influence in England,  
 1—3.  
 Green, Chr., 168, 174, 188.  
 Goodman, 10. Ric., 170.  
 Greenstead, Essex, Saxon Ch., 378.  
 Gregory, H., 191. J., 168, 174.  
 Gregson [Grigson], J., 168.  
 Greswell, Rev. W., writings, 445.  
 Grey, Lord, 154. Anne, 388.  
 Edward (Sir), 388. John  
 (Lord), 104. Margaret, *ib.*  
 Thos., M.P., 154.  
 Griffin, Fred, obit. notice, 223.  
 James, 223.  
 Griffiths monument, 200.  
 Grimbald aurifaber, 23.  
 Grimstead, E. (West Dean). *Per-  
 sons see* Newnham, J. (Min.)  
 Nicholas, M. (Rector).  
 — W., Ministers *see* Tarrant,  
 S. Rectors *see* Hyde, E.;  
 Page, R.  
 Grimston & Yetminster Preb., 166,  
 Grittleton. Ministers *see* Jaques, R.  
 Registers, 225.  
 Grobham, Sir Rich., will, 232.  
 "Ground," local use of word, 432,  
 433.  
 Grove and Penruddocke rising, 143,  
 144; art. noticed, 442. Hugh,  
 143, 144, 174. W., 168, 174.  
 Groveley, 231. Ancient road,  
 278, 282, 283, 288. Castle,  
 camp, 123. Rom.-Brit. village,  
 271, 272. Wood, customs,  
 350, origin of, 273; dykes, 272,  
 275, 283, 288; map, 453; white-  
 tailed eagle, 109.  
 Gudelok', Geof., M.P., 152.  
 Gudmond, 22.  
 Guildford, Surrey, 165.  
 Gumbleton, 185.  
 Gummer, C. M. and O., writings, 230.  
 Gundry, Rich. H., 135. Rich.  
 S., art. on, *ib.*  
 Gundwin, 23.  
 Gunfrid, 23.  
 Gunnar, 22.  
 Gunter, 23.  
 Gurcy, Avicia de, 76. Ernulph  
 de, *ib.* Matilda de, *ib.*  
 Gussage St. Michael, Dors., 172.  
 Guthrum, 445.  
 Gwillim, E. Ll., 263, 265, 332; local  
 sec., 150.  
 Gyda, 21.  
 Gyer. *See* Giare.  
 Gyles. *See* Giles.  
 Gypsies, 37, 41.  
 Hacho, Hamo de, 352.  
 Hacklestone. *See* Haxton.  
 Hackpen Hill, eoliths, 142; polish  
 on flints, 145, 445.  
 Hacun, 22.

- Hadfield, G., 180.  
 Hadford, 179.  
 Hadow, Rev. G. R., 355.  
 Haica, Salop, 52.  
 Haise, J., 191.  
 Hall, Eleanor, 413. Thos., *ib.*  
 Hallett, Joseph (I. and II.), 180, 243.  
 Rog., 168, 180.  
 Halstock, Preb. *See* Lyme and H.  
 Ham. *Persons see* Newlin, R.  
 (Rector); Newton, H. (Parson);  
 Wilmer, J.  
 Hamacre, field name, 297.  
 Hamble, Priory of St. Andrew, 49.  
 Hammick, G. M., 135. W. H.,  
*ib.*  
 Hammond, Col., 187. J., 120.  
 Hancock, T., 170.  
 Handley Down Bronze Age camp,  
 418.  
 Hankerton. Vicars *see* Beale, W.  
 (I. and II.)  
 Hankessok', Wm., M.P., 152.  
 Hannington. *Persons see* Edwards,  
 W.  
 Harbord, Wm. A., M.P., 155.  
 Hardenhuish, Ethnology, 30.  
*Persons see* Clutterbuck, T.; Eyre,  
 S. (Vicar).  
 Hardie, Vallon, writings, 129.  
 Harding, 21, 23. J. (I. and II.)  
 180. John, obit. notice, 328.  
 Wm., *ib.* St. Stephen,  
 255.  
 Hardway, 282, 292.  
 Harepath, occurrence of the name  
 in Wilts and etymology, 282, 292.  
 Harley fam. *See* Oxford, Earl of.  
 Edward (Sir), 117.  
 Harnham Bridge, illust., 129.  
 Ethnology, 32, 35, 37. Saxon  
 Settlements, 19, 37. Vicars  
*see* Hill, Rev. G.  
 — W., charities, 334.  
 — W. and Coombe Rectory.  
*Persons see* Chappell, J. (Rector);  
 Hancock, T.; Hunt, W. (Min.);  
 Newman, T.; Nicolas, M.  
 Harnham, W. and Coombe, Preb.,  
 166, 181.  
 Harold, 23. Earl, held Erlestoke,  
 74. (King), 21.  
 Harper, C. G., writings, 128.  
 J., 181. Rob., *ib.*  
 Harris (Hebrides) Ch., "sheela-na-  
 gig," 295.
- Harris [Harries], Andrew, 180.  
 Charles, 369.  
 Harrison, Mr., 181. D. P. (Rev.),  
 notes, 434. F. (Rev.), note,  
 432, 433; **on Four Terriers of**  
**N. Wraxall Rectory, 296—298.**  
 Rob., 250.  
 Hart, W., 181.  
 Hartford (—), M.P., 154.  
 Hartham, illusts., 130.  
 Hartigan, Rev. A. S., 118, writings,  
 231.  
 Hatch Ho., visited, notes on hist. of,  
 352. *Persons see* Benett fam.;  
 Hacho, Hamo de; Hyde fam.;  
 Pembroke, Earl of; Stanford, Mr.  
 and Mrs.  
 — W., 166. *Persons see* Hyde,  
 L.  
 Hatchbury. *Persons see* Hunton, P.  
 Hatcher, Mr., 324.  
 Hatfield Ho., Herts, 247, 252.  
 Hatford, Berks, 314, 315.  
 Hatsall, Thos., 296.  
 Hatfeldt-Wildenburg, H.S.H. The  
 Princess von, port., 134.  
 Hawker, Daniell, 298.  
 Hawkes, Ant., 177.  
 Haxton [Hacklestone], 53, 59, 68.  
*Persons see* Bancks, R.; Becke,  
 J.; Fitz-Herbert, M.; Flemenge,  
 J. de; Hind, M. (Min.); Jay, B.,  
*alias* W. and S. (Rectors).  
 Hay, Lord, 249, 251.  
 Hayes, H., 181.  
 Hayle, Ellinor, 166.  
 Haysome, Rob., 187.  
 Hayward, duties of, 77, 93, 94, 210.  
 Hayward, John, 405. Thos.,  
 M.P., 155.  
 Hazlebury (Box), 127; "Quarre,"  
 illust., 234.  
 Headley, Lord, 156.  
 Heale. *Persons see* Tanner, E.  
 (Min.).  
 Healey, C. E. H. C., writings, 451.  
 Hearne. *See* Hern.  
 Heckhampton, Glouc., 174.  
 Heddington, Church plate, 228.  
 Rectors *see* Rogers, H. (I. & II.)  
 & R.  
 Heiron. *See* Hern.  
 Helperthorpe, York, 43.  
 Henchman, Humph., Bp. of Salis-  
 bury, 159, 168, 174. T., 168,  
 174.

- Henderson, Rev. Thos. J., obit. notice, 329.
- Hennards Mill, 298.
- Henning. *See* Erlestone.
- Henry, son of James I., 251.  
III., at Marlborough, 246.
- Henslow, Geof. (Rev. & Mrs.), ports., 239. L. R. (Rev.) *ib.*
- Heraldic copper ornament, Salisbury museum, 231.
- Herbert, 23. The Chamberlain (I.), 42—44, 47, 72. (II.), 43, 44.
- Herbert property, Great Survey, publication of, 348.
- Lord, M.V.O., port., 239.  
Anne (Lady), 358; port., 440.  
(Lady) Beatrice, port., 239.  
Geo., 130; arts. on, noticed, 132, 229; "The Temple," 132.  
*See* Pembroke, Earls of.
- Herdestoke. *See* Stokenham.
- Hereford, Bps. of. *See* Croft, H.
- Rich., Bp. of, 43.
- Hen. de Bohun, Earl of, 53.  
Lucy de, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 72. Milo, Earl of, 46, 47, 53, 72.
- "Heriot" defined, 90, 210.
- Herman, 23.
- Hern [Hearne, Heiron, Herne, Hieron] Arthur, 250, 252.  
J., 168, 181.
- Hertford, Countess of, 316.  
Earl & Marquess of, 174, 186, 191. *See also* Seymour.
- Hethcote, Ralph, 199.
- Hewett, Margaret, 104, 108.  
Wm. (Sir), 104.
- Hexham, Northb., Abbey Ch., Saxon work, 381.
- Heydone, Preb. *See* Axford and Heydone.
- Heysham, Lancs., Chapel, Saxon work, 383.
- Heytesbury, 162. Ancient Causeway, 279. East Hill Farm, ancient track, 280.  
Ethnology, 29, 35. Rom. coins, 272, 274. *Persons see* Cunnington, W., F.S.A.; Dyer, W.; Franklyn (—) (Min.),
- Heytesbury, Preb., 175.
- Heywood (Westbury), 104—107, *Persons see* Marlborough, Mary, Countess of; Wanklin, T.
- Hickman, Capt. Sam., 168.  
T., *ib.*, 174.
- Hicks, Miss, *don.*, 453. Michael (Sir), 248.
- Hicmar, Cardinal Legate, 45.
- Hide. *See* Hyde.
- Hieron. *See* Hern.
- Higgins. *See* Huggins.
- Higher Combe, Som., 123.
- Highway, 222.
- Highwaymen, art. noticed, 128.
- Highworth, bronze palstave, 310; socketed celt, (*figd.*) *ib.*, 311; socketed chisel (*figd.*), 310.  
Saxon conquest, 40. Vicars *see* Chester Master, Rev. F. C.; Harper, R. *See also* Marston, S.; Sevenhampton.
- Highworth, Preb., 172.
- Hilcot [Helcote] 269.
- Hill, Rev. Geof., writings, 132.  
J. Hamlyn (Rev.), *dons.*, 241.  
T. (I. & II.) 174, 181.
- Hillary [Ellary], Antony, 179, 181.  
J., *ib.*
- Hillersdon, J. (I. & II.), 168, 174, 186.
- Hilmarton [Helmerton], 227.  
Charities, 126. *Persons see* Rowsell, R.; White, W. (Vicar).
- Hilperton, 83. *Persons see* Thornborough, J. (Rector); Toogood, M.
- Hind, Hine. *See* Hynd.
- Hindley, Chr., 160.
- Hindon, 241. Ch., illust., 236,  
Ethnology, 29, 32, 35, 37.  
Ministers *see* Jaques, R.
- Hinton [Henton] (Steeple Ashton). *Persons see* Hall, T.
- Little. *Rectors see* Crossins, F.; Nicholls, P.
- Hinton, E., 191. Thos. (Sir), M.P., 153.
- Hirsch, Mr., 144.
- "His Most Dear Ladye," Wiltshire novel, noticed, 231.
- Hitchcock, Anne, 328. John, 250. John C., 328.  
Rob., 250.
- Hoad, Rev. Alfred, port., 240.
- Hobbes, Thos., writings, 134.
- Hobbs (—), 168. W., 174.
- Hobby (*F. subbuteo*) nest, 434.  
Orange-Legged, 351.
- Hodges, Mr., 181. T., 191.  
W., *ib.*

- Holbein, Hans, designed Wilton House, 349, 357.
- Holborrow, Isaac (I. & II.), 298.
- Holes, Andrew, will, 232.
- Holgate, Rob., Archbp., 260, 261.
- Holland, Mr., 181. E., 191.
- Holles, Sir John, 249, 251.
- Hollyman, Lionel, 191.
- Holmes [Homes] Nat., 191.
- Holt, 111.
- Homage, ceremony of, 88, 208.
- Homington [Honyngton] 216.  
Charities, 446. *Persons see*  
Hallett, Rog.
- Honewin, 22.
- Hopkins (—), 181. Ric., *ib.*
- Hopton Castle, siege of, 117.
- Hopton, Lord, 166, 167.
- Horsebridge, Hants, Rom. road, 281.
- Horsley, Glouc., 185.
- Horwood, Ben., 191.
- Houghton, Hants, 244.
- Houghton-le-Spring, Dur., Ch., 10.
- Houlbrook, Wm., 333.
- Hounsell, James, 181.
- House-boot, defined, 90.
- Houses, old, art. noticed, 443. *See*  
Axford; Beanhill Farm; Berwick  
St. Leonards; Biddesden; Black-  
land; Bowood; Boyton; Brit-  
ford; Broadhinton Manor Farm;  
Brook Ho.; Bulbridge; Chalfield,  
Gt.; Clatford Hall; Clouds;  
Clyffe Pypard; Comedy, the;  
Compton Chamberlayne; Daunt-  
sey; Dinton, Steps Ho.; Dray-  
cot; Fonthill; Fyfield; Hatch;  
Idover Domain Farm; Keevil;  
Littlecote; Lockeridge; Long-  
ford; Longleat; Malford Farm;  
Mildenhall, Woodlands; Minety;  
Norrington; Overton, N.; Pyt  
Ho.; Ridge (Chilmark); Rood  
Ashton; Salisbury, Ch. Ho. and  
Old George Ho.; Sheldons and  
Smithcot, Gt., Farm; Spittle-  
borough; Stockton; Stourhead;  
Swallet Farm and Ho.; Tisbury,  
Place Ho.; Tollard Royal, K.  
John's Ho.; Vastern; Wardour;  
Wilsford Manor; Wilton; Wrax-  
all, S.; Yatton Keynell; Zeals.
- How, F. D., "Six Great School-  
masters," noticed, 335.
- Howe, 2nd Lord, 223.
- Howlett, Mr., 168.
- Hubba, 445.
- Hubbard, A. J. and G. H., "Neo-  
lithic Dew Ponds," noticed, 118,  
119; "Prehistoric Man on the  
Downs," noticed, 440, 441.  
Francis, 181.
- Hubbart, Mr., 181.
- Huchon, Louis, 230.
- Huggins [Higgins], H., 191.  
J., *ib.* Rob., 181, 191.
- Hughes, W. (I. and II.), 181.
- Hugolin, 22.
- Huish Hill, cattle ways and settle-  
ment, 441. *Persons see* Cowley,  
Ant.  
——— Champflower, Som., 111.
- Hullavington. *Persons see* Latti-  
mer, W. (Min.); Stanley, J.  
(Vicar).
- Humphrey, Ric., 191.
- Humphreys, Francis, 148.  
Thos., *ib.*
- Humphris, Miss, *dons.*, 341, 453.
- Hungerford, Constable of, 144.  
Ethnology, 28, 35, 37.
- Hungerford fam., 388, 393.  
——— Lord, 388, 391, 393. Anne,  
338. E. (Sir), 171.  
Edmund (Sir), 388, 389, 397.  
Edward, 388, 389, 404, 406, 408,  
410—413. John (Sir), 389.  
Kath., 397. Rob., 388,  
389. Thos., 388. Walt.  
(Sir). *See* Hungerford, Lord.
- Hunt, Mr., 11. John, con-  
demned to be burnt, 204, 205,  
442. W., 181.
- Huntelkumbe, Martin le, 59.
- Huntingdon, Preb., 167.
- Hunton, Hants, 59, 65, 67.
- Hunton, Philip (I. and II.), 181, 182.
- Huntsbeare, Dev., 59, 60.
- Hurdecot, Hurdestan, Hurdestoke.  
*See* Stokenham.
- "Hurlers, the," stone circle, 330.
- Hurstbourn [Husborn] and Bur-  
bage, preb., 173, 199.
- Hussey, Eyre (Rev.), writings, 133,  
450. T., 182.
- Hutchings, Canon, R.S., writ-  
ings, 237.
- Hutchins, Edward (I. and II.),  
183, 191.
- Hyde Park, 443.
- Hyde [Hide], Alex., 168, 174, 181,  
Anne, 352. E., 168, 174.

- Hyde—*continued*.  
 186, 188. Eliz., 166.  
 Francis, 168. J., 168.  
 Lawrence (I. and II.), 166, 352.  
 Lawrence (Sir), 174. Nic.  
 (Sir) and Lady Mary, monu-  
 ment, 199. Ric., 169, 186.  
 188. Thos. (I. and II.), 174.  
 Hynd [Hind, Hine, Hyne, Hynde,  
 Huyde], Gilbert, 169. Hen.,  
 M.P., 153. Math., 181.  
 Ric., 168, 184.  
*Hypericum humifusum* (Bot.), 227.  
 Idmiston. Vicars *see* Sharpe,  
 John.  
 Idover, Domain Farm, illust, 447.  
 Ilchester, Som., Fosse Road, 282.  
 Hardway, *ib.* Justices in  
 Eyre, 76. Rom. station, 287.  
 Ilfracombe, Preb., 165, 167.  
 Imber, 128. Rom.-Brit. habita-  
 tions, 272, 273. *Persons see*  
 Dean, Mr.  
 Imber, J., 191.  
 Ince, P. (I. and II.), 182.  
 Incised Sepulchral Slab *see* Marl-  
 borough, St. Margaret's Priory.  
 Industries, local, decay of, 27.  
 Inkpen, Wansdyke near, 113.  
 Innock, field name, 297.  
 Iremonger, W., 13.  
 Irvine, J. T., 380. Drawings of  
 Saxon Ch. at Bradford, 378, 443.  
 Ivor, Long, deriv., 290.  
 Ivychurch, 231.  
 Jackson [Jacksene], Benedict, 297.  
 Ralph, 249.  
 Jacob, Major, 223. Miss, 436.  
 John H., obit. notice, 223.  
 Nathan, 182, 243.  
 Jaques, Ric. (I. and II.), 182.  
 Jarrow, Durham, Saxon Ch., 376,  
 378, 381, 384.  
 Jay [Jeaye, Jey], Benjamin, *alias*  
 Wm., 169, 181, 191. Stephen,  
 176, 181, 184. T. (I. and II.),  
 191. Thos. (Sir), M.P., 153,  
 154. W., 191.  
 Jefferies, Judge, 185. Ric.,  
 136: arts. on, noticed, 124, 230;  
 writings, 133, 237.  
 Jeffreys, John Lord, port., 359.  
 S E., 271.  
 Jenkins, G., 182.  
 Jennings, H., 182. John, 182.  
 Ric., 182.  
 Jessop, J., 169.  
 Jewel, Bp., 205.  
 Job, Chr., 182.  
 Joceline, Sir, 255.  
 John (King), 48, 55, 56, 64, 74, 75.  
 Johnson, T., 183.  
 Jonathan the painter, 10.  
 Jones, Benjamin, 182, 183.  
 Inigo, work at Wilton, 358, 360.  
 T., 182. W., *ib.* W.H. (Canon),  
 160, 161, 168, 374, 376, 443, 444.  
 Wm. and John, 250.  
 Joyner, Ric., 169. Rob., *ib.*  
 Judea, Muriel, 52.  
 Jumeaux, convent, 259.  
 Justice, John, 408.  
 Katharine of Arragon, 260.  
 Keene, Whitshed, M.P., 155.  
 Keesley, ancient road, 282; Rom.-  
 Brit. habitations, 271.  
 Keevil Manor, inquisition, 100.  
 "Talboys" Ho., 233. *Per-*  
*sons see* Beach, Wm., M.P.; Wal-  
 lington, Sir J. and Lady.  
 Kellow, Nic., 214.  
 Kemble. *Persons see* Earle, T.;  
 Thackham, T. (Vicar).  
 Kempford Church, horseshoe on  
 door, 158.  
 Kendall Rev. H. G. O., 145, 147;  
*dons.*, 135, 341, 453; on Eoliths,  
 142, 238; **on Investigations**  
**at Knowle Farm Pit** (*figs.*),  
 299—307; writings, 445, 450.  
 Kenelman, Thos., 215.  
 Kenilworth [Kelyngworth] War.,  
 408.  
 Kennet [Kenes], E., property of St.  
 Margaret's Priory, Marlborough,  
 258, 260, 262, 268, 269.  
 ——— and Avon Canal, art. 446;  
 papers, 136.  
 ——— vale of, Saxon conquest, 20.  
 Kennicott, Benj., the Hebraist, 313,  
 314, 316; letter to, from S. Duck,  
 317, 319.  
 Kensey, Dr. John, 144.  
 Kent, R. (I. and II.), 169, 175.  
 Walt., M.P., 154.  
 Kenwalk (King), 115.  
 Kenwin, 22.  
 Kerry, Countess of, ports., 134, 239.  
 Kerton. *See* Kyrton.  
 Ketel, 21, 23.  
 Kettleby, Fra., 177.  
 Keynes, J., 120.

- Keynton, T., 120.  
 Kidlington, 168.  
 Kilmington, Harepath, 282, 292.  
 Kimpton, Hants, Ch., chalice, pre-Reformation, 150; reliquary, E. Doran Webb on, 149, 150; visited, 149.  
 "King, Bryan," by W. Crouch, noticed, 116. Cath., 116.  
 Geo., *ib.* H. J., 356.  
 J., 182. Mark, or Daniel, 182.  
 Mary M., 116.  
 King Street, 445.  
 Kingesmyll [Kynogesmyll], John, M.P., 153.  
 Kingman, Phil., 182.  
 Kingsman, J., 198.  
 Kingston by the Sea, Sussex, 183.  
 Kingston St. Michael, charities, 229.  
*Persons see* Clutterbuck, D. H.; Hind, R. (Vicar); Pierce, N. (Min.)  
 ————W. *Persons see* Davenant, E.  
 Kinnaston, Sam., 182.  
 Kinnemersdon, Som., 54.  
 Kirk Hammerton, Ch., Saxon work, 383.  
 Kite, Edward, 125; *don.*, 136; writings, 231, 232, 439.  
 Kitley Hill, 297.  
 Knevett, Mrs., 169.  
 Knight, J. B., 116. Wm., 216, 217.  
 Knighton. *Persons see* St. Loe, J.  
 Knoll, Long, ancient road, 284.  
 Knook, coins, 272. Rom.-Brit. habitations, 272, 280; hypocausts, 272. Trackway, 280.  
 Knovill, Gilbert de, 69.  
 Knowle Chapel, 145. Farm Pit, burnt stones, 303, 304; gravels described, 299—304; "**Investigations at,**" Rev. H. G. O. Kendall on (*figd.*), 299—307; mesoliths, 302, 304; microliths, 301, 305, 306; palæolithic implements, 145, 299—302, 304, 305, 341, 445, 453; polish on flints, 145, 301, 341, 445, 453; sarsens, worked, 304. Visited, 145.  
 Knowles (——), 148. Mr. and Mrs., 354. Lord, 248.  
 Knoyle, E., Rectors *see* Clifford, S. and W.; Hawkes, A.; Wren, C.  
 ————E. and W., charities, 446. Churches, *illusts.*, 236.  
 Knubley, Rev. E. P., *don.*, 453.  
 Kyle—Clonfert, "Sheela-na-gig," 295.  
 Kynewyne (——) M.P., 152.  
 Kyrilton [Kerton] Edward, M.P., 153. James, M.P., 153.  
 Lacock, 248, 249, 252. Abbey, 233; arts. noticed, 336, 442; *illusts.*, 234, 336; plans, 130, 336. Barn, 444. Charities, 136. Ch., art. noticed, 336; *illusts.*, 337. "Ciborium," 150. Ethnology, 30, 35, 37, 40. Footbridge, Turnpike, and Poor Rate Accounts, 136.  
*Persons see* Barnes, J. (Min.); Baynerd, P.; Stapleton, Lady: Talbot fam.  
 Lake, Cinerary urn, *illust.*, 130. Drinking cup, 125.  
*Persons see* Duke, Lt.-Col. C. & E.; Tanner, E. (Min.)  
 Lambe, Adhelm, 88. Sir Penstone, M.P. *See* Melbourne, Lord.  
 Lambert, Rich., 110. Rich U. (Rev.), obit. notice, *ib.* Thos., 355.  
 Lammas, 427; meaning of word, 428; lammas lands defined, 213.  
 Lancaster, Edmund Earl of, 100.  
 Landford [Lancton]. *Persons see* Albright, R. (Rector); Bisson, T. (Min.); Davenant, E.  
 Landough, Glam., 389, 390; Ch. of St. Mary, *ib.*  
 Lane, W., 198.  
 Lange, 22.  
 Langford, 169. Manor, 68.  
 ————Hanging, Camp, 275.  
 ————Little, charities, 126. Ch., visited, 354. Rectors *see* Witton, J.  
 ————Steeple, charities, 126. Ch., visited, 355. Rectors *see* Collier, N.; Giles, N.; Jessop, J.  
 Langley, Bucks, 179.  
 Langley Burrel. Rectors *see* Webb, T.  
 Langridge, Som., 389, 394—397, 405.  
 Lansdowne House, 135.  
 Lansdowne, Marchioness of, 126; *illust. art.*, 135. Hen., 5th Marq., 240, 348.  
 Larode, Hants., 42.

- Late Celtic iron implements and weapons. *See* Bigbury; Glastonbury; Woodcuts.
- Lattimer [Latymer] Rob., 191.  
W., 182, 191.
- Latton, bronze palstave (*figd.*), 310, 311. *Persons see* Edwards, W.
- Laud, Archbp., 165, 166.
- Laurence, J., 191.
- Lauric, 23.
- Laverstock, 224, 241. *Persons see* Bayley, F. (Curate); Bland, (—); Bushell, F. (Min.).
- Lavington, 259, 332. Tithes, 268. *Persons see* Barrett, Nic.  
— Bishops or West, 83.  
Dauntsey Agricultural School, *illust.*, 233. Marsh Place, 389. Vicars *see* Thornborough, J. *Persons see* Gilbert, Joan; Spencer, E. & J.  
— Market. *Persons see* Arthington, T.; Frith, Rev. E. B. C. (Vicar); Mare, P. de la; White, N. (Vicar).
- Lawes, Wm. & Hen., 350.
- Lawrence, Mr., 119. Elisha, 187. T., 169, 172. T. J. (Rev.), writings, 132. Thos., (Sir), art. noticed, 230; engravings after, sold, 126; portraits by, 126, 134. W. F., M.P., 216.
- Laytham, Rich., port., 240.
- Lea, charities, 229.
- Leache [Leche], T., 169, 187.
- Leake, Rich., M.P., 153.
- Leckhampstead, 53.
- Lee, Abp., 10. J., 191.  
Sam., 169.
- Legg, Geo., M.P., 154. J., 182.  
Tristram, 182.
- Leigh, Dev., 59.  
— Delamere. Rectors *see* Kingman, P.; Lattimer, R.; Registers, 225.
- Leiter, Daisy, port., 134.
- Lekford [Lecford] Walt. de, M.P., 152. Wm. de, M.P., *ib.*
- Lenn, Andrew, 191.
- Leonard Stanley, Glouc., 191.
- Leontodon hirtus* (*Bot.*), 227.
- Lessida, 21.
- Letard, 23.
- Lethelin, 23.
- Leuric, 22.
- Levenot, 21.
- Leviet, 22, 23.
- Lewes, Sussex, 183.
- Lewin, 21.
- Ley, Lady Eliz., 105. *See also* Marlborough, Earls of.
- Lidgrove Hill, 296.
- Lillington, G., 318.
- Limenitis Sibylla* (*Entom.*), 227.
- Limminge, Rob. 247.
- "Linches," meaning of word, 214.
- Lincoln, Preb., 169.
- Lindisfarne, co. Northb., Ch., Saxon work, 383.
- Linton, co. Dors., 175.
- Liseman, 22, 23.
- Lisle, Lady, monument, 150.  
John (Sir), (I. and II.), monuments, 150. Nic. de, 269.
- Littlecote, the Hall, armour, buff coats, shuffleboard, thumbstocks, 144; E. Doran Webb on, *ib.*; *illust.*, 234; visited, 144, 145; *Persons see* Darell fam.; Hirsch, Mr.; Popham fam.
- Littlecote, Sim, de, 83.
- Littleton Drew, pre-Norman sculptured stones, *illust.*, 444; inscription on, *ib.* Vicars *see* Russell, G.
- Littleton. *See* Tinker.
- Llandrindod, Radnor, Church, "Sheela-na-gig," 295.
- Llewellyn, Rev. D., 222.
- Lloyd, David, 163. J. A. (Rev.), *don.*, 136, 341; writings, 127, 334.
- Lockeridge Ho. (Overton), *illust.*, 447. Property of St. Margaret's, Marlborough, 258. *Persons see* Eyre, R.; Francis, P.
- Lockerley Hall, Hants, 112.
- Lockswell, deriv., 290.
- Lockyer, Sir Norman, *don.*, 453; "Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments Astronomically considered," noticed, 121, 123, 330—332, 448—450.
- Loder, J., obit, 197.
- Londesbrough, York, 43.
- London, W., 169.
- Long (Major), 168. H. (Sir), 261. H. L., 436. Mary E., *ib.* Ric., 191. Rob., M.P., 152; 191. W. H. (Rt. Hon.) port., 240. Walt., M.P., 154.



- Longespee, Bp., chalice and paten from his tomb, 228.
- Longford Castle, art., 441; illusts., 130, 441.
- Longleat, art. and illusts., 441, 446; MSS. vol. I., Historical MSS. Commission, noticed, 117.
- Longstock, Hants., 184.
- Loperugge, 71.
- Lorsch (Germ.) Abbey, early work, 379.
- Louth, Wm., 67.
- Lovedai, 22.
- Low, G., 169.
- Lucas, J., 184. Jehosophat, 144.
- Luckington. Rectors *see* Waddington, N.
- Ludgershall, British Camp, 147. Castle, *ib.*, 151, 152. Ch., architecture, 147, 148; tomb of Sir R. Brydges, 148. Cross, 147. **M.P.'s. for**, 151—156. Saxon Kings at, 151. Visited, 147, 148. *Persons see* Coote, C.; Read, A. (Rector).
- Ludlowe, Edmund, M.P., 153. Hen., M.P., 153. Wm., M.P., 152, 153.
- Lugnassad, 427.
- Luke, J., 166.
- Lul, of Mainz, 384.
- Lunacy in Wilts, reports noticed, 127, 230, 240, 450.
- Lupering, 60.
- Lurish, 298.
- Lushington, T., 169.
- Luttrell, Hen. Lawes, M.P. *See* Carhampton.
- Lydiard. *Persons see* Whitfield, R. —Tregoze, Meux estates, 446. *See also* Midghall.
- Lydney Park, Glouc., Rom. pavement, 277.
- Lye, Baldwin, 250.
- Lyell, A. H., note, 452.
- Lyme & Halstock, Preb., 165—167.
- Lyminge, Kent, Ch., Saxon work, 381, 383.
- Lynch, Aylmer, 169, 179.
- Lynchets, purpose of, 440, 441.
- Lyncombe, Som., Wansdyke and Fosseway, 114.
- Lyne, Mr., 259.
- Lyons, August festival, 427.
- Lypyate [Lippeat, Lypeet] field name, 297, 298.
- Mc Diamond, Mr., 150.
- Macdonald, Rev F. W., 354. Wm., 369.
- Machon, John, 125.
- Mackay, Florence, port., 452.
- Macleane, J. C., 112.
- Macleane, Rev. D., writings, 228, 236, 443, 451.
- Maddington [Maydenton], 214. Charities, 126. Cow-down, 211. Farm, 210. *See also* Bourton. *Persons see* Arnold, W.
- Madgewick, H., 187.
- Maeshowe (Orkneys), tumulus, 330, 449.
- Maes Knoll Camp, Wansdyke, 113, 115.
- Magens, M.P., 155, 156.
- Mahewe, Margaret La, 65, 68, 72.
- Maiden Bradley, 162, 241. Ancient road, 284, 293.
- Mainard, 22.
- Major Pars Altaris, Preb., 165, 169.
- Malden, A. R., reads paper, 354; writings, 125.
- Maldon, Essex, 153.
- Malford Farm, illust., 447.
- Malmesbury, 130, 444. Abbey Church, architecture, organ loft, screen, H. Brakspear on, 442, 443; illusts., 127, 234, 442; plan, 130; seals, 232. Abbey Ho., 443. Abbots. *See* Camm, W. Athelstan's gift to, 21, 40. "Bell Hotel," remains of guest house of Abbey, 443. Cross, illust., 332. Deanery transferred to Bristol Diocese, 366. District, conquest of, by Saxons, 120. Election Petition, 1808, 354. Ethnology, 29, 32, 35, 37, 41. Persistence of British at, 21, 25, 40. *Persons see* Beach, W., M.P.; Gawen, S.; Gore, T.; Harper, R. (Min.); Lattimer, W. (Vicar); Stump fam.
- Malton, Old, Yorks., Gilbertine House, 256.
- Manders, Major N., writings, 227.
- Mandeville fam., 42, 61. —Joan de, 42, 53, 54, 58, 60, 72, 75. Rog. de, 45, 61, 74, 75. Steph. de, 45, 60, 61.
- Maniston, Sam., 182.
- Mann, Rich., don., 241.

- Manning, Mrs., 120.  
Manningford. *Persons see* Bromley, T.  
— Abbotts. *Persons see* Clerk, T. (Rector); Luke, J.; North, Mr.  
— Bohune, 51. *Persons see* Bohune, Humphrey de.  
— Bruce, 51, 53, 233.  
*Persons see* Baylie, T. (Rector); Braose, W. de; Fitz Herbert, H. (II.).  
Manor, Constitution and customs of, 208—215. Courts Baron, procedure of, 91, 92—95. Officials of, 93.  
Manston, Dors., 171.  
Mantes, machine-made eoliths, 238, 450.  
Manton (Preshute), 269. Held by Rainald, 193. Property of St. Margaret's Priory, Marlborough, 258. Stables, 127.  
Marden, 233.  
Mare, Peter de la, 102.  
Marks, T., 169.  
Marlborough, 332. "Angel," 196, 197. Art. noticed, 442. Baily Ward, 197, 204.  
Barton, 259, 262, 268. Blowhorn Street, 204, 250. "Byllinghouse," 204. Castle, 259, 333; Hen. III. at, 246; Mound, grotto in, 316. Castle Inn, 141, 333, Earl of Chatham at, 246. Chantry House, 196.  
Ch. of St. Martin, 194, 204, 254. Church of St. Mary, 162, 254, 200—207; architecture, 333; corbel, heraldic, 203; font, 203, 204; Foster and Pengryve chantry, *ib.* Jesus Service, *ib.*; John the Rector, 193; made a Vicarage, 1238, 194; memorial window, 205; **Roman sculpture**, 203, 205—207 (*fig.*) 206; visited, 141. Ch. of St. Peter, 13, 162, 164, 249, 250, 252, 254; **Architecture**, 193—200; earlier church, 194, 197; *illusts.*, 234; Jesus fraternity, 196; Latin inscriptions, 195; monuments, 199, 200; Our Lady's service, 196; paintings and inscriptions, 11; Peter the Rector, 194; Royal arms, 11; St. Katharine's altar, Bryddes chantry, 196, 197, Marlborough—*continued.*  
250; Thomas the chaplain (I. and II.), 194; visited, 141.  
**Churches of, Rev. Chr. Wordsworth and C. E. Ponting on (fig.)**, 193—207.  
Coldharbour, 204. College, 246, 259; chapel, 141, 233; mantlepiece, 141; museum, *ib.*; Nat. Hist. So., report, 1904, noticed, 227; pillars at entrance, 141.  
Corporation plate, 254. Dean of Christianity, 259. **Death of 1st Earl of Salisbury at, Canon Chr. Wordsworth on**, 246—270. Ethnology, 28, 35, 37. Fire, 120, 202—205, 333. **General Meeting of the Society at 1905, account of**, 137—151, 346.  
Grammar School, 252, 254, 313. Green, 253; site of ancient temple, 205. Green Ward, 204, 263. Hart Inn, 250, 251. Hermit, 254. Hermitage, 196. History, *pamp.*, 341, noticed, 333. Hospital of St. John Baptist, 254, 313. Hospital of St. Thos. of Canterbury, 254, 258, 269. *Illust.*, 130. Inn signs, 442.  
Kingsbury Street, 196. Marsh Ward, 196. Mills, 268. Museum of J. W. Brooke, visited, 145, 146. Newbury Street, 197. Newlands, 204.  
Old, pamphlets, edited by Chr. Wordsworth, 136; noticed, 119, 120. Plague and Pest Houses, 383. Preachers, *see* Bramble, Mr.; Burley, J.; Fowler, Mr.; Hopkins, Mr.; Norris, J.; Pinnell, Mr.; Simpkins, Mr. Rectors *see* Bardis, A. de; Day, R.; Hearne, A.; Hethcote, R.; Profett, N.; Williams, Sir E.  
Rectory, Robert, 1st Earl of Salisbury, died at, 252, 253. St. Katherine's, chantry-house, 197. Registers, 225, 332. Rom. coins, 207. St. Margaret's Farm, 264, 265, 315. St. Margaret's Priory, 142, 253; buildings of, 262—266; documents relating to, list of, 268, 269; effigy, 265; **Gilbertines**

Marlborough—*continued.*

of, **Canon Chr. Wordsworth**  
**on**, 246—270; incised tombstone,  
 265; seal, 267; tiles, 266.  
 Saxon conquest, 40. Sem-  
 pringham, 253, 254, 264.  
 Siege of, 1642, 204, 333. Sil-  
 verless [Sylver] St., 204.  
 Thompson (poet) at, 442.  
 Town Hall, Royal arms, 11.  
 Vicars *see* Clerke, T.; Tucker,  
 Mr.; White, R. Whitefriars,  
 254, 262. Whiteharte Lane,  
 250. Wm. Longespee at, 246.  
 Persons *see* Abbote, T.; Ap-  
 plegate, W.; Asale, J.; Athil-  
 brigge, W.; Austen, R.; Baylie,  
 T.; Bandinell, Byndus de; Bar-  
 nard Mr.; Barnstaple, J.; Bay-  
 ley, T.; Belfou, W. of; Benton,  
 J.; Bower, J.; Bradley, Dean;  
 Brooke, J. W.; Browne, R.;  
 Burdesey, J.; Burgess, D. and  
 W.; Bytheway, J.; Carpenter,  
 R.; Clarendon, Earl of; Claver-  
 ing; Cotton, G. E. L.; Cox, T.;  
 Cressett, E.; Croke, R.; Daniel  
 fam.; Dowding, Mrs.; Edwards,  
 N.; Eston, J.; Eyre, R.; Fetti-  
 place, T.; Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs.;  
 Foster, R.; Francis fam.; Franck-  
 lyn, P.; Gately, H.; Griffiths;  
 Gwillim, E. Ll.; Hammond, J.;  
 Harrison, R.; Hertford, Earl and  
 Countess of; Hinton, E.; Hitch-  
 cock, J. and R.; Houlbrook, W.;  
 Hughes, W.; Hunt, J.; Hyde, Sir  
 N. and Lady M.; Jones, J. and  
 W.; Keynes, J.; Keynton, T.;  
 Lisle, N. de; Loder, J.; Lye, B.;  
 Lyne, Mr.; Marshall, R.; Mas-  
 ters, T.; Mathew, J.; Maurice,  
 Marianne; May, Mr.; Mayo,  
 Mr.; Merriman, E. and R.;  
 Moore, J.; Mullins, W. E.; Nut-  
 tyng, R.; Oxenford, A.; Parker,  
 Mr.; Penny, Dr.; Perkins, Mr.  
 and Mrs.; Polton, T.; Pope,  
 Mrs.; Preston, Rev. T.A.; Prynne,  
 Sir G.; Rodley, J.; Russell, T.;  
 Sacheverell, Dr. H.; Savery fam.;  
 Searle, W. (I. and II.); Seymour  
 fam.; Somerfield, R.; Sparke, E.;  
 Stevens, Mr.; Stringer, A.;  
 Sympson, J.; Tangette, J.; Tryse,  
 N.; Tuckett, J. E. S.; Wall, H.;

Marlborough—*continued.*

Walter; Weare *alias* Browne, R.;  
 Webb, O.; Welboure, T.; Weston,  
 P. de; White, Mr.; Whytehead,  
 Rev. H. R.; Wilkinson, Dr. M.;  
 Winter, J.; Wordsworth, Canon  
 C.  
 Marlborough and Blewbury Preb.,  
 193.  
 Marlborough, Duke of, 117.  
 Hen., 2nd Earl of, 104, 107.  
 James, 3rd Earl of, 104—106.  
 Margaret, Countess of, 104,  
 108. Mary, Countess of, 103  
 —107. Wm., 4th Earl of, 104,  
 108.  
 Marsh, E., 111. M. H., *ib.*  
 S., 169.  
 Marshall, E. S. (Rev.), writings, 233.  
 Rog., 261, 270.  
 Marston (Erlestone), 97.  
 ——— [Merston], S., 162, 182.  
 Marten, Thos., M.P., 153.  
 Martin Down Bronze Age camp, 418.  
 Martinsell Hill, 440, 441.  
 Maskelyne, A. Story, *don.*, 453;  
 writings, 450. N. Story, 125.  
**T. Story, on Tan Hill**  
**Fair**, 350, 426—432.  
 Masleford, Sussex, 51.  
 Maslen, H., 212.  
 Mason, Robert, M.P., 153, 144.  
 T., 170.  
 Massey, Dean, 182. J., *ib.*  
 Massinger, Phil., 358.  
 Masters, T., 182.  
 Matcham, Geo., 337, 436.  
 Harriet, 436. M. E., writings,  
 236, 339.  
 Mate, Messrs., *don.*, 453.  
 Mathew, J., 204.  
 Matkin, Fra., 170.  
 Maton, Leo., 182. Rob., 183.  
 W., *ib.*  
 Mattersey [Maresey], Notts., Gil-  
 bertine house, 256.  
 Maurice, Marianne, monument, 200.  
 Maxwell, Mr., 183.  
 May, Mr., 253.  
 May-Day sunrise, sacred fires, 331.  
 Mayern, Sir Theodore, 247.  
 Mayo, Mr., 250. C. Herbert,  
 164.  
 Mazarin, collection of antiques, 359.  
 Medicott, H. E., 137, 141, 142;  
*don.*, 136, 240, 341, 453.

- Melbourne, Lord, 155.  
 Melbury Park, near Evershot, 123.  
 Melcombe Regis, 182.  
 Melksham, 54. Barn, 444.  
 Church and chapels of, granted to Bp. of Salisbury, 74. Forest, 57, 67, 68. Hundred of, 82; held by the King in demesne, 74. Population in Domesday, 74. Vicars *see* Awdry, J.; Carpenter, E.; Harding, J. *Persons see* Aluric; Eyre, W.; Ratty, T.; Spinage, A.
- Mendip, ancient lead mines and road, 281, 284, 285, 293.
- Mere, 162, 291, 293. Alabaster panel found, 228; art. and illust., 334. Charities, 446. Church, 127, 194. Deriv., 290. Down, drinking cups, 125; Farm, ancient road, 282. Ethnology, 29, 35. Illusts., 236, 341. Registers, 225. *Persons see* Barnes, Rev. W.; Bayley, W.; Harding, J.; Lloyd, Rev. J. A.
- Mere, John atte, M.P., 152.
- Merriman, Eliz., 205. R. W., 142, 146, 253, 262, 264, 266, 267.
- Merrivale, Dartmoor, stone avenues, 331.
- Mervin, W. (I. and II.), 191.
- Metford, Bp., 260.
- Methuen fam., at Bradford, 26.  
 — Gen. Lord, ports., 134, 452; writings, 134. Mrs., port., 134. John, 117. Paul (I. and II.), 117, 298. Paul Cobb, port., 134.
- Meux Estates, sale, 446, 447, 453.
- Me Erick, Rev. E. G., 328, 338. Edward, 141. Fred (Rev.), obit. notice, 328; writings, 338.
- Michel, Mrs., port., 134.
- Michelmarsh [Micklemarsh]. *Persons see* Barksdale, T.
- Micklethwaite, J. T., 220.
- Middleton (Norton Bavant), 278.
- Middleton, David, 369.
- Midge Hall (Lydiard Tregoze), illust., 446.
- Midles, 289.
- Midsummer fires, 429.  
 — Mead. *See* Winterbourn Stoke.  
 — Tithes, 213.
- Mildenhall, 102, 258, 260.  
 Ch., visited, 143; woodwork, *ib.* Rectors *see* Baylie, T.; Morley, G.; Steward, R. Woodlands Ho., 141.
- Militia Rolls, MSS., 136.
- Millard, Mr., 183. W., 10.
- Miller, T., 170. Woolstone, *ib.*
- Milston Church, 338, art. noticed, 335. *Persons see* Hyde, E. and R. (Rectors); Hyde, J. and T.; Smith, J. (Min.)
- Milton, 185, 241.
- Milton, J., 183.
- Minety, Braydon Ho., 112. *Persons see* Browne, R. (Vicar); Leach, T. (Rector); Waite, B. (Min.); Wealshe, J.
- Minor Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral, Preb., 167, 168, 171.
- Minster, Corn., 178.
- Moated mounds, Norman origin of, 355. *See also* Norwood Castle; Stapleford Castle.
- Moberly, Edward, 335. Geo., Bp. of Salisbury, arts. on, noticed, 135, 335; ports., 240, 335. Mary A., *ib.*
- Modbury, Little, Dev., 60, 71.
- Mohun, Reginald de, 60. Wm. de, 102.
- Mompesson, John, 405.
- Monctons Bower, 296.
- Monek, Rob., M.P., 152.
- Monkton, 258. *Persons see* Hubbard, F.  
 — Farleigh, Ethnology, 35, 37.
- Monkwearmouth, Dur., Saxon Ch., 376, 378, 381, 383.
- Montacute, Priory, property at Erlestoke, 74, 75, 82.
- Montacute fam., arts. noticed, 231, 232.  
 — Alice de, heraldic ornament belonging to, 231. John (Sir), effigy and will, 232. *See also* Salisbury, Earls of.
- Montagu [Mountagu], Edward, 136. Eliz., 117. James, Bp. of Bath and Wells, 247. Thos., Dean of Salisbury, will, 232. Wm., 408.
- Montagu's Harrier, 434.
- Montfort [Mownford], Bertrude de, 255. John, 408.
- Monthermer, Ralph de, 71, 84.

- Monumental inscriptions copied by T. H. Baker, 139.
- Monuments. *See* Bridport, Bp. Giles; Brydges; Clavering; Cobb; Cressett, E.; Eyre, Sir S.; Francis fam.; Griffiths; Hyde, Sir N. and Lady M.; Lisle; Maurice, Marianne; Montacute, Sir J.; Philpot; Savery fam.; Thrupton Ch.; Wall, H.; Weare *alias* Browne, R.
- Moody, Sam., 183.
- Moore [More], Ja., obit., 197.  
John, 251. O. L., port., 239.  
Thos., 230, 234; life of, by S. Gwynn, noticed, 117, 118; proposed monument, *ib.*
- Moorhen, brown variety, 434.
- Moorhouse, Rev. H. B., *don.*, 136.
- Moreton *cum* Whaddon, Preb., 199.
- Moreton, Walt., 390.
- Morgan's Hill, Wansdyke, 115.
- Moriz, Wm., 68.
- Morley, G. (I. and II.), 170, 175.
- Morrison, Alf., 135; Mrs., 352.  
J. A. (Capt.), 413. Kath., port., 135.
- Morse, Levi L., art. and port., 135; Mrs., port., *ib.*
- Mortimer, Mr., 180, 183.  
Isabel de, 72. Ralph de, 62.  
Rog. de, 72.
- Mosaic, Italian "Cosmati." *See* Wilton Ch.
- Mount, David de, 408.
- Moure, Wm. atte, M.P., 152.
- Mowthorpe, York, 43.
- Mucum, Sam., 52.
- Mullings, R. B., *don.*, 136.
- Mullins, W. E., 363, 366, 367.
- Mundy, Percy, writings, 444.
- Murdac, Hen., Archb. of York, 45.
- Muriel, grandmother of Thos. (II.) Archb. of York, 43.
- "Mynster" in place names, 289.
- Nadder River, art. noticed, 231.
- Naish [Nash], Ambrose, 170.  
Hugh, *ib.*
- Nasse, La, 71.
- Naunton, Penelope, port., 359.
- Neale, Thomas, M.P., 154.
- Nelson, Edm. (Rev.) and Mrs., ports., 131. Horatio, 1st Earl, ports. and relics at Trafalgar Ho., 131.  
Horatio, 8rd Earl, 112; ports., 131, 236, 239, 383, 452; writings, 333.
- Neolithic (Iberian?) race, 15—17, 40, 124; strong element in Wilts, 18, 19, 39, 41.
- Netheravon Ch., 233. Ministers *see* Ring, J.
- Netherbury, Preb., 170.
- Netherbury in Ecclesiæ and Terra, Prebs., 167.
- Netherhampton. *Persons see* Gauntlet fam.; Howlet, Mr. (Curate.)
- Nettlebury. *See* Downton.
- Nettleton. *Persons see* Fabian, J. (Rector); Hutchins, E.
- Neuman, John le, M.P., 152.
- Nevill, G., 183. Geo., Bp. of Exeter and Archbp. of York, 397, 399, 404. Jollan de, 151.
- Newbery, John, publisher, 361, 363.
- Newbury, 188, 244; Shaw Place, 248, 252.
- Newland, Essex, 68.
- Newland, J., 183.
- Newlin, Rob., 183.
- Newman, J. (I. and II.), 183.  
Thos., *ib.*
- Newnham, J., 183. Nath., M.P., 155.
- Newnton, Long. Rectors *see* Davies, W.; Estcourt, G.; Priaulx, J.
- Newstead on Ancholme, Lincs., Gilbertine house, 256.
- Newton. *Persons see* Oldham, J. S., Vicars *see* Dickenson, L. and W.; Penruddocke, J. H.  
— Toney, 162. *Persons see* Batty, J. (Min.); Milton, J.; Rede, R.; Rutty, T.; Ryly, C. (Rector); Watts, J.; White, J. (Rector).
- Newton, Edward, 183, 243.  
H., 183. Rich. (Sir), 391.
- Nicholas, Capt., 431. Mr. and Mrs., 170. E. (Sir), 170.  
J., *ib.* Math., *ib.*, 183.
- Nicholls, Miss, 487. Peter, 183.
- Niederzell (Germ.), Ch., early work, 382.
- Nightingale, J. E., collection of china, 354, 356; "Memorials of Wilton," 453, noticed, 489, 440.
- Nisbett, James, 183.
- Nixon, Joseph (I. and II.), 170.
- Norborne, H., 183.
- Norman Conquest, property retained largely by Saxons, 21.

- Norman Coped gravestones. *See*  
 Birchem Tofts, Norf.; Conis-  
 borough, Yorks; Repps, Norf.;  
 Trowbridge. Headstones.  
*See* Bakewell, Derbys.; Cam-  
 bridge Castle; Carlisle Cathedral;  
 Rauceby, Lincs.; Strata Florida.
- Norman-French element in Wilts,  
 25.
- Norman, 22. Walt., 183.
- Normanton, Earl of. *See* Ellis.
- Norridge Wood, 274.
- Norrington Ho., 443.
- Norris, J., 183.
- North, Mr., 166, 183.
- Northalton, Preb., 171.
- Northbourne, Rob., M.P., 152.
- Northey, E. (I. and II.), 170.  
 E. W. (Rev.), 328. Frank  
 (Capt.), *ib.* Geo. Wilbraham  
 (Lt.-Col.), obit. notice. *ib.*
- Norton Bavant, ancient road, 279.  
 Vicars *see* Barieu, J. (I and  
 II.) *See also* Middleton.  
 ——— Ferris, "Ox Road," 284.  
 ——— nr. Malmesbury. *Persons*  
*see* Cox (—), (Min.); Cox, R.
- Norwich, cloisters, 382.
- Norwood Castle, nr. Oaksey, moated  
 mound, 355.
- Nostedele, 409.
- Nostel, co. York, Priory of, 43.
- Nosworthy, H. J. E., writings,  
 230.
- Notton. *Persons see* Awdry, J.;  
 Montagu, E.
- Noyes, Nath., 183.
- Nubold, 23.
- Nuneaton, co. Glouc., 183.
- Nunney, Rectors *see* Collier, G.
- Nuns walled up, origin of tradition,  
 257.
- Nuttstocke, 296.
- Nutting, Rob., 267; obit, 197.
- Oakford, Devon, 58, 60, 65, 71.
- Oaksey Church, carved figure,**  
**Rev. E. H. Goddard on, 156**  
 —158; list of known similar  
 figures, 295. *Persons see*  
 Elson, T. (Rector); Ferreby, J.  
 (Curate); Tinker *alias* Littleton,  
 W. (Rector).
- Odetard, 22.
- Odinus, camerarius, 23.
- Odo, 22.
- Odolina, 23.
- Odstock. Ministers *see* Swaffield, J.  
 Rectors *see* Eyre, W.; Hil-  
 lersdon, J.; Skase, J.; Thorn-  
 borough, G.
- Ogbourne, Alien Priory, 253.  
 ——— St. Andrew, 162. Meux  
 estates, 447. Vicars *see* Sedg-  
 wick, J.; Webb, B. *See also*  
 Rockley.  
 ——— St. George, 162. Minis-  
 ters *see* Burley, J.
- Ogbury Camp, cattle tracks and  
 dew pond, illustrs., 119.
- Oigli, Maud de, 193. Rob. de, 193.
- Okingham. *See* Wokingham.
- Oldham, J. (I. and II.), 183.
- Olding [Olden], Rob. (I. and II.),  
 183. W., *ib.*
- Oliver, Dr. W., inventor of biscuits,  
 319.
- Olivier, Canon, 349, 354. H.  
 A., ports. by, 451.
- Olmar, 23.
- Olonde (Normandy), 54.
- Onslow, E., 170.
- Orcheston. *Persons see* Naish, A.;  
 Thornborough, G. (I. and II.)  
 (Rectors).  
 ——— St. George, 162. Chari-  
 ties, 126.  
 ——— St. Mary, 162. Chari-  
 ties, 126. Rectors *see* Thorn-  
 borough, Giles (I.—IV.)
- Ordlaif, 113.
- Ordulf, 22.
- Ordword, 22.
- Orgar, 22.
- Ormesby, Arthur, M.P., 153.
- Osbert, grandfather of Thomas (II.),  
 Archb. of York, 43.
- Osbold, 23.
- Osborn, W., 170.
- Osgod, 23.
- Osmund, 21, 23. (Saint) Bp:  
 of Salisbury, 143, 193.
- Osulf, 22.
- Oswald, 22, 23.
- Oswestry, Salop, 51.
- Otho, 22, 23.
- Otterbourne, Hants, Ch., 2.
- Otters, in 18th cent., 330.
- Over Moigne, Dors., 172.
- Overton, Meux estates, 447.  
 Saxon charter, 114. Vicars  
*see* Haise, J.; Popejoy; A.  
*See also* Lockeridge.

- Overton, N. Ho., *illustr.*, 447.  
 Oxenford, Andrew, 262.  
 Oxenwood (Shalbourne). *Persons*  
*see* Deane, J.  
 Oxford, Edward Harley, 2nd Earl  
 of, 117. Rob. Harley, Earl  
 of, *ib.*  
 Oyster shells in 15th cent. masonry,  
 194.  
 Pace, T., 183.  
 Page, Ric., 170, 186. T., 170,  
 183.  
 Paget, Beatrice, *port.*, 239.  
 Paintings, mural, &c., *see* Alton  
 Barnes Ch.; Marlborough, St.  
 Peter's; Salisbury, St. Thomas'.  
 Palæolithic age, "animism," 147;  
 evidence of fire, 303, 304; flints  
 as objects of ornament or super-  
 stition, 307. *See also* Flint and  
 Stone Implements.  
 Palmer, Charles N., M.P., 156.  
 Geof., M.P., 154. J., 183.  
 Walt. (Sir), 134. Wm.,  
 183.  
 Palmerston, Lord, donor of "Duck's  
 Acre," 315.  
 Pannage, 101.  
 Parker, Mr., 251. Mrs., 353.  
 Dan., 298. J., 184.  
 Rob., 184.  
 Parr, Anne, 358. Kath., *ib.*  
 Parret, R., 445.  
 Parry, S. Gambier, 235. W.,  
 170.  
 Parsons, J., 191. Rich., 437.  
 Wm. F., *obit. notices*, 346,  
 437.  
 Pass, A. C., *don.*, 135; *obit. notice*,  
 346.  
 Passmore, A. D., 432; *don.*, 135;  
**Notes on Recent Discoveries**  
*(figs.)*, 308—312.  
 Paterson, John, M.P., 155.  
 Patney. *Persons see* Carter, R.;  
 Marsh, S. (Rector); Massey, J.;  
 Shorter, N. (Rector).  
 Patric, Mabilia, 54.  
 Pavesham, 402, 409.  
 Pavey, Thos., 298.  
 Pax. *See* Grafton, E.  
 Payne, T., 192.  
 Paynell, Wm., 58.  
 Pearce, Thos., M.P., 154.  
 Pearson, J., 170.  
 Peculiars in Dorset, seals, 440.  
 Peers Croft or Pyerscroft, 402,  
 408.  
 Peirce, Nic., 168.  
 Pelling, J. (I. and II.), 170, 192.  
 P., 192. S., 192.  
 T. (I. and II.), 170, 192.  
 Pembroke, Earls, 25, 169, 175, 177,  
 178, 181, 184. 13th Earl,  
 435. Beatrix L., Countess,  
*port.*, 134. Cath., Countess,  
 360. Eliz., Countess, *port.*,  
 360. Geo. Augustus, 11th  
 Earl, 360. Geo. R. C., 13th  
 Earl, *port.*, 135. Gertrude,  
 F., Countess, 135; *obit. notice*,  
 435. Henrietta, Countess, 359.  
 Hen., 2nd Earl, 358.  
 Hen., 9th Earl, 359. Hen.  
 10th Earl, 359; *port.*, 360.  
 Mary, Countess, 231; *port.*, 358.  
 Penelope, Countess, *port.*,  
 359. Phil., 4th Earl, *port.*,  
 358. Phil., 5th Earl, *port.*,  
 359. Phil., 7th Earl, 359.  
 Sid., 14th Earl, President  
 1906, 109, 144, 345, 349, 350;  
**Address**, 348, 357—360.  
 Thos., 8th Earl, *port.*, 359.  
 Wm. Herbert, 1st Earl, 358, 390,  
 439, 440; medal and autograph,  
*illusts.*, 440; *port.*, 357; Wilton  
 Ho. built by, 357. Wm., 3rd  
 Earl of, *ports.*, 358. Wm.,  
 6th Earl, *port.*, 359.  
 Penda, 115.  
 Penny, Dr., 254. **Rev. R.**  
**G., on screen in Stockton**  
**Church**, 1—6.  
 Penrose, Rev. J., 218.  
 Penruddocke fam., *ports.*, 351.  
 C., 146, 350; Mrs., 350.  
 Edward (Sir), 351. J. (Col.),  
 143, 144; *port.*, 442. John  
 H. (Rev.), *obit. notice*, 223.  
 Rob., M.P., 153.  
 Penselwood, Som., 120, 291.  
 Penton Mewsey, Hants, Church  
 visited, 149.  
 Peonnan, *ident.*, 120.  
 Pepys, Sam., at Marlborough, 250.  
 Perham, Sussex, 51.  
 Perkins, Chas., and Mrs., *memo-*  
*rials to*, 200.  
 Pertwood, ancient roads, 282—284.  
 Rom.-Brit. habitations, 271.  
 Tumulus, 284.

- Peter ad Vincula (St.), origin of feast, 428.
- Peterborough, Saxon Cathedral, 378.
- Petre, W., 261, 269.
- Pevensey Castle, 56.
- Pewsey, 162. Ethnology, 28, 35, 37, 40. Rectors *see* Byfield, A.; Chambers, H.; Leach, T.; Stanley, H.
- Vale of, Geology, 232, 446, 453.
- Pewsham Forest, 68.
- Phillimore, W. P. W., "Wilts Parish Registers," noticed, 224—225.
- Philpott, Archd., 336. Lady Elizabeth, wooden effigy, 150. Marian, 336.
- Phipp. *See* Fife.
- Pichaver [Pickover], Tim., 171.
- Pickard, G. S., port., 240.
- Pickwick, Barn, 444.
- Pierce, Nic., 184.
- Pile, J., 184.
- Pinck, Rob., 184.
- Pinckney, G., 192. J., 184. Phil., 184. Rob., 192.
- Pinhills [Pynnell] (Calne). *Persons see* Cricklade, J. (I.).
- Pinnell, Mr., 184.
- Piper, H. D., *don.*, 453.
- Pitmead (Bishopstrow), ancient road, 278—280. Rom. Villas, 276—280, 286; pavement, 276, 433.
- Pitt, *see* Chatham, Earl of.
- Pitt-Rivers, Gen., 417, 418, 420; art. on, noticed, 442; Index to Excavations and Memoir, noticed, 225, 226, 334; ports., 225, 442.
- Pittington, Dur., Ch., 10.
- Pitton (Farley). *Persons see* Carter, J.; Henderson, Rev. T. J. (Vicar).
- Place, Farm and Barn, visited, 353.
- Plague. *See* Black Death; Marlborough.
- Plaitford Chapel. *Persons see* Hyde, E.; Page, Ric.; Warrener, W. (Min.).
- Plate, Church, 228. *See* Corsley; Dilton; Garsdon; Heddington; Kimpton; Lacock; Longespee, Bp., his tomb; Salisbury, St. Martin; Westbury; Wraxall, N.; Wylye. Corporation. *See* Marlborough; Wilton.
- Plateau Gravels, Implements from, 327.
- Plautius, Aulus, 277.
- Plenderleath, Capt. R.N., 327; *don.*, 341. W.C. (Rev.), obit. notice, 327, 328; writings, 327, 328, 341.
- Plough-boot defined, 90.
- Plugnet, Sybil de, 50.
- Plympton, Dev., 60.
- Poe, Dr., 249.
- Pokridge, 297.
- Polden Hills, Som., site of Æthandune, 291, 445.
- Polecat in Wilts, 231.
- Poll Book, 136.
- Pollitt, Rev. Isaac, port., 240.
- Polton, Thos., Bp. of Worcester, will, 260, 269.
- Pomerai, Joslan de la, 48.
- Pont Arch., Wm. de, 56.
- Ponting, C. E., 2, 3, 141, 143, 147, 150, 194, 205, 206, 263, 265, 354, 451; drawings by, 235; on **Alton Barnes Church**, 7—9; on **Church of St. Mary, Marlborough**, 200—4; on gravestones at Trowbridge, 220, 221; writings, 129, 229.
- Poole Keynes. Rectors *see* Ferreby, J.; Lynch, A.
- Poore fam., 229.
- Rich. (Bp.), 57. Rob. (Major), obit. notice, 435.
- Pope, Mrs., 196. G., 171.
- Popejoy, Antony, 184.
- Popham, Col. Alex., port., 144. John (Judge), 145.
- Porchester, Hants, 57.
- Port, John de, 47.
- Portal, Sir W. S., obit. notice, 224.
- Porter, Hannibal, 192.
- Portland, Dors., 168.
- Portland, Duchess of, 117. 2nd Duchess of, *ib.* Wm. B., 3rd Duke of, *ib.*
- Porton. Ministers *see* Sharpe, J.
- Portsmouth, 59.
- Portsmouth, Duchess of, 359.
- Posidonius in Britain, 284.
- Potterne, 57, 109. Court Hill Ho., 436. Geology, 232. Illusts., 233, 234. *Persons see* Bodington, E. J. (Vicar); Dauntsey, John; Fisher, A. B.; Fitz Alan, Wm.; Poore, Bp.



- Pottery, British, Cinerary urns.  
*See* Lake; Upton Gold Barrow;  
 Wilton (Grafton). Drinking  
 cups, illustrs., 125. Incense  
 cup. *See* Upton Gold Barrow;  
 Wilton (Grafton). ; Medieval.  
*See* Ashley Wood Down.
- Poulet, Ric., 261.
- Poulshot, 162. *Persons see*  
 Fisher, Canon, and Grove, W.  
 (Rectors); Spinage, W. (Pastor).
- Poulton [Palton, Pulton], Glouc.,  
 Gilbertine Priory, 257, 261, 262.  
*Persons see* Lee, S.; Seymour,  
 T.
- Powell, Edmund, M.P., 153.  
 J. U., note, 433; **on South  
 Wilts in Romano-British  
 Times and on Egbert's  
 Stone, 270—294; on Wylve  
 Valley, Additional notes on  
 Early Hist. of, 288—290.**  
 Rog., 184, 192. Thos., M.P.,  
 154.
- Power, T., 171, 180.
- Powerstock, Dors., 68.
- Poynder, Lady Dickson, ports., 240,  
 452. Joan Dickson, ports.,  
 240, 452. John Dickson  
 (Sir), port., 240.
- Pratt, Geo. Chas., M.P. *See*  
 Brecknock.
- "Prehistoric Man on the Downs,"  
 by A. J. & Geo. Hubbard; re-  
 viewed, 440, 441.
- Pre-Norman sculptured stones, Bp.  
 G. F. Browne on, 444, 445. *See*  
*also* Amesbury; Bradford;  
 Colerne; Cricklade; Littleton  
 Drew; Ramsbury; Rodbourne  
 Cheney; Warkworth, Northb.
- Preshute [Prestchett] Church, 193,  
 194. Meux estates, 447.  
 Vicars *see* Lynch, A. *See*  
*also* Clatford, Manton.
- Preshute, Eve of, anchoress, 254.
- Prestgrove, 296, 297.
- Preston, Preb., 172.
- Preston; Nic., 8. T. A. (Rev.),  
 obit: notices, 110; 227—229.
- Priaulx, J., 184, 189.
- Prior, Chr., 171.
- Pritchett, Ellis H., obit. notice, 112.
- Proby, Edmund, 171.
- Proffett, Nic., 164, 184.
- Proute, Juliana la, 69, 84.
- Prower, N., writings, 341.
- Prynne, Sir Gilbert, 251.  
 Wm., M.P., 154.
- Pucklechurch [Poculcherche], John,  
 413.
- Pudnell [Podenhulle] Farm (Erle-  
 stoke), 85—87, 96—98.
- Pulborough, Sussex, Roman pigs of  
 lead, 285.
- Purdy, Rich., 369.
- Puritan Association, 162, 243—245.
- Puriton [Periton] Som., Camp.,  
 445.
- Puryer, Rog., 89.
- Pye, J., 261. Rob. (Sir), M.P.,  
 153.
- Pyeworthy, Dev., 59, 65.
- Pyle fam., 143.  
 ——— Gabriel (Sir) in Western  
 rising, 144.
- Pylle, Thos de la, M.P., 153.
- Pystor, Nic., M.P., 153.
- Pyt Ho., 352. *Persons see*  
 Bennett fam.
- Quaker Birth Records, 231.
- Querouaille, Henrietta de. 359.
- Radmores, 402, 408.
- Radulfus, 22.
- Rail-boot defined, 90.
- Rainbold, 23.
- Rainburgis, 23.
- Raleigh, Carew, M.P., 153.  
 W. (Sir), 172.
- Ralph the red, 60.
- Ramsay, Col., 204.
- Ramsbury, 111, 162. Ch., E.  
 Doran Webb on, 144; font, *ib.*  
 Episcopal Palace, sketch of,  
 144. Given to Sarum, 143.  
 Pre-Norman coped slabs, 144,  
 221; illustrs., 444. Visited,  
 144. *Persons see* Browne,  
 S. (Min.); Dent, H.; Meyrick,  
 Rev. E. G. (Vicar); Wilde, J.  
 (Vicar).
- Ramsbury, Preb., 199.
- Rashley [Rashleigh], T., 185.
- Rathband, Wm., 185.
- Ratho Church, Co. Clare, "Sheela-  
 na-gig," 295.
- Rauceby Ch., Lincs., Norman  
 headstones, 220.
- Rawlence, F. A., 353. Guy,  
 writings, 339.
- Raymond, T., 171.
- Raynsford, Rob., 171.

- Read, Andrew [Andrews, Dr.], 165, 171, 178.
- Reading, 59, 317. Abbey, 46.  
Ch. of St. Mary, 9, 10, 13.
- Reculver, Kent, Ch., Saxon work, 381, 383.
- Red Horn Turnpike, 127.
- Rede, Rob., 171.
- Redlynch, New Ho. *Persons see*  
Eyre fam.; Eyre-Matcham fam.
- Redvers, Baldwin de, Earl of  
Devon, 60, 61. Rich. de, 60, 61.
- Rees, J., 128; writings, 237.
- Reeve, Arthur, work by, 200.
- Registers, parish, ordered by Cromwell, 125. *See also* Alderton; Cherhill; Deverill, Kingston and Monkton; Durrington; Grittleton; Leigh Delanere; Marlborough; Mere; Salisbury Cath.; Sherston; Sopworth; Yatton Keynell.
- Repps, Norf., Norman coped gravestone, 220.
- Repton, Derby, Ch., Saxon work, 383.
- Revers way, 296.
- Rhys, Prof., on Celtic year, 427, 430.
- Richards (—), 192. Tim., 185, 192.
- Richelieu, collection of antiques, 359.
- Richer, 23.
- “Richmond, King and Queen’s Entertainment at.” 17th cent. masque with Wilts dialect, reprint noticed, 332. S. Duck at, 315.
- Richmond, R. T., paper by, 350.
- Webb, Anne (I. & II.), 148.  
Borlace, M.P., 155.  
Francis, 148. John, *ib.*  
John (Lt.-Gen.), M.P., 154, 155; port., 148.
- Ridge (Chilmark), Berwick St. Leonard’s Manor Ho. re-erected, 414, 415. Geology, 421.  
Potteries, 421.
- Romano-British dwelling-pits excavated**, 415—418; amber bead, 416, 418; flint scraper and hammer stone, 416—418; horse’s bit, bones, and shoes, 416; iron implements, 416—418; iron
- Ridge (Chilmark)—*continued.*  
nails, 416; oak stake, *ib.*; pottery, 415—417, 421; querns, 415—417; Roman coins, 416, 417; seeds, 416, 424, 452; shale bracelet, 415, 416.
- Ridge Way (N. Wraxall), 296.
- Rievaulx, Wm. of, 255.
- Rigg, J. M., 117.
- Riley. *See* Ryly.
- Ring, J., 185.
- Ringwood, Hants, ethnology, 31, 35, 37.
- Ripon, York., Cath., Saxon work, 381.
- Ritchie, Rob., 192.
- Rivers, Earl, 117.
- Road. *Persons see* Richards, T.
- Roads, ancient, Roman and other, 270—272, 276—288. Fosse Road, 282, 296, 297. Harepath, 282, 292. Hardway, 282, 292. Lead Road, 281—284, 293; Rom. pigs of lead found on, 285. Old Sarum to Bristol Channel, 278. Old Sarum to the West, 280. Ox Roads, 282, 284. Pilgrims Way, 281, 286. Tin Road, 281, 282, 284, 287, 291, 292. Warminster to Bath, 278, 279. Welsh Way, 282, 426.
- Robbins, Rev. Mills, 140; *don.*, 136.
- Roberts, Rev. Thos., port., 240.
- Robertus, 22.
- Robinson, F., writings, 236.  
J. C. (Sir), 104, 108.
- Rochester Cath., Saxon work, 381, 383.
- Rockley (Ogbourne St. Andrew), Templars and Hospitallers at, 253.
- Rodbourne [Radborne]. *Persons see* Gawen, S.; Hodges, T.; Jaques, R.
- Cheney Ch., pre-Norman P sculptured stone, 135, 444.
- Rodley, J., 261, 262.
- Rogers, F. E. N., M.P., port., 452.  
Hen. (I. and II.), 185.  
John, M.P., 153. Rob., 185, 192. T., 171.
- Rollestone, charities, 126.  
Rectors *see* Franklyn, R.; Hadfield, G. (Min.); Tesdale, C.; White, J.
- Romald, 23.

- Roman and Romano-British, Amber Bead, Coins, Dwelling Pits, Querns, Shale Bracelet. *See* Ridge.
- Bronze Ring. *See* Ashley Wood Down.
- Christian monogram on pewter vessel from Appleshaw, 149. *See also* Chedworth; Fifehead Neville; Frampton; Silchester; Weyhill.
- Christianity, no traces in S. Wilts, 287.
- Coins, 146. *See also* Abbot's Ann; Battlesbury; Bishopstrow, the Buries; Bokerley Dyke; Bowlsbury Knoll; Carisbrooke; Cotley Hill; Croydon; Deverill, Hill; Heytesbury; Knook; Marlborough; Scratchbury; Stockton; Thruxton; Warminster Common.
- Column. *See* Clanville.
- Habitations. *See* Bidcombe Hill; Bishopstrow, "The Buries"; Cheverell Hills; Chicklade; Chitterne; Deverill, Hill and Longbridge; Elston; Groveley; Imber; Keesley; Knook; Pertwood; Stockton; Warminster; Whiten Hill; Woodcuts; Yarnbury Castle.
- Horseshoes, Iron Nails and other objects. *See* Ashley Wood Down; Ridge.
- Hypocausts, etc. *See* Deverill, Hill and Longbridge; Knook; Stockton; Yarnbury Castle.
- Inscription to Carinus. *See* Clanville.
- Painted plaster. *See* Clanville; Cold Kitchen.
- Pavements. *See* Brading; Caer-went; Chedworth; Coker, E.; Cold Kitchen; Lydney Park; Pitmead; Taunton; Thruxton.
- Pewter Vessels. *See* Appleshaw.
- Pigs of Lead. *See* Blagdon; Bossington; Bruton; Charterhouse-on-Mendip; Pulborough; Wookey Hole.
- Population in S. Wilts, 18, 24, 38; reasons for sites chosen, 270, 271, 280, 281, 285.
- Pottery, 341. *See also* Ridge; Wilton (Grafton, E.)
- Roman & Romano-British Potters' Marks. *See* Crudwell.
- Roads, art. noticed, 127; followed by parish boundaries, 279. *See also* Roads, ancient.
- Sculpture. *See* Marlborough, Ch. of St. Mary.
- Villages, 422. *See also* Cranborne Chase; Ridge (Chilmark).
- Villas. *See* Appleshaw; Biddesden; Clanville; Dean, W.; Pitmead; Rowlands Castle; Thruxton.
- Rood Ashton Ho., 446.
- Roolis. *See* Ryly.
- Rose, Mr., *don.*, 241.
- Rosewell, T., 185.
- Rosite Cross, 297.
- Ross, Rev. J. L., 116.
- Rotherley, drinking cup, 125.
- Rom.-British population, 19.
- Rouen, Ch. of St. Mellon, 4.
- Roundway, drinking cup, 125.
- Rowborough, Hundred of, 83.
- Rowde, illust., 234. Manor, 67. *Persons see* Richards, T. (Vicar); Simms, Mr.
- Rowlands Castle, Hants, Rom. Villa, 433.
- Rowsell, Rob., 185.
- Rozo, 22.
- Ruddle, Rev. C. S., 332; writings, 232.
- Rudgeley, Glouc., 190.
- Rumoldus, priest of Melksham, 74.
- Rushall Ch., bells, 229; C. E. Ponting on, *ib.*; stained glass, *ib.* Duck's Acre, 315. Rectors *see* Pinckney, G. and J. and R. *Persons see* Alno, Fulk de; Poore fam.
- Rushmore, 226, 288. Barrow, drinking cups, 125. Bronze Age camp, 418. *Persons see* Pitt-Rivers, Gen.
- Russell, G., 185. Geo. W. E., 116. T., 196.
- Rutty, Thos. (I. and II.), 185.
- Rybury Camp, Harepath, 292.
- Ryly [Riley, Roolis], Chr., 171, 175.
- Ryves, J., 171.
- Sacheverell, Dr. Hen., 120, 199.
- Sadler, John, "Wilts Parish Registers," noticed, 224—225.
- Saieua, 23.

St. Aldwyn, Lord, port., 452.  
 St. Anne d'Auray (Brittany) Fair, and origin of cult of St. Anne, 430.  
 ——— de Palue (Brittany) fair, *ib.*  
 St. Anne's Hill. *See* Tan Hill.  
 St. Anthony (Cornwall) 430.  
 St. Barbe, Wm., property in White-parish, etc., 216, 217.  
 St. John of Jerusalem, Order of, property at Erlestoke, 74.  
 St. John's eve, fires, 430.  
 St. John, Hen., letters from, 117.  
     J. (Sir), 179.      Oliver, 119.  
 St. Keveran, Corn., Ch. of, 65.  
 St. Loe, Eliz. (I. and II.), 166.  
     J., *ib.*  
 St. Peter-on-the-Wall Ch., Saxon work, 383.  
 Saintonge, Battle of, 61.  
 Salisbury, 162, 185, 243—245, 247, 254, 316, 366.      Archds. *see* Buckner, W.; Marks, T.; Priaulx, J.      Arts., etc., noticed, 126, 129, 229, 231, 333, 442, 443.  
 Bps. of, 68; property at Erlestoke, 74. *See* Beauchamp, Ric.; Bingham, Rob.; Bridport, Bp. Giles de; Davenant, J.; Duppa, Brian; Earle, John; Ergham, —; Henchman, Hum.; Metford, —; Moberly, Geo.; Osmond, St.; Townson, —; Waltham, —; Wordsworth, Jn.; Wyvill, Rob.      Canons *see* Barnston, J.; Carpenter (—); Chandler, R.; Fitz Herbert, R.; Macdonald, W.  
 Cathedral, 259; bench ends from, 351; Boy Bishop, service and effigy, art. noticed, 228; effigy of Sir John de Montacute, 232; 15th cent. register, 125; foundation stones laid, 246; frontal for altar, illust., 235; illusts., 131, 136, 227, 332; inscription on buttress, 354; tiles, 266; tomb of Bp. Giles de Bridport, 227; W. Longespee buried in, 246; Whit Tuesday dance, 273.      Chancellors *see* Chillingworth, W.; Earle, J.; Holes, A.; Hyde, T.      Charities, 334.      Ch. Ho., 443.  
 "Ch. of St. Martin & Parish," by T. H. Baker, 341, noticed, 329, 330; bells, charities, church plate, churchwardens' accounts, deeds,

Salisbury—*continued.*  
*ib.*; illusts. and plan, 329; list of rectors, etc., 330.      Ch. of St. Thomas, illusts., 131, 235; mural paintings, 11.      City, foundation of, 241.      Dean and Chapter of, property at Erlestoke, 74, 99.      Deans *see* Bowles, J.; Montague, Thos.; Webb, Bp.; Williams, (—).  
 Ethnology, 29, 35, 37.      George Inn, 250.      Giant and Hob Nob, 131, 440.      Guide to, by Rev. Canon Carpenter, noticed, 227, 228.      Illusts., 126, 129, 131, 227, 229, 234, 333, 451.      Museum, 231.      Old George House, art. noticed, 334.  
 "Petersfinger," deriv., 443.  
 Rainfall, 127.      St. Nicholas' Hospital, seal, 232; Masters. *See* Nicholas, M.      Saxon conquest, 20, 39.      Tailors' Company, 440.      "Vicar of Wakefield" printed at, 363.      Witan at, 24.      Walls and gates, 126.  
*Persons see* Baker, Rev. S.; Bisson, G.; Cartwright, W.; Clarke, J.; Clifford, S.; Connant, J.; Davenant, E. (Treas.) Dent, H.; Dereham, Elias de; Eastman, W.; Eyre, W.; Falconer, E.; Forster, N.; Gower, S.; Gray, Mr.; Griffin, F. and J.; Hammick, G. M. and W. H.; Harding, J.; Hatcher, Mr.; Hill, T.; Hillary, A. (Rector); Hunt, W.; Hyde, A. (sub-Dean); Hyde, J. (Precentor); Hyde, Sir L.; Jacob, John H. and Maj. and Miss; Joyner, R.; Kent, R. (sub-Dean); Lee, J.; London, W.; Low, G.; Marsh, M. H.; Newton, E.; Rashley, T.; Raymond, T.; Rees, J. R., St. Barbe, Wm. (Provost); Spinkes, N. (Rector); Strickland, J.; Tate, F.; Thornborough, E. and J.; Troughton, W.; Wall, R.; Wallis, J. (bell-founder); Warwick, A.; Wenslow, W.; Zouch, W.  
 Salisbury, Preb., 192.  
 Salisbury, Earl of, 60.      Edward of, 51.      Matilda of, *ib.*  
     (Cecil) Rob., 1st Earl, 142, 246—252.      (Cecil) Wm., 2nd

Salisbury—*continued*.

- Earl, 252. (Longespee)  
 Ela, Countess, 246; inscription on tomb, 336. (Longespee)  
 Wm., 1st Earl, at Marlborough, 246. (Montacute) Thos. de, 4th Earl, 231. (Montacute) Wm., 1st Earl, seal, 232.
- Salisbury Plain, art. noticed, 444.  
 Geology, 232. Illusts., 128, 131. Sheep fairs, art. noticed, 229.
- Salph, J., 171.
- Salt, H. S., writings, 124, 136.
- Salter's Hall. *Persons* see Taylor, N.
- Sambourne, Eliz., 413. Walt., 393—401, 403, 405—408, 410—413.
- Sanburn, V. C., 390.
- Sandford, Nat., 369.
- Sandwich, Ralph de, 67, 68, 79, 80.
- Sanger, Gabriel, 185. T., 185.
- Sarsen stones, 128, 325.
- Sarum, use of the word, art. noticed, 232. Old [Sorbiodunum] Cathedral, 143. Rom. Rd., 127, 278, 280, 281, 285, 286. Illust., 227. Not an important Rom. centre, 279, 287. Taken by Cynric, 115.
- Saulf, 22, 23.
- Savernake Forest deeds, 268; deer poaching, 1613, 267. Saxon charter, 114.
- Savary [Severy] fam., monument, 200; ped., 341. Judge, *don.*, 341; writings, *ib.*
- Savic, 23.
- Saward, 22, 23.
- Sawold, 22.
- Saxon Conquest, 20, 21, 24, 41, 120. Ethnology, 17, 19, 20, 27, 36, 38—40. See also Harnham; Winklebury. Work in Churches, see Architecture.
- Sbern, 23.
- Scattergood, Mr. 120.
- Schestone. See Shaftesbury.
- Schomberg, A., 108, 141; *dons.*, 136, 240, 453.
- Scobell, H., 162, 175, 181, 184, 188.
- Scott, C. W. Montagu, M.P. See Dalkeith.
- Scratchbury, 279. Ancient road, 280. Deriv., 289, 290. Rom. coins, 272.
- Screens, stone. See Compton-Basset; Malmesbury Abbey.  
 Wooden. See Bedwyn, Gt.
- Scudder, Mr., 185. H., 185.
- Seagry, 53. Hungerford property, 388. *Persons* see Bridges, E. (Vicar); Woodruffe, T.
- Seals. See Camm, W.; Dauntsey, Jn.; Durrington; Fitz-John, Math.; Malmesbury Abbey; Marlborough, St. Margaret's Priory; Peculiars in Dors.; Salisbury, St. Nicholas' Hospital; Salisbury, Wm., 1st Earl of (Montacute); Shaftesbury Deanery; Wilton; Wyvill, Bp. Robt. Searle [Serle], W. (I. and II.), 196, 204.
- Sedgehill Ch., illust., 236.
- Sedgewick (—), 192. J. (I. and II.), 188, 192.
- Seend, 162, 233. Geology, 232, 326, 341. Illust., 234. *Persons* see Awdry, A.; Dickins, F.; Mackay, F.; Symes, T.; Tompkins, T.
- Seldon, John, M.P., 154.
- Selkleigh, Hundred, 267.
- Selwin, 22.
- Selwood, 274, 281, 291—293.
- Selwyn, Charles, M.P., 155. Geo. A., M.P., 155.
- Semley. *Persons* see Haysome, R., and Lawrence, E. (Rectors); Toogood, M. (Min.).
- Sempringham, Lincs., Gilbertine house, 255, 256, 260, 261, 270.
- Sepulchral slabs, see Wilton Ho.
- Servatos (Spain) Church, carved figure, 158.
- Servi, status of, 74, 75, 91, 96.
- Sevenhampton (Highworth), 162, 182.
- Sewin, 22.
- Seymour, Edward, 1st Earl of Hertford, 251, 254, 267. John, M.P., 152. T., obit, 204. T. (Sir), 257. W., obit, 204.
- Shacklock, Chr., 10.
- Shaftesbury [Schestone], Dors., 83, 179, 182, 291. Abbey, 236, 352, 353. Deanery Seal, illust., 440.
- Shakespeare, port. at Wilton, 358; sonnets to W. H., *ib.*

- Shalbourne. *See* Oxenwood.  
 Sharington, Hen., M.P., 153.  
 W. (Sir), 336; tomb, *illust.*, 337.  
 Sharpe, J. (I. and II.), 185, 192.  
 Shaw Church, drawing, 235. *Persons see* Awdry, C.  
 Shaw, Dr. W. A., 161—164.  
 Shearwater, 272; *illust.*, 446.  
 Sheelah-na-Gig, charm agst. evil eye, 157, 158; examples of, known, 295.  
 Sheep bells, art., *illusts.*, noticed, 125; fairs, art. noticed, 229.  
 Sheffield, Rob., M.P., 153.  
 Sheldons Ho., 443.  
 Shepley, Bartholomew, 171.  
 Sheppard, J., 185. W. (I. and II.), 159, 160, 185.  
 Shepton Mallet, Som., 166.  
 ——— Montague, Som., Hardway, 282.  
 Sherborne, 120, 255.  
 Sherburn, York, 43.  
 Shergoll, Jasper, 167.  
 Sherrington. *Persons see* Dyer, R. (Min.); Hobbs (——) (Rector); Hollyman, L. (Rector).  
 Sherston, 241. Registers, 225.  
 Vicars *see* Hayes, H.; Symonds, Rev. W.; Woodruffe, R.  
 Sherwyn, Rich., M.P., 154.  
 Shipman, Rog., 192. W., 171, 192.  
 Shires, date of division of, 291.  
 Shootmead, field name, 296, 297.  
 Shorter, N., 182.  
 Shotewelle, Rich., M.P., 152.  
 Rog., M.P., *ib.* Wm., M.P., 153.  
 Shrewsbury, Duke of, 117.  
 18th Earl of, 435.  
 Shrewton, 209—212, 214. Charities, 126. Geology, 232. *Illusts.*, 131. *Persons see* Biggs, R. (Vicar); Gilbert, Geo. and Wm.; Grange, T. (Vicar); Maslen, H.; Sopp, J.; Weston, G.; Worthen, T. (Min.).  
 Shute, Lower, ancient track, 272.  
 Sidbury, Dev., Camp, 123. Ch., Saxon work, 383.  
 Sidbury, Mary, 231, 358. Phil. (Sir), 231, 358.  
 Sigar, 22.  
 Sigwell, site of, 120.  
 Silbury, 233; *illusts.*, 129, 234; Rom. station, 207.  
 Silchester, 285, 288; Rom. Christian remains, 287; Rom. inscribed tile, 286.  
 Sille, John, M.P., 152.  
 Silvester, "*Summa Summarum*," 260.  
 Simms, Mr., 186.  
 Simpkins [Simkins] (——), 185. Geof., 186. W., *ib.*  
 Simpson, Cecil, 140.  
 Sireman, John, M.P., 152.  
 Sittingbourne, 169.  
 Siward, J., 23.  
 Skase, J., 186.  
 Skeit, Anne, 148.  
 Skimcroft. *See* Erlestoke.  
 Skiroid, 22.  
 Skylling, John, jun., M.P., 152.  
 Sladen, Rev. C. A., 7, 11.  
 Slape, Preb., 171.  
 Slaughterford, 186.  
 Sloper, John, 186. Sim., *ib.*  
 Slow, E., 350, 356.  
 Slyfelde, Wm., M.P., 153.  
 Smalo, 22.  
 Smelt, Rev. Hen., obit. notice, 223.  
 Smith [Smyth], Rev. A. C., 325, 340. Hen. 1e, M.P., 152.  
 J. (1.—III.), 186, 261, 309.  
 John, M.P., 154. Leo., 192.  
 Sam., M.P., 155. W., 165,  
 Smithcot, Gt., Farm, *illust.*, 447.  
 Snow, Adam, 214. John, 215.  
 Sockburn, Dur., Ch., Saxon work, 380.  
 Solstitial year, 430, 449.  
 Somerfield, Ro., obit, 197.  
 Somerford, *illust.*, 129. Rectors *see* Palmer, J. & W.  
 ——— Gt. [Broad] inclosure act, 215. Meux estates, 447.  
 Rectors *see* Kinnaston, S.  
 ——— Gt. and Lit., charities, 229.  
 ——— Keynes, co., Glouc. *Persons see* Earle, R.  
 Somme, R. (France), Roman Pig of lead, 286.  
 Sompting, Sussex, Ch., Saxon work, 379.  
 Sopp, James, 209.  
 Sopworth, 241. Rectors *see* Waterman, J. & P. Registers, 225.  
 Southam, Glouc., 53.  
 Southampton, 170, 171, 174.  
 Southcote, nr. Reading, 413.

- Southe, Compton, 184, 186, 189.  
 Southwick Ch., drawing, 451.  
 Sparke, E., 261.  
 Spence, Joseph, 317.  
 Spencer, Eliz., 435. J. H.,  
 "Stonehenge," noticed, 123.  
 John, 435.  
 Spicer, John, 435. Rob., M.P.,  
 153. Sophia E., 435.  
 Spinage, Ant., 186. W., *ib.*  
 Spinkes, Nat., 330.  
 Spinney, T. E., obit. notice, 112.  
 Spirtes, 22.  
 Spittleborough, Wootton Bassett,  
 illusts., 446.  
 Sports, Book of, 185.  
 Spratt, T., 186.  
 Spy Park, 298.  
 Squarey, E. P., *don.*, 341; "The  
 Moot and its Traditions," noticed,  
 337, 338.  
 Squibb, Mr., 105.  
 Stafford, 60.  
 Stafford, John, Archbp. of Canter-  
 bury, 390, 391.  
 Stallybrass, B., 146; **on Discover-  
 ies near Fonthill**, 414—425.  
 "Stan" O.E., meanings of word,  
 294.  
 Standlinch. *See* Downton.  
 Stanford, J. Bennett & Mrs., 352.  
 Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks, Ch.,  
 11, 13.  
 Stanley Abbey, art. noticed, 336;  
 excavations, 348; property of,  
 54, 69.  
 Stanley, Rev. Hoby, 315. J., 182.  
 Stanton. *Persons see* Stephens, R.  
 ——— Drew, Som., stone circles,  
 330.  
 ——— Fitz-Herbert (Stanton Fitz-  
 Warren), 43, 49—51, 53; Hunger-  
 ford property, 388; value of  
 manor, 1507, 389.  
 ——— Prior, Saxon charters, 114.  
 ——— St. Bernard, charities, 126.  
 Saxon charters, 113, 114.  
 Rectors *see* Walker, R.  
 ——— St. Quentin, charities, 229.  
*Persons see* Charnbury, W.  
 (Rector); Dicks, S.; Hodges, Mr.  
 (Min.)  
 Stanton, Archd. Thos., 111.  
 Stanway, Essex, 184.  
 Stapilton, Emma de, 51. Phil.  
 de, *ib.*  
 Stapleford, ancient road, 278.  
 "Castle," visited, 355. Ch.,  
 visited, 355, 356. Enclosure  
 award, 208. Vicars *see* Ed-  
 wards, J.; Salph, J.; Wall, H.  
 ——— Leic., Church plate, 107.  
 Stapleton, Lady, 248, 249.  
 Star [Starre], T., 171, 186.  
 Starky, J. Baynton and Mrs., 327.  
 Staverdale, Som., Priory, 198.  
 Steen Mead, field name, 209.  
 Steeple Ashton, illusts., 446.  
*See also* Hinton. *Persons see*  
 Sanger, G.  
 Stennis, Stones of, 330.  
 Stephens, J., 186. Rich., *ib.*  
 Stern, J., 186.  
 Stert. *Persons see* Humphrey, Ric.  
 Stevens, Mr., 251.  
 Stevenson, W. H., his view of  
 Egbert's Stone, 270, 290—292.  
 Steward, Rich., 171.  
 Stewardwyk, office of, 402.  
 Stewart, John, M.P. *See* Galloway.  
 Still, H., 171. Hen., 298.  
 J., 171, 178, 192. W., 171.  
 Stillington, Rob., Bp. of Bath, 406.  
 Stockton, Almshouses, 354; illusts.,  
 235. Ancient roads, 279, 281.  
 Barn, 444. Church, 354;  
**screen wall, Rev. R. G.  
 Penny on**, 1—6. Manor  
 Ho., 354; illusts., 235; sale of  
 furniture, 355, 447, 448, 453.  
 Rectors *see* Creed, W.; Green, C.;  
 Taylor, S.; Wright, S.  
 Rom.-Brit. habitations, 271, 379;  
 brick flues, 272; Rom. coins, 272,  
 274. Visited, 354, 355.  
*Persons see* Biggs, Gen. Yeatman;  
 Knowles, Mr.  
 Stodley fam., 406, 409.  
 ——— Alice (I. and II.), 409.  
 Alice (III.), 389—401, 403—405,  
 409—411. Joan, 389, 409.  
 John (I.—III.), 389, 409.  
 Laurence, 409. Ralph, *ib.*  
 Thos., *ib.* Walter, *ib.*  
 Stoke. *See* Stokenham.  
 ——— Hammon, Beds., 174.  
 ——— S., Saxon charter, 114.  
 Stokenham, Dev., 54, 59—61, 67, 70.  
 Stone Age settlements in S. Wilts,  
 270.  
 ——— Monuments, Rude, astro-  
 nomical origin, orientation, and

- Stoke—*continued*.  
 purpose of, 448, 449. Dolmens and chambered barrows not originally for burial, *ib*.  
 Position of, 123, 128. *See* Avebury; Carnac; Hurlers, the; Maeshowe; Merrivale; Stanton Drew; Stonehenge.  
 Stonehenge, 16, 233, 426. "And other British Stone Monuments Astronomically considered," by Sir Norman Lockyer, noticed, 121, 330—332, 448—450. Arts., etc., noticed, 123, 124, 230, 231, 442. Barrow, drinking cups, 125. Enclosure, action for right of way, 122, 123, 138, 139, 141, 442, 448. Illusts., 121—124, 131, 138, 234, 235, 442, 448, 453. Petrology, 324, 325.  
 "Position with regard to other ancient works," by J. H. Spencer, noticed, 123. Proposed restoration, 139. Stone implements found, *illust.*, 442.  
 "The French," by T. C. Worsfold, noticed, 448.  
 Stopple's Bridge. *See* Winterbourne Stoke.  
 Storm, 1286, 81.  
 Storye, John, M.P., 153.  
 Stour Provost, Dors., 187.  
 Stourton, *illusts.*, 234.  
 Stowe, Glouc., 180.  
 Strabo, 16.  
 Strange, John, M.P., 153.  
 Strata Florida, Cardigan, early headstones, 220.  
 Stratford, 241.  
 — sub-Castle, 279. Farm and Mill, 165. Rectors, *see* Bowerman, A.; Clarke, Rev. W. H. M.  
 — Toney, charities, 446. Rectors *see* Barker, J.; Castilion, D.; Kettleby, Fra.  
 Stratford, Preb., 168, 169.  
 Straton, A. W. K., writings, 443. C. R., 348, 350, 356; writings, 339.  
 Stratton, Preb., 167.  
 — St. Margaret. *Persons see* Fowler, S. and W. (Vicars); Job, C.  
 Street, Som., 65.  
 Street, G. E., 203.  
 Stremi, 22.  
 Strickland, J., 178, 186, 244.  
 Stringer, Ant., 262.  
 Studley Hungerford, 388, 391; 394, 397—399, 400, 401, 404—406, 408, 412, 413; value of manor, 1507, 389. *Persons see* Cricklade, A. and T.; Croyde, J.; Hungerford fam.; Justice, J.; Montagu, Wm.; Mount, D. de; Warre, A. and J.  
 Stump fam., 443. W., 172.  
 Sturmy, John, M.P., 152. Wm., M.P., 153.  
 Stype Wood, 227.  
 Subberton, Hants, 42.  
 Suckling, Capt. M., port., 131.  
 Suffolk, Earl and Countess, cup presented to, *illust.*, 130; ports., *ib.*, 134.  
 Sumner [Somenur], John le, chaplain of Erlestoke, 79.  
 Suthcoth, Mich. de, 60.  
 Sutton Benger. *Persons see* Brown, R. (Vicar); Ferris, J. (Min.).  
 — Mandeville, Cribbage Hut, 351. *Persons see* Rosewell, T.; Sanger, T. and G.  
 — Montis, Dors., 120.  
 — Veney, ancient causeway, 279. Rectors *see* Burgess, D.; Cleverley, J.; Swadden, H.  
 Svain, 22.  
 Swadden, H., 172, 186. T., 172.  
 Swaffield, J., 168, 186.  
 Swain, 22, 23.  
 Swallet Farm, *illust.*, 447. Ho., *illust.*, *ib*.  
 Swallowcliff, 293. Preceptory of Hospitaliers, 74.  
 Swanborough, hundred of, 83.  
 Swindon, 332. Arms, *illust.*, 130. Bronze socketed looped celt, 311. Coins, Baldred, silver penny, 312 (*figd.*), 432; Gaulish gold coin, 311 (*figd.*), 308. Ethnology, 21, 30, 31, 35, 40. Flint celt, 309, 310 (*figd.*), 311; saw, 312. Guide, noticed, 445, 446. *Illusts.*, 446, 451. *Persons see* Maclean, J. C.; Morse, Levi L. and Mrs.  
 Symes, T., 186.  
 Symmys, Wm., will, 125.  
 Symonds, Rev. W., 224, 332.  
 Symson, John, 261, 270.



- Talbot, C. H., *dons.*, 136, 241, 341 ;  
arts. on Lacock, noticed, 336,  
337. John (Sir), M.P., 154.  
John Ivory, M.P., 155. Wm.  
H. Fox, port., 135.
- Tallage, 79, 80, 81, 101, 102.
- Tan Hill, 227. **Fair, T.**  
**Story Maskelyne on**, 350,  
426—432. Origin of name,  
427, 431.
- Tangette, J., 261.
- Tankerville, Earl of, 315.
- Tanner, E., 186.
- Tanta (Egypt), fair, 432.
- Tara (Ireland), figure in church-  
yard, 157, 295.
- Tarrant Gunville, Dors., 171.
- Tarrant, Sam., 186.
- Tate, Faithful, 187.
- Taunton, 408. Rom. pavement,  
277.
- Taxes and Rates, Wilts, MSS.  
papers, 136.
- Taylor, Alec, 127. C. S., "Date  
of Wansdyke," noticed, 113—116.  
Nat., 187. Sam., 188.  
T., 187.
- Teddington. *See* Tytherington.
- Tedgar, 22.
- Tedworth. *See* Tidworth.
- Teffont, "Ox Road," 282. *Persons*  
*see* Fife, J.  
— Eviar. *Persons see* Estgate,  
G., and Fife, J. (Rectors); Ley,  
Lady Eliz.  
— Magna, Vicars *see* Pinck-  
ney, P.
- Tennant, David, port., 134.  
Edward (Sir), 451 ; port., 452.  
Lady (Pamela), port., 134 ; writ-  
ings, 133, 136, 444, 451.
- Teodric, 23.
- Tepekermann, Crimea, Church at, 4.
- Terbert, 23.
- Terry, Nat., 192. Steph, *ib.*
- Tesdale [Tisdale], Chr., 187.
- Teutonicus, Joan, 42, 53, 54, 58,  
60, 72, 75. Theodore, 53, 72.
- Teynton Regis cum Yalampton,  
Preb., 168.
- Thackham [Thache], T., 187.
- Thame, Preb., 199.
- Thames, R., 53. Upper, illust.,  
art. noticed, 129.
- Thanelt, "Pilgrim's Way," 281.
- Thecla W. Album (Entom.)*, 227.
- Theobalds, co. Herts., 247.
- Theodore of Tarsus, 2.
- Thirkelby, York, 43.
- Thomas, J., 192. Wm., M.P.,  
154.
- Thompson (poet) at Marlborough,  
315, 442. W. (I. and II.),  
178, 187.
- Thornborough, E. (I. and II.), 172,  
192. Edward, M.P., 153.  
Giles (I.—IV.), 172, 187, 192.  
J., 172, 192. John (Bp.),  
330. Ric., 192. W., 192.
- Thornbury, John, 409.
- Thorpe, John, M.P., 153.  
Thos., M.P., 153.
- Thrasimund, 22.
- Thrupton, Hants, Ch., effigies, 150.  
Rom. coins, 294 ; pavement,  
150 ; villa, *ib.*, 287. Visited, 150.
- Thurnham, Dr., 33 ; on Barrows,  
15.
- Tice, Mr., 187.
- Tichborne, Hants, Ch., Saxon work,  
383.
- Tichborne, Cath., 438. Hen.,  
(Sir), *ib.*
- Tidworth [Tedworth], N. *Persons*  
*see* Graile, J. ; Humphreys, F.
- Tilehurst, Berks., 247.
- Tiles, encaustic. *See* Grafton, E. ;  
Marlborough, St. Margaret's  
Priory ; Salisbury Cathedral.
- Tillesley, Edmund, 180.
- Tilley, Peter, 187.
- Tilthead, ethnology, 29, 35.  
*Persons see* Imber, J.
- Tin trade with Cornwall, pre-  
Roman, 281.
- Tining, the, field name, 297, 298.
- Tinker *alias* Littleton, W., 179.
- Tisbury, ethnology, 29, 35.  
Ch., Visited, 353. (Place  
Ho.) Barn, illust., 444. *Per-  
sons see* Bracher, J. H. ; Northey,  
E. (Vicar) ; Walker, R. (Vicar).
- Tisdale. *See* Tesdale.
- Tise [Tyse], Elias, 176.
- Tithcomb. *Persons see* Smythe, L,  
Titherton Kelways, 162.  
— Lucas. *Persons see* Dav-  
enant, E.
- Tithes in kind, method of taking,  
212.
- Tithing & Tithing man, 209.
- Titus, Silas, M.P., 154.

- Tochi, 22.  
 Todd, E., 136.  
 Tokens, 327, 423.  
 Tolcester ale, 259.  
 Toli, 22.  
 Tollard Royal, Charities, 446.  
   King John's Ho., 225, 442.  
   Rectors *see* Beadle, S.; Combe, H.  
 Tombes, Mr., 187.  
 Tompkins, T., 187.  
 Toogood, Math., 187.  
 Torbert, 22.  
 Torleton, Preb., 167.  
 Torrygge, 71.  
 Tosti (Earl), 21.  
 Totnes, Dev., 314.           Grammar  
   School, 313.           Priory of St.  
   Mary, *ib*.  
 Tottanstock, 114.  
 Totton, Corn., 60.  
 Tous, 22.  
 Tovi, 21, 23.  
 Townsend, Mr., 249.       Rob. atte,  
   66.  
 Townson, Bp., 172.       J., 172,  
   178, 190.  
 Towthorpe, York, 43.  
 Tracies Leaze, 402, 408.  
 Trades, licence to practise, 92.  
 Trafalgar Ho., Nelson relics, illusts.,  
   131.  
 Trafalgar, Viscount, Herbert  
   Horatio Nelson, obit. notice, 112.  
 Tree customs in Russia, &c., 273.  
 Tregonwell, J., 261.  
 Tregoz, John de, 68.  
 Trematon, Corn., 60.  
 Trenchard, Mr., 187.     T. (Sir),  
   186.  
*Trifolium filiforme* (Bot.), 227.  
 Triplet, T., 172.  
 Tropenell Cartulary, publication  
   of, 241, 242, 347, 348.  
   — Thos., 241, 347.  
 Troughton, Wm. (I. & II.), 187.  
 Trowbridge, 332, 366.     Castle,  
   cemetery, 218.       **"Early**  
   **Gravestones found at,"** Rev.  
   **E. H. Goddard on,** (*figs.*), 218  
   —221.     Ethnology, 30, 35,  
   37, 41.     Illusts., 228, 235,  
   446, 451.   Rectors *see* Crabbe,  
   G.; Pelling, J. and T.  
 Woollen manufactory, 374.  
*Persons see* Blake, H.; Hoad,  
 Trowbridge—*continued*.  
   Rev. A.; Laytham, R.; Pickard,  
   G. S.; Pollitt, Rev. J.; Roberts,  
   Rev. T.; Wilkinson, Mr.  
 Truffle-hunting, art. noticed, 333.  
 Trumbull, Mr., 252.  
 Tryse, Nich, obit, 204.  
 Tryte, John, 398.  
 Tucker, Mr., 253.  
 Tuckett, J. E. S., 313.  
 Tudworth. *Persons see* Maton,  
   W.  
 Tunmead, 289.  
 Turchil, 22, 23.  
 Turgot, 22.  
 Turketil, 23.  
 Turolde, 23.  
 Turstan Camerarius, 23.  
 Turstein, 23.  
 Turstin, F. Rolf, 23.  
 Tutt, Ro., 169, 172, 184, 188.  
 Tweleghe, Glouc., 68.  
 Tyrer, Elias, 187.  
 Tyse. *See* Tise.  
 Tytherington, ancient tracks, 279.  
   — [Teddington] Glouc., 182.  
 Tytherton, E., charities, 229.  
 Uffculme, Preb., 166.  
 Ugborough, Dev., 182.  
 Ugleford, York., 43.  
 Ugthorpe, York, 43.  
 Ulf, 23.  
 Ulgar, 21.  
 Ulmar, 22, 23.  
 Ulnod, 22, 23.  
 Uluric, 22, 23.  
 Ulveva, 22.  
 Ulviet, 22, 23.  
 Ulward, 21, 23.  
 Ulwen, 21.  
 Ulwi, 23.  
 Ulwin, 22.  
 Upavon, alien Priory, 254.  
   Geology, 232.       *Persons see*  
   Cunnington fam.; Newman, J.;  
   Pinckney, G. (Vicar).  
 Upham, 162,  
 Upton Lovell, Barrows, 272; drink-  
   ing cups, 125: urns, grape cup,  
   and gold objects, 309.     *Per-*  
   *sons see* Bradish (—); Curl, T.;  
   Hickman, T. (Rector); Lawrence,  
   Rev. T. J. (Rector).  
   — near Reading, 174.  
   — Scudamore. Rectors *see*  
   Baron, Dr.

- Upton, John de, clerk of Erlestoke, 79.
- Urchfont. *See* Erchfont.
- Valence, Wm. de, 64.
- Valetort, Reginald de, 60.
- Vanessa Antiopa* (*Entom.*), 227.
- Vastern (Wootton Bassett), illustrs., 446.
- Vaughan, Frederick, 172, 181.
- Veils in Churches, 4.
- Vellis croft, 408.
- Villans, 74, 79, 80, 81, 100—102, 208, 210; proportion of in Domesday in Wilts, 24, 25, 41.
- Vincent, J. A. C., 73.
- Vincents mede, 402, 409.
- Virgate or Yardland, 90, 93; defined, 74, 89, 210.
- Virtewyk, 402.
- Vitel, 22.
- Vlric Waula, 23.
- Vower. *See* Bower.
- Waberthwayt, Cumb., 187.
- Waddesdon, Bucks. *See* Westcott.
- Waddington, Nic., 187.
- Wado, 22, 23.
- "Waggon and Horses" Inn, illustr., 236.
- Waine Way, 297.
- Waite, Bernard, 187.
- Waleran, Rob., 64. Rob. de, Governor of Ludgershall Castle, 151.
- Waleys, Wm. de, 65.
- Walkadyn, Thos., M.P., 153.
- Walker, Mrs., 111. Eliz., 166. J., 160, 163, 164. Rich. Z. (Rev.), *don.*, 453; obit. notice, 435. Rob., 172. Walt., 166.
- Wall, Humphrey, 171, 187, 188, 192; monument, 200. J., 172, 192. Ric. (I and II.), 188, 192.
- Wallef, 22.
- Wallington, Lady, obit. notice, 223, 328. Sir John, 223; art. on, 135; ports., *ib.*, 452.
- Wallis, John, bell founder, 229.
- Walpurgis Nacht, 429.
- Walrond [Warlond], Christian, 408, 410—413. Rob., 408, 410—412. Wm., 413.
- Walsh fam., of Langridge, nr. Bath, estates, 390.
- Joan, 389. Rob. *ib.* V. Hussey, writings, 442.
- Walter, Prior of St. Margaret's, Marlborough, 260, 259. Sir Wm., M.P., 153.
- Waltham, Bp., 260.
- Wancklin, Col. Thos., 103—107.
- Wansdyke, 233; "Date of," by Rev. C. S. Taylor, noticed, 113—116.
- Warblington, Hants, 54, 59, 60, 65, 67, 71. *See also* Bedhampton; Emsworth.
- Ward, Mrs., 346; *don.*, 453. J. (Rev.), 195. J. M., 356. John, M.P., 155.
- Wardour, 439. Castle Ho. visited, 351. Old Castle, 123, 171; destroyed by Cromwellians, 352; Hist. of, 438; illustr., 442; visited, 351. *Persons see* Arundell fam.
- Wardour, Mr., 188. Chidiac, M.P., 153.
- Wareham, Dors., Saxon work, 383.
- Warkworth, Northb., Ch., pre-Norman headstone, 220.
- Warminster, 162, 366. Ancient roads, 274, 278—280. Blackgame, 340. Cold Harbour, 274. Deriv., 274, 288. Ethnology, 29, 35. Lecturers *see* Barnes, Mr.; Carpenter, Mr.; Chambers, H.; Coombes, Mr.; Cooper, Mr.; Dyer, W.; Fipp, Mr.; Franklyn; Hunton, P.; Maxwell, Mr.; Rosewell, T.; Sanger, G.; Scudder, Mr.; Strickland, J.; Tice, Mr.; Wardour, Mr. Meeting of the Soc. at, 1904; 137, 138, 151. Rom. coins, 272, 274, 280; Rom.-Brit. habitations, 274, 275. *Persons see* Artindale, R. H.; Brodribb, J. D. and Rev. W. J.; Chamberlaine, R.; Olding, R.; Olding, W. (Vicar); Pace, T. (Min.); Parsons, J.; Sloper, S.; Woodward, W.
- Warminster, Preb., 170.
- Warner, 23.
- Warre, Agnes, 391, 392. John, 391.
- Warren, Mr., 244. Wm., Earl of, 56.
- Warrener, W., 188.
- Warwick, A. (I. and II.), 188.
- Waterman, J., 188. Peter, 172.
- Waters, Adam, 192.

- Watson, Rev. J. G. and Mrs., ports., 184.
- Watson-Taylor, G. S. A., of Erlestoke Park, 73. John A., *don.*, 140; **on Erlestoke and its Manor Lords**, 42—102.
- Watton, Yorks., Gilbertine house, 256
- Watts, John, 188.
- Waverley Abbey, Surrey, 49, 53.
- Waxwing, Bohemian, 340.
- Way Shutt, 297.
- Waylen, James, 163.
- Waynflete, Wm. de, Bp. of Winchester, 393, 394.
- Wealshe, James, 187.
- Weare, *alias* Browne, Rob., brass, 199.
- Weaverthorpe, York, 43.
- Webb, Bp., Dean of Salisbury, port., 227; writings, 237. Bartholomew, 188. E., Doran, 351; acts as guide, 143—145, 147, 148, 150, 151. Edmund (Col.), M.P., 154. H., 188. John (I. and II.), 148, 296. Nat., 188. Oliver, 251. Phil., 124. T., 172.
- See also* Richmond Webb.
- Wedmore, Som., 445.
- Weigall, Mrs., 235.
- Welbourne, T., 261.
- Wellow, 241.
- Wells, 187. St. Cuthbert's Church, 11.
- Wells, Preb., 166, 171, 172.
- Wells, Rob., bellfounder, 8.
- Welsh element in Wilts, 20, 21, 25, 26, 37, 40, 41.
- "Welsh Way," Cotswolds and Northants, 282; Wilts, 426.
- Welwyn, Herts, microliths, 306.
- Wendlesworthe, Wm. de, 77.
- Wenese, 22, 23.
- Wenslow, W., 172.
- Weryot, Wm., 400.
- Westbury, 162. Acorn cup, illust., 231; **Rev. E. H. Goddard on** (*fig.*), 103—108. Iron ore, 341.
- White Horse, illust., 446. *See also* Bratton; Dilton; Heywood. *Persons see* Barieu, J. (Lecturer); Brown, Rev. S. (Vicar); Fipp, N.; Hunton, P. (Pastor); Marlborough, H., 2nd Earl of and Mary Countess of; Thompson, W.
- Westcott (Waddesdon), Bucks, 394.
- Westminster Abbey, property, 51, 52.
- Westminster, Preb., 168, 172.
- Weston juxta Salisbury, 51.
- Weston, Geo., 209. John de, 70, 85, 86, 99. Phil. de, 258.
- Westwood, 162.
- Weybourn, Norf., Ch., Saxon work, 383.
- Weyghtman, Wm., M.P., 153.
- Weyhill, Hants, 170. Chi-Rho monogram, 287. Ethnology, 31, 35, 37. Visited, 150.
- Weymouth, 180.
- Whaddon, 64, 241. Rectors *see* Allambrigge; Caldecott, R.; Shipman, W.
- Whaddon, Preb. *See* Moreton cum W.
- Whealey, Thos., M.P., 155.
- Whitchurch, Dors., 216.
- White Horses, 327, 442.
- White. *Persons see* Eyre, Giles. ——— Pits, ancient road, 284. ——— Sheet Castle, 282, 292. Hill, site of Ecgbryht's stone?, 291, 393.
- White, Mr., 246. Dalrymple (Major), port., 134. J. (junior), 173. James (I. and II.), 173, 180. John, 173. Nat., 188. Rich., condemned to be burnt, 204, 205, 442. T., 188. W., 183. Walt., 409.
- Whitecliff (Brixton Deverill), 293.
- Whiteley, Math., 188. W., 188.
- Whiten Hill, Rom.-Brit. habitations, 271.
- Whiteparish, 333. **Chancery Decree**, 1545, 216, 217. Vicars *see* Albright, W.; Page, R.
- Whitfield Ch., Saxon work, 383.
- Whitfield, Rob., 192.
- Whitney, Dr., 182. James, 173.
- Whitsbury [Whichbury] Hants. Vicars *see* Star, T.
- Whittokesmede, John, 391, 405.
- Whythead, Rev. H. R., 195.
- Widhill (Cricklade), 53.
- Wiflet, 22.
- Wigod, 22, 23.
- Wilcot. Vicars *see* Smelt, Rev. H.
- Wilde, J., 178. Tim., 192.
- Wildman, W. B., "St. Aldhelm," noticed, 120, 121.

- Wilkinson, Mr., 219. Anthony, 330. Math. (Dr.), 336.
- William, brother of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, 45, 48, 72.
- Williams (—), Dean of Salisbury, 247. Erasmus (Sir), 253.
- Willibrood, St., 384.
- Wills, 232. *See also* Alfred (King); Blake, H.; Cothe, R.; Godryche, J.; Grobham, Sir R.; Holes, A.; Montacute, Sir J.; Montagu, T.; Polton, T.; Symmys, W.
- Wills, Obadiah, 188.
- Wilmer, J., 188.
- Wilmot, Sir Charles, M.P., 153.
- Wilsford, 51. Barrows, drinking cups, 125. Manor, *illusts.*, 451. *Persons see* Bigge, Edmund; Tanner, E. (Min.); Tennant, Sir E. and Lady. *See also* Woodford-cum-Wilsford.
- Wilson, Admiral, 434. Mrs., *dons.*, 341, 453. (—) (I. and II.), 143, 173. John, 298.
- Wilton, 254, 279, 316, 435. Abbey, 357; cartulary, 113. Battle with Danes, 357. Ch., brass of John Coffer, *illust.*, 440; glass, 349, *illust.*, 440; mosaics, 349, 439; visited, 349 Corporation plate, 350. Ethnology, 29, 35, 37. Factories visited, 349. Ho., 356; antiques, 359; art. noticed, 441; diptych, *illust.* art. noticed, 128; gardens designed by Isaac de Caux, 358; Holbein's porch, 349, 357; *illusts.*, 130, 441; Inigo Jones' work, 358; James Wyatt's work, 360; original state, *illust.*, 440; Palladian bridge and casino, 359; riding school, *ib.*, sepulchral cross slabs, 349; Sir P. Sydney's "Arcadia" composed at, 358; Spanish envoy entertained at, *ib.*; visited, 345, 349, by Q. Eliz., James I. and Charles I., 358, by Geo. III., 360.
- Meeting of Wilts Arch. Soc.**, 1906, 345—360.
- "Memorials of," by James E. Nightingale, 453; reviewed, 439, 440. Pembroke Memorial Statue, *illust.*, 333. Rectory, visited, 349. Saxon conquest, 20. Seals, *illusts.*, 440. The Mount, Nightingale collection
- Wilton—*continued.*  
of china, visited 356. *See* Camp Hill. *Persons see* Chandler, R. (Rector); Dubourg, Mr. and Mrs.; Holland, E.; King, H. J.; Miller, W.; Nightingale, J. E.; Olivier, Canon (Rector); Parker, Mrs.; Pembroke fam.; Rawlence, F. A.; Richmond, R. T.; Robinson, F.; Slow, E.; Stratton, C. R.; Wancklin fam.; Ward, J. M.
- (Grafton, E.) barrow, 309; Batt's Meadow, 308; British Urn and incense cup, &c., 309 (*figd.*), 308; Rom. Pottery, 309.
- Wilton, Preb., 172.
- "Wilts & Dorset Bank Annuals," noticed, 128, 230.
- Archds. of. *See* Creed, W.; Henchman, T.; Leach, T.; Macdonald, W.
- **Ministers, Canon Chr. Wordsworth on, Sequestered, 1643—1660, Intruded Ministers & Clericorum Filii**, 159—192, 332, 333, 341; **Puritan Ministers Association**, 243—245.
- **South, in Romano-British Times, J. U. Powell on**, 270, 294.
- Wiltshire Archæological Society, Reports**, 1904—5, 137—140; 1905—6, 345—348. Meetings. *See* Marlborough; Wilton.
- **Authors, Books, etc., by**, 132—134, 236—239, 338—340, 450—451.
- **Books, Pamphlets, & Articles**, 113—129, 224—236, 329—338, 439—450.
- "— **Curate, Journal of a, Canon Chr. Wordsworth on**, 361—364; did Goldsmith write it? 367.
- Dialect, 332; poem noticed, 128.
- Events, 1904, 1905, 127, 335.
- [Wealkyn] in Alfred's will, 21.
- "Literary Associations," art. noticed, 443.
- "Memorials of Old," 453; reviewed, 441—445.

- Musters, *temp.* Hen. VIII.,  
 Surnames classified, 25, 26.  
 ——— "Notes & Queries," noticed,  
 Nos. 47—50, pp. 231, 232.  
 ——— "Parish Registers," edited  
 by Phillimore & Sadler, noticed,  
 224, 225.  
 ——— Regiment Memorial, 126.  
 Winchester, 168, 170. Ancient  
 roads, 281, 285, 286. Cath.,  
 cartularies, 113. City given  
 to Mathew Fitz-John, 68.  
 Roman centre of South of Eng-  
 land, 286, 287.  
 Winchester, Hen., Bp. of, 44, 45.  
 Winder, T., 316.  
 Windsor, 167, 173.  
 Wingod, 21.  
 Winklebury, Saxon settlement, 19,  
 40.  
 Winter, J., obit, 197.  
 Winterbourn, Walt. de, 69.  
 Winterbourne, Art., 127. *Per-*  
*sons see* Gantlet, W.; Green, R.;  
 Hubbart, Mr.; Nicholas, Mr.  
 and Mrs.  
 ——— Bassett. Rectors *see* Ken-  
 dall, Rev. H. G. O.  
 ——— Dauntsey. *Persons see*  
 Spratt, T.  
 ——— Earls or Comitibus. *Persons*  
*see* Norman, W. (Min.); Pichaver,  
 T. (Rector).  
 Winterbourne Earls, Preb., 168,  
 170, 171.  
 ——— Gunner. *Persons see* Hill-  
 ary, A. (Min.); Pichaver, T.  
 (Rector).  
 ——— Monkton, Saxon skull, 17.  
 Vicars *see* London, W.; Long, R.  
 ——— Stoke Barrow, drinking  
 cups, 125. Bemerhill, 212,  
 213. Berydale, 215.  
 Burdon Field, 212. Charities,  
 126. Coneygar, earthwork  
 and barrows, 212. Cow  
 Down, 211, 213, 215.  
**Customs of the Manor, Rev.**  
**C. V. Goddard on, 208—215.**  
 Dunnell's [Dumers] piece,  
 211, 213. Ham, 212, 214.  
 Horse Down, 211. Hyde  
 Field, 211. Inclosure award,  
 208. Lammas mead, 212,  
 213. Lot mead, 212, 213.  
 Middle Down, 211, 213.  
 Winterbourne Stoke—*continued.*  
 Midsummer mead, 211, 213.  
 Shortshill Field, 214. Snow's  
 Farm, 211. Steen Mead,  
 209, 213, 214. Stoppel's  
 Bridge, 211; Ground, 213.  
 West Crook [Brook], 211—213.  
 Woodlams, 211, 213.  
*Persons see* Kellow, N.; Kenel-  
 man, T.; King, D. or M. (Vicar);  
 Maton, R. (Min.); Snow, A.  
 Winterslow Hut Barrow, drinking  
 cup, 125. Ministers *see*  
 Carter, J. Roche Court, rain-  
 fall, 128.  
 Wishford, ancient customs, origin  
 of, 273, 274. Charities, 126.  
 Ch., visited, 354. Mid-  
 summer tithes, 213. Rectors  
*see* Bower, R.; Macdonald, Rev.  
 F. W. *Persons see* Grob-  
 ham, Sir R.; Parker, R. (Min.).  
 Wittering, Northants., Ch., Saxon  
 work, 381, 383.  
 Witton, Chr., 173. J., *ib.*  
 Wodham [Wodam], Thos., 297.  
 Wm., *ib.*  
 "Wodnesbeorge" = Alton Priors  
 not Wanborough, 113.  
 Wokingham [Okingham], Ministers  
*see* Bateman, J.  
 Woksey. *See* Oaksey.  
 Wolfhall Barn, not the scene of  
 actual wedding of Hen. VIII.,  
 444.  
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 198, 357.  
 Woodborough, Charities, 126.  
*Persons see* Bayley, F. (Rector);  
 Chancy, Isaac.  
 Woodbridge, John *alias* Benjamin,  
 188, 244.  
 Woodcock Lane, ancient road,  
 278.  
 Woodcuts, Dors., 288. Iron  
 sickles, 281. Rom.-Brit.  
 population, 19.  
 Woodford, art. noticed, 229.  
 ——— cum-Wilsford. Vicars *see*  
 Good, H.  
 Woodford-cum-Wilsford, Preb., 168.  
 Woodfords, the two. Ministers *see*  
 Tanner, E.  
 Woodruffe, Rich., 192. Tim.  
 or Elijah, *ib.* Thos., *ib.*  
 Woodward, C. H., *don.*, 241.  
 W., 188.

- Woodwork. *See* Ansty Ch.; Compton Chamberlayne; Mildenhall Ch.; Salisbury Cath.; Stockton Manor Ho. Screens. *See* Bedwyn Gt.
- Woodyates, Rom.-Brit. pop., 19.
- Wookey Hole, Som., Roman pig of lead, 285.
- Wootton Bassett, 143, 366.
- Bronze celt (*figd.*), 311.
- Hunt's Mill Farm, 437. Illust., 446. Meux estates, 446. *See also* Spittleborough, Vastern Manor Ho. *Persons see* Parsons fam.; Smith, J.
- Rivers. *Persons see* Brodribb, Rev. W. J. (Rector); Tombes, Mr.; Waterman, P. (Rector).
- Worcester, 167, 170, 172, 192.
- Worcester, Sampson, Bp. of, 43.
- Wordsworth fam., 228.
- Canon Chr., *dons.*, 136, 240, 341, 453; "Old Marlborough" noticed, 119, 120; on **Death of 1st Earl of Salisbury at Marlborough, & Gilbertines of St. Margaret's**, 246—270; on **Churches of Marlborough** (*figd.*), 193—200, 204—207; on **Jacobean Tablet of the Decalogue, Alton Barnes**, 7—14; on "**Leaves from the Journal of a Wiltshire Curate**" & "**Leaves from the Journal of the Poor Wiltshire Vicar of Cricklade in 1764—5**," 361—373; on **Letter from Stephen Duck, with Bibliographical list of his works**, 313—323; on **Wilts Ministers**, 159—192, 243—245; reads papers, 141, 142, 350; writings, 227, 232, 238, 332, 333, 339, 442.
- John, Bp. of Salisbury, 7, 345, 348; art. on noticed, 228; *dons.*, 241; pastoral staff, 228; ports., 227, 228, 239, 240, 452; writings, 132, 238, 239, 338, 339.
- Woronzow, Cath., 360. Sim. Count, 363.
- Worsfold, T., writings, 448.
- Worth, Sussex, Ch., Saxon work, 381, 383.
- Worthele, Dev., 59, 60.
- Worthen, T., 188.
- Wraxall, N., Ch. plate, 298.
- Field names, 296—298, 432, 433.
- Four Terriers of Rectory, Rev. F. Harrison on**, 296—298. Rectors *see* Blanchard, T.; Cozen, T.; Goddard, T.; Harrison, Rev. F.; Still, H. *See* Abbots Farm. *Persons see* Brewer, J. & W.; Bridges, E.; Burbidge fam.; Cocke, J.; Collier, R.; Hathsall, T.; Hawker, D.; Holborrow, J. (I. & II.); Jackson, B.; Methuen, P.; Parker, D.; Pavey, T.; Webb, J.; Wilson, J.; Wodham, T. & W.
- S., Manor Ho., illust., 129, 443. *See also* Ford Farm. *Persons see* Burbidge, E.
- Wraxall, Nat. Will., M.P., 155.
- Wray, Chr., M.P., Speaker, 153.
- Wren, Chr., 173, 177.
- Wright, Sam, 188.
- Wriothlesley, Thos., Lord, 216.
- Writhlington, Preb. *See* Fordington and W.
- Wroughton, 162. Battle of Ellendune, 114. *Persons see* Codrington, W. W.
- Wroxhale, I. of W., 69.
- Wufrinton, Som., 54.
- Wyar, Dositheus, 188, 189.
- Wyatt, James, 194, 195, 360. Math. D. (Sir), 194. Thos. H., *ib.*, 195, 197.
- Wyke Regis, Dors., 168.
- Wyld, Rev. C. N., 147, 332.
- Wylve Camp. *See* Bilbury Rings. Charities, 126. Ch. plate, 228, 355; visited, *ib.* Ministers, *see* Hill, T. Rectors, *see* Hadow, Rev. G. R.; Hyde, A.; Stephens, J.; Vower, T. Statue in river, 235.
- River, art. noticed, 231.
- **Valley, Additional Notes on Early Hist. of, by J. U. Powell**, 288—290. Ancient roads, 278, 280, 283. Rom.-Brit. habitations, 270—277.
- Wynchcombe, John, M.P., 153.
- Wyndesore, 71.
- Wyndham, Hon. Percy, *dons.*, 136; writings, 339. Hon. Mrs. Percy, 124.
- Wynford, Baron. *See* Best.

- Wyresfelde, Dev., 59.  
 Wyvil, Bp. Robt., 126; brass, illust.,  
 131; seal, 232.  
 Yalampton, Preb. *See* Teynton Re-  
 gis cum Y.  
 Yard, T., 189.  
 "Yardland." *See* Virgate.  
 Yarnbury Castle, 288; Rom.-Brit.  
 habitations, brick flues, 272;  
 plan, 236.  
 Yatesbury, 53, 59, 71, 86. Ch., 6.  
 Manors, 60, 63, 64.  
 Property of St. Margaret's, Marl-  
 borough, 258, 269. Rectors *see*  
 Johnson, T.; Norborne, H.;  
 Webb, N. *Persons see* Calne,  
 R. de; Fitz-Herbert, M.; Fitz-  
 Mathew, P.  
 Yatesbury, Preb., 168.  
 Yatton Keynell [Keynes], Ho.,  
 illust., 443. Registers, 332.  
 Rectors. *See* Stump, W.
- Yealampton, Dev., 67, 71.  
 "Year, day, and waste," defined,  
 78.  
 Yetminster, Preb. *See* Grimstone  
 and Y.  
 York, Archbishops of, Murdac, H.,  
 45; Thomas (II.), 43; Thurstan,  
 44. *See also* Fitz-Herbert, W.  
 ———Minster, 10.  
 York, Preb., 172.  
 York, Ann, Duchess of, 352.  
 James, Duke of, *ib.*  
 Young [Yonge], Edmund, letters,  
 117. Thos., 391.  
 Zeals, charities, 446. Illusts.,  
 234. *Persons see* Henslow fam.  
 Zouch, Dr., port., 453. G., 192.  
 Rich., 173. W. (I. and II.),  
 192.  
 Zschokke, J. H. D., writings, 361  
 —373.

16 FEB. 1907



END OF VOL. XXXIV.



CONGRESS  
OF  
**Archæological Societies**

IN UNION WITH THE

**Society of Antiquaries of London,**

**JULY 4TH, 1906.**

The Seventeenth Congress of Archæological Societies was held on July 4th, at Burlington House. Lord Avebury, President of the Society of Antiquaries in the Chair.

The Congress was attended by Delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the British (3) and Cambrian Archæological Associations, the Folklore (2), Huguenot and British Record Societies, and the Societies for Berkshire (2), Birmingham, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Bucks. (2), Cambridge, Derbyshire, Essex (2), Hampshire, East Herts. (2), Leicestershire (2), Shropshire, Suffolk (2), Surrey (2), Sussex, Wilts., Yorkshire, East Riding, Members of the Standing, the Earthworks and Court Roll Committees, and other delegates who omitted to sign the register.

The Minutes of the last Congress, held on July 5th, 1905, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Standing Committee was read and approved, and the Statement of Accounts, audited by Mr. W. Minet, F.S.A., was read and adopted. The thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Minet for his services, and he was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

The following were elected as the Standing Committee :—

The Officers of the Soc. of Antiquaries.	G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.
J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.	I. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A.
Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A.	Emanuel Green, F.S.A.
Sir E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.	W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.	Wm. Minet, F.S.A.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A.	Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
G. E. Fox, M.A., F.S.A.	J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D.
W. J. Freer, F.S.A.	J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Secretary and the thanks of the Meeting expressed to him for his services in the past year.

A discussion arose on the Report of the Standing Committee as to the announcement made in a letter from H.M. Treasury to the Society of Antiquaries that a member of the Office of Works had been appointed to take charge of the duties of Inspector of Ancient Monuments. At the 1905 Congress a Resolution was adopted and duly sent to H.M. Government asking that the Inspectorship vacant since the death of General Pitt-Rivers should be filled up.

Lord Avebury pointed out that, under the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, the salary of £250 a year was allotted to the Inspector by Statute and appeared in the Estimates every year. General Pitt-Rivers had never drawn the salary and the office had been vacant since his death and the salary had been taken by the Treasury for general purposes. The Act, which he had himself introduced, contemplated that the Inspector should not only keep watch over the Monuments that had been made over to the Public but should help in the preservation of others and give facilities for their being handed over to the nation; he could not therefore look upon the proposed arrangement as carrying out the intention of the Act, and he pointed out that distinct injustice was being done to those who had handed over monuments under the provisions of the Act.

Lord Balcarres said that he quite agreed with what Lord Avebury had said, and pointed out that the appointment of a member of an important Government Office to attend to the duties of Inspectorship must necessarily be most unsatisfactory, as it was idle to suppose that such an official could be spared from his regular work to travel about England and assist in the manner, that, as Lord Avebury had pointed out, was intended by the Act. The Congress would note in the Report of the Earthworks Committee, the far too numerous cases of destruction of ancient Earthworks; in all such cases it would have been most useful if there had been an Inspector to whom appeal could have been made and who could have brought to bear the influence bestowed by the prestige of his office. He pointed out that it was the Statutory duty of the Government to appoint an independent Inspector, and he thought Archæologists should enter a strong protest against any other arrangement.

Dr. Laver (Essex) pointed out that the Office of Works had often themselves been guilty of destruction of Ancient Monuments and it was therefore very undesirable that the post of Inspector should be attached to their Office.

Mr. C. E. Keyser spoke to the same effect, advocating that the Inspector should be independent.

The Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Dale (Hants.) and others agreed in this view, and eventually Lord Avebury proposed and Mr. Keyser seconded, that "This Congress regrets that the Government has not carried out the provision of the Ancient Monuments Act for the appointment of an Inspector. Various monuments have been placed under the Act on the faith that the provisions of the Bill would

be observed. The Congress therefore urge that an Inspector of Ancient Monuments should be appointed in accordance with the Act."

This was carried unanimously and the Hon. Secretary was directed to prepare, in conjunction with Lord Balcarres and Lord Avebury, a covering letter still further explaining the views of the meeting.

Col. Freer, F.S.A. (Leicester), said that he thought the meeting should express its gratification at the announcement made in the Report of the Standing Committee, that arrangements had been made by which it was expected that Mr. Gomme would be able to complete his General Index by the Autumn.

The Earl of Liverpool, in reference to the passage in the Minutes of the 1905 Congress expressing the regret of the Congress that it was proposed to interfere with the monument in Westminster Abbey to Capt. Cornewall, R.N., stated that he had lately received a notification from the Board of Works that, in consequence of the strong feeling shown on the subject, arrangements had been made that would render such interference unnecessary.

This announcement was received with great gratification by the Meeting.

The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Mr. George Fordham, Chairman of the Cambridge County Council, traversing the statements made at the last Congress as to the absorption of certain Parishes formerly belonging to Essex. It did not appear in what particular the statements were incorrect.

Mr. C. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., Somerset Herald, the Hon. Secretary of the Committee appointed at the last Congress to prepare a Scheme for the preservation and utilization of Court Rolls, read the following Report:—

"The Committee appointed at the Congress in July last have considered in some detail the matter referred to them. The subject is of such a nature that they feel it can only be adequately dealt with by a Society to be formed *ad hoc*. They unanimously recommend that they be empowered to take the necessary steps to this end forthwith, and they feel that the Society might be made self-supporting from the outset.

"It is felt that without a definite organization competent to deal with the matter any attempt to get the co-operation of Lords of Manors must fail."

Mr. Burke stated that the Committee anticipated no difficulty in the formation of such a Society, which had already received promises of influential support; he read a sketch programme for its work prepared by Mr. Brady.

Mr. Nigel Bond spoke to the advantages possessed by a Chartered Society, and after Dr. Round had pointed out that the action of the

Congress must necessarily be limited to good wishes for the prosperity of the New Society, any preliminary assistance necessary for its formation and a recommendation of its objects, it was proposed by the Earl of Liverpool and seconded by Colonel Attree, R.E., F.S.A., and carried :—" That the Report of the Committee be received and adopted, and that the Congress pledge itself to promote the objects of the Society."

Mr. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., then presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee, which has been printed for general distribution. He drew attention to various features of the Report. He asked Secretaries of Societies to give information as to their Counties on such matters as Bibliography and notices of impending destruction. This was frequently the result of want of knowledge and might often be averted, and he instanced the case of Wolsborough, near Bere Regis in Dorset, that Mr. Bond and the National Trust were now engaged in saving. Mr. St. Clair Baddely had also been able to preserve Painswick Beacon, famous for its wonderful view ; the fosse of Lewes Castle had also been preserved.

Mr. Gould drew attention to the help afforded by the Publishers of the Victoria County Histories, who have presented to the Committee many original plans of Earthworks.

In response to calls, Mr. Baddely gave an account of his success in saving the Camp at Painswick, the walls of which were being used as a ragstone quarry ; he was congratulated by the meeting.

The hon. secretary read a letter from Mr. James G. Wood, F.S.A. (Woolhope Club), who was unable to attend and wished to call attention to the necessity of some skilled supervision of the Ordnance Maps ; he gave various instances of mistaken names.

The hon. secretary pointed out that Ordnance officers were but mortal and were largely at the mercy of local information ; the Earthworks Committee would no doubt be able to help in gradually correcting and supplementing the Maps. On the motion of Lord Avebury, seconded by Lord Balcarres, the Report was received and adopted and the Committee thanked for their energy.

The Hon. Secretary then brought forward proposals for a uniform system of recording Church and Churchyard Inscriptions. At his suggestion the Surrey Archæological Society were promoting a scheme for such a Record, and in response to an announcement in their Annual Report had received several offers of assistance.

He had since found that the Suffolk Institute had already started such a scheme and were energetically at work on it. Delegates from Suffolk were present and would, no doubt, give their experience ; the East Herts. Society were also on the point of issuing a scheme. It was obviously desirable that a uniform system should be adopted throughout the country, and he read a draft scheme that he had

prepared for submission to Mr. A. Ridley Bax, F.S.A., and Mr. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A. (hon. secretary of the Harleian Society), who had been appointed a Committee by the Surrey Society.

The principal points were that every fact, however trivial, must be recorded, but that formal phrases such as "Here lyeth, &c.," and religious expressions such as "In hopes of a joyous resurrection," and texts and verses need not be given. Although an exact copy was best of all, it was felt that no great progress would be made with the work if it were insisted on. It was suggested that the transcripts should be lodged in the Libraries of the Societies or other suitable places; where possible they could be published by Archdeaconries, Rural Deaneries, or as might be most convenient.

The Rev. Canon Warren, hon. secretary of the Suffolk Institute, gave an account of the Scheme adopted by them. Circulars had been sent to all the Clergy, but the responses had not been numerous; on the other hand Mr. Partridge, at whose instigation the scheme had been adopted, had himself copied the inscriptions of 64 Churchyards, and it was probably on the work of similar enthusiasts that Societies must rely.

Mr. C. Partridge, F.S.A., in response to calls, gave an account of his methods, and stated that it was his custom to draw rough plans of the Churchyards for convenience of recording in sections. He was now publishing some parishes in East Anglian Notes and Queries; the oldest churchyard tombstone he had found was dated 1662, and there were a fair number of the 17th Century.

Mr. R. T. Andrews (East Herts.), handed round copies of his publication of the inscriptions at All Saints and St. Andrew's Churches, Hertford, and pointed out the value attached to the former since the Church had been burnt down and the monuments destroyed.

Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., instanced the work done by Mr. L. Duncan, F.S.A., in recording and publishing the inscriptions at Lewisham Church of which he had also published the Registers; many of the inscriptions had since become illegible.

Prof. M'Kenny Hughes (Cambridge), thought that the value of the Record might be increased by notes on the present existence of groups of names in the different villages, he had found such records to have distinct ethnographic value.

Mr. C. J. Williams thought that Churchwardens as local men would often be more interested in the scheme than the Clergy and might give assistance, but other members stated that they were very often the cause of destruction of tombstones.

Lord Balcarres thought the subject one of extraordinary interest; Prof. Hughes' object might be attained by inspection of the polling lists, which gave a full list of the Inhabitants in a convenient form; he

thought it might be desirable to limit the date, say to 1812. He did not like omissions in transcripts though they might be made in publication, and confessed to a liking for the somewhat turgid prose of the 17th Century.

Mr. Baddely pleaded for the record of verse when containing personal facts. Col. Freer had doubts as to the wisdom of a date limit, as inscriptions so rapidly decayed.

Mr. Quarrell (Leicester) suggested Parish Magazines as useful vehicles for circulars or for recording the inscriptions.

Count Plunkett (Ireland) hoped that anything approaching symbolism would be recorded, and pointed out the usefulness of rubbings.

Dr. Laver hoped that record would also be made of inscriptions in Meeting houses and burial places.

Mr. Ralph Nevill in replying stated that on consideration he had thought it better not to introduce a limit of date ; in populous places, the churchyards had mostly been closed for some time, and the extra labour in other places would be small ; it was, however, open to any transcriber to adopt a limit so long as the record was complete to such limit. He shared Lord Balcarres' liking for the prose of the 17th Century, but that was chiefly found inside Churches, and it was certainly desirable that inscriptions in Churches should be given in full. Mr. Bax who had copied from a very large number of Churchyards had also copied from Quakers' burial grounds and similar places and from cemeteries, a task for which perhaps few would have courage ; he considered Parish Magazines might be of great use in such matters ; he thought that a number of people might take up this work, which they would be able to manage, and so might be led to take an interest in other archæological matters.

It was resolved "that it is desirable that there should be a uniform system of recording Church and Churchyard Inscriptions and that Mr. Nevill, Mr. Partridge and Mr. Bruce Bannerman, with power to add to their number, be appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme."

The thanks of the Congress were then accorded to Lord Avebury for presiding and to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of the rooms.

At the afternoon meeting Dr. Haverfield was to have read a paper "On the abuse of the term Late-Celtic," but as he did not appear,\* at the request of Sir Edward Brabrook, who was in the Chair, Mr. C. H. Read, Secretary Society of Antiquaries, gave an account of

\* Dr. Haverfield has since written to explain that he had mistaken the day of meeting, and wishes to express his apologies to the Congress.

what the term, as used in the National Collections, was intended to cover. In France and Switzerland the style began perhaps a century sooner than in Britain and it survived a century or two later in North Britain and Ireland as shown in the work in the Book of Kells. Some elements in Ireland were, however, Scandinavian and not Celtic, and must be carefully distinguished.

There were also later survivals in parts of England and in Wales. At Hod hill, in Dorsetshire, Celtic enamels and scrolls were found intermixed with articles of Roman make, which were quite uninfluenced by Celtic Art ; undoubtedly, however, Celtic art did influence Roman and soften its rigid character.

In Britain, Celtic Art was carried to higher perfection than elsewhere and especially in the South and West of England.

Dr. Laver, who had brought various photographs, pointed out that Celtic pottery was quite different from Roman.

Mr. Page stated there had been some controversy in the case of the Warwickshire Victoria History whether certain objects should be described under the heading of Early Man or of Roman Period.

Count Plunkett thought it very undesirable to limit Schools of Art to periods of time. Time does not affect all places alike ; Ireland is an example, and it would there be a great mistake to label as Roman that which is essentially Celtic.

Mr. Read in replying said he did not think that any better term than Late-Celtic could be found ; such titles must always be arbitrary, but were necessary and harmless as long as their meaning was not strained.

Sir Edward Brabrook thought that what had been said fully vindicated the choice of the name by the late Sir Wollaston Franks. General regret was expressed that the meeting had not been able to hear Dr. Haverfield's views.

RALPH NEVILL,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

CASTLE HILL,  
GUILDFORD.

HARRISON & SONS,  
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,  
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.



# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

## ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES,

*Presented to the Congress of Archæological Societies,  
4th July, 1906.*

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The Members of the Committee as now constituted are :

Lord BALCARRES, M.P., F.S.A. (*Chairman*).

Mr. W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

Col. F. W. T. ATTREE, F.S.A.

Mr. C. H. BOTHAMLEY, F.I.C.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY GARDNER.

Mr. A. R. GODDARD, B.A.

Mr. F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

Mr. H. LAVER, F.S.A.

Mr. C. LYNAM, F.S.A.

Mr. D. H. MONTGOMERIE.

Mr. C. H. READ, F.S.A.

Mr. J. HORACE ROUND, LL.D.

Col. O. E. RUCK, F.S.A. Scot.

Mr. W. M. TAPP, LL.D., F.S.A.

President B. C. A. WINDLE, F.R.S.

Mr. I. CHALKLEY GOULD, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*

THE Committee regrets to have to begin this report with an expression of some disappointment that the Archæological Societies of the country have not yet been able to undertake the systematic scheduling of the ancient earthworks and defensive enclosures in their respective districts, and ventures again to urge the importance of the publication of such lists in Transactions, and as separate pamphlets, which can be distributed, not only to the owners and occupiers of the sites, but also amongst "the County, Borough, Rural, Urban and District Councils, which now so largely control the affairs of the country, and whose members may be able to use influence to prevent the destruction or mutilation which from time to time threatens the remains of so many early fortresses, camps and strongholds throughout the land."

The addition to the schedules of accurate plans and sections of earthworks is of great value, but the Committee recognizes the financial difficulties besetting the accomplishment of this and suggests that, where many plans cannot be afforded, a few typical examples should be given, and, if this is impossible, that the schedules be issued without illustrations.

The Committee strongly recommends the classification of earthworks by form, as in Appendix II. to "Scheme for Recording Ancient Earthworks, &c." \*

Whether or not the schedules are accompanied by illustrative plans, sections, or views, the contributions to Transactions of Societies should, and usually do, contain these added attractions, and the Committee takes this opportunity of repeating its previous appeal to those who contribute plans of earthworks, etc. to adopt an exact method of delineation of the features, with information as to the levels and other details, not only of the artificial work, but of the adjoining land.

Part of the object the Committee has in view is, to some extent, being attained through private enterprise, and through the publication of chapters relating to earthworks, tumuli, etc. in the volumes of the Victoria County Histories, all tending, it is hoped, towards an increase of interest in the preservation of the remains.

\* The Hon. Secretary will be pleased to forward copies of the Appendix on application.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—Since the last report was issued chapters on the earthworks have been published in the following Victoria County Histories :

BERKSHIRE	...	By Harold Peake.
DERBYSHIRE	...	By J. C. Cox.
DURHAM	... ..	By I. Chalkley Gould.
SUSSEX	... ..	By George Clinch.

Those for Devonshire, Kent, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire are nearly ready for the press.

Amongst other literary matter bearing on the Committee's subject, published since the issue of the last report, may be noticed :

- Andrews (R. T.).—"Wilbury Hill and the Icknield Way."  
(East Herts Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. II.)
- "Moats and Moated sites in the parish of Reed."  
(East Herts Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. II.)
- Buchanan (M.) and others.—"Report on the Society's Excavation of Rough Castle on the Antonine Vallum." (Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1904-5.)
- Bush (T. S.).—"Preliminary Exploration in the second field east of the Grenville Monument, Lansdown." (Proc. Bath Branch, Somerset Arch. Soc., 1905.)
- "Report on the Exploration on Little Down Field, Lansdown"—continued from preliminary report. (Keene & Co., Bath, 1906.)
- Christison (D.) and others.—"Report on the Society's Excavations of Forts on the Poltalloch estate, Argyll, in 1904-5." (Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1904-5.)
- Clarke (W. G.).—"Thetford Castle Hill." (Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc. Papers, Vol. XVI.)
- Cochrane (R.).—"Recent researches in connection with Roman remains in Scotland." (The Reliquary, Jan., 1906.)
- Conway (R. S.) and others.—"Melandra Castle." Being the report of the Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association for 1905. Contains full description of the excavations, by Mr. F. A. Bruton, and other papers. (University Press, Manchester, 1906.)

- Cooke (John).—“Antiquarian remains in the Beaufort district, county Kerry.” (Proceedings of the Roy. Irish Academy, Vol. XXVI, 1906.)
- Crouch (Walter).—“Uphall Camp, near Barking.” (Essex Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. IX, N.S.)
- Downman (E. A.).—“Ancient Strongholds in East Anglia.” (East Anglian Daily Times, April 28th, 1906.)
- Dutt (W. A.).—“The Waveney Valley in the Stone Age.” Contains references to various earthworks. (McGregor & Fraser, Lowestoft, 1905.)
- Gould (I. Chalkley).—“Rickling Mount.” (Essex Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. IX, N.S.)
- Gray (H. St. George).—“Worlebury Camp, Weston-super-Mare,” and “Brent Knoll Camp, Somerset.” (Somerset Arch. Soc. Proc., Vol. LI, 1905.)
- Haverfield (F. J.).—“The Ordnance Survey Maps from the point of view of the antiquities on them.” (Geographical Journal, Feb., 1906.)
- Hubbard (A. J. & G.).—“Prehistoric Man on the Downs.” (Cornhill Magazine, May, 1906.)
- O’Kelly (Mrs.), and Morris (H.).—“Louthiana, ancient and modern.” Contains a survey of the moats of the county. (County Louth Archæological Journal, 1906.)
- Pryce (T. Davies).—“The alleged Norman origin of Castles in England.” With reply by Mrs. E. Armitage. (English Historical Review, Oct., 1905.)
- Ruck (O. E.).—“Notes on the Cobham Oppidum, Kent.” (Royal Engineers’ Journal, May, 1906.)
- Rye (Walter).—“Earthworks on Mousehold Heath, Norwich.” (Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc. Papers, Vol. XVI.)
- Sharpe (Montagu).—“Some antiquities of Middlesex, with Addenda.” (Brentford Publishing Co., 1906.)
- “The Great Ford across the Lower Thames.” Contains reference to camps. (Archæological Journal, Vol. LXIII, 1906.)

Taylor (Henry).—"Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire." Contains descriptions and plans of various ancient earthworks. (R. Gill, Manchester, 1905.)

Westropp (T. J.).—"Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) along the borders of Burren, in the county of Clare." (Journal of the Roy. Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. XXXV, 1905.)

White (Herbert M.).—"Excavations in Castle Hill, Burton-in-Lonsdale." (The Antiquary, November, 1905.)

Windle (B. C. A.).—"Kemerton Camp, Bredon Hill." (Man, September, 1905.)

**DESTRUCTION.** The destruction or mutilation of defensive earthworks, and even more of tumuli and barrows, is constantly proceeding in many parts of the country, but passes unnoticed or at least unrecorded in most instances.

Cases which have come under notice include :

**CHARLTON, KENT.** The hill upon which is the last remnant of the once important camp was long since quarried on the north-east, and now the south-western side is in process of rapid removal.

**GRINDON HILL, near Sunderland.** The destruction of a double barrow on the summit of the hill is recorded in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Ser. 3, Vol. II, 1905.)

**WOODBURY, STOKE FLEMING.** This fine prehistoric Devonshire work is being demolished for agricultural purposes.

**HAM HILL, near Montacute, SOMERSET.** This large and important earthwork is threatened with mutilation by the extension of quarrying operations.

**QUARRY WOOD, LOOSE, KENT.** The rampart of the "camp" is being further destroyed at its northern end by the extension of the quarry.

**PAINSWICK HILL CAMP, GLOS.** Mr. St. Clair Baddeley writes: "The ancient entrance (S.E.) is being vigorously attacked for rag-stone. The quarrymen are taking the terminations of the two successive lower ramparts, and the fosse between these, and eating it up! This camp is triangular in form, stands 927 feet above sea level, contains about

2½ acres, and is still surrounded on two sides (W. and S.) by its double fosse. The N. side has severely suffered from quarrying in other days, and merely preserves its shape in the foundations of the quarried out ramparts." There is reason to hope that further destruction will not be permitted.

**LEWES CASTLE.**—Learning that a proposal had been made to erect a building for the accommodation of the Sussex Archæological Society's Library in the fosse of Lewes Castle, the Committee made an urgent appeal to that Society to spare the site, pointing out that it "is the only remaining open portion of the encircling fosse from which was thrown up the great mount of the Castle," and that any building would "inevitably destroy the characteristic features of this last remnant of a most important part of the original defences."

The Sussex Archæological Society is to be heartily congratulated that, at a meeting held on 25th May, it was decided by a unanimous vote not to build on the fosse.

**EXCAVATIONS. BERKHAMSTED, HERTFORDSHIRE.**—Mr. D. H. Montgomerie has continued the explorations of the castle works referred to in last year's report, and has made a detailed plan with sections of the entire work. The excavations were principally directed to the discovery of the long-buried remains of walls and towers.

**CAERWENT.**—The progress of the excavations will be described in *Archæologia*. The examination of the south gateway has shown that it is of earlier date than the wall in which it is set, and may belong to a previous scheme of defence.

**COLBREN, SOUTH WALES.**—Some interesting and exceptional features have been discovered in Colonel W. Llewellyn Morgan's partial excavation of this reputed Roman Camp. As the exploration is to be continued, no details are yet published.

**GLASTONBURY.**—Four weeks, 7th May to 2nd June, were occupied with excavations at the Lake Village Site, under the supervision of Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray.

**LANSDOWN, BATH.**—Messrs. T. S. Bush and G. J. Grey and the Rev. H. H. Winwood conducted excavations on the site occupied in the Roman period, and have been rewarded by the discovery of many interesting relics.

MELANDRA, GLOSSOP.—The Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association, in connection with the local Antiquarian Society, has carried on the work of excavating this small but important Roman Station with gratifying results.

PENYGAER, CARNARVONSHIRE.—Part of this strong fortress has been excavated by the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society, under the supervision of Mr. Harold Hughes and Mr. Willoughby Gardner. An account of the results will be published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

PENYRORDDYN, DENBIGHSHIRE.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner is superintending the exploration of this stronghold for the Abergele Antiquarian Society.

SILCHESTER.—The systematic excavation of the site of this Romano-British town has been continued, but the operations of last year were confined to the middle of the area.

TRE CEIRI, CARNARVONSHIRE.—This prehistoric fortress, dating from the early iron age, has been excavated by a Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Society, consisting of Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Col. Llewellyn Morgan, and Mr. Harold Hughes.

URSWICK STONE WALLS, LANCASHIRE.—Mr. H. Swainson Cowper reports that some useful work has been carried out to elucidate the plan of this early enclosure.

WILDERSPOOL, WARRINGTON.—A Committee of the Corporation of Warrington has continued the excavation of the Roman site.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY.**—On December 20th, 1905, Mr. Haverfield read an important paper before the Royal Geographical Society urging the Directors of the Ordnance Survey to give instructions for more careful record of antiquities, and especially for correct delineation of ancient earthworks, on the O.S. Maps, particularly on those of the 25 in. scale.\*

Colonel Johnston, the former Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, and Colonel Hellard, the present holder of that office, spoke sympathetically of the object in view, explaining at the same time the difficulties under which the surveyors labour in endeavouring to obtain correct archæological information.

Following upon this, the Committee addressed the Royal Geographical Society, suggesting that it should become the medium for

\* Mr. Haverfield's paper is mentioned under Bibliography *ante*.

communication between the Ordnance Survey and the various bodies interested in the exact delineation of ancient remains.

In reply the Committee is informed that the Royal Geographical Society has appointed members to confer with this Committee as to the course to be pursued.

Letters received from correspondents in various parts of the country show that many earthworks are omitted from the O. S. maps, whilst others are imperfectly indicated; it is hoped that improvement will follow as new editions of the maps are printed.

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS.**—As under Clause 2 of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1900, County Councils are empowered to undertake the guardianship of objects of antiquity, the Committee advises Archæological Societies to bring pressure to bear on the Councils of their respective counties to use the power conferred upon them by the Act.

The only instance, known to the Committee, in which earthwork remains have been thus secured is the case of the "Six Hills" near Stevenage. Thanks to the energy of the East Herts Archæological Society, these have been brought under the control of the Hertfordshire County Council.

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Before concluding this report, thanks must be accorded to the Victoria History Syndicate for the presentation to the Committee's collection of many original plans of earthworks, and gratification may be expressed on the amount of space now being devoted in the County Histories to ancient defensive works and burial tumuli and barrows.

The increase of general interest in ancient earthworks, constructed either for defensive or sepulchral purposes, is pleasantly manifested by correspondence which reaches the Honorary Secretary from time to time, but, to quote the words used at the initiation of this Committee, "there is need for active antiquaries in all parts of the country to keep keen watch over ancient fortifications of earth and stone, and to endeavour to prevent their destruction by the hand of man in this utilitarian age."

*The postal address of the Honorary Secretary is*

*Royal Societies Club,*

*St. James's Street, London.*



## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*).

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670 Corrected and enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to., Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates Price £2 10s.

WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo., pp. vii, 501. 1901. With full index. In 8 parts, as issued. Price 13s.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT STONE MONUMENTS OF WILTSHIRE, STONEHENGE AND AVEBURY, with other references, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., pp. 169, with 4 illustrations Price 5s. 6d., Contains particulars as to 947 books, papers, &c., by 732 authors.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

A certain space on the cover of the *Magazine* will in future be available for Advertisements of Books or other kindred matters. For terms apply to the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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# Appeal for the Maintenance Fund

OF THE

## North Wilts Museum and Library.

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In answer to the appeal made in 1905, annual subscriptions to the amount of about £34 a year for this purpose have been promised, and the fund thus set on foot has enabled the Committee already to purchase several much-needed cases, &c., for the Library and Museum.

It is very desirable that this fund should be raised to at least £50 a year, in order that the General Fund of the Society may be released to a large extent from the burden of the cost of the Museum, and set free for the other purposes of the Society.

Subscriptions of 5s. a year, or upwards, are asked for, and should be sent either to MR. D. OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, or REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.

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## ANNUAL MEETING, 1907.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will probably be held this year at SWINDON in the month of July.

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## A G E N T S

FOR THE SALE OF THE

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