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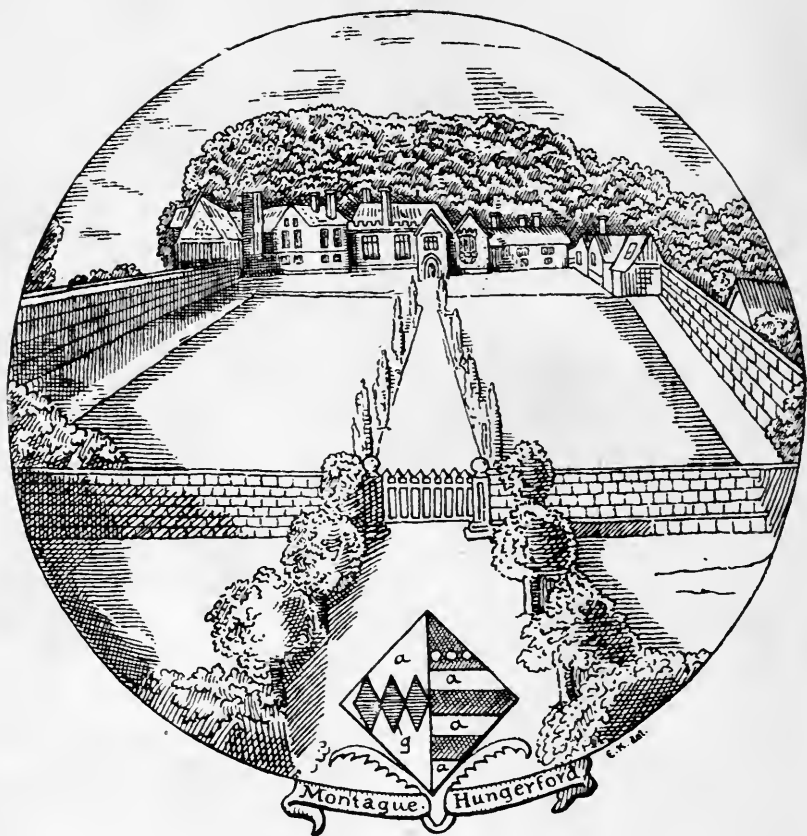




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LACKHAM HOUSE, 1684.

WILTSHIRE  
NOTES AND  
QUERIES. ✱

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## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1899.

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### OLD LACKHAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

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THE present mansion, known as Lackham House, in the parish of Lacock, is described by Mr. Britton<sup>1</sup> as "a plain modern edifice, situated in a rich and fertile vale, near the banks of the Avon."

It is not to this building, however, that the following notes refer, but to its predecessor—a fine old manor house dating at least from mediæval times—for many ages the residence successively of the Bluet, Baynard, and Montagu families—but now numbered among the historic houses of Wiltshire past and gone. A few gleanings, therefore, relating to its history, as well as that of its owners, may not be unworthy of a record in the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.*

The earliest sketch of Old Lackham House known to the present writer appears in Dingley's *History from Marble*, a most interesting manuscript in the possession of Sir Thomas E. Winnington, of which a facsimile in photo-lithography was published in two volumes by the Camden Society, with introduction and notes by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., in 1867-8. Dingley's sketch, which is here reproduced, was

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<sup>1</sup> *Beauties of Wiltshire*, Vol. iii, p. 246—published in 1825.

taken at the close of the reign of Charles II, probably in 1684, his sketch of Lacock Abbey being dated 30 April in that year. It represents the house, an irregular structure, evidently of various dates,<sup>1</sup> enclosed within a large courtyard, and completely embosomed in woods.<sup>2</sup> The river (the lower Avon) close by, formed the ancient boundary of the royal forest of Pewisham, in which the lords of Lackham enjoyed the right of hunting by grant from Edward III—which grant continued in force until the disafforesting of Pewisham in the reign of James I.

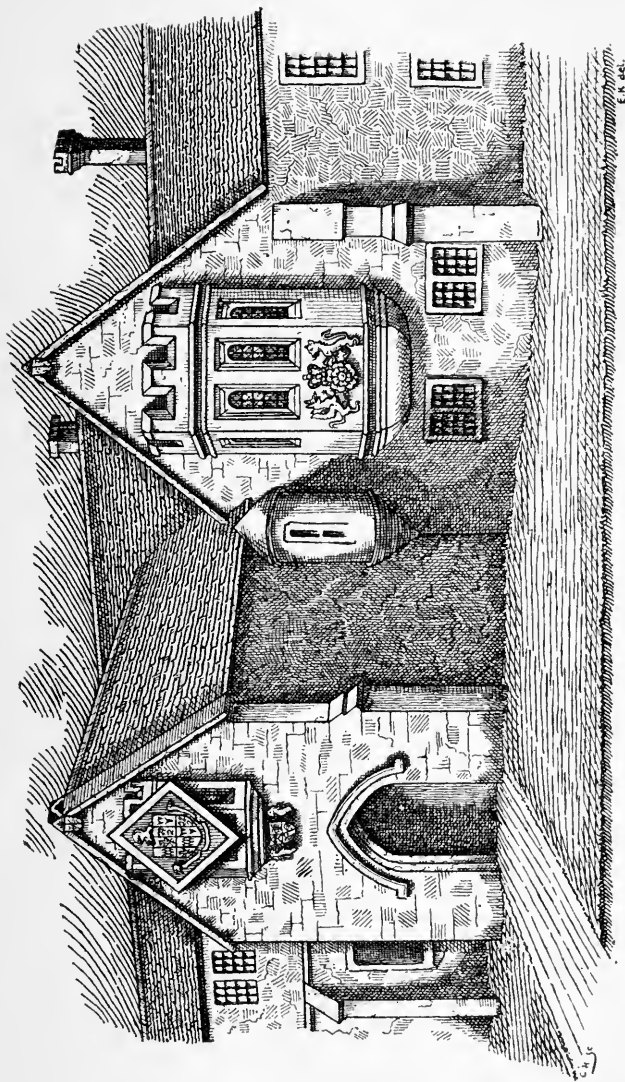
The second sketch, which more fully illustrates the details of the central portion of the building, is from a drawing by Grimm, taken in August 1790, and now in the British Museum (*Additional MSS. No. 15,547*). The porch, which is here shewn in perspective, forms a principal feature. A shield on the gable is apparently carved with the arms of BLUET and BAYNARD—and another shield at the base of the projecting window over the entrance<sup>3</sup> bears BAYNARD *quartering* BLUET, with two unicorns as supporters.

The great hall was apparently to the left on entering the porch. Its embattled parapet and large windows of three lights, occupying the whole height of the wall, are shown more clearly in the earlier sketch by Dingley. It was hung round with armour, and was evidently in Aubrey's mind when, at Easton Piers, in 1670, he wrote the well-known masterly and

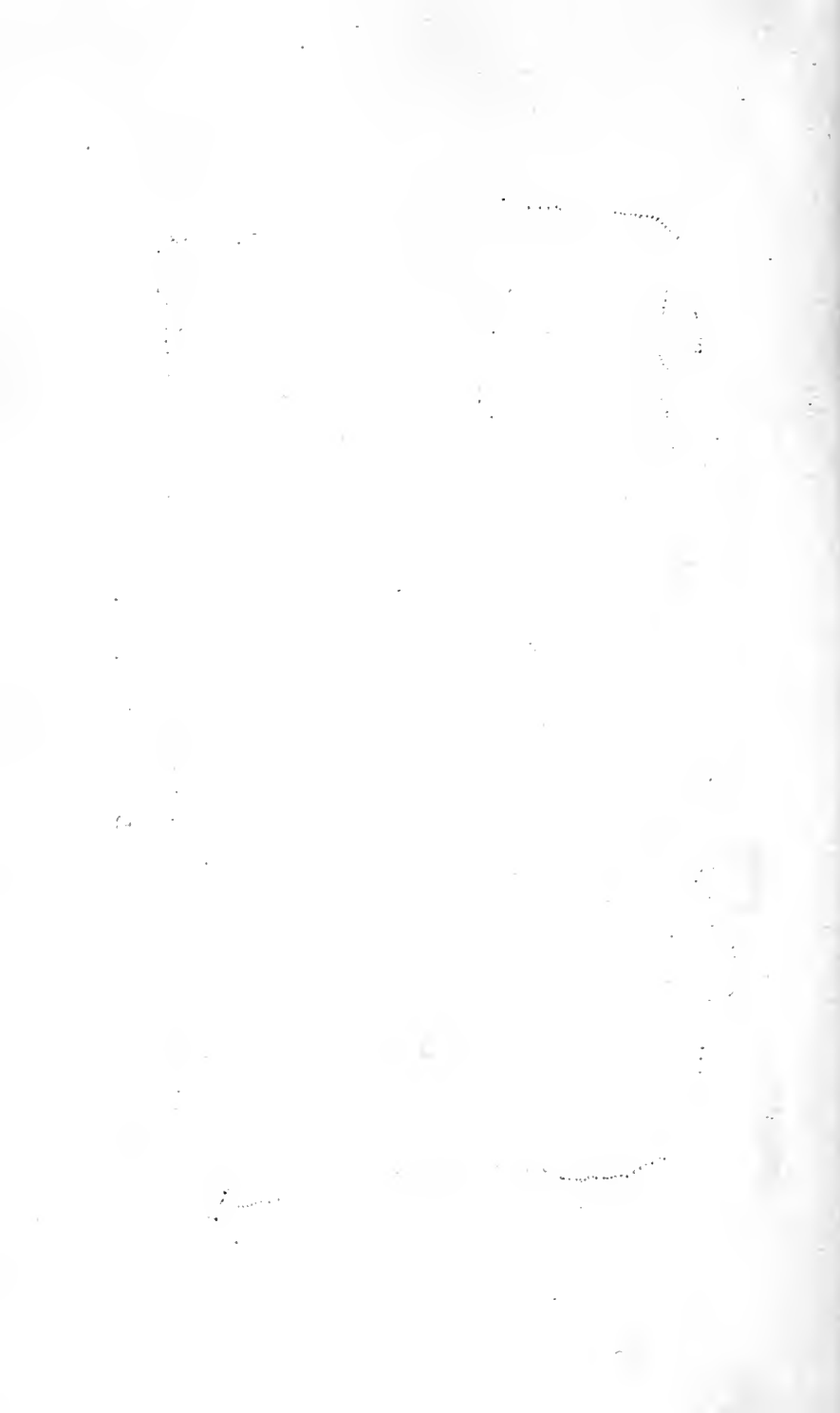
<sup>1</sup> Some portion of the old building is traditionally said to have belonged to the Norman period.

<sup>2</sup> The arms in a lozenge underneath—MONTAGU *impaling* HUNGERFORD—are those of the widow of James Montagu, the late owner of Lackham, who had died at an early age in 1676. She was the daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Farley Castle.

<sup>3</sup> The hatchment which nearly covers this window is that of James Montagu (grandson of the lady whose arms are given by Dingley). He was buried at Lacock 3 May 1790—three months before the date of Grimm's drawing. The arms are those of MONTAGU and MONTHERMER *quarterly, impaling* HEDGES *quartering* GORE—his wife Eleanor, who predeceased him, having been the daughter of William Hedges, of Compton Basset, by the heiress of Gore, of Alderton.



LACKHAM HOUSE, 1790.



delightful preface to his *Wiltshire Collections*. Speaking of lords of manors and their houses in still older times, he says:—"The lords of manors never went to London but in Parliament time, or once a yeare to do their homage and duty to the king. They kept good howses in their countries, did eate in their great gothique halls, at the high table, or *oriele*, the folke at the side tables." "*Oriele*," he adds in a note, "is an eare, but here it signifies a little roome at the upper end of the hall, where stands a square or round table: perhaps in old time was an oratorie. In every old gothique hall hereabout is one, as at Draycot, *Lekham*, Alderton, &c."

The gable immediately on the right of the porch, with its large projecting window and buttress, most probably included the banqueting room in which Henry VIII was entertained when visiting Lackham for several days on his way to Wolfhall, before his marriage with his third and Wiltshire queen—Jane, the daughter of Sir John Seymour.<sup>1</sup> The room was newly floored for the occasion with oak grown on the estate, and on the stonework underneath the window is seen the royal badge of Henry VIII—a crowned rose, with lion and dragon as supporters—no doubt introduced here in commemoration of the royal visit.

At Lackham, as well as in the immediate neighbourhood, distinct traces of Roman occupation have been discovered from time to time. The Roman road from Bath (*Aquæ Solis*) to Marlborough (*Cunetio*) passed a short distance to the south of Lacock, and, near it, at Wick, were found traces of a Roman villa. The frequent discoveries of Roman coins here are also mentioned by Leland, Camden, and Aubrey.

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<sup>1</sup> This must have been in 1536—for Henry's marriage with Jane Seymour took place on the 20th May in that year—the day after his second wife, Anne Boleyn, had been brought to the block. There is said to be extant a curious old print representing in different compartments the preparations at Lackham—the rats and mice running away from the servants, who with mop and broom are cleansing the house in readiness for the reception of the royal guest.

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1083-6), "Lacham" belonged to William de Ewe, a Norman baron,<sup>1</sup> who was subsequently attainted of treason.

In the reign of Henry III (1216-72) the family of Bluet appear as owners.<sup>2</sup> They were also lords of Silchester, co. Hants, and Leland's notes relating to the latter place may here be quoted as referring also to the descent of Lackham:—

"*Silchester* lordship after the Conquest came to one *Blueth*, and then one of the *Blueths* leavyng no sons, the land not entaylid to the heire (male or generale) came by mariage to one *Peter de Cusance*, and after to one *Edmunde Baynard*, cumming out of the house of the *Baynards*, of Essex, whose name is now [1540] ther obscured. The lands of the *Blueths* entaylid to heyre male of that name yet remayning in *Devonshere*. *Leccham* longgid to *Blueth* [and was used by Bayn]arde as his principale how[se]."<sup>3</sup>

Edward I granted to John Bluet<sup>4</sup> the privilege of holding a fair at his manor of Helmerton (Hilmarton) and free warren in his lands there, and at Lackham. This was confirmed to one of the Baynard family, his successors 1 Henry, IV (1399). *Patent Rolls*.

Attached to the manor of Lackham was a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. By an undated deed preserved in the Lacock Cartulary, Edward Sweyn, of Lacock, gave to the nuns there the land and tenement which Richard his father

<sup>1</sup> This William de Owe, or Ewe, also held, at the same date, the lordship of Hilmarton, which afterwards passed with the Lackham estate to its later owners—the Bluets and Baynards.

<sup>2</sup> They probably held here under Bigod, Earl Marshal; for in the Inquisitions post mortem 35 Edw. I. (1306-7) we find Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, and Alice his wife, seised of knights' fees in Lackham, Hilmarton, Goatacre, and other places in Wilts.

<sup>3</sup> *Itinerary*, vi, p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> The arms of BLUET—*Or, an eagle with two heads displayed gules*—in stained glass were formerly in one of the hall windows of South Wraxhall Old Manor House (*Aubrey & Jackson*, P. I, No. 10); and those of COWDREY impaling BLUET in a chamber there (*Ib.*, P. III, No. 35).

had of the gift of Richard de Wyck in Lacock and Lacham, and the land which his father had of William Clovegiffre, and two acres of land in Stretforlonga, and one croft called Wodecroft, in Lacock and Lacham, paying thereout yearly to the heirs of Richard de Wycke twelve pence—and one half-penny (*obolus*) to the heirs of William Clovegilofre—and half a pound of cummin to the heirs of Richard White (*Albi*)—and one halfpenny to the heirs of Sewell—and one penny to the Chapel of Lacham, to the light of the Blessed Mary—and one halfpenny to the heirs of John, the son of Jordan, for all service, &c.

By another deed, now in the British Museum (*Add. Charter No. 1533*), dated 2 Edward II (1308), Sir John Bluet, knt., granted to Robert Delebrig' (of the Bridge), clerk, certain rents for his life, subject to a yearly payment of two pounds of wax to the Chaplain of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of Lackham.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Joh'es Bluet Miles & Dominus de Lack'm dedi concessi & p'senti carta mea confirmavi Roberto Delebrig' clerico<sup>1</sup> duos solidos & sex denar' annui reddit' in feodo meo de Lack'm papiend annuati videlic' de Matild' hobekins octodeci denar' & de Joh'e le Colt' duodecim denar' p' mesuag' & curtilag' que de me tener' consueverunt. . Preterea dedi concessi p'dicto Roberto septemdecim cum dimidia acra terre arrabil p'nt jacent in diversis locis quar' sex acr' jacent sup' le Leye & una acr' cum dimidia sup' Neth'e'cote & una acra sup' Cockelegh & una acra apud Godelegh cum Rammesbrok & ap'd Manneslane dimidiam acram. Et apud pensedone una' acr'm, & apud Wynt Welle<sup>2</sup> una' ac'm sup' Elrig' duas acr' & jux' terr' damehawys in le inlond una' ac'm & juxta le Weylete una' ac'm & sup' fflexlegh una' ac'm & di'am. Preterea dedi concessi predicto Roberto una' ac'm prati que vocat le Meleh'mme.

<sup>1</sup> Among some early grants to the Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, printed in Bowles' *History of Brenhill*, is one (p. 105) from Robert de la Hebrigge conveying to the monks his right to common of pasture in the wood called the More, without the said Abbey, on the south part thereof.

<sup>2</sup> Samuel Michell the elder, of Notton, clothier, by will dated 1694, bequeaths to his grandson, Thomas Colborne, his term in two grounds at *Winternell* in Lacock, purchased of Nicholas Gore and John Grist; “and the lease of the grounds at *Winternell*, and the little ground at Notton, which I purchased of Sir Edward Hungerford; in trust for the use of my daughter, Anna Warn, and her children.”

Habend' & tenend' p'dictum Reddit' annui Reddit' cu' p'deis septemdecim cu' di'a acr' terr' & cu' una' acr' p'ti de me & heredibus vel meis assignat p'fato Roberto ad terminum vite sue libe quiet' bene & in bona pace. *Reddend' inde & fac' annuatim ad Capellani be' Mar' virginis de Lack'm duas libras Cere & michi & he'dibus meis sex denar' p' mesuag' sup'i p'noiat.* Et ego vero p'dctu' Joh'es Bluet & heredes mei p'dictum Redditum annui Reddit' cum p'dictis septemdecim cum di'a acr' terr' arrabil et cum una' acr' prati ut predictum est predicto Roberto del Elrigg clerico ad terminum vite sue warentizabim' acquetabim' & defendem' In cui' rei testimonium huic p'sent scripto ad mod' Cyrog'phi confecto sigilla n'ra a'ra alternatiim sunt appensa hiis testibus Alano Brecon, Alexand'r de fraxino cl'ico, Will'o Thomas, Thom' le Whyte, Nicho. Page et aliis. Dat' anno r' r' Ed' fil' Ed' s'c'do (*no seal*).

(*To be continued*).

## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(*Continued from Volume II, p. 561.*)

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS., 442, f. 96<sup>b</sup>.*]

*Release of Thomas de Moxham to William FitzWaryn.*

A.D. 1351.—I, Thomas de Moxham, have released and for myself and heirs quitclaimed to Willam FitzWaryn, knight, all lands and tenements in Mulbourne, Bratton and Westbury, as in houses, mills, rents, services, meadows and pastures, with all their appurtenances, which the said William had of my gift, as appears by a charter made between us; To Have and Hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed service therefore. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses. . . . Malmesbury, Friday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle. 25 Edward III.



INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [29 *Edward III* (1st Nos.),  
No. 20.]

*P.M. John Dansy.*

A.D. 1355.—Inquisition taken at Edyndon, Friday next after Michaelmas, 29 Edward III. The Jury say that John Dansey, now dead, held of the king in chief in his domain, as of fee, on the day of his death, the manor of Dulton, with its appurtenances, and a messuage, and a carucate of land, with their appurtenances, in Bratton, in the county of Wilts, by the service of paying to the king yearly, into his treasury, by the hand of the Sheriff of Wilts, 10 marks of great serjeanty; but what and how much that serjeanty is they know not. The said manor and land, with the appurtenances, is worth yearly, besides the said rent, 12 marks. And the said John held nothing else in the said County, in his domain, as of fee. And he died on Tuesday, the morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross last past. William Dansey, his brother, is his nearest heir, and he is 16 years old. In witness whereof they seal. Dated in the place and year abovesaid.

ASSIZE ROLL, No. 1448, m. 33. [31 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1357.—Assize at New Sarum, Saturday before the feast of St. Margaret, 31 Edward III. The Assize comes to take cognizance if John Alurych and Edith his wife and Robert Forest and Agnes his wife unjustly disseized John Nyweman and Alice his wife of their freehold in Bratton, a messuage and an acre of land, with the appurtenances.

John Alurych and Edith and the others did not come. And John and Edith were attached by William Danyel and Walter Sewale. Therefore they are in mercy. Robert and Agnes are not found, nor have bailiffs nor anything by which they can be attached. Therefore the assize is taken against them as against John and Edith by default. The Recognitors, by the assent of John Nyweman and Alice chosen and sworn, say on their oath that John Nyweman and Alice were seized

of the foresaid tenement with the appurtenances as of freehold until John Alurych and Edith, and Robert and Agnes, unjustly disseized them to the damage of 20s. Therefore John Nyweman and Alice are to recover their seizin and damages, and John Alurych and all the others are in mercy.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 90.

*Charter of Benedicta, widow of John de Maundeville, to the Rector of Edyndon.*

A.D. 1361.—I, Benedicta, late wife of John de Maundeville, have granted to Friar John de Aylesbury, Rector of the Conventual Church of Edyndon and the Convent there, and their successors, my manor of Bratton and my manor of Estrop, with all their rights and appurtenances in the County of Wilts. To Hold to the said Rector and convent and their successors for the term of my life of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and customary, returning to me, or my assigns, yearly £20 sterling at three yearly terms at Bratton, viz., at the Feast of the Purification of the B.V. Mary next following 10 marks sterling, at the Feast of the Ascension then next ensuing 10 marks sterling, and at Michaelmas 10 marks sterling, and thus yearly for the term of my life; the said rent being in arrears in whole or in part for one month after any of the fore-named terms. Benedicta or her assigns may distrain in the foresaid manors and keep the distrains until satisfied and also enter the foresaid manors and keep them in their pristine state. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., during my life. In testimony whereof to this indented charter we have set our seal. Witnesses . . . . .  
Bratton, the Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints. 35  
Edward III.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [35 *Edward III* (2 Nos.),  
No. 44.] (*Inquisitio ad quod damnun*).

Inquisition taken at Bratton the last day of November,  
35 Edward III.

The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the king or of any other if the king grant licence to Benedicta, formerly wife of John de Maundeville, to give her manors of Bratton and Estrop with the appurtenances to the Rector and friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon to have to them and her successors during her life. The said manors are held of the lord king in chief by the service of 20s. yearly, and there is no mean between Benedicta and the king. The said manors of Bratton and Estrop are worth yearly 10 marks sterling beyond deductions for repairs, and no more, because the land is poor for cultivation. In witness whereof they seal.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 90.

*Release of Nicholas atte Hoke and his Wife to the Rector of the Manors.*

A.D. 1362.—We Nicholas atte Hoke and Joan my wife, cousin and heiress of John de Maundeville, have released and for ourselves and our heirs quitclaimed to the Rector and Brethren of Edyndon all our right in the manors of Bratton and Estrop, with their appurtenances, which they hold for the life of Benedicta wife of the said John by her demise, licence of the lord king being obtained for this. And we, &c., will warrant, &c., against all men for ever. In testimony whereof we have set our seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . Wilton, Tuesday next after the feast of the Circumcision of the Lord. 35 Edward III.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [35 *Edward III* (2nd Nos.),  
No. 44.] (*Inquisitio ad. quod damnnum.*)

A.D. 1361.—Inquisition taken at Edyndon, 30 November, 35 Edward III. The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the king or of any other, if the king allow John de Edyndon, knight, to grant 12 messuages, 12 tofts, 12 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in Edyndon, Tynhyde, Coterigge, Bratton, Melbourne, Stoke and Erlestone, to the Rector and Friars of

the Monastery of Edyndon to hold to them and their successors for ever. All the land and tenements aforementioned are held of the Abbess of Romesey as of her manor of Edyndon by the service of 50s. yearly, and she holds of the king in chief; Except a virgate of land held for 5s. yearly of the lord of Westbury, that manor being held of the king, so that the lord of Westbury is mean between the king and John de Edyndon: And except a messuage and 2 virgates of land held of the manor of the late John de Maundevill by the service of 2½lbs. of pepper and 5 capons yearly rent, therefore the lord of the manor of Maundevill is mean for that messuage and land between the king and John de Edyndon, and it is worth 20s. yearly and no more, because the land is sterile and lies here and there in several parcels. Item . . . . . it is not to the prejudice, &c., if the king allow William Dendyng and John Clarke, chaplain, to grant that 3 messuages, 1 mill, 3 tofts, 1½ carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances in Bratton, Melbourne, and Stoke, held by William FitzWaryn, knight, for life, shall after his death revert, instead of to themselves, to the Rector and Friars of Edyndon to hold to them and their successors for ever. And the aforesaid three messuages, &c., are held of the lord of the manor of Westbury by the service of 22s. 0½d. yearly, the lord of Westbury being the only mean between the king and William and John. Except . . . . . \* held of the fee of Dansys by the service of 6s. yearly; and except 10 acres of land held of the manor of Maundevill by the service of 11s. and 1lb. of pepper yearly, and the manor of Maundevill is held of the king. And the yearly value of the said land and tenements is no more than 20s., because the land is sterile. And the foresaid John de Edyndon and William Dendyng and John Clarke have other property remaining to them after the said

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\* Illegible.

donation. In witness whereof the Jury seal. Dated as abovesaid.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 61.

*The Charter of Sir John de Edyngdon.*

A.D. 1362.—Know that I, John de Edyndon, knight, at the request of the venerable father and my lord, the lord William Bishop of Winchester, my uncle, and for the welfare of the souls of John de Edyndon, my father, and of all my ancestors, and of all the faithful departed, have given and by this my present charter confirm to John, Rector of Edyndon, and the Convent there, and to his successors, all my lands and tenements, with all reversions, services and rents of my tenants, with all their appurtenances in Edyndon, Bratton, Mulbourne, Coterugge, and Tynhyde; To have and hold all the foresaid lands, &c., for ever in free and perpetual alms: Returning therefore to the chief lord of that fee the customary service belonging therefore. And I and my heirs will warrant to the Rector and Convent and their successors against all men for ever. In witness whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses, &c., Edyndon, 20 February, 36 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 61<sup>b</sup>.

*Release of William de Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester.*

To all Christians, &c. I, William de Edyndon, By the Divine permission Bishop of Winchester, send greeting in the eternal lord. Know that we, for ourselves and heirs, have remitted and quit-claimed for ever to the Rector and Friars of their house or monastery of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyndon all our right in all those lands, tenements, meadows, grazing grounds and pastures, with all their appurtenances, lately acquired by us in Edyndon, Tynhyde, Bratton, and Mulbourne, so that neither us, nor our heirs, nor any of our name may in future have any right in the said lands, &c. And we and all our heirs will warrant the foresaid lands, &c., to the Rector and brethren against all men for ever. In

witness whereof we seal. Witnesses . . . . London,  
22nd March, 36 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 90<sup>b</sup>.

[*Also FEET OF FINES, WILTS. 29-38 Edward III.*]

At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter, 36 Edward III. Between the Rector of the House or Monastery of Regular Friars of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyndon, plaintiffs, and Nicholas atte Hoke and Joan his wife, deforciant, of the manors of Bratton and Estrop, with their appurtenances. Plea of warranty was summoned. Nicholas and Joan acknowledged the right of the Rector, and they quit-claimed for themselves and the heirs of Joan to the said Rector and his successors for ever; and warranted from themselves and the heirs of Joan to the Rector and his successors the said manors, with their appurtenances, against all men for ever. For this the Rector gave Nicholas and Joan 200 silver marks.

IBID., *f.* 91.

*Release of William Thurstayn to the Rector of Edyndon.*

A.D. 1363.—I, William Thurstayn, son of the heretofore Joan Thurstayn, of Stepelham, in the Hundred of Domerham, Wilts, have released and, for myself and my heirs, quit-claimed for ever to the Rector and Friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon and their successors all my right and claim in all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, pasturages, rents, and services which John Maundeville lately had in Bratton and Estrop. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . Edyndon, 4th February, 37 Edward III.

IBID.

Release of the same to the same repeated, William Thurstayn, or Thursteyn, here describing himself as "son of

Joan Thurstayn, daughter of the heretofore Richard de la Rivere, of Stepelham, in the Hundred of Domerham." Dated at Westbury, Monday next after the Feast of St. Peter's Chains, 37 Edward III.

IBID., f. 91<sup>b</sup>.

*Charter of Walter Dansy to Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jordan.*

A.D. 1364.—I, Walter Dansy, of Dulton, Wilts, have granted to Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jordan, chaplain, my manor of Bratton, with its appurtenances, To Hold to them, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and accustomed for ever: And Returning therefore yearly to the lord king and his heirs 10 marks of lawful money at the Feast of the Annunciation for a certain yearly rent belonging to the manor of Dulton and Bratton aforesaid, due to the lord king and his heirs, and also paying to the Sheriff of Wilts for the time being yearly 4s. 8d. at the same Feast for me and my heirs for ever. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . .  
Bratton, 10th October, 38 Edward III.

IBID.

Release and quitclaim of Walter Dansy to Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jordan, chaplain, of all his right in the manor of Bratton. Dated Bratton, 24th October, 38 Edward III.

IBID., f. 89<sup>b</sup>.

*Royal Patent to the Rector of Edyndon.*

Edward, &c., King of England, &c. To all, &c. Know that whereas we have lately given licence for ourselves and our heirs to our beloved in Christ, the Rector and brethren of the House or Monastery of Regular Friars of St. Augustine of Edyndon, to acquire in pure and perpetual alms for their

maintenance and the support of their house or monastery, lands and tenements and rents, with the appurtenances and advowsons of churches, held of us or any one else, as well of their own as of an alien fee, to the value of 100 marks, according to the extent and value of the same, the statute of lands in mortmain notwithstanding: We have granted that Benedicta, who was the wife of John de Maundeville and held the manors of Bratton and Esthrop, with the appurtenances, for the term of her life of the inheritance of Joan, wife of Nicholas atte Hoke, may give her estate in the foresaid manors held from us in chief, and worth in all the issues according to their true value 10 marks, by the inquisition made by our eschaetor in Wilts, John de Estbury; and that the foresaid Nicholas and Joan, by virtue of the donation of Benedicta, may release their right in the said manors to the Rector and brethren; and that the Rector and brethren may receive the manors from Benedicta, Nicholas and Joan. Witness, the King himself. Westminster, 25 October, 38 year of his reign.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM.

[38 *Edward III.* (2nd Nos.), No. 21 (*Inquisitio ad quod damnium*).]

Inquisition taken at Westbury, in Wilts, 11th November, 38 Edward III. The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the lord king, or of any other, if he concede to Robert Gondewyne and Thomas Jurdan, that whereas they have acquired the manor of Bratton, with the appurtenances, from Walter Dansy, who held that manor and the manor of Dulton, with the appurtenances, of the king in chief, by the service of 10 marks to be paid yearly by the hands of the Sheriff of Wilts for the time being, and 4s. 8d. yearly to the Sheriff; by virtue of which acquisition the said Robert and Thomas entered into the manor of Bratton and its appurtenances, not having obtained the king's licence may recover possession of the said manor of Bratton, of the gift of the king to hold of him in chief, by the service of 10 marks for the said two manors, by the



hands of the foresaid sheriff, and 4s. 8d. to the same sheriff, by reason of his office, to be paid yearly for ever; and that they may assign the manor of Bratton, with its appurtenances, for ever to the Rector and Friars of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyngdon to have and hold to themselves and their successors of the king by the same service for ever. And they say that in the manor of Bratton is one capital messuage with a garden, worth, beyond deductions for repairs, yearly 2s. 6d. There is there a carucate of land in domain, containing 104½ acres of arable land, of which 29 acres lie under the hill, and are worth 6d. the acre yearly, and 75½ acres lie on the hill, and are worth no more than 2d. the acre yearly, lying in the common field and being unable to be sown except in alternate years. There are there 14 acres of meadow worth yearly 15d.; and 3 acres of pasture in severalty worth 12d. yearly. There is there pasture in common and severalty for 300 sheep, worth 20s. There is there 71s. 1d. and 3½lbs. of pepper of assized rents yearly, as well of the free as of the native tenants, and every lb. of pepper is worth 21s., wherefore they say that the total sum thereof is £7 5s. 8d. And the said manor of Bratton is worth besides the fore-said rent of 10 marks, 4s. 8d., 7s. 8d., according to the true value. No other lands or tenements remain to the said Robert and Thomas after that donation. In witness whereof they have sealed. Dated in the place and year abovesaid.

*(To be continued.)*

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**The Paschal Candle.**—In reference to a note on this subject on p. 574 of our last volume, a correspondent writes, that this candle is not a taper and should not be lighted at Benediction, which is not a liturgical service. Properly speaking it is not blessed, for it represents Christ and His Life during the the great forty days, and is used to bless the Font, and from it all the lights in the Church are taken.

**QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.****MARRIAGE RECORDS.***(Continued from Vol. II, p. 571.)***N.**

- 1705-2-12.—Thomas NEAT, of city of Bristol, merchant, to Love HARRIS, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1706-4-27.—Elizabeth NEAT, of Chippenham ph., dau. of John Neat, late of Chippenham, to Robert READ, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1709-5-6.—Elizabeth NARRAWAY, of Wootton Bassett, to William STOAKES, of Sands, at Charlcut.
- 1712-6-3.—Thomas NASH, of Melksham, woolcomber, son of Thomas Nash, of Chippenham, to Jane SANGER, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1721-8-26.—John NEATE, son of John Neate, of Calne, to Elizabeth CALE, at Calne.
- 1723-5-31.—Israel NOYS, of Bradford, clothier, son of Israel and Catherine Noys, of Bradford, to Mary GUNDRY, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1724-10-29.—Deborah NEWMAN, dau. of Paul Newman, Senr., of Melksham, to Amos SUMTION, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1743-1-27.—Thos. NEATE, of Caln, clothier, to Mary SARJANT, at Calne.
- 1753-9-13.—Amey NEWMAN, dau. of Paul Newman, of Melksham, to John BELL, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1755-6-4.—Dennis NEWMAN, of Melksham, son of Paul and Elizabeth Newman, of Melksham, to Rachel ROSE, at Devizes.
- 1757-12-1.—Joannah NOYES, dau. of Israel and Joanna Noyes, of Calne, to Jeremiah Cox, of London, at Charlcott.
- 1762-5-4.—John NEWMAN, of Melksham, clothier, son of Paul Newman, late of Melksham, to Mary TYLEE, at Broomham.
- 1763-7-21.—Samuel NEATE, of Calne, to Anna GOULDNEY, of Chippenham, at Corsham.

- 1779-4-22.—George NASH, of Tockington, Olveston ph., co. of Gloucester, son of Ambrose and Elizabeth Nash, of Old Sodbury, to Mary BENNET, at Pickwick.
- 1788-7-16.—James NEAVE, of Fordingbridge, co. of Hants, woolstapler, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Neaves, of Fordingbridge, co. of Hants, to Hannah GUNDRY, at Calne.
- 1789-12-22.—Nicholas NAFTEL, of Peter's Port, Island of Guernsey, clockmaker, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Naftel, of Peter's Port, Island of Guernsey, to Mary HIGMAN, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1832-5-9.—Edmund NAISH, of Flax Bourton, co. of Somerset, tanner, son of Edmund and Mary Naish, of Flax Bourton, co. of Somerset, to Mary WITHY, at Portishead, co. of Somerset.

O.

- 1704-10-26.—John OGBORNE, of Tedbury, co. of Gloucester, joiner, to Hester BISHOP, of Westbury Leigh, at Warminster.
- 1706-5-10.—Jone ODEY to Saml. STINCHCOM.
- 1707-9-17.—Jeremiah OWEN, of Warminster ph., broadweaver, son of John Owen, of Warminster ph., to Elizabeth WRENCH (*alias* HOBBS), of Warminster ph., at Warminster.

P.

- 1710-8-27.—Margarett PONTON, of Warminster, spinster, dau. of Andrew Ponton, of Westbury, to William GARDNER, Jr., of Warminster, at Warminster.
- 1715-2-29.—William PRICE, of Christian Malford, maltster, son of Henry Price, of Christian Malford, to Elizabeth RILY, of Eavon, at Charlcut.
- 1718-6-28.—Rachel PINNELL, dau. of Jeffrey Pinnell, late of Bristol, to Josiah COLLETT, at Commerwell.
- 1719/20-11-31.—Jno. PAYNE, of Bridgwater, co. of Somerset, son of Simon Payne, late of Weston Banfield, co. of Somerset, to Elizabeth SMITH, of Bradford, at Bradford.
- 1722-2-3.—Rebecca PINNOCK, dau. of Richard Pinnock, of Melksham ph., to George FENELL, at Melksham.

- 1722-11-22.—Richd. PINNOCK, of Inmarsh, Melksham ph., yeoman, to Jone SHEWRING, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1724-10-22.—James PAYNE, of Bradford, broadweaver, son of Robert Payne, to Mary CHARLES, at Melksham.
- 1725-2-7.—Walter PRICE, of Xtian Malford, maltster, son of Henry Price, late of Xtian Malford, to Catherine TRUMAN, at Cummerwell.
- 1731-8-17.—Stephen PALMER, of Purton Stoke, feltmaker, to Mary TAYLER, late of Thornbury, at Purton Stoake.
- 1736-1-28.—Daniel PACKER, of Derry Hill, weaver, to Mary ELLIS, at Chippenham.
- 1750-10-25.—Edith PINNOCK, dau. of Thomas Pinnock, late of Melksham Park, Melksham ph., to Wm. ROSE, at Melksham.
- 1753-8-2.—William PRISE, of Sutton Benger, yeoman, to Grace TRUMAN, of Purton Stoke.
- 1773-4-13.—William POWELL, of Nursted, son of James and Mary Powell, of Wick, Bishops Cannings ph., to Mary TOWNSEND, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1779-11-9.—Sarah POWELL, dau. of James and Mary Powell, of Devizes Wick, to John JAMES [? JONES], of Newton Tracey ph., at Devizes.
- 1786-2-20.<sup>1</sup>—Ann PARADICE, of Slaughterford, spinster, dau. of John Paradise, of co. of Wilts, to Benjamin BOND.
- 1787-4-13.—William PAULL, of Poole, co. of Poole, linen draper, son of Richard and Sarah Paull, of town and co. of Poole, to Rebecca JEFFERYS, at Melksham.
- 1819-8-18.—William POWELL, of Nursteed, near Devizes, son of James and Mary Powell, of Devizes Wick, to Mary JEFFERYS, at Melksham.

## R.

- 1700-7-22.—Thomas REYNOLDS to Sarah YOUNG, at Brinkworth.

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<sup>1</sup> Probably this marriage is erroneously inserted here, as it has previously been given under a date exactly a century before, see vol. ii, pages 291 and 426. Among the records of Births, children of Benj. and Ann Bond appear in due course after the earlier date,

- 1706-4-27.—Robert READ, of Chippenham, comber, son of John Read, of Chippenham, to Elizabeth NEAT, of Chippenham ph., at Chippenham.
- 1708-5-13.—John READ, of Chippenham, worsted comber, to Dorothy BAYLY, of Whitly, at Melksham.
- 1712-1-5.—John REEVE, of Brumham, husbandman, son of William Reeve, of Blackland, Caln ph., to Elizabeth ROBBINS, of Bradford, dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth Robbins, late of Calne, at Melksham.
- 1714-9-5.—Jane RYLY, dau. of Daniel Ryly, late of Avon, Christian Malford ph., to James CARE, of Avon, at Charlcut.
- 1715-2-29.—Elizabeth RYLY, of Eavon, Christian Malford ph., to William PRICE, of Christian Malford, at Charlcut.
- 1716-1-27.—Lydia RYLEE, spinster, dau. of Daniel Rylee, of Eavon, to Thomas JEFFREES, of Godsill, at Charlcott.
- 1720-8-6.—Amy RAWLINS, of Bradford ph., to William SPARROW, of Bradford ph., at Comberwell.
- 1721-10-25.—Mary ROSE, of Devizes, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to John GUNDRY, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1722-3-24.—Samuel RUTTY, grocer, son of John Rutty, of Melksham, to Mary TYLER, at Bradford.
- 1726-8-20.—Townly RIGBY, Esqr., of Middleton, Lancashire, son of Elaxander and Ann Rigby, late of Middleton, to Grace HILL, at Purton.
- 1728-10-19.—Mary RYLY, of Suttin Banger, dau. of Daniel and Elizth. Ryly, of Avon, to Thomas TAYLER, of Ashen Cains, at Charlcott.
- 1730-8-28.—Betty RYLEY, dau. of Daniel Ryley, late of Avon, Christian Malford ph., to Robert EDWARDS, of Notten, at Charlcot.
- 1732-2-16.—Andrew RANDALL, son of Andrew Randall, of Chippenham, to Esther BAYLY, at Sutton.
- 1732/3-1-12.—Hannah RILY, of Lavington, widdow, to Jacob SELF, at Lavington.
- 1735-7-7.—Ann ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to Joshua TYLEE, of Widecomb, at Devizes.

- 1700-12-11.—Andrew RANDALL, Jr., of Chippenham, weaver, to Jane COOK, of Biddlestone, at Chippenham.
- 1741-10-27.—Sarah ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to Thomas COLLET, of Bath, at Devizes.
- 1742-12-24.—Thomas REYNOLDS, of London, clothworker, to Susannah FINDLAY, of Mounkton, at Corsham.
- 1749-4-11.—Hester RUTTY, dau. of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to John BENNET, at Melksham.
- 1750-10-25.—Wm. ROSE, son of Joseph Rose, of Bradford, to Edith PINNOCK, at Melksham.
- 1752-9-24.—Mary RUTTY, dau. of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to Richard LYNE, of city of Bristol, at Melksham.
- 1753-12-16.—Catherine RUTTY, dau. of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to Thomas FOWLER, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1754-9-25.—Jonathan RUTTY, of Melksham, son of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to Hanh. SANGER, at Melksham.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(*To be continued.*)

*Ruskin Road,  
Tottenham, Middx.*

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## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from Vol. II., p. 566.*)

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### HENRY VIII.

119. Anno 23.—James Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Ralph Lancaster, Maurice Rogers, John Weyer, Robert Weyer, junior, William Pecok, and John Mathewe, and Christian his wife; messuage and lands in Marleborough. £33 sterling.

120. Anno 24.—Clement Yong and Mary his wife and John Beverley de Beverlaco and Agnes his wife; messuages and land in Merleburgh. £40 sterling.

121. Anno 24.—David Lewys *and* Thomas Gawen, Arm., messuages and lands in New Sarum. 80 marks.

122. Anno 24.—John Bordon *and* John Neyt and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of John Balowe; messuage and lands in Al Cannyngis. £40.

123. Anno 24.—Richard Gresham, William Gresham, and William Hardyng, *and* Arthur Uvedale, Arm.; fourth part of messuages and lands in Chawryngton, Chawlderton, and Cholderton. £80.

124. Anno 24.—John Abarrow, Arm., John Hawles, Thomas Marten, Thomas Sharpe, Hugh Thomas, and David Lewys, *and* John Horsey and William Horsey; messuages and gardens in New Sarum. £100.

125. Anno 24.—Thomas Englefeld, knight, justice of the king's bench, Edmund Marvyn, serjeant-at-law, Bartholomew Huse, John Cervyngton, Charles Bulkeley, John A'Barowe, John Stone, and Thomas Chaffyn, *and* Margaret Gerberd, widow; of the Manor of Odestoke, messuages and lands in Odestoke, Highmede, and Birtford, with advowson of the church at Odestoke.

126. Anno 24.—John Brygges, knight, John Seymere, knight, Leonard Pole, Arm., Richard Brigges, Arm., and Robt. Sewy, gen., *and* John Tucket, Lord Audeley, manor of Broughton Gyfford and Assheton Gyfford; messuages and lands and 30 shillings rent, in Broughton Gyfford and Assheton Gyfford. £240 sterling.

127. Anno 24.—John Ewstas *and* Phillip Godfrey; messuages and garden in New Sarum. £20 sterling.

128. Anno 24.—Thomas Holme, of New Sarum, tanner, *and* John Bulkeley and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Esmond Sowthe; messuages in New Sarum. £30.

129. Anno 24.—Richard Lyster, knight, William Thorp, John Mylle, John Sentpole, and William Smyth, chaplain, *and* Anthony Seyntmonds, knight, and Anna his wife; manor of Wodrewe, messuages and lands, and pasture for 100 sheep,

and 100 shillings rent, in Wodrewe, Milkeshin, Bromehin, and Ambresbury. £400 sterling.

130. Anno 24.—John Erley, Arm., Robert Balfroont, clericus, and Thomas FitzJames, Arm., and Mary his wife; messuages and lands, 40 shillings rent, in Heightredesbury and Fenny Sutton. £220 sterling.

131. Anno 25.—Michael Dormer, William Danntesey, Robert Pakyngton, William Baldwyn and Ambrose Danntesey, and William Bekett and Thomas Bekett; messuages and lands, one water mill, and 10 shillings and 4 pence halfpenny rent, in Lanford, with advowson of the church of Lanford. £120 sterling.

132. Anno 25.—Robert Larder, gen., and John Forthey; messuage and garden in Malmysbury. £40 sterling.

133. Anno 25.—John Mordaunt, of Mordaunt, knight, Giles Strangways, knight, Edmund Mervyn, serjeant-at-law, John Marvyn, Arm., Henry Strangways, Arm., Edmund Mompesson, Arm., Bartholomew Husey, Thos. Mompesson, William Mervyn, Richard Mompesson, William Thornhill, William Hill, clericus, and Thomas West, knight, Lord la ware (Delaware), and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Fountell de la Ware, messuage and lands; 6 shillings and 8 pence rent, in Fountell Gyfford *als.* Nether Fountell Stoppe, and Berwyke Seynt Leonarde, and lands in Tesbury, Assheldowne. £40.

134. Anno 25.—William Willyngton, Michael Dormer, Bartholomew Hussey, Ambrose Danntesey, Thomas Mompesson, and Thomas Walwyn and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands, and pasture for two cows and 40 sheep, in Lavyngton Ep. 100 marks.

135. Anno 25.—Edward, Archbishop of York, John Gaynsford, knt., John Baker, recorder of London, John Legh, armiger, Thomas Arundell, arm., Geoffrey Legh, arm., William Muschamp, generosus, Ralph Legh, gen., Richard Deane, clericus, and Edward Paynton, knt.; manor of Compton Chamberleyn, Fallersdon, Tollard and Fernam; messuages and



lands in Compton Chamberleyne, Fallersdon, Tollard, Fernam, Combe and Croucheston. £800.

136. Anno 25.—Robert Lewen *and* Anthony Styleman, arm., and Richard Styleman; messuages in Devizes. £20.

137. Anno 25.—Thomas Leman *and* William Ryle; messuages and lands in Calne, Studley and Stoke in the parish of Calne. £60.

138. Anno 26.—Richard Baker, *and* Richard Lykeman and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Lugersale. £30.

139. Anno 26.—John Ussher *and* William Gawen; lands in Hawkerige mead, parish of Westbury.

140. Anno 26.—Thomas Chaffyn, John Stone, John Acton, *and* Christopher Chaffyn and Dorothy his wife; messuages in Warmyster. £80.

141. Anno 26.—William Beynton, Thomas Hargrave, *and* Robert Dalamere, gen.; manor of Hardwyke, messuages and lands in Eلفeld. £280.

142. Anno 26.—Richard Bryan, John Blacket, William Willyams, *and* John Rylbek and Agnes his wife; messuages in New Sarum. £40.

143. Anno 26.—Richard Mytton, Nicholas Vynar, Robert Bruncker and John Floure, *and* Gregory Nicholas and Cecilia his wife; messuages and lands in Wodlondyslelyes (?) and Eddesmean (?), parish of Calne. £30.

144. Anno 26.—Edmund Pulley, *and* John Knyght *alias* Shepard, and Julia his wife, kinswoman and heir of John Wevyngs; messuages and lands in Asheton Keynes, Great Chelworth and Calcott. £80.

145. Anno 26.—William Dautesey, John Henton, John Gat, Thomas Henton and William Duper, gen., *and* Henry Apulby; messuages and lands in Alborne *alias* Aldiborne. £40.

146. Anno 27.—William Barley, arm., Francis Southwell, arm., William More, arm., Geoffry Dersey, arm., Edward Hasilwoode, Edward Denton, Mathew Colcroft, and William Tucke, *and* William Thornburgh, arm.; manors of Orcheston

Mary, Legh, Chalryngton, Charlton, Chelsester and Eynford, messuages and lands in Orcheston Mary, Orcheston Vowell, Legh near Castelcomb, Chalryngton, Charlton, Chelcester near Calne *als.* Calne, High Swyndon, Estcote, Westcote, Walcote, West Swyndon, Myhenden, Netherwroghton, Sutton Benger, Calne, Calne Stoke, Stokley, Beysbroke, Beversbroke, Eynford, Lyttlecote, Chesynbury, Combe, Homyngton, Netherhaven, Ludgersale, Hylcote *als.* Holcote, Manyngford Wyke, Wyllford, Wyllingford Wyke, North Tudworth, Semyngton, and Rydloo; with advowson of the churches of Chalryngton, Legh, and Orcheston Mary. £800.

147. Anno 27.—Henry Bruncker, *and* Simon Baker and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Bubton Dotemarsh and Thornhill. £40.

148. Anno 27.—John Rous, Robert Tetherley, *and* Roger Yorke, sergeant-at-law, and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum.

149. Anno 28.—William Goddard, *and* William Prater and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Glorysse and in the parish of Lacock. £10.

150. Anno 28.—Anthony Hungerford, *knt.*, Lodowick Fortescu, *arm.*, *and* Henry Clyfford, *arm.*; manor of Burdenysvall, messuages and lands in Fulston and Wilton.

151. Anno 28.—Richard Awsten, John Stocker, *senior*, and Jacob Mesurer, *and* John Tucket, *knt.*, of Awdeley, and George Tucket, son and heir of John; manor of Cowssefeld Lobereys, messuages and lands in Cowssefelde Lobereys and Whyt parysshe. £140.

152. Anno 28.—Robert Balfront, clerk, Thomas Westley, *gen.*, *and* Robert May, *alias* Hewsten, and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Great Hornyngsham, Little Hornynsham, Anstie, and Hill Deuerell, next the hundred of Haytrysbury, *alias* Heytysbury. £110.

153. Anno 28.—John Burchyer, *knt.*, Bartholomew Hussee, Charles Bulkeley, John Palmes and Richard Palmes,

and Edward Crowche; messuages and lands in Stocketon Welye and Stepellongford. £40.

154. Anno 27 and 28.—Anthony Hungerford, knt., Edward Seymer, knt., Thomas Yorke, arm., Richard Andrew, gen., and John Waren, and Roger Young, gen.; messuages and lands in Loght Wynkworth, Cleverdon, and Pirton. £140.

155. Anno 27 and 28.—Anthony Pleydall, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Dutton, gen., and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Staunton. £200.

156. Anno 28.—Walter Twynborow, and Peter Morgan, son and heir of Edward Morgan, arm.; messuages and land in Chitterne Manor. 100 marks.

157. Anno 28.—John Marven, arm., and Thomas West, knt., Lord De La Warr and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Wyke, messuages and lands in Wyke and Tysbury. £300.

158. Anno 28.—Walter Hungerford, knt., Lord Hungerford of Haytesbury, and Peter Morgan, son and heir of Edward Morgan; messuages and lands in Warminster and Knoke. £200.

E. A. FRY.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES ON GREAT SOMERFORD.

(Continued from Vol. II, p. 552.)

About the end of the seventeenth century, William Alexander acquired a good deal of landed property in Somerford, most of which eventually came to the Smiths. Part of this, an estate called Blanchard's, was purchased of the family of Browning or Bruning, being a portion of their manor of Somerford Bolles, a name of which there is now scarcely any trace left unless it be in the name of a large

field called the Bolsey meadow, near the railway. A few extracts from some old deeds may help to identify Blanchard's, but there have been many exchanges and divisions in the lands at Somerford, and one can hardly expect to find all the various plots and fields still retaining their old names. In 1652,<sup>1</sup> Anthony Bruninge (Browning in endorsement) of Woodcott, co. Southton, esq., and Edmund Bruninge, gent., son and heir apparent of said Anthony Bruninge, in consideration of £250, did demise to Theodore Chelton, yeoman, of Rodbourne, in the parish of Malmesbury,

“All that messuage or tenement with appurtenances in Somerford Bolls, otherwise Great Somerford, called Blanchard's, wherein one William Browne now dwelleth, with all barns, stables, &c., to said messuage belonging, also common of pasture for six Rother beastes in Somerford Marshe every year from the feast of Invention of Holy Crosse until the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, commonly called Lammas Daye. To said Theodore Chelton and his assigns, immediately after the death of said William Browne, for term of 99 years or lives of said Theodore Chelton, Thomas Chelton his sonne, and Thomas Browne, nowe of Sutton Benger, sonne of John Browne, of Somerford aforesaid. Yearly rent 24s., and the tenant for time being to do suit and service at the Court of Anthony and Edmund Bruninge for the manor of Somerford Bolls. Witnesses, Richard Thorner, J. Warnetorde, Thomas Chelton.”

Seal:—*Two bends wavy*; crest, *a leopard's head crowned*. BRUNING.

After the purchase of Blanchard's by William Alexander, a “collateral security against quit rents” gives a few more particulars of the Bruning manor.

“This indenture, 1st December 1693, between Edmund<sup>2</sup> Bruneing, of Hamildon, co. Southton, esq., and Richard Bruneing, gent., sonn

<sup>1</sup> In 1655 there was a ratification of this lease by three trustees, John Caryll of Hartinge, Sussex, esq., Laurence Hyde of Hynton Dawbney, esq., and Arthur Bold of Petersfield, esq.

<sup>2</sup> Wrongly given (vol. i, p. 518) as Sir Edmund Bruning; there is no authority for any other designation than that of Esquire. The foot of a fine (reign of Elizabeth) levied between William Brunynge, plaintiff, and his mother Elianor Brunynge, widow, deforciant of a house and garden, 12 acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 17 acres of pasture and common of pasture for every kind of beast in Somerford Magna, probably refers to a portion of the property mentioned above.

and heire apparent of said Edmund of the one part, and William Alexander, of Broad Somerford, gent., Michael Wicks of the parish of St. Mary Axe in the City of London, esq., and Thomas Evans of Malmesbury, mercer, of the other part. Whereas said Edmund and Richard Bruneing have sold and conveyed to said William Alexander, a messuage called Blanchard's,<sup>1</sup> &c., parcel of the manor of Somerford Boales, *als.* Bolles, situate in or near Broad Somerford and held by some lease determinable upon the death of one Thomas Chelton. Also to said Michael Wicks, a messuage or tenement called Mayo's Farme, and to said Thomas Evans a messuage or tenement called The Grove, and several closes, meadows, lands, and appurtenances to same, and also an enclosed ground called the Great Velve, *als.* the Great Ffernfeld, about four acres, heretofore, parcel of before mentioned Mayo's farme. Now this Indenture wittneseth that Edmund and Richard Bruneing have bargained and sold to said William Alexander, Michael Wicks, and Thomas Evans, All that the Manor or Lordshipp of Somerford Boales, *als.* Bolles, and all that farme called Rummings, held for the lives of—Selfes two daughters, and all that farme called Serjeant's, and all that farme called Lee's living, now or late in the possession of the widow Lee, all part of said manor of Somerford Boales situate in Great or Little Somerford, or in one of them." All parties to be indemnified from rent charges, quit rents, &c. Witnesses, Francis Bruninge and Robert Southam.

Another of William Alexander's possessions, Cotterills or Cockrells (now West Street farm), had formerly belonged to the Mompessons, who also appear to have held "one moyetye or halfe parte of the manor of Somerford Magna." The house is an ancient building and has probably undergone many changes. In the front wall are two small carved stones, much worn, but one evidently has borne the *lion rampant* of the Mompessons;<sup>2</sup> there is also some zigzag ornamentation, but all these stones appear to have been removed from their original positions and

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<sup>1</sup> In 1703 there was a mortgage on Blanchard's (its various parcels of ground minutely described) to Mary Gore, of Aldrington, widow (of Thomas Gore, the antiquary), for £200. Signature and seal of Mary Gore, on a lozenge, *three bull's heads caboshed*, impaling a *lion rampant*.—M<sup>RS</sup> B. D. ITH. Witnesses—Francis Gore, John, Rachel and Francis Goodenough.

<sup>2</sup> The manor of Seagry, adjoining Somerford, was held till 1648 by descendants of a branch of the Mompessons, and in *Aubrey and Jackson*, under "Seagre vulgo' Segarey" (note, p. 282), is mention of some property called "Segre Cockerel's." See also Aubrey's *Armorial Plates*, xxviii, 409, for coat of Mompesson.

may have belonged to some other building. Previous to 1603 Cotterills was in the occupation of Philip Batten, whose will<sup>1</sup> takes us back to the time of the Yewes in Somerford, and dating as it does from the first year of James I, speaks of a life which had probably extended at least through the whole of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

"In the name of God, Amen, the 21st August, 1603. I, Philip Batten of Broad Somerford in the county of Wilts and diocese of Sarum, yeoman, hole in bodie and of perfect memorie (God be thanked therefore) doe make my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following, ffirst I bequeathe my soule being departed from my bodie to Almightye God the Father, the Sonne and the Holy Ghost, and my bodie to be buried in the church or churchyard of Broad Somerford.

To our Lady Church of Sarum 2s.

To prsh. church of Broad Somerford one load of paving stones.

To Margery my daughter my lease of Starkley grove and 10 of my best kine, 20 of my best sheepe, one of my best beddes with the furniture, and the third part of my silver spoones. Owt of the which ground of Starkley grove and stocke of kine I reserve lx.<sup>11</sup> of lolul english money hereafter to be bequeathed.

To Ellen my daughter my lease of the Church house and threescore pounds to be paid by £10 yearly out of Starkley grove, 40 sheep, 2 kine, my second best bed furnished and a third part of my silver spoons. Provided allwayes that yt eyther of my said daughters shall happen to depart this lief before the day of her marriage or the age of 21 yeres then legacies shall be to the survivor of them.

To Arthur Taplin 3 sheepe.

Item, I doe earnestly request and heartyly desire Richard Atwood, clerk, John Stratton, yeoman, John Batten, my brother, and William Knappe, my kinsman, to be overseers of this my last will and testament, giving unto them or the more part of them, power to determine any variance or controversie which shall arise about the same. All the rest of my goods and chatalles<sup>2</sup> unbequeathed, my debtes paid, my funeralle

<sup>1</sup> Proved January, 1604 (Archdeaconry Wilts, File I, No. 113).

<sup>2</sup> The inventory of "gooddes and chatalles" comprised the "testator's apparrell and a corslet pike, furnished with other arms," priced at: £9 13s. 4d. In the "halle" and "p'lor" and in the various chambers was the usual substantial furniture, beds for two servants, "10 payre of sheets, 6 doz. of napkins, 6 payre of pillowe beres, 7 table cloathes, 2 carpets and 4 cushins," the linen, &c. valued at £16 17s. 4d. A doz. silver spoons, £4. Brass "poyter" and iron stuff, wool and yarn. Concluding with the cattle, "6 oxen, 6 calves, 10 yong beastes, 12 kine, 100 sheepe and the horse beastes", the whole amounting to £399.

and legacies discharged, I give and bequeath unto Margerie my wief, whom I ordeyn and make the sole and only executrix of this my last will.

In presence of Richard Attwoodde,<sup>1</sup> Humfry Mayo, Willm. Knapp. John Batten's mark. Thomas Batten's mark."

A few years after Philip Batten's death came the sale of the Mompesson property in 1609, introducing the families of Barrett and Bayliffe as owners of Cockrells and other lands in Somerford. Forty years afterwards copies were made of the deeds pertaining to this transaction, and form a thick roll, which contains much interesting matter, but from which one can hardly do more than give extracts. A note at the beginning informs us that on January 1st, 1649, "This indenture was exa'i'ed, by Sam Webley and myselfe, with the indenture itselfe in the presence of Mr. John Wells, whoo looked on this coppie when it was in exa'i'ason. N. Barrett, John Wells, Samuel Webley."

The first indenture sets forth that on Jan. 29th, 7th James (1609), Thomas Mompesson of Corton, co. Wilts, Esq., in consideration of £280 from Nicholas Barrett, gent., of Tyther-ton Lucas, and William Baylieff, the younger, of Mounckton, in Chippenham,

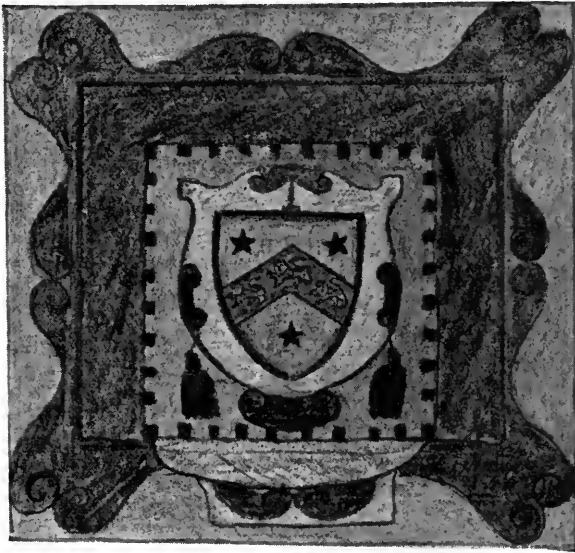
"Hath granted and sold to said Nicholas Barrett his heires and assigns for ever all that messuage or tenement in Somerford Magna, late in tenure of Philipp Batten deceased, commonly called Cockrells, with all appurtenances, Also all that messuage late in tenure of said Philipp Batten called by the name of Fletchers or the Church House<sup>2</sup>, all that messuage late in tenure of Thomas Hoskyns, and all that messuage which sometymes was one Barne called Lucas now or late in tenure of

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<sup>1</sup> Rector of Great Somerford 1578—1605 ("Richard Woodde, rector," in deed of 1586). This is the gentleman who was "drowned coming home," and who, also according to *Aubrey and Jackson* (p. 284), must have known something about the murder of Harry Long by Sir Henry and Sir Charles Danvers. The signature of Charles Danvers appears several times in these old deeds. The rectory was partly rebuilt some years ago, but still incorporates Mr. Attwood's parlour.

<sup>2</sup> There is a field called "Church's" not far from the church, but no other trace now of a church house in Somerford.

said Thomas Hoskyns at any time within the last 20 years, which were the inheritance or possession of Thomas Mompesson, Esqre, deceased, father of said Thomas Mompesson, party to these presents, or which before that were the inheritance or possession of Thomas Mompesson, Esqre, deceased, grandfather of said Thomas Mompesson, party to these presents, situate in Somerford aforesaid, with all and singular wood, trees, reversion and remaynder, &c., &c. And also the one moyetye or one halfe parte of the mannor of Somerford aforesaid, together with the one moyetye of the Rights, Royalties, services, Court Barron, Court Leetes, &c., &c., to said mannor belonging, in possession of said Thomas Mompesson."



BARRETT.

By far the greater part of this long deed deals with the exceptions, which were:—two messuages late in tenure of William Knappe, one called Culverhouse Place and the other Blewette, one tenement in occupation of Alice, widow of Thomas Poleridge, deceased, and several leases, namely: one indenture bearing date 27th July, 40th Elizabeth, made by said Thomas Mompesson, Henry Mompesson of Corton, and Drewe Mompesson of Knock, to Philip Batten, being a lease of Fletchers or the Church House for lives of himself and his daughters Hellen and Margery; one lease of Cockrells, dated 2nd May, 3rd James, to Margery, widow of Philip Batten, her daughter Margery, and William Baylieff for their three lives: and two other leases to Thomas Hoskyns



of his house and the barn called Lucas for lives of himself, his wife Hellen, their son John, and Margery and Margaret their daughters. Constance, wife of Thomas Mompesson, and his brothers Henry and John were included in the guarantee, and Giles Parslowe, citizen and grocer, of London, was also a "party."<sup>1</sup>



ANDREWS *impating* TOWNSEND.

Nicholas Barrett died the year following his purchase of the Mompesson property, his will and other papers shewing the

<sup>1</sup> The following names occur among the many witnesses to these deeds : —Henry and John Baylieff, Richard Bielbye, Anthony Neate (bayliffe of

part William Bayliffe had in the transaction. In the garden wall of the old manor house at Tytherton Lucas (West Tytherton) may be seen the shield of BARRETT,<sup>1</sup> evidently removed to make way for the more imposing coat of ANDREWS *impaling* TOWNSEND, date 1702, now over the front door of the house.

Will of Nicholas Barrett the sonne of Hugh Barrett<sup>2</sup> and father unto Edward Barrett.

"I, Nicholas Barrett, sonne and heir apparent of Hugh Barrett of Tytherton Lucas, gentleman, being sick in body, but of good and perfect memory, doe make and ordeigne this my last will and testament, 14th August, 1610 (Proved 21st November, 1610, P.C.C. 97 Wingfield), My body to be buried in the church or chappell of Tytherton Lucas by the discretion of my well beloved father, and concerning my worldly substance my will and meaning is that all land and tenements which were settled upon me by my so loving father by conveyance upon my marriage shall goe, be, and come after my decease according to the true intent and meaning of the first conveyance.

"Item.—Where diverse lands and tenements scytuate in Broad Somerford are conveyed unto me and my heires by Thomas Mompesson, esqre. which were so conveyed unto me at the instance of my brother-in-law Mr. William Baylieff, partly because my said brother-in-law having a former interest for his life in some part of the same premises would not have the same conveyed unto himself lest the said interest for life should be thereby extinguished and drowned, and partly because myself, standing bound for my said brother-in-law in divers somes of money, it

Chippenham, 1629), Zacheus Isham, William Proudlove, clerk (1610), vicar of Chippenham, George Wrottesley, Rich. Longe, Peter Porter, Charles Snell, Josias Taylor, Thomas Stoakes, Thomas Hawkins (bayliffe of Chippenham, 1607), Edward Berry, Charles Danvers and Jo. Pepyes.

<sup>1</sup> Aubrey's *Armorial Plates*, X, 176. *On a chevron between three mullets, as many lions passant guardant.*

<sup>2</sup> See Daniell's *History of Chippenham*, p. 187. The full inscription on the tablet to Hugh Barrett, in West Tytherton church, runs as follows:—  
 "Hic jacet Corpvs Hvgonis Barrett, | Generosi, qvi | obdormivit in domino vicesimo | secvndo die | Ivni anno ætatis | svæ octogesimo quinto an'o | domini millesimo | sexcentesimo vicesimo | septimo." In notes to pedigree of Snell, *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 133, we see that Hugh Barrett married Susan, widow of Edmund Long, of Keilwey (Kellaways), and daughter of Nicholas Snell, esq., of Kington St. Michael, who at the Dissolution managed to acquire the "Grange of the 'Lord Abbot of Glastonbury," his late master.

was ment that the said lands and premises should be unto me for my security in respect of said sums of money, I doe, therefore, give and bequeath all said land and premises in Somerford unto my father Mr. Hugh Barrett, upon this trust and confidence that my executor, being saved harmlesse and indemprnyfed of all such debts for which I stand bound for my said brother-in-law, my father shall settle said lands in Somertord eyther upon my said brother-in-law and his heirs or unto such persons as my said brother-in law shall appoynt by act or deed in his life tyme or by his last Will and testament.

“To my well-beloved wife Elizabeth the one halfe of all my howsehold stuffe, and the rest of all my goods and chattells to my loving father whom I appoynt executor of this my will, humbly desiring him to pay such debts as I owe, and to provide for and bring up my children in such sort as by true intent of said conveyance made upon my marriage he hath most lovingly undertaken to doe. My well-beloved brother-in-law Mr. Henry Bayliffe and my brother Mr. Richard Barrett to be my Overseers.”

William Bayliffe's liabilities are made clear in an indenture made 4th December, 1617 “between John Baylieff, of the Middle Temple, esqre., and William Baylieff, late of Sambourne<sup>1</sup> farm in the parish of Chippenham, gent., and Margery, his wife, and Hugh Barret, gent., of Tytherton Lucas, of the one part, and Richard Barrett, sonne of Hugh Barrett, and John Stratton, of Segrey, gent., of the other part. Witnesseth that said John Bayliffe, William Bayliffe, Margery, his wife, and Hugh Barrett, in consideration of 2 sums of £140 and £100 paid by Richard Barrett to Otho Nicholson,<sup>2</sup> esq., due by bond of said William Baylieff; and £123 more to Alice Knapp; £125 to William Thorneburgh, gent.; £50 14s. 4d. to John Mayo; £18 14s. 9d. to James Townsend; £24 to Phillipp Baynard, gent.; £7 to John Scott, and £3 to Isack Gale, all paid by Richard Barrett for debts of said William Baylieff. And also for £520 paid by Richard Barrett to said John Baylieff, and 10s. to Hugh Barrett, have bargained and sold to said Richard Barrett, his heirs, &c.” Here follows a full description of the property purchased by Nicholas Barrett, namely, Cottrells, the Church House, Hoskyns' messuage, and Lucas “Moyety of manor” and exceptions as before; with an additional exception of a lease granted 2nd May, 13th James, to John Mayo and Margery, his

<sup>1</sup> Enquiries have been made in this magazine (vol. i, pp. 374, 565) as to the name of Sambourne, and though the name is now almost forgotten in Chippenham, there are those who can remember the old house of Sambourne farm which, when the railway was constructed, had to make way for the great embankment between the station and the village of Lowden. The farm land extended into the district called Foghamshire, and has since become the property of various owners.

<sup>2</sup> Receiver of the King's “composition money”. See *Records of Chippenham*, p. 324.

wife by John Baylieff (wife's name Magdalen) and William Baylieff. Also, except such "advantage as may accrue by reason of a Recognizance<sup>1</sup> of £2,000 acknowledged by Thomas Mompesson to Sir George Kingsmill and others to use of Sir John Thorneburgh by reason of any extent or assignment of same."

John Stratton to hold Thomas Mompesson's bond of £500 to William Bayliffe.

Finally, in 1621, Edward Barrett, son and heir of Nicholas Barrett, deceased, on payment of £600 to his uncle Richard Barrett (wife's name Edith) was put in possession of Cottrell's, &c., &c., Constance Mompesson's "release of dower," for which she received 100 marks, closing the transaction.

The further steps by which Cottrell's at last came into the possession of William Alexander may be briefly stated as follows:—In 1627 Edward Barrett sold it to John Wells; in 1654 it passed to Henry Grail, of Malmesbury, gent., who charged some part of the property with a rent of £10 a year for apprenticing poor children of Malmesbury, and in 1687 William Alexander purchased Cottrell's of Thomas Davys, gent., of the Bourne, Stroud, Gloucester, grandson and heir-at-law of Henry Grayle.

*(To be continued).*

M. E. LIGHT.

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<sup>1</sup> Three long deeds with dates 1612-13 are concerning this "Recognizance in the nature of a Statute Staple" and introduce a host of names, some of note and others only interesting in Somerford Annals. They relate that on Nov. 20th, 1596, Thomas Mompesson, of Corton *als.* Cortington, before Sir John Popham, then Lord Chief Justice of Court of Pleas, became bound in the sum of £2,000 to Sir George Kingsmill, knt., late Justice of Court of Common Pleas by the name of George Kingsmill, esq., serjeant-at-law, and to Sir Edward Cooke (Coke), knt., Lord Chief Justice, by the name of Edward Cooke, esq., then attorney General, and to Nicholas Farrer, of London, merchant; which recognizance was upon trust to the use of Sir John Thorneburgh, knt., of Leckford, co. Southampton. "Sythence which time" Sir George Kingsmill had died and the recognizance had become forfeited, whereupon the other two trustees had "sued out execution," the manors of Calne, Witchampton, Somerford Magna and Cheesgrove, *als.* Chixgrove, being "extended and taken in extent," said extent being in due course set over to Thomas Atkins of Chippenham (bayliffe of the borough in 1603) and John Baylieff of the Middle Temple, esq., whereupon John Mayo's house in Broad Somerford was entered on March 8th, 1612, by William Toope, gent., of Corton, as by virtue of Sir Edward Coke's letter of attorney, and the new trustees were placed in possession. Other trustees in respect of the Hoskyns leases, for benefit of William Yewe, clothier, and Aldelm

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE FAMILIES OF  
BATT AND BYLEY, OF SALISBURY,  
MASSACHUSETTS.

(Continued from Vol. II, p. 583.)

(2.) THOMAS BATT. In September 1658, four months after the date of Richard Batt's will, Henry Grubb, mayor, leased to Thomas Batte, weaver, for 40 years, at a yearly rent of 4s. a tenement and garden in the Old Port [St. Mary's parish] the boundaries being thus described:—a tenement of Matthew Page, gent., south—tenement of Mayor, &c., north—abutting on the town ditch called "Lulle Diche" east—king's highway west. Witnesses, Henry Grubb, Henry Morris, Anthony Cley, John Willes and others.

(3.) JOHN BATT. Son of Richard Batt (1) by Agnes Whittocke. He was legatee of property in Devizes and Westbury by will of his father. In 1591, as John Batte of Devizes, clothman, he obtained a lease for 60 years from William Bruncker, of Earlstoke, John Drew, of Southbroom, and others, feofees of St. Mary's Church lands, of a tenement and garden in the Old Port—was Mayor of Devizes, 1595—and sold lands in or near Westbury to James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who died seised thereof 14th March, 1629. *Inq. post mortem*. His burial is thus recorded in St. John's parish register—

1600, March, "Mr. John Bat ye 27 daye."

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Comlye, yeoman, were Roger Warre, of the Middle Temple, Richard Atkins of Sutton Benger, and Adam Tuck *als.* Pedington, of Clack. By another indenture, John Bayliffe was to hold all such lands in the deed of extent as were of the inheritance of Hugh Barrett and others till the £2,000 should be raised. Any fine or composition for such lands to be paid at Leckford by William Bayliffe.

His Will, dated 23 March 1599, is as follows—

WILL OF JOHN BATT, OF DEVIZES, P.C.C. (*Wallopp* 21).

John Batt, of the Devizes, co. Wilts., sicke. Dated 23 March, 1599 [42 Elizabeth]. To be buried in church of St. John Baptist. To sonn Richard Batt lease in Westburie, called Chalcott. To daughter Margaret £20 and 30 shillings a year for life and a bedd. To daughter Elianor £20. To brother Tucker four nobles yearelie out of house where Alexander Webb nowe dwelleth. To daughter Christiball £20 at age of 26 yeares. To daughter Elizabeth £10 at marriage and other £10 at age of 26. To godson Samuel Kente<sup>1</sup> a yewe and lambe. To Marie Batt 10 sheepe. To son John Batt house in Devizes where Alexander Webb dwelleth, and other houses in Devizes and in Westburie, and 20 ewes and lambs. To repairs of Almshouses in Devizes 40s. To daughter Margaret after decease of her mother, my silver bolle and a cowe. To daughter Ellinor a little silver goblett. To Thomas Eire, his sone, house in devizes where Pavey dwelleth, after decease of my wife. To son John Batt 10s. yearely, while sonn Richard shall enjoye lands, &c., wherein Hedges now dwelleth. Wife Elizabeth and son Richard residuary legatees and executors. Robert Drewe, gent.,<sup>2</sup> and John Kente, gent.,<sup>3</sup> overseers.

<sup>1</sup> Samuel, third son of John Kent, Esq., baptised at St. John's, Devizes, 18th Dec., 1591. *See subsequent note.*

<sup>2</sup> Robert Drewe, of Southbroom, esq., born 1574, died 1644. He married Jane 2nd daughter of John Jackman, citizen and grocer of London, son and heir of Edward Jackman, alderman and sheriff, who died 1596. In the Wilts Visitation she is wrongly described as "Jane, daughter of Alderman Jackman, of London."

There seems to have been a relationship between the Batt and Drew families. Samuel Batt, rector of East Coulston, Wilts, in his will dated 1684, gives to his son Samuel £5 over and above £20 *given him by his aunt Drew*; and to his own wife, Mary, "land called Belle Inne, in South Broome in Bishop's Cannings." The wife Mary, by Will 1689, gives to the same son, Samuel, £20 at the age of 21, on condition that he convey all his right "to my message and Inne in the Devize Greene," now in possession of William Hiscocke, to said Hiscock.—*Wills. Peculiar of Sub Dean of Sarum.*

<sup>3</sup> John Kent, son of Roger Kent, of Copenhall, co. Chester. *See Herald's Visitation.* He settled in Devizes, was successively Mayor, Town Clerk and M.P. for the Borough. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wyatt, of Calne, and built the house No. 16, Market Place, Devizes, on one of the gables of the west front of which are the initials "I M K"—John and Mary Kent—and date "1619." He died 1st Oct., 1630, aged 72, and his Monumental Brass, with effigies of himself and wife, is still to be seen in St. John's Church, where he was buried.

I owe brother Tucker £10. Father-in-lawe oweth me £10. Sundry small debts, &c. Proved 23 April, 1600, by Richard Goodall, Not. Pub., Attorney for executors.

His wife Elizabeth (*née* Elizabeth Tucker?) survived him, and the following entry in St. John's register seems to record her burial:—

1603, Dec. 20, Mrs. Bat.

(4.) RICHARD BATT, of St. John's, Devizes, clothier, son of John Batt (3). Legatee of lands in Westbury, called Chalcott, by Will of his father. Churchwarden of St. John's, Devizes, 1605, in which year the older registers from 1556 were "newelie ingrossed and written out" by John Davis, then Rector. Will dated 9 Nov., 1611.

WILL OF RICHARD BATT, OF DEVIZES, P.C.C. (*Capell* 8).

Richard Batt, of the devizes, co. Wilts, clothier. Dated 9 Nov. 9 James I. To be buried in St. John's neere father and mother. To the church of o<sup>r</sup> Ladie at Salisbury 12*d*. To church of St. John's 5*s*, and like sum to poor of the parish. To sons Richard, Henry, and Nicholas, each £30 at age of 24. To daughter Mary £30, and great brass pann. To sonn Henry sundry houses in Devizes. To sonn Richard house where I now dwell. To Thomas Wintersell £6. To brother John Batt £5 for use of sister Christable, and to brother John 40*s*. Wife Agnes residuary legatee and executrix. Friends Thomas Grubbe<sup>1</sup> and William Carr, gent., overseers. Witnesses, John Walker, Thomas Winter, ffrances Reade, John Batte and William Car. Proved 11 Feb. 1612 by Executrix.

In St. John's register we find the following entry of burial:—

1611, Mr. Richard Bat was buried the 13 November.

(5.) JOHN BATT. Son of John Batt (3) and younger brother of Richard (4). He was baptized at St. John's, 12 Jan. 1583, and in 1622. is described as "of St. Maries in the Devizes, Inholder, and a widower." On 25 May in this year he obtained a licence to marry, as a second wife, Elizabeth Lewen, of the neighbouring village of Rowde, widow—at St.

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Grubbe, of Potterne, son of Henry Grubbe, M. P. for Devizes. See former note. He married Susan, daughter and heiress of John Hart, Alderman, of Bristol.

Mary's, Devizes. (*Marriage Licences in Sarum Registry.*) At the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts in 1623, John Batt was one of the Master Wardens of the fraternity of Clothiers, Weavers, and Drapers of Devizes. His will has not been found.

The following extracts from the registers of St. John's parish refer mostly to this and the succeeding generation :—

*Baptisms.* 1563—Dec., Bridget Bat the 5 daye.  
 1568—Jone Bat the 14 of feeb.  
 1574—May, Margaret Bat the 8 daye.  
 „ —July, Steven Bat the 4 day.  
 1576—March, Elnor Bat the 10 day.  
 1580—William Batt and Christabell White<sup>1</sup> the 25  
 day of December.  
 1583—John Batt, ye 12 of Januarie.  
 1587—Dec., Elizabeth Bat the 10 daye.  
 1594—Richard (*sic*), the 8 day of Octobr.  
 1596—Jan., Henry Bat the 15 daye.  
 1598—ffeb., Edward Batt the 11 daye.

*Marriages.* 1590—Nov. 23, Thomas Heires [Eyers] and Jone Bat.  
 1600—Sep. 22, ffrauncis Reade and Margaret Bat.  
 1601—Oct. 14, Thomas Wintersall and Elnor Bat.

(6.) RICHARD BATT. Of Devizes, yeoman, (baptized 8 Oct. 1594 ?), eldest son of Richard (4). His Will is as follows :—

WILL OF RICHARD BATT, OF DEVIZES (*Cons. Court of Sarum, file 14*).

Richard Batt, of the Burrough of Devizes, co. Wilts., yeoman. Dated 31 Oct., 1669. To wife Jane profitts of all lands and houses during the time my tenant Thomas Paradise have to come in his house, and after she shall enjoy the backer part of my house next the garden during her life. To cosen Joane Holloway £20. To cosen John Whatley £20 and rent of tenement the widow Gardener liveth in during her life. To cosen Robert ffranklyn £20. To cosen John Bisse<sup>2</sup> all my lands

<sup>1</sup> Apparently some mistake. The entry should perhaps have been "William White and Christabell Batt." Christabell, the daughter of John Batt, is mentioned in his will dated 1600.

<sup>2</sup> This bequest to "Cousin Bisse" seems quickly to have become matter for litigation. He died some twelve months after, and his son Thomas Bisse, of Westbury under the Plain, co. Wilts., broadweaver, filed a Bill in Chancery, 30 June, 1671, setting forth that "Richard Batt, late of the Borough of Devizes, yeoman, by Will dated 31 Oct., 1669, gave to his cousin John Bisse, lands, &c., in the said borough—said John died about November last, and your orator is his son and heir."



and houses at South end of the town. To cosen Elizabeth Stratford, widow, £20. To cosen Samuel Batt 5s. My wife Joan Batt res. legatee and sole executrix. My friends John ffreeme and Thomas Paradise to be overseers. Witnesses—Elizabeth Paradise, Gilbert Cleuee and John ffreeme.

Inventory taken 8 Nov., 1669, by John ffrene, Thomas Paradise and George Slopen (Sloper?). Total £341 14s. Proved 20 Nov., 1669, by executrix above named.

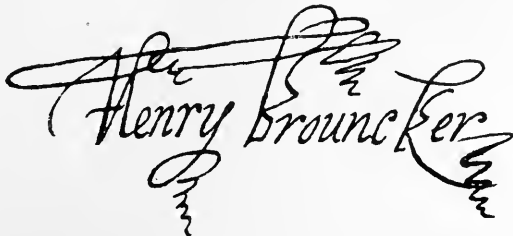
He died without issue, and as no descendants are mentioned in the will it is probable that his younger brother (7) NICHOLAS BATT, who had emigrated to America some thirty-five years previously, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, was at that time the only surviving male representative of the Devizes Batts. By his wife Lucy, whom he probably married in New England, he had three daughters—Sarah—Mary, married to Nathaniel Elithorp, of Ipswich, Mass.—and Ann, married to John Webster, of Newbury, Mass. The Devizes emigrant lived to nearly or quite the age of fourscore, surviving his elder brother, Richard, ten years—and died on the 6th Dec., 1679—his wife having predeceased him on 26 January in the same year.

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### DUGDALE OF SEEND.

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From a Deed, now in possession of Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham, we learn that Christopher Dugdale, of Coulston,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry Brouncker". The signature is written in dark ink and features elaborate flourishes, particularly at the beginning and end of the name.

and Clerk of the same place, purchased for £80 the lands mentioned in the Indenture printed in vol. i., p. 194, from Henry Brouncker, of Melksham, son of Sir William Brouncker,

knt.,<sup>1</sup> deceased; it is dated 28th June, 1597; signed and sealed (the seal is lost) in the presence of Willm. Aubrey, Bartholomewe Cromwell, ffrancis Bower, and Thomas fflower. The deed itself is signed by Henry Brouncker alone.

The Memorandum of enrolment is signed by James Ley, Esq., J.P. (is this the future Earl of Marlborough?), in



presence of Samuel Apleford, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, on the 29th of July, 1597.

The Memorandum that Christopher Dugdale entered upon these lands, 26th of October, 1598, is witnessed by, amongst others, William Goodyere, Clerk.

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### **WILL OF JONATHAN CHILD, WILTS.**

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In searching for wills of the Child and Estcourt family I found the following unexpected conjunction of the two names in the will of Jonathan Child, Wilts (144 Buckingham), which, short and without preamble just as it is given here, seems to tell its own story:—

“To Mrs. Beata Estcourt, executrix, all my stock of hay and corne and all live cattle, and my watch and three rings. To cousins John and Edward Hill and cousin Sarah Stafford 4*l.* each. Daniel Chelshire, of

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<sup>1</sup> See Vol. ii., p. 486, where Q. urges that the fact that in the Visitations, Edward Long, of Monkton, is not described as a knight is a proof that he was not one; here, in a legal document, Brouncker is called a knight, but he is *not* so called in the printed Visitations of Wilts, 1565, and 1623. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us whether he is so described in the original Visitations in possession of the College of Arms.

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Rodbourne, 10 guineas. Thos. Talboys this best gray suite of cloaths with frosted buttons. Feb. 2nd, 1720, the above was wrote by direction of Mr. Jonathan Child, and read to him, and he was asked if he would give any other legacies, and he declared he would not give any more from Mrs. Estcourt. Witnesses, John Cove, Henry Smith."

M. E. LIGHT.

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From the *London Gazette*, from Thursday, Sept. 22 to Saturday, Sept. 24, 1709. [Printed by J. Tonson at Grays-Inn Gate.]

"Whereas Henry Bishop of the Borough of Devizes in Wiltshire, being, for a notorious riot, committed to the Prison of the said Borough; two persons in Vizards, did on the night between the third and fourth of August last, assault the watch near the said Prison, break open the Prison Door, and rescue the Prisoner; her Majesty does hereby strictly charge and command all persons who shall have any knowledge who the two men in Vizards were (as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril) to discover the same to one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State, or to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said Town, to the end the said Offenders may be prosecuted according to Law, and brought to condign Punishment. And as an Encouragement to such Discovery, her Majesty has ordered a Reward of 20*l.* to be paid by the Sheriff of the County of Wilts, who is hereby required to pay the same to any Person or Persons that shall make such Discovery, for one or both of the Offenders by him or them discovered, so as he or they may be apprehended, in order to be proceeded against according to Law.—SUNDERLAND."

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## Queries.

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**Waylen Book-plates.**—Can anyone inform me whether the late Mr. James Waylen designed any other Book-plates besides that of the late Rev. E. Wilton, of West Lavington? Can anyone supply me with the names of any other Book-plate designers and engravers of Wiltshire origin?

EDITOR.

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**The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism, Where is it?**—The village of Milston, near Amesbury, claims the distinction of having been the birthplace of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison, sometime Secretary of State, whose name is justly celebrated in the annals of English literature. He was the son of the Rev. Lancelot Addison, who became Vicar of Hilmarton in 1662, on the presentation of the King, and in 1670 was also presented by Frederick Hyde, *knt.*, Serjeant-at-law, to the Rectory of Milston. He resigned the former living in 1680, and died about the year 1703.<sup>1</sup>

His son Joseph was born at the Rectory, at Milston, on 1st May, 1672. Dr. Johnson says that appearing unlikely to live he was christened on the day of his birth. The baptism was duly entered in the Parish Register at the time, but has since been cut out, and is still missing.

The late Mr. Charles E. Rendall, who was lord of the manor of Milston, told me, many years ago, that he well

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<sup>1</sup> He was apparently the author of the following works: "West Barbary, or a short Narrative of the Revolutions of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, with an Account of the present Customs, Sacred, Civil, and Domestick, by Lancelot Addison." Oxford, 1671, 8vo. Also "An Introduction to the Sacrament, or a Short and Plain and Safe Way to the Communion Table, by L. Addison, D.D." 1686, 12mo.

remembered the entry in the Parish Register, and that he saw it there for the last time in 1816. Soon afterwards it disappeared, as well as some small fragments of stained glass from the Church windows, and it was found that both had been given by the then Rector of Milston to Mr. Charles Bowles, of Shaftesbury, the historian of the Hundred of Chalke, as objects of antiquarian interest.

Mr. Bowles dying, an application was afterwards made to his representatives for a return to the parish of the missing register if it should be found among his papers; but this meeting with an uncourteous reply the matter dropped.

This occurred just at the time of a Coursing Meeting at Amesbury, at which Charles Dickens happened to be present, who, breakfasting with Mr. Rendall, and hearing his relation of the matter, is said to have reproduced it in one of his Works under the title of "The Missing Register."

As the cutting from the Register may still remain undestroyed, and its owner, on knowing its history, may be glad to restore it again to the book from which it was taken in 1816, it is, I think, well thus to record its loss in the pages of *W. N. & Q.*

E. K.

The following is from *The Times*, June 25th, 1898:—

ART SALE.—MESSRS. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold yesterday a small collection of interesting objects and old English furniture from Bilton-hall, Rugby, formerly the residence of Joseph Addison, and property from other sources. The Addison articles included an octagonal snuff-box, of silver and mother-o'-pearl, containing an oval miniature in oils of Joseph Addison when a young man—£10 (Colnaghi and Co.); a miniature portrait of Joseph Addison, in blue coat and full-bottomed wig, by Zincke—30 guineas (Ushant); an old English walnutwood arm-chair, arms carved with scroll foliage—21 guineas (James); an old English bench, boldly carved with scroll foliage—26 guineas (Eyles); a panel of old English

needlework, representing a stag hunt—£20 (Grose); an old inlaid walnutwood cabinet, carved with Moses with the Tables of the Law, 89in. by 90in.—44 guineas (Simpson); and a pair of Chippendale mahogany folding card tables—32 guineas (James).

**Westbury Cup—Colonel Wanklyn.**—The only mention of this Cup in Nightingale's *Church Plate of the County of Wilts* is an extract from Hoare's *Hundred of Westbury*. On the 27th of June last year it was sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods' Auction Rooms for £69 17s. 6d., being at the rate of 55s. per oz., and is thus described:—"Lot 78. A silver-gilt standing Cup and Cover, in the form of an acorn; 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. high, London hall-mark, 1589. Engraved, *Given to the Church of Westbury by Collonel Wancklen and Mary Contes of Marlbour, 1671*. It was sold by the Churchwardens of Westbury, Wilts, in 1848. Colonel Wancklen was a Cavalier officer in the wars of Charles I's time. He afterwards became steward to the Earl of Marlborough, and after the Earl's death married the widow. Vide *History of Wiltshire*, and Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*. This Cup is noticed in Nightingale's *Wiltshire Chalice*s."

When, to whom, and at what price was it first sold, and what is its history? Its sale is not mentioned in the Westbury Churchwardens' Books, nor is it referred to in the Memoir of Mr. Brown, Vicar at the above date, who is said to have sold it to procure new Communion plate; in whose possession is it now?

Further information as to Colonel Wanklyn would be acceptable.

A. J. S.

[G. E. C., in his *Complete Peerage*, calls Thomas Wanklyn son of "a Smith," and in a note refers to "Anthony à Wood's Life" for an account of this marriage, etc.—ED.]

**Jones of Keevil.**—Can any of your readers give me information respecting this family, additional to that contained in the review in vol. ii., p. 445? What was their connexion with the Seftons of Edington, and with the Founder of Broadgates Hall? Contemporary Jones wills—those I have seen at any rate—do not mention the Seftons.

WALTER JONES.

Wendy Rectory,  
Royston.

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### Replies.

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**Turpin's Stone.**—**Boulter** (vol. ii, p. 585).—Some account of Boulter will be found in *The Highwaymen of Wiltshire*, with notes of Goldwell and other matters, by N. B. Randle, Market Place, Devizes. Robber's Stone is not, I think, connected with Dick Turpin.

C. P.

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**Ellis of Wilts** (vol. ii, pp. 436, 484).—Looking through the first book of the Mere Registers, I have found the following entries:—

#### CHRISTENINGS.

- 1676. John Ellis, the son of Thomas Ellis, November the 9th.
- 1678. Jean Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, December the 26th.
- 1679. An Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, February the 6th.
- 1681. Thomas Ellis, the son of Thomas Ellis, February the 26.

1683. Jeane Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, December the 23.  
 1685. Mary, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, July the 19th.  
 1687. Richard, the son of Thomas Ellis, December the 26.  
 1689. Christopher, the son of Thomas Ellis, March the 3.

## WEDDINGS.

1675. Thomas Ellis & Jeane ffisher, married January the 24th.  
 1657. Richard Pitman and Eddith Ellish, of ..... was published three lord daies, May y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>. Richard Pitman and Eddith Ellish was married the 12<sup>th</sup> of June.

## BURIALLS.

1631. Thomas Ellis, of the parish of Gillingham, y<sup>e</sup> xxvij of November.  
 1638. John Ellis, January.  
 1678. Jeane Ellis, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Thomas Ellis, January the 16th.  
 1684. Jeane Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, October the first.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1632 is the following entry:—

“To Mr. Poore the Corroner for that the bodie of Thomas Ellis received of us such holie rites as did not belong unto him before the Corroner had viewed him ffor w<sup>th</sup> offence the Corroner would have laied a great ffine uppon the Towneshipp if we had not agreed w<sup>th</sup> him and gave him vjs. viij*d*.”

And in 1633, “To Thomas Cowley for moneys laied out to the Crowner about the body of Thomas Ellis, Cooper, and one Thomas Dallymore, both of the p'ish of Gillingham, whoe tooke their Deathes within this p'ish.” } xijs.

THOS. H. BAKER.



**Dauntsey Arms** (vol. ii, p. 537).—As architect for the new college at West Lavington, it fell to me to design the achievement of William Dauntsey, the founder of the charity, which is placed over the doorway, and I took some pains to ascertain the arms borne by him.

As Mr. Kite says (*Wilts Brasses*, p. 82) the Dauntsey Arms vary very considerably, and in a letter to me he stated that he had never met with any coat known actually to have been borne by William Dauntsey himself.

The arms of the Dauntseys of West Lavington, as given in the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts, 1623, are *a lion rampant chasing a wyvern*. The arms borne by John Dauntsey, nephew of William (and who died in 1559), as painted on a piece of glass found near Deptford Inn, near Wylye, are given by Mr. Kite as *party per pale, or and argent, three bars dancetty gules*.

The shield on the monument of Joan Dewale in Dauntsey Church (the heiress of Sir Walter Dauntsey, Kt., whose will is dated 26th August, 1420) has *three bars nebuly*. Canon Jackson says (*Aubrey*, p. 297, *note*), that the North Wilts Dauntseys used *three bars nebuly*, and the South Wilts branch *dancetty*, but the Sir Walter referred to above held property in both (Dauntsey and Winterbourne Dauntsey).

In the window of Mercers' Hall, London, the arms intended for Alderman Wm. Dauntsey's are portrayed as *two bars dancetty gules, within a bordure argent and gules*.

The shields on the benches at West Lavington Church bearing the *lion rampant chasing a wyvern*, cited by *Wiltoniensis*, were only set up in 1847, by the Rev. E. Wilton, who at the time was not aware that any other arms had been used by the Dauntseys, and therefore cannot be considered as a precedent.

In the face of the many changes which have taken place in the arms of the family, I applied to the College of Arms for information as to the arms (if any) granted to Alderman William Dauntsey, and the following letter from the Richmond Herald is my authority for the shield set over the entrance to the new Agricultural College at Lavington :—

“College of Arms,  
 “Queen Victoria Street, E.C.,  
 “4th February, 1895.

“DEAR SIR,—The Armorial Bearings recorded in the books of this office to Alderman William Dauntsey, who was Sheriff of London, 1530, and who died in 1543, are—*Per pale or and gules two bars nebuly counter-changed.*

“I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

“(Signed) CHARLES H. ATHILL,  
 “Richmond Herald.”

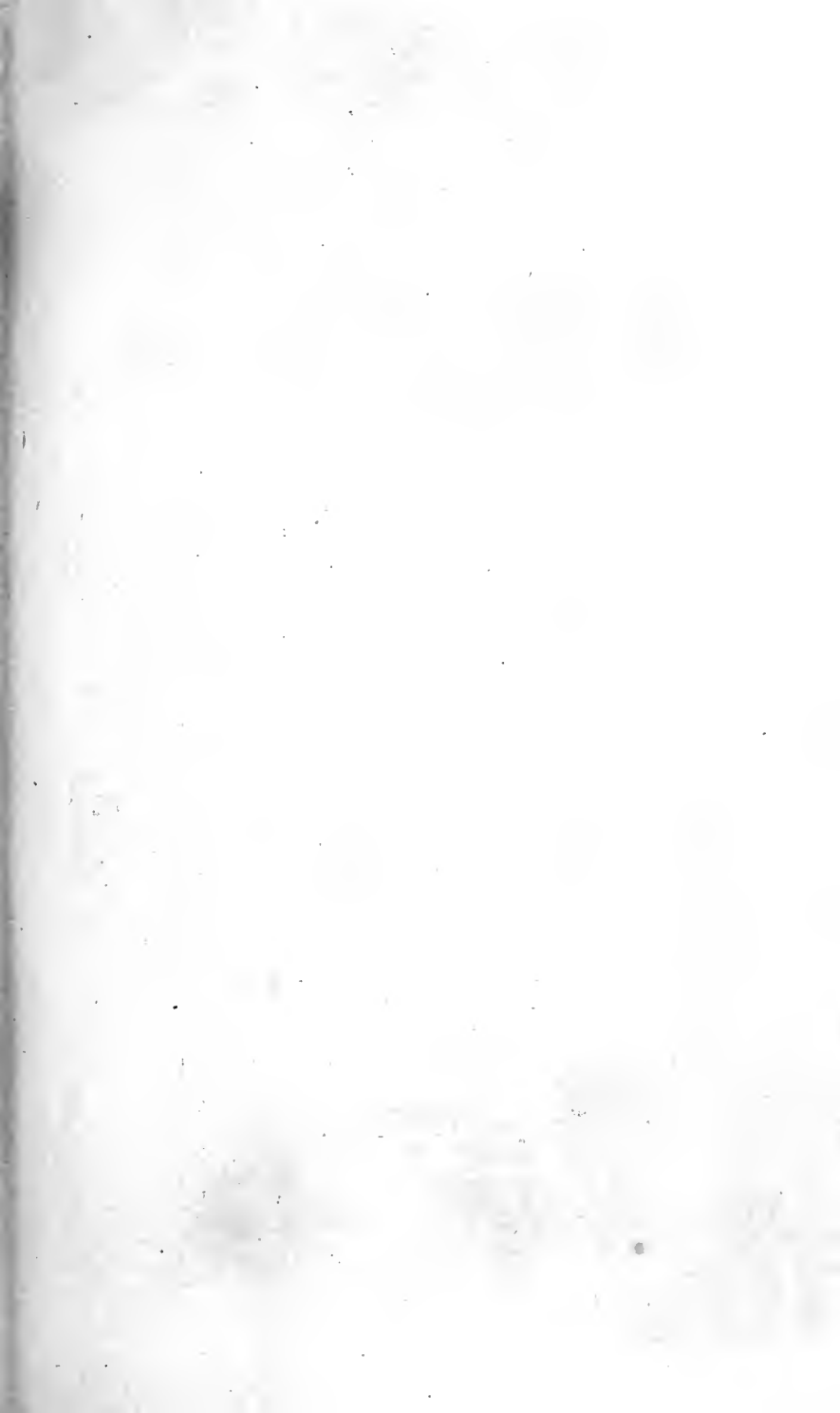
CHAS. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

**Wiltshire Society** (vol. i, p. 521).—It would appear that the date of this Society is 1654, not after the restoration of Charles II, for the title page of a pamphlet having reference to a meeting of this kind in the first year of Cromwell's Protectorate is as follows:—“The first dish at this Wiltshire Feast, 9 November 1654, Or, a Sermon preached at Laurence Jury to those that there offered their peace-offerings, and went thence to dine at Marchant Taylors' Hall. By Samuel Annesley, LL.D., minister of the Gospel at John Evangelist's, London.—Printed for Nathaniel Webb and William Grantham, at the Black Bear in Paul's Churchyard, 1655.”

The text, from I. Chron. xii, 32, describing the children of Issacher as men who had understanding of the times and knew what Israel ought to do, Mr. Annesley adopts as applicable to the Gentlemen of Wilts “who had the honour to give the nation a precedent” in these county gatherings.

The above is taken from a manuscript of the late Mr. James Waylen, who, amongst the pamphlets bequeathed to our County Archæological Society, left a very rare copy of a sermon, preached at St. Paul's before the Gentlemen of Wilts, Nov. 10, 1658, it being the day of their yearly feast, by Thomas Pierce, Rector of Brington.

W. C.

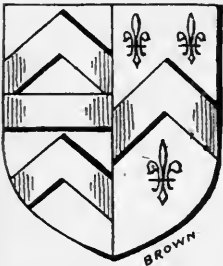




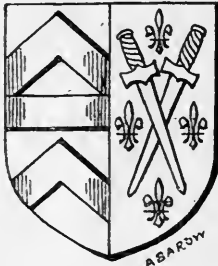
BAYNARD.



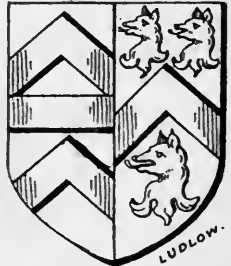
BLUET.



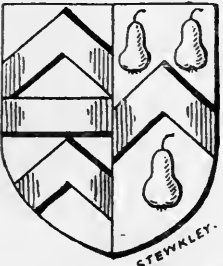
BROWN



ABAROW

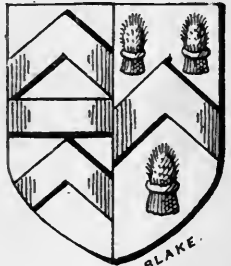


LUDLOW.

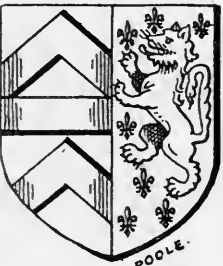


STEWKLEY.

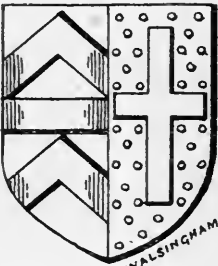
ARMS ON  
MONUMENT  
OF  
EDWARD BAYNARD ESQ.  
( DIED 1575 )  
IN L'ACOCK CHURCH.



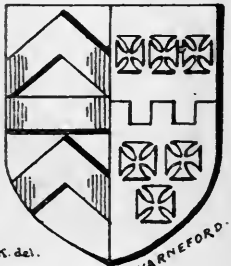
BLAKE.



POOLE.



WALSINGHAM



E.K. del.

WARNEFORD.



## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1899.

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### OLD LACKHAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

(Continued from p. 6.)



MR JOHN BLUET had, with the Abbess of Lacock, the alternate right of presentation to the rectory there, which right he gave to the Abbey. His tomb was in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey Church, where an obit was celebrated until the Dissolution. See *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

In the *Nomina Villarum*, compiled 9th Edward II (1316), we find other names of Bluet as owners of property in Wilts:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A Devizes deed, dated 26 Henry VI (1447-8), also mentions "Bluette's Court," in Southbroom. This document came into the hands of the writer with some leases relating to the Drewe family, from which it may perhaps be inferred that "Bluette's Court" afterwards passed to Drewe and became part of the Southbroom property.

By this deed Alice, daughter and co-heir of John Gilbert, sen., late of Southbrome, near Devizes, deceased, quit-claimed to Richard Gilbert, Margaret his wife, and their heirs, her right and claim of and in the whole

Kingsbridge .. .. .	} Will'us et Johannes Bluet.
Elyngdon, in parish of Wroughton	
Littlecote, near Hilmarton ..	

From an Inquisition taken 1347-8 on the death of Alianora, wife of John Bluet, it appears that she was seised of Silchester manor, co. Hants, of the manors of Lacham and Hilmarton, with Chippenham forest,<sup>1</sup> co. Wilts, and lands in Berks and Essex; also of fees in Gataker (now Goatacre), Cherloweswyk (now Wick Farm,<sup>2</sup> in Lacock), and Natton (now Notton). *Inq. post mortem*, 22 *Edw. III*, No. 30.

Leland, in his brief notes on the descent of Silchester, mentions Peter de Cusance<sup>3</sup> as owner there, in right of his

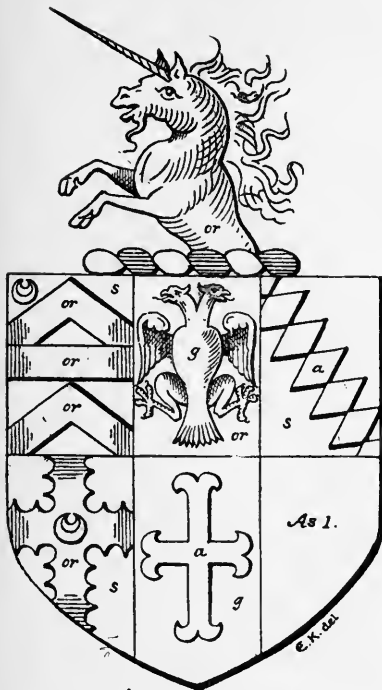
of that court called Bluet's Court, with its appurtenances, in Southbrome, in the Hundred of Canynges Episcopi, between a tenement late of Henry Clakke on one part, and a tenement late of Henry Webbe and the King's highway on the other. Witnesses: John Coventre, sen., of Devyzez aforesaid, Thomas Coventre, John Spycer, John ffauconer, Thomas Haukyn', Peter Dayster, William Rede, and many others. *Broken seal of red wax (circular), with shield bearing apparently a chevron, and part of marginal legend illegible.*

Three cottages, called Blewitt's, with land in Southbroom, were leased by William Page, of Devizes, in 1545.

<sup>1</sup> Probably the assart lands (*i.e.*, lands reclaimed from a forest or waste, and cultivated) in Pewisham forest, mentioned in later *Inquisitions post mortem* of the Baynards.

<sup>2</sup> The name of Richard de Wyck occurs in one of the early deeds above quoted. In some interesting notes on the pedigree of Croke and Bonham, later owners of Wick Farm (*Wilts N. and Q.*, vol. ii, p. 311), Mr. Talbot, its present owner, identifies this property with a second manor at Lacock, mentioned in Domesday, as having been held by Carlo in the time of Edward the Confessor. An accompanying illustration of the old dovecote at Wick, from a well-executed drawing by Mr. Alexander, also faces page 303.

<sup>3</sup> William de Cusancia, knt., was seized, 19 *Edw. III* [1344-5], of the manors of Wyke, Dounamney and Kynemaesforde, in co. Gloucester, *Inq. post mortem*. The same name occurs in the *Inq. post mortem* of Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent, and his wife Alesia, 20 *Rich. II* [1396], as holder of a fee at Temple Sutton, co. Essex. A Gerald de Cuzance was presented to Rectory of Hilperton in 1299. *Wilts Institutions*.



*Vive ut vivas.*

wife.<sup>1</sup> He also appears at Lackham in 1352, and the arms of BLUET and CUSANCE—the latter *Sable, a bend lozengy argent*—were afterwards quartered by the Baynard family as their representatives. The accompanying sketch of the Baynard<sup>2</sup> shield, as tricked by John Withie (*Harleian MS. No. 1443*), includes also the quarterings of UFFORD *alias* WILLOUGHBY and BEKE, with the Baynard crest—a demi-unicorn rampant—and motto “VIVE UT VIVAS.”

In 1346 the name of John de Peyton occurs as an intermediate occupier between Bluet and Cusance.

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Gibson, in his edition of *Camden's Britannia*, published 1695, thus describes three shields of arms seen by him in the windows of Silchester Church:—

“In a small church of modern building (Silchester) I searched for ancient inscriptions. I found nothing but some coats of arms in the windows, viz., in a field sable, seven fusils argent bendwise; as also, in a field sable, a fesse between two chevrons or, and in a field or, an eagle display'd with two heads gules. I find these last to be the arms of the *Blewets*, to whom this estate came after the time of William the Conqueror; the second are the arms of the noble family of *Bainard*, of Leckham; and the first is the coat of the family of *Cusanx*, by whom this estate pass'd hereditarily from the *Blewets* to the *Bainards*.”

<sup>2</sup> In a paper entitled “Notes on the Walpoles,” which appeared in the *Genealogical Magazine* for May, 1899, the writer suggests that the Baynards probably derived their arms—a fess between two chevrons—from the Fitz Walters, under whom they appear to have held at an early date—the bearing itself being derived in turn from the three well-known chevrons of De Clare.

In that year he obtained a licence from Robert Wyvil, Bishop of Salisbury, to hear divine service in his house at Lackham.<sup>1</sup>

About the year 1349 Edmund Baynard, of an Essex family, seated at Dunmow, married Elinor, daughter and heiress of Sir John Bluet,<sup>2</sup> and their descendants in the male line continued for ten successive generations owners of Lackham and the other estates of the Bluets. He obtained a grant from Edward III, for himself and his heirs, of the right of hunting in the neighbouring forest of Pewisham,<sup>3</sup> with power to kill and carry away either stag or fallow deer, as also to command the King's keepers to assist in the chase after the deer was wounded by cross-bow, &c., notice being given to the lodge<sup>4</sup> by winding a horn, &c." The exact date of his death has not been ascertained, but his son and heir,

Philip Baynard presented to the Chapel of Lackham, as lord of the manor, in 1410. His will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (32 Marche), was proved in 1415. From an *Inquisition post mortem* taken in the same year, it appears that he died seised of Lackham manor and advowson of Chapel, held as of the manor of Hampsted Marshall, a moiety of the manor of Silchester, under the same tenure, Hilmarton manor,

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<sup>1</sup> A similar licence was granted by Bishop Wyvil, in the same year, to Galfridus le Eyr, at Bromham.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John probably had several daughters, on the death of one of whom, without issue, the property passed to the other, and eventually came to Baynard and his heirs. This would account for the temporary ownership, through marriage, of Cusance, and also perhaps for that of Peyton.

<sup>3</sup> See Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, iii, p. 247, where the name is printed *Edward Baynard*. Aubrey, writing 1659-70, gives a somewhat different version, but apparently from hearsay. "There is a report," he says, "that if the king should happen to kill a deer in the forest, so near to the river Avon that one might throw a horne, the lord of Lackham, by custome, could challenge it for his own, which Sir Robert Baynard did in King James' time, and alleged his graunt for it from a King—query his name." "O my soule," said King James, "he was a *wise* king that made such a graunt."—*Wilts Collections*, p. 95.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Britton mentions two buildings, on the banks of the river Avon, opposite to Lackham, known as the Great and Little Lodge; formerly lodges in Pewisham forest.



and assart lands in the forests of Pewisham and Pambere, the latter in co. Hants.

Robert Baynard, his son and heir, by a deed now in the British Museum (*Add. Charter, No. 1534*), dated 9 Hen. VI (1430), enfeoffed his manor of Lackham, with his appurtenances, to William Brocas, John Swetcoke, clerk, and John Benger, on condition that they should, when required, re-enfeof the same to the said Robert, Jocosa his wife, and their heirs male; and if it happen the said Robert to die without an heir male, then the manor of Lackham to remain to his own right heirs for ever:—

“Per istam indentur’ factam apud Lach’m in com’ Wiltes die Jovis prox’ ante festu’ apostolor’ Simon & Jude anno regni Henrici sexti nono testat’ quod licet Rob’us Baynard p’ cartam suam feoffamenti dedit & concessit Will’o Brocas Joh’i Swetcoke cl’ico & Joh’i Benger manerium suum de lacham cum p’ti’n p’nt in quadam carta inde consecata plenius continet sub tali condicione tamen quod predicta Will’m’s Joh’es & Joh’es Benger refeoffabunt aut unus eorum refeoffabit p’fat’ Robertum & Jocosam uxorem suam & hered’ mascul’ p’dictu’ Roberto quando cunque requisit fu’int aut unus eorum requisit fuit p’ p’fat’ Robertum & Jocosam uxorem suam. Et si contingat p’dictum Robertum sine herede masculo de corpore suo legitime procreat’ obiere tunc predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertin’ remanebit rectis heredibus predicti Roberti in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium p’tes p’dicte sigill’ sua alternatu’ apposuer’. Dat die loco & anno sup’dict’.” (*Circular seal of red wax, broken, with arms of Bluet, and part of marginal inscription in black letter—*“ . . . . . ne . robertu . bayna . .”)

The inquisition taken on the decease of this Robert, and his wife Jocosa, is dated 16 Hen. VI (1437). His property included Lackham manor; a moiety of the manor of Silchester, with advowson of the church; and assart lands within the forest of Pewisham.

The south transept of the parish church of Lacock appears to have been used for many ages by the owners of Lackham as a place of burial,<sup>1</sup> and some of their funeral achievements and penons were hanging there when the church was visited by Dingley in 1684. In his *History from Marble*, vol. ii, p.

<sup>1</sup> Aubrey, *Wilts Collections*, p. 93, calls it “Baynard’s Aisle.”

ccccxiii, he gives a drawing of an altar tomb of which no visible portion now remains. He describes it as standing "against y<sup>e</sup> south wall of the south cross isle," the inscription on the verge cutt in stone:—

SEQUERE . IVSTITIA' . ET . INVENIES . EAM . AVDI . ALTERA' . PARTE'.

In the front, in three compartments, as many shields, with these arms:—

1. A fess between two chevrons—BAYNARD; *impaling* a chevron engrailed between three fleurs-de-lis—BROWN.
2. Quarterly, 1 and 4—BROWN; 2 and 3 a chevron between three pears pendant—STEWKLEY.
3. An eagle with two heads displayed—BLUET; *impaling* BROWN.

At the end of the tomb, in another compartment, is a shield with the arms of BAYNARD, quartering BLUET, and two unicorns as supporters.<sup>1</sup>

The late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., the able editor of Dingley's manuscript, ascribes this tomb to Philip Baynard, but, from a careful comparison of its heraldry, as given by Dingley, with that still remaining on the wooden tablet to Edward Baynard (who died 1575), also in the south transept of Lacock Church, the present writer is rather inclined to believe that Robert Baynard, who died in 1437, and his wife Jocosa (Brown?) were the individuals commemorated by this now missing tomb.

Philip Baynard, the second of that name, appears to have inherited Lackham, as son and heir of Robert and Jocosa. His name occurs, 22 Hen. VI (1443), as witness to a deed relating to the manor of Easton Piers, in Kington St. Michael. (*Wilts Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 441). Six years later,

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<sup>1</sup> Aubrey, *Wilts Collections*, p. 93, notices the same monument, but appears to have been much less successful than Dingley in deciphering its heraldry. He describes it as "a gothique altar monument of . . . Bluett," without even noticing the principal coat of Baynard, with supporters at the end. It was probably seen by him in a hurry and by a bad light, for, in his notes on the Abbey, he writes, "*Mem.* Desire my brother William to visit this for me, for it was late when I was there, and could not stay."

28 Hen. VI (1449-50), he filled the office of Sheriff of Wilts. From the heraldry on the later monument of Edward Baynard in Lacock Church, it appears that his wife belonged to the family of Abarow, whose arms, *Azure, two swords in saltire between four fleurs-de-lis or*, also appear quartered on the fine brass of John Webbe, A.D. 1570, in St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury, his mother having been an heiress of Abarow.

Robert Baynard, son and heir of Philip, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ludlow, of the family of the name long seated at Hill Deverill. His arms—BAYNARD and BLUET quarterly, impaling LUDLOW, *Argent, a chevron between three marten's heads, erased sable*—were formerly in Corsham Church, in the north window of the Neston Chapel.<sup>1</sup> (*Wilts Collections*, p. 81.) In 1 Edw. IV (1461-2) he, with John Crycklade, Walter Samborne, and John Lane (probably as trustees) granted lands in Stokeley, Chittleworth, and Blake-low, co. Wilts, to Thomas Pucklechurch and his wife Agnes, also other lands in Ampney Crucis, co. Gloucester. The deed is dated at Ampney, two of the witnesses being Edmund Hungerford and Edward Stradling.

His will is in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (3 Blamyr). He died 26 August, 1501, and his fine brass in the pavement of the south transept of Lacock Church represents him bare-headed, with long hair reaching to the shoulders, and wearing over his suit of armour a tabard as worn by the Heralds, embroidered with the arms of BLUET and BAYNARD quarterly. His wife is also represented in an heraldic mantle reaching to the feet and bearing the arms of BAYNARD quartered with those of her own family LUDLOW. From the inscription (in Latin) we learn that he was "vir

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<sup>1</sup> Aubrey says that this shield and two others were taken out of the window of Corsham Church in 1675, and placed in the great parlour windows of Neston House, by William Eyre, Esq., its then owner. From Neston they were afterwards removed again by Sir William Hanham to his house in Dorsetshire.

egregius et legis peritus in armis bellicis multum strenuus dapifer precipuus inter primos pacis conservator diligentissimus"—a distinguished man and skilled in the law, a very active soldier, an excellent housekeeper, and a zealous promoter of peace. In looking for a moment at the historical events of the time we find that his father's term of office as Sheriff of Wilts (1449-50) was marked by the breaking out of Jack Cade's insurrection, and the consequent murder of the Bishop of Salisbury (Ayscough), which took place at Edyngdon (a few miles from his own residence at Lackham) in June of the latter year. Next followed the wars of the Roses, in which his two near neighbours at Bromham—the Lord St. Amand, and Sir Roger Tocotes—taking part with the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III—were both attainted, and sacrificed their estates.<sup>1</sup> In some of these struggles of his earlier days between the rival Yorkists and Lancastrians the lord of Lackham himself, as an active soldier, may also have been engaged. His advancing years, however, saw more peaceable times, and the accession of Henry VII in 1485, with the quiet which followed until his own death in 1501, must have given him an opportunity of attending to the requirements of his numerous household, and to the dispensing of his hospitality among his neighbours as well as the more immediate dependants of his Wiltshire manor, justifying the words of his epitaph, which describe him as—"dapifer precipuus"—an excellent house-keeper.

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<sup>1</sup> Richard Beauchamp, of Bromham, son and heir of William Beauchamp, buried at Market Lavington in 1457, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gerard Braybrooke, and heiress of the Barony of St. Amand, which had previously been in abeyance since the death of her great grandfather, Almeric de St. Amand, without male issue, in 1402. She married secondly Sir Roger Tocotes, of a Yorkshire family, whose fine altar tomb, with effigy, is still in the centre of the Lady Chapel at Bromham, where by his will, dated 1492, he desires to be buried. Both Sir Roger and his son-in-law, the Lord St. Amand, were among the "greate compaigny of noble menne" mentioned by Richard Grafton, in his continuation of *Harding's Chronicle*, who in 1496 went with Edward, Duke of Buckingham, to meet King Henry VII at Taunton, the latter being then in pursuit of Perkin Warbeck.

By Elizabeth Ludlow, "devotissimam uxorem"—his most devoted wife,—he appears to have had no less than eighteen children—thirteen sons and five daughters,—all of whom, in accordance with a singular custom often indulged in by the mediæval engravers of monumental brasses, are represented of precisely the same height, excepting the eldest, who appears much taller than the rest, and wears the *gypcière*, or large external purse of the period, suspended from his girdle—an appendage which, together with his additional stature, may have been intended to denote his heirship.

Of the whole of the effigies on this brass a drawing and description, by the present writer, will be found in *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, vol. iv, and *Wilts Brasses*, plate xi, p. 39. That of the second son—an ecclesiastic—has, however, been reproduced here on a larger scale for the purpose of shewing a peculiarity in his costume, of which very few examples are to be met with. Instead of the hood and cape



usually worn over the cassock; a kind of short scarf is here thrown over the shoulders and fastened, apparently by a button, to the front of one of them.<sup>1</sup> A rosary is also represented hanging from the right side of the girdle.

<sup>1</sup> The late Rev. Herbert Haines, of Paddock House, Gloucester, in the second edition of his *Manual of Brasses*, 1861,—the most valuable work on the subject hitherto published—has noted ten instances only of the hood thus worn, in slightly varied forms, between the years 1500 and 1530—the Lacock example being the earliest. In one of them, at Northleach, co. Gloucester, the hood is represented fastened to the surplice instead of the cassock.

Some of the eighteen children may have died young. Three of them only are mentioned in the Heralds' Visitations of A.D. 1565 and 1623, viz.:—Philip the eldest, a younger son George, and a daughter Jane, married to William Temmes, of Rood Ashton, to which family also belonged Johanna Temmes, the last Abbess of Lacock—a preferment which she might have owed to this connexion through marriage with the Lackham family. To these three we may perhaps add Richard, a Winchester scholar, admitted 1479; William, who was M.P. for Hindon 1491-2; and Henry, to whom Sir Edward Hungerford,<sup>1</sup> in 1520, confirmed land in Sheldon, near Chippenham. The will of Henry Baynarde, gent., Lacock, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1551 (F. 35 Bucke). There is also in the same office the will of Elizabeth Baynard, Chippenham, proved in 1540 (F. 15 Allenger).

Philip Baynard, the third of that name, and next heir of Lackham, appears to have been M.P. for Chippenham in 1491-2, during his father's lifetime. In 1519 he was trustee, with Sir Edward Hungerford, just mentioned, and John Ernley, of Bourton, in Bishops Cannings, for a minor of the Tropenell family—to whom Great Chalfield owes its fine old mediæval manor house, still standing. (*Additional MSS., No. 6363, p. 175.*) He married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Stewkeley, of Affeton, co. Devon. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1522 (3 Ayloff).

Robert Baynard, his son and heir, was Sheriff of Wilts 26 Hen. VIII (1534), and his will was proved in P.C.C. (1 and 7 Crumwell) two years later. He married Ann, daughter of

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<sup>1</sup> This Sir Edward Hungerford died in 1522, leaving a second wife, Lady Agnes, who a year afterwards was hanged at Tyburn for the murder of a former husband. In the inventory of her goods, etc., forfeited to the Crown, she mentions a debt from one of the Temmes family, mentioned above:—

“*Item.* Robert Temmes, gentleman, dwelling in Red (Rood) Aston, owyng to me xviii*li* and more to be payd at Pentecost last past.”

Robert Blake, a family who resided for some four hundred years, until the last century, at Pinhill, an old moated dwelling in Calne.<sup>1</sup> He had, according to the Heralds' Visitations, one sister—Mary Baynard—married to Roger (or Robert) Blake, also of Pinhill. His own family consisted of five sons and three daughters:—1, Edward; 2, Robert,<sup>2</sup> of Silchester, who married and had issue; 3, Lawrence; 4, Richard, died without issue; 5, Thomas, of Barton, co. Gloucester, whose descendants were at Wanstrow, co. Somerset, Colerne, Wilts, and Cliff House, co. Dorset. Of the three daughters, Gertrude, Ann and Cicely, the first married Ambrose Adlaine, of Westbury, Wilts; the second, John Willoughby, of Turner's Piddle, co. Dorset; and the third was twice married, first to Robert White, secondly to Thomas Berington, of co. Herts. To these may be added another daughter, Jane, who married Leonard Knoell, of Sandford Orcas, co. Somerset, and appears in the pedigree of that family, although not entered in the Visitation of Wilts.

Edward Baynard, the eldest son and heir, was born about the year 1512, and must have been nearly or quite 24 years of age when he succeeded to the Lackham estate in 1536—the same year that the marriage of Henry VIII with Jane Seymour took place—and the royal visit here is presumed to have been paid. In 1539, three years afterwards, upon receipt of information that the Pope had, by means of Reginald Pole, incited the Princes of Christendom to invade the realm, King Henry visited the coasts in person, caused block-houses and

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<sup>1</sup> In the British Museum (*Hurl. MS., No. 1443, fol. 258*) there is a drawing of two kneeling figures copied by John Withie, in the year 1616, from the chancel windows of Calne Church. The male figure is represented in a tabard with the arms of BLAKE singly. On the mantle worn by the female is *Gules a bend argent, with a crescent for difference*. See also Aubrey, *Wilts Collections*, plate iv, p. 37, who adds a portion of an inscription:—"ORATE . P . . . . BLAKE . DE . PINHILL . A . . ."

<sup>2</sup> Robert Baynard, aged 11, was admitted a Winchester scholar in 1532, was scholar of New College, Oxford, and Fellow in 1541.

fortifications to be made, put the navy in readiness at Portsmouth, under the Great Admiral of England, the Earl of Southampton, and issued commissions throughout the kingdom for the muster of the people, and view of harness and weapons. From "the Certyfycatt of the vewe of abull men, as well Archars as Byllmen," for several of the hundreds in North Wilts, taken 10th April, 1539, by virtue of the royal commission, and preserved in the Public Record Office, we learn that upon this occasion the "Tithing of Lackham" was prepared to furnish seven archers, and eight billmen, and had in readiness a horse and harness, with other small weapons.<sup>1</sup>

This lord of Lackham, following the royal precedent of his day, was thrice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Leonard Poole, of Sapperton, co. Gloucester; the second, Eleanor, daughter of Edward Walsingham, of Chislehurst, co. Kent, both of whom died without issue. The latter was buried at Lacock, 20th August, 1559. He subsequently married for a third wife a Wiltshire lady, Elizabeth, daughter of John Warneford, of Sevenhampton, near Highworth, who became the mother of ten children, all baptized at Lacock between the years 1561 and 1575. 1 Edmund, 2 Robert, 3 Nicolas, 4 John, 5 Giles, 6 Philip, 7 Edward, 8 Benjamin, 9 Mary, 10 Anne. Of these, Edmund, the eldest, died an infant, Robert became the heir, Giles and Edward married and had issue.<sup>2</sup> Of the two daughters, Mary and Anne, the first married Edward Perce (Pierce?), the second Edward Reade, of Corsham.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Lacock could, on the same occasion, muster 22 archers, 27 billmen, 2 horses, 6 harness, 4 bows, 4 sheafs of arrows, and other small weapons.

<sup>2</sup> Edward had lately died in 1636, leaving an only son of the same name. Giles, who was living in Ireland in 1623, also left an only son Robert, and the following entry in the Parish Register of Rowde apparently records a collection made there for his widow in 1647:—

"Aug. 15, Collected for Mr. Giles Baynard's widdow 9s. 9d."

<sup>3</sup> She died 23 August, 1615. On her monumental tablet in Corsham Church, she is described as "ex inclyta familia Baynardorum de Lecham Oriunda."



Within a few days of the death of King Edward VI, on the 6th July, 1553, followed that of Sir William Sharington, the grantee from the Crown of the site of Lacock Abbey, as well as other monastic property in the neighbourhood. Sir William was at the time Sheriff of Wilts, and there is still extant among the Public Records an order dated 14th July, 1553, for the making of letters patent to constitute Edward Baynard, the Lord of Lackham, Sheriff in the place of Sir William Sharington, late sheriff, deceased. This document is signed "Jane the Queene," and is of especial interest from the fact of its being the only signature of Lady Jane Gray as Queen. It was, of course, superseded by another similar order from Queen Mary, antedated 6th July, 1553, the day of Edward VIth's death, and the claim of Lady Jane Grey to the throne having been set aside, the lord of Lackham became Sheriff of Wilts for the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. He was M.P. for the neighbouring borough of Chippenham in 1559, and dying in 1575 was buried with his ancestors in the Baynard aisle of Lacock Church.

His monument is a curious one. It is a mural tablet, not of stone or marble, but of panelled oak, well-seasoned, and doubtless the growth of the Lackham estate. It was erected by his eldest surviving son in 1623,<sup>1</sup> nearly half-a-century after his father's death, and in the very year of one of the Heralds' Visitations of the county. Its armorial display was evidently arranged under the superintendence of a skilled officer of arms. Around the central inscription are eight shields, with single impalements, showing the marriages of the deceased, and five generations of his ancestors, the whole being surmounted by the quartered shield and crest of the Baynard family, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

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<sup>1</sup> On the occasion of the death of his own wife, which happened in that year—and to whom he erected a similar memorial emblazoned with the heraldry of her own family.

The epitaph is a quaint production of the time of James I.

“Heare lyeth y<sup>e</sup> Body of Edward Binarde  
Esquire who for the space of many yeares  
Yeven to his dyinge day was Justice of  
Peace and Corum and sometimes Custos  
Rotulorum and Hygh Sherriffe of the  
County of Wiltes : A Bountifull friend  
to his brethren and sisters and to  
his servants liberall ; and an enemy  
to noe man : he lyved to the age of  
63 yeares and dyed<sup>1</sup> and was buried  
the 21 day of December 1575. .

Lett envy saye what it can,  
This was an honest man :  
Whoe in his life did many goode  
And to the trueth firmly stode :  
Religious, wise, and just was hee,  
And ever lyved worthylic.”

*(To be continued.)*

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### NOTES ON GREAT SOMERFORD.

*(Continued from page 34.)*

Previous to the connexion with Somerford the family of Alexander was located in the neighbouring parish of Rodbourne. A copy of Court roll, 28th April, 1682, stating that to the Court Baron of James, Lord Norreys, Baron of Rycot, co. Oxon (Dautesey Brouncker, steward), came

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<sup>1</sup> The day of his decease had evidently been forgotten, and that of burial was supplied from the Lacock Parish Register.

Robert and David Alexander and surrendered a customary messuage and one virgate of land in the manor of Rodbourne (Cowfold), the same being re-granted for lives of the said Robert Alexander and William and Anne, his son and daughter. Again, in 1699, to the court of Montague, Lord Norreys and Earl of Abingdon, came William Alexander and surrendered the same messuage and virgate of land, then in the occupation of his mother, Alice Alexander, widow, and re-granted for lives of the said William and his sons, Robert, aged three years, and William, aged thirteen. Most of these persons are mentioned in the following will of Robert Alexander, of Rodbourne, yeoman, dated 26th Oct., 1696, proved in Dec., 1697 (P.C.C., 267 Pyne):—

*Abingdon*

To daughter Anne Godwyne<sup>1</sup> 1s., and to her sonne Hugh those two bedsteads that are in the chamber wherein the said Anne now usually lodgeth.

To daughter Alice Smith 1s. and 5s. apiece to her children.

To sonne William Alexander's five children 5s. apiece. Rest and residue to said sonne William on condition nevertheless that he shall pay to my daughter Mary the sum of £8 yearly by quarterly payments so long as she shall live and not attempt to alyen, assigne or convey away the same to the intent that she shall have a competent maintenance as long as she liveth and not have it in her power to squander away the same, said son to secure said annuity by way of rent charge out of some of his fee simple or other lands of inheritance by good conveyance, &c. If said sonne refuses to secure said annuity with a condition that the same shall be made voyde on her attempting to alyen or sell the same, then such

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<sup>1</sup> Married Walter Godwin, of Wilsley, Sherston Magna. Marriage settlement 6th January, 1690, the various parties being Jeremy Godwin of Rodbourne, Jonathan Godwin of Holt, Edith Deverell of Wilsley, widow, Walter Godwin, her son, by her first husband; Hugh Godwin and Robert, William and Anne Alexander. Marriage portion £150, with equivalent of a life interest in a messuage and 20 acres of land called Beanclose and Homeclose in Stanley in the parish of Chippenham, held by the Godwins under a lease from Henry Baynton, esq., of Spye Park; Edith Deverell, to have £7 a year for next 10 years out of Beanclose.

bequest of residue of estate shall be voyde, and said sonne be no longer residuary legatee but said daughter Mary shall have residue of estate for her use only. Beloved wife Alice and sonne William to be executors.

We may presume that William Alexander carried out the provisions for his sister Mary's maintenance without giving her the chance of more money to "squander away." He had already become a man of substance himself, had lost two well-dowered wives, and was at this time occupying the manor house at Great Somerford with his third wife, Joan Vines, of Mauditt's Park. After the death of Helen, his first wife, the heiress of John Mayo, who only survived her marriage a few months, William Alexander married in June, 1686, Martha Lawrence, one of the daughters of Jonas Lawrence, clerk, of Broad Somerford, with a dower of £500. Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* gives "Jonas Lawrence, B.A., from Magdalen College, 26th June, 1634, M.A., 6th July, 1637," but the name does not appear in the list of Somerford rectors. The will of Daniel Lawrence, one of the sons of Jonas, is rather an interesting document, dated 18th May, 1692, containing, as it does, bequests to a number of relatives:—

I, Daniel Lawrence, of Somerford Magna, gent., being sick and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind, &c. Body to be buried at discretion of executors but not pompously, and as for the worldly goods it has pleased God to ensteward me with here on earth:—To honored and deare mother Mrs. Mary Lawrence £20 to buy mourning. To loving and deare brother Mr. Richard Lawrence £50. To sisters Mrs. Mary Hollister and Mrs. Margaret Packer £10 apiece. To nephew Mr. Guy Willcox, son of said sister Mary by her first husband, £40. To nephew Richard Yealfe £5. To Lawrence, Edward and Ezekiel Hollister £40 apiece, to Daniel Hollister £100, all sons of said sister Mary by Edward Hollister<sup>1</sup> her now third husband, to be paid when each attain 21 years. To Daniel and Obadiah Burgess £50 apiece, the same to be put out at interest in trust to the end that Isaac Burgess their father may not intermeddle nor have anything to do with the same. To William Alexander, jun., son of William Alexander, by my sister Martha, deceased, £10, and to Mary and Alice Alexander, daughters of said William, £100 apiece at 16 years of age. To John Packer, jun., £10, to Mary Packer, daughter of said sister Margaret, £100 at 16 years of age. To cozens Mary and John Yealfe 2s. apiece. To Mr. Edward

<sup>1</sup> Query, a Wootton Bassett family.

Hollister, Mr. William Alexander and Mr. John Packer a guinea apiece to buy a ring who together with my brother Mr. Richard Lawrence I make executors of this my Will desiring them to see it performed in all things discharging their consciences towards my cozens under age for God's sake according to my meaning. Within three months after my decease they are to call in all my money out at interest on bond or otherwise and put out the same in their own names in trust for the several legatees. Each executor for himself is to keep a book of account, all to meet twice a year at Malmesbury for incerting, settling and stating such accounts in said books which accounts shall be signed and sealed by all said executors as my cozen Guy Willcox or some other attorney by them to be chosen shall advise.

Besides the three children, William, Mary and Alice, mentioned above, William Alexander had by his third wife three more children, Robert, Martha and Eleanor. William, the elder son, married Mary Estcourt, of Swinley, and died in 1717, leaving two daughters, Martha and Elizabeth.<sup>1</sup> The following extracts are from the Great Somerford parish register :—

Mr. John Parham of Wootton Bassett and Mrs. Mary Alexander were married 21 Oct. 1714.

Mr. Roger Gauntlett of the Lea and Ellice Alexander were married 16 June 1715.

Mrs. Joan Alexander was buried 19 July 1721.

Mr. William Alexander was buried 25 July 1724.

The will of William Alexander, proved 31st July, 1724 (155 Bolton), disposed of his property as follows :—

To daughters Eleanor and Martha Alexander £200 each, half of household stuff equally divided, 40s. each within 6 months and 40s. within 12 months after my decease.

To grandchildren Martha, Ugenie, William and Mary Parham, Martha and Elizabeth Alexander, Sarah, Martha, Alice and Roger Gauntlett 10s. apiece.

Rest and residue of real and personal estate to son Robert Alexander whom I make whole and sole executor.

Robert Alexander, clothier, died unmarried in 1738, leaving everything to be equally divided between his two sisters, Eleanor and Martha. These survivors of the family inhabited "Cottrell's Homestead," the inventory of Robert's effects

<sup>1</sup> See *Estcourt of Swinley*, vol. ii, p. 406.

amounting to £550, and including a large quantity of wool and yarn, as well as farm stock, four yoke of oxen, &c. Martha Alexander died unmarried in 1742, after which Eleanor married Henry Aland and died a widow in 1757, leaving over £1,000 to be divided between her nephews and nieces—the Taylors, the Gauntletts, Roberson, Ugena and Alice Parham, Eleanor daughter of Mr. Joshua Ralph, of Wootton Bassett,

*Jo: Smith*

and Martha daughter of Jonas Alloway; £10 to the poor of Somerford; John Smith, gent., to be executor and residuary legatee.

At last the family of Smith claims our attention, connected, as it was, from generation to generation, with many of the other families which have been noticed in these annals of Somerford. The name of "John Smith" is not one of the easiest to handle in genealogical research, especially when one finds him apparently prevailing through a couple of centuries, and it is rather a relief in turning to one of the oldest documents under notice (a copy of Court roll of the manor of Wanborough) to find that there was an Anthony Smythe in the 27th year of Elizabeth, who came to the Court of William Darell, esq. (William Curteys, steward), and surrendered the reversion of a messuage and one virgate

*W. Darell*

of land "in le East field," then in the tenure of Katherine Smythe, widow, the same holding figures in a succession of

*John Darell*

copies, Sir John Darell being the lord in 1621-28, after which date the Court for that part of the manor

was held by the President and "scholars" of Magdalen College, Oxford.<sup>1</sup> Other members of the Smith family upon the

<sup>1</sup> "Accepti" Frewen was president in 1634-7, Thomas Goodwin in 1659, and Thomas Pierce in 1663-5. Canon Jackson's notes to "Wanborough"

rolls were Hellen, widow of Anthony, Thomas and John their sons, and Thomas and Mary, children of Thomas Smith the elder, the following will<sup>1</sup> being almost certainly that of the above Thomas Smith the younger, of Wanborough, yeoman :—

Imprimis, to poor of Wanborough 20s. To daughter Ann 20s. To son John, all that land which I bought of Mr. Gooding which was Wilkinsons land formerly to him and his heirs for ever, also £300 to said son John within 3 months after my decease.

To said son John all the corne and grase that shall be growing at my decease upon the two halfe partes. One bedstead in the Chamber over the hall with all furniture to a bed, a joyne Tabell and six joyne stouls in the new house and one joyne oaken chaire to son John.

Item, I give unto my loving wife one shilling.

To my son-in-law Thomas Loudays (Loveday) two daughters Mary and Alyce £10 apiece when they shall attain 21 years. To my son Thomases two daughters Ann and Sarah £10 at 21 years of age.

To my son Thomas all my lands, goods and chattels not before given making him my whole and sole executor.

John Smith, of Wanborough, yeoman, "being weake in body but of sound and perfect memory," made his will in April, 1702,<sup>2</sup> in the following terms :—

To poore people of Wanborough 40s.

To my loving wife £40 and all my household goods except one feather bed and all that doth belong to it which I give to my granddaughter Mary Edwards and £50 in money. To my granddaughters Elizabeth and Dorothy Edwards £20 apiece. To grandson Thomas Edwards £20. To daughter Mary Edwards £20. To granddaughter Rebecca Smith £20 and one feather bed. Son John Smith to be executor to discharge debts and pay legacies to grandchildren at age of 21.

The next John Smith, executor of the above will, is easily identified as "John Smith, junior, of Overton, gent." (described as "of Wanborough" in deed of 1697) who purchased the "Scite, manor house and demesne lands" of Great Somerford, of the trustees of Sir Richard Hawkins in 1698 (vol. ii, p.

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(*Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 194) give much information about the manor, in connexion with which a "Surveigh of Wanborough" 1720, in MS., found among the Smith documents and containing their name many times over, is an interesting study.

<sup>1</sup> Proved 5 May, 1690 (Archdeaconry Wilts, No. 11).

<sup>2</sup> Proved 29 Oct. 1702 (Archdeaconry Wilts, No. 40).

547), having married the year before, Rebecca, daughter of Robert Phelps *als.* Bromham, of West Overton, and granddaughter of the last John Mayo. Of their four children, a daughter Mary married John Sweetapple, of Overton; Rebecca, as already stated, became the wife of Lucian Browne, of Minety, and a son Thomas is believed to have died at an early age, so that at the father's death, in 1724,<sup>1</sup> the remaining son, John, born in 1709, succeeded to the property. He married Elizabeth Alexander, granddaughter of Richard Estcourt, of Swinley, thereby joining that and the other Alexander estates to his own purchases. Two sons, both named John, died in early infancy, and yet a third John grew to be a bright, promising boy of 16, when he fell a victim to that scourge of the time, small-pox.<sup>2</sup> His mother, Madam Smith as she was called, was left a widow in 1765, and after her son's death she and her daughter Elizabeth (born in 1754) were the sole survivors of the family in Somerford. In her young days Miss Smith used to say "Jack will have the dirty acres and I shall have the gold," but poor Jack's early death placed her in possession of both, which no doubt formed the bait that prompted the singular and audacious attempt to carry her off bodily on a September evening in 1774 which has been described in a former issue of this magazine (vol. i, p. 407). Miss Smith died unmarried in 1798 and her memory was long revered in Somerford. In seeking an heir

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<sup>1</sup> "Mr. John Smith was buried 1st December, 1724." "Mr. Thomas Smith was buried 1st December, 1724." (Great Somerford Parish Register) These were probably father and son. The Somerford voters in the Poll of 1705 were John Smyth, Isaac Reeks (rector), William Alexander, Richard Smyth, John Leonard, William Knap, Richard Lawrence, Samuel Knap, John Pike, Francis Baskervil and Robert Jacob, for the candidates Howe and Hide. Henry Tuck, John Mills, Edward Sowthby and John Collingborn, for Ernle and Ash.

<sup>2</sup> Some lines upon his monument in Somerford Church describe him as "Of manners gentle and in judgement sound," but "too venturous he—through human art," perhaps an allusion to the way in which the disease may have been contracted.



her choice fell upon William Jones (who took the name of Smith), a son of a first cousin on the Alexander side. He practised as a surgeon (for the most part gratuitously), and if the monument erected by his "neighbours and friends" in Somerford Church<sup>1</sup> can be trusted, the name of "Dr. Smith" must have been gratefully remembered by many whom he had benefited. At his death in 1833 the property passed to his sister Mrs. Mary Birtill, of Bristol, in whose family it still remains.

## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 15.)

PATENT, 39 *Edward III*, pt. 1, m. 38; and EDINGDON  
CHARTULARY, f. 92.

*For the Rector and Friars of Edyndon.*

A.D. 1365.—Edward, &c., King, &c., &c. We have pardoned Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jurdan for their transgression in having acquired to them and their heirs the manor of Bratton with its appurtenances from Walter Dansy, who held the same manor and the manor of Dulton of us by the service of 10 marks paid to us yearly by the hands of the Sheriff of Wilts and 4s. 8d. to the same Sheriff by reason of his office; and for entering the said manor of Bratton without our licence. And we grant for ourselves and our heirs to the

<sup>1</sup> The monument was first placed upon the rood screen, but removed to its present position over the doorway when the church was restored some years ago. The coat of arms above the inscription, as well as on Mr. Smith's book-plates, is *Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine between three lions passant gardant argent*. Crest, *A leopard's head erased, chained collared argent*. The John Smiths of the 17th and 18th centuries used various armorial seals, but all with the same leopard's head crest.

GRANDSON SMITH BIRTILL LORO OF THE MANOR  
DE SOMERFORD LIVED AT THE BLUE PARISH HOUSE  
C. 1700 - C. 1710 - 1722

foresaid Robert and Thomas to have and hold to themselves and their heirs the foresaid manor of Bratton of us and of our heirs by the service of paying 10 marks for the said two manors to us by the hands of the Sheriff of the county aforesaid and 4s. 8d. to the same Sheriff yearly forever. Moreover we concede to the same Robert and Thomas that they may give and assign the said manor of Bratton, with the appurtenances, which is worth yearly 7s. 8d. besides the foresaid rent of 10 marks and 4s. 8d. according to the inquisition thereof taken by John Evesham our Eschaetor in Wiltshire; to the Rector and Friars of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyndon; to Have and to Hold to them and their successors of us and of our heirs by the service of paying 10 marks for the said two manors to us by the hands of the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, and 4s. 8d. to the same sheriff by reason of his office yearly in value one mark beyond the foresaid service; in part satisfaction of 100 marks of land and rent which we have permitted the same Rector and Friars to acquire. And we give licence to the Rector and Friars to receive the said manor from the foresaid Robert and Thomas. Witness, the King himself, at Westminster, 28 January.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, f. 92.

*Charter of Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jurdan,  
Chaplain to the Rector.*

We Thomas Jurdan and Robert Gundewyne have granted to the Rector and Friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon our manor of Bratton with its appurtenances which we lately had of the gift of Walter Dansy. To Hold to them and their successors of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and customary forever. And by paying yearly to the king and his heirs 10 marks and to the Sheriff of Wilts for the time being 4s. 8d. at the feast of the Annunciation for the said manor and the manor of Bratton. And we, &c, will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof we have set our seals, &c. Witnesses . . . . Bratton, 10th February, 39 Edward III.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [39-51 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1366-71.—At Westminster in the quindene of Michaelmas, 40 Edward III, and afterwards in the Octaves of the Holy Trinity, 45 Edward III. Between John Mareys, of Bradeforde, and Edith his wife, plaintiffs, and John Renger, of Yatesbury, and Emma his wife, deforciant, of 20 messuages, 4 carucates of land, 30 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and 6s. 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Bradeforde, Wyneslegh, Bradelegh, Southewyk Yondebrok, Westbury, Bratton, Lye, Hankrigge, Shotestret, and Hewode. Plea of covenant was summoned. John Renger and Emma acknowledged the right of John Mareys to the said tenements, of which John and Edith have 19 messuages, the said land, meadow, pasture, wood, and rent, with the appurtenances, of the gift of John Renger and Emma, except 16 acres of land out of the same carucates; to have and hold to them and the heirs of John Mareys of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever. And further, John Renger and Emma granted for themselves and the heirs of Emma that the one messuage of land, with their appurtenances, above excepted, which John Talbot held for life of the heritage of Emma in Lye aforesaid, at the date of this concord, and which, after his death, ought to revert to John Renger and Emma and the heirs of Emma, after his death shall remain wholly to John Mareys and Edith and the heirs of John, to hold together with the foresaid tenements of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever. And John Renger and Emma and the heirs of Emma warranted to John Mareys and Edith and the heirs of John the said tenements against all men forever. For this John Mareys and Edith gave John Renger and Emma 200 marks silver.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 90<sup>b</sup>.*Release of Isabella Peres de Langecote to the Rector of Edyndon.*

I, Isabella Peres de Langecote, have released and quit-claimed for myself and heirs to John, Rector of Edyndon, and

the Convent of the same place all my right in the manors of Bratton and Estrop, with the appurtenances. I and my heirs will warrant, &c., to the Rector and Convent and their successors forever. In witness whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . Estrop, 16th June, 46 Edward III.

IBID., f. 91. FINE OF THE SAME. [*Fect of Fines, Wilts.*  
39-51 *Edward III.*]

At Westminster, in the quindene of the Holy Trinity, 46 Edward III. Between John, Rector of the House of Edyndon, plaintiff, and Walter Maryner, of Langecote, and Isabella his wife, deforciant, of the manors of Bratton and Esthorp, with appurtenances. Plea of covenant was summoned. Walter and Isabella recognised the right of the Rector and his House aforesaid. And they quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Isabella to the Rector and his successors and his House aforesaid for ever. Moreover, Walter and Isabella, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, warranted to the said Rector and his successors the said manor against all men for ever. For this the Rector gave Walter and Isabella £200 sterling.

IBID., f. 96. [*Fect of Fines. Wilts.* 39-51 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1373.—At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter, 47 Edward III. Between John, Rector of the Church of Edyndon, plaintiff, and John Videln and Joan his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, 40 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 7 acres of pasture, and half of a mill, with appurtenances, in Mulbourne and Bratton. Plea of covenant was summoned. John Videln and Isabella acknowledged the right of the Rector and his Church of B. Mary and All Saints of Edyndon, and quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Joan to the Rector and his successors and the Church aforesaid forever. For this the same Rector gave John Videln and Joan 100 silver marks.

## GAOL DELIVERY ROLL. No. 156, m. 11.

A.D. 1373.—Gaol delivery of Old Sarum at New Sarum, Monday next before the feast of St. Peter-in-chains, 47 Edward III.

Edward le Skynnere, of Bratton, taken before the Justices, because at Bratton, in the Hundred of Westbury, on Sunday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 46 Edward III, in the night-time, he entered the house of Nicholas de Broke and broke a coffer of Nicholas, and feloniously carried off a piece of silver worth 10s. and deeds and divers muniments to the value of £10, with other chattels. The Jury acquit him.

LAY SUBSIDY.  $\frac{196}{87}$ . WILTS.

A.D. 1377.—William Don, one of the collectors of the subsidy of *iiijd.*, granted in the last Parliament, in the County of Wilts, received of William Conduyt, constable, James Swetappel and Andrew Atheleme of the townships of Bratton, Mulbourne and Stoke, *xlixs. viijd.* for 169 lay persons dwelling there beyond the age of 14 years. April, 51 Edward III.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 107<sup>b</sup>.

*Charter of John Herbelot and Christina his wife to Augustine her son.*

A.D. 1379.—We, John Herbelot de Crofton and Christina my wife, have granted to Augustine, son of the foresaid Christina, all our lands and tenements, with meadows, pastures and pasturages, and all other their appurtenances in Bratton, Mulbourne, Lytelstoke, and in all other places in the Hundred of Westbury To Hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever, of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and accustomed. And we, John and Christina, will warrant, &c., against all people forever. In testimony whereof we have set our seals, &c. Witnesses . . . . Bratton, Thursday next after the feast of the Nativity of the B.V. Mary, 3 Richard II.

IBID.

*Charter of Augustine to Thomas Bonham and others.*

A.D. 1382.—I, Augustine, son of Christina, daughter of William Mauger, of Lewerton, near Hungerforde, have granted to Thomas son of Nicholas de Bonham, John Mareys, Thomas Ode, chaplain, and Andrew atte Watre, all my lands and tenements, with meadows, pastures, pasturages, and all other their appurtenances in Bratton, Mulbourne, and Lytelstoke, and in all other places in the Hundred of Westbury To Hold to them and their assigns forever of the chief lords of that fee by the service due therefore and customary. And I, Augustine, and my heirs will warrant, &c., against all people forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . Bratton, 23rd May, 5 Richard II.

IBID.

*Release of John Herbelot, of Crofton, in the parish of Bedewynd, and Christina his wife, to Thomas, son of Nicholas de Bonham, and the other grantees above-mentioned and quitclaim of all their right in all lands and tenements with meadows, pastures and pasturages, and all other their appurtenances in Bratton, Mulbourn, Lytelstoke, and all other places in the Hundred of Westbury. Bratton, 26 May, 5 Richard II.*

CORONER'S ROLL, No. 204, m. 7 &amp; m. 8.

A.D. 1380.—Inquest taken at Mulebourne on the death of Alice Prute, on Monday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 4 Richard II. The Jury say that it happened in the tithing of Bratton on Sunday in the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in the year above said, that the foresaid Alice crossing into the kitchen of John Bole, looking into a certain cooking-pot half full of water, fell into it by misfortune, and thus was drowned. The first finder thereof was Agnes Prowete. She found pledges John Bright and Richard Bat, &c. The value of the said cooking-pot was

xii*d.* Whereof the township of Bratton is therefore answerable to the king.

A.D. 1381.—Inquest taken at Bratton on the death of Thomas, son of Robert Forest, on Monday next after the Feast of the Purification of the B.V. Mary, 4 Richard II. The Jury say that it happened at Bratton in the Hundred of Westbury, the sabbath next before the Feast of the Purification in the year above said, that the said Thomas, being in his Mother's arms about the hour of the first quarter of the night, fell by mishap from her arms into the fire and burnt his feet and legs, by which he died on the Friday next following.

ASSIZE ROLL. No. 1502.

A.D. 1391.—Suit at Salisbury, Wednesday next before the feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, 14 Richard II. The Assize come to take cognizance if John Bole, senior, and John Bole, junior, disseised John Compayn, junior, of his freehold in Nethermulbourne, a messuage, a toft and 8*d.* rent, with their appurtenances. Richard Grene answered for the defendants that there is no tenant and was none at the date of the writ, 20 January, 14 Richard II, and that there was no disseisin of the said tenements, and that they put themselves on the assize. Likewise John Compayn, junior, puts himself, &c. The Jury say that John Compayn, senior, is and was tenant, and that John Compayn, junior, was in seisin thereof until the defendants disseised him with force and arms, to the damage of 40*s.* Therefore John Compayn, junior, is to recover his seisin and damages, and John Bole, senior, and John Bole, junior, are to be taken.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [16 Richard II, *pt.* I, No. 151.  
(*Inquis. ad Quod Damnum.*)]

A.D. 1392.—Inquisition taken at Werminstre, Saturday, August 31st, 16 Richard II. The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the king, &c., if he allow Thomas Bonham and John Mareys to assign 10 messuages, 4 cottages, 4 tofts, 2

carucates, 9 virgates of land, 4 acres of meadow, and pasturage for 24 oxen and 300 sheep, 5s., and the rent of 1lb. of pepper, with the appurtenances, in Edyndon, Covelston, Beynton, Stepel-lavyngton, Immere, Bratton, Bradelegh, Asshton, and "la leese" near Edyndon, to the Rector and Friars of the monastery of the Order of St. Augustine at Edyndon in the diocese of Salisbury, lately founded; to hold to them and their successors in aid of their maintenance forever . . . . . Whereof 1 messuage, 1 virgate of land, and pasture for 16 oxen and 300 sheep, with the appurtenances in Bratton, are held of the said Rector by the service of 5s. 8d. yearly, and are worth yearly 6s. 8d., and with a messuage and a virgate of land in Stepellavyngton he holds it of the king by what service they do not know. And 1 messuage, 2 tofts, and a carucate of land, with the appurtenances in Immere, are held of the foresaid Rector for 20s. yearly, and he holds them of John Rous, and John of the king, by what service they know not, and they are worth 3s. 4d. yearly. . . . . And besides this donation there remains to Thomas Bonham half the manor of Wychford in the same county, held of the Duke of Lancaster; and to John Mareys certain lands and tenements in Bradford, held of the Abbess of Shaston . . . . In witness whereof the Jury have sealed. Dated in the year and place as above.

LAY SUBSIDY.  $\frac{196}{71}$  WILTS. [*cf.* EDINGDON CHARTULARY, f. 236.]

A.D. 1402.—[Inquisition, 3 Henry IV, in aid of the marriage of Blanche the king's daughter.]

Inquisition taken at New Sarum, Tuesday next after Palm Sunday, 3 Henry IV, for the Hundred of Westbury.

The Rector of Edyndon holds the manor of Bratton and Dulton, which were lately Walter Dansye's, of the lord king, immediately by the service of half a knight's fee.

The same Rector holds the manor of Bratton, lately belonging to William Maundevill, immediately of the king, by the service of half a knight's fee.



INQUISITION AD. QUOD DAMNUM. [7 *Henry IV*, No. 32.]

A.D. 1405.—Inquisition taken at Edyndon, Wilts, 10th November, 7 Henry IV. The Jury say that it is not to the king's prejudice, &c., if the king license John Elye, clerk, to assign 7 messuages, 1 virgate, 15½ acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, and 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Stepullavynton, Dulton, Lye, Mulbourne, Bratton, Westthrop, and Fifhide, to the Rector and Friars of Edyndon to hold to them and their successors in aid of their maintenance forever. Item, they say that 2 messuages, 1 virgate of land, and 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Stepullavynton, 1 messuage, 9 acres of land, and 1 acre of meadow, with appurtenances in Mulbourne, Bratton and Dulton, of the foresaid tenements are held of the said Rector and Friars as of their manors of Stepullavynton, Dulton and Bratton, by the service of 3*s.* yearly, and that the Rector and Friars hold the said manors of the king in chief by knight's service. . . . . The foresaid messuages, lands, meadow, and rent in Stepullavynton, Dulton, Lye, Mulbourne, Bratton, Westthrop, and Fifhide are worth yearly according to the true value 13*s.* 4*d.* The said John holds property at Teffont of the Abbess of Shaston, which is sufficient for the customs due for the fore-mentioned lands and tenements, as well as for what remains to him after this assignment is made.

In witness whereof the Jury have sealed. Dated as above.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [1-14 *Henry IV*.]

A.D. 1409.—At Westminster, three weeks after Michaelmas, 10 Henry IV. Between John Westbury, senior, and Robert Richard, plaintiffs, and William Westbury and Katherine his wife, deforciant, of 3 messuages, 3 tofts, 3 carucates, and 2 acres of land, 24 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and 40*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Hewode, Bratton, Lye, Boxe,

Redelawe, and Kyngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William and Katherine acknowledged the right of John to the foresaid tenements ; of which the same John and Robert have 2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 carucates of land, 12 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and 20s. rent, with the appurtenances, of the gift of William and Katherine. For this John and Robert granted to William and Katherine the same tenements and rent with the appurtenances to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies of the same John and Robert and the heirs of John forever ; Returning therefore yearly a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist for all the service and custom belonging to the chief lords of that fee for John and Robert and the heirs of John forever. Moreover, John and Robert granted for themselves and the heirs of John that the one messuage, one toft, one carucate and 2 virgates of land, 12 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and 20s. rent of the foresaid tenements, with the appurtenances, which John Megre held for life of the heritage of John Westbury in Westbury, Hewode, Bratton, and Lye at the date of this concord ought to revert to John Westbury and Robert and the heirs of the same John, after the death of John Megre, shall wholly remain to William and Katherine and their heirs, to hold together with the foresaid tenements and rent remaining to them by this fine, of John Westbury and Robert and the heirs of John by the foresaid service forever. If William and Katherine die without heirs of their body, the said tenements and rent shall wholly revert to John Westbury and Robert and the heirs of John, quit of the heirs of William and Katherine, to hold of the chief lords of that fee, by the service belonging forever.

*(To be continued.)*

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## QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

## MARRIAGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from p. 20.)*R *(continued)*.

- 1755-6-4.—Rachel ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to Dennis NEWMAN, of Melksham, at Devizes.
- 1758-6-29.—John RILY, of Avon, Christian Malford ph., yeoman, to Mary BASKERVILLE, of Pickwick, at Corsham.
- 1791-6-14.—Mary RUTTY, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah Ruddy, late of Melksham, to Josiah HANNAM, of Gillingham, at Melksham.
- 1800-6-11.—Alicce RAGGATT to Griffith HUGHES, of Upton-on-Severn, at Broomham.

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- 1703-8-12.—Sarah SELFE, of Lavington, dau. of Isaac, of co. of Wilts, to John WILLIS, Jr., of Calston, at Devizes.
- 1703-12-14[?].—Hannah SKULL, dau. of Thomas Skull, of Brinkworth, to William WALKER, at Brinkworth.
- 1705/6-11-21.—Giles SHURMER, of Purton Stoake, to Hester CLARK, of Devizes.
- 1706-5-10.—Samuel STINCHCOM to Jone ODEY.
- 1708-3-18.—Joseph SARJANT, of Calne, woollen draper, to Jone HELE, of Charlcot, at Charlcott.
- 1708-11-11.—James SHEPPERD, of Charlcot, Brimhill ph., yeoman, son of Thomas Shepperd, of Poulset ph., to Sarah HARRIS, of Goteker, at Charlcot.
- 1709-1-29.—Dinah SELF, of Market Lavington, to John GILES, of Bristol, at Lavington.
- 1709-5-6.—William STOAKES, of Sands, yeoman, to Elizabeth NARRAWAY, of Wootten Bassett, at Charlcot.
- 1709-7-28.—Jane SMITH, dau. of Catherine Smith, of Miles Kington, to Nathanl. HUTCHINS, at Fosket.

- 1709-7-28.—Andrew SEALY, of Devizes, woolstapler, son of Thomas and Mary Sealy, of Whitston, co. of Devon, to Mary GERISH, of Bromham ph., at Bromham.
- 1709-8-4.—Edward SEAGER, of Mere, shephard, to Christian BROWN, of Warminster, at Warminster.
- 1710-5-6.—Rachel SARJANT, dau. of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to John BASKERVILE, of Newtown, at Caln.
- 1712-6-3.—Jane SANGER, of Melksham, dau. of Thos. Sanger, to Thomas NASH, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1712-7-16.—Benjamin STILES, of Speen Mills, Speen ph., co. of Berks, papermaker, son of Joseph Stiles, of Speen ph., co. of Berks, to Lucy WHEELER, at Charlcut.
- 1713-6-4.—Joseph SARJANT, of Caln, woollendraper, son of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to Martha CRABB, at Broomham.
- 1713-9-3.—Joan SARJANT, of Charlcut, Brimhil ph., to John COLESWORTHY, of Westwood, at Charlcut.
- 1714-1-31.—John SMITH, of Calne, clothworker, son of Robert Smith, of Hullavington, to Margery STOAKES, dau. of William Stoakes, of Sands, Calne ph., at Caln.
- 1714-3-6.—Rebecca SARJANT, of Calne Hill, within the liberty of Charlcut M. Meeting, dau. of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to John BIDDLE, of Nind, at Charlcut.
- 1715-6-8.—Joseph SARJANT, of Calne, woollendraper, son of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to Ruth SMITH, dau. of Daniel Smith, of Marlbro, at Marlbro.
- 1715-7-22.—John SMITH, of Bromham House, Bromham ph., maltster, son of William Smith, of Bromham, to Elizabeth CLARK, of Bradford, at Corsham.
- 1718-6-10.—Eliz. SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Thos. BEAVEN, of Melksham, at Bromham.
- 1719/20-1-8.—Mary SMART, of Michaels Kington, spinster, dau. of Edward Smart, of Grittleton, to Jacob YOUNG, of Rough Earthcott.
- 1719/20-11-31.—Elizabeth SMITH, of Bradford, dau. of John CLARK, of Bradford, to Jno. PAYNE, of Bridgewater, at Bradford.

- 1720-2-7.—Stephen SHEWRING, of Bradford, taylor, son of Phillip Shewring, of Collerne, to Anne BOWYER, late of Rexall, at Comerwell.
- 1720-4-29.—Mary SMITH, dau. of Mary Smith, of Chippenham, to Edward BOND, of Calne, at Chippenham.
- 1720-8-6.—Wm. SPARROW, of Bradford ph., husbandman, to Amey RAWLINS, of Bradford ph., at Comberwell.
- 1720/1-1-16.—Danl. [?] SMART, of Kington, son of Edwd. Smart, of Grittleton, to Hannah BRISTOW, of Fosket, at Hullavington.
- 1721-4-29.—Mary SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to James BOND, at Froome.
- 1722-2-18.—Betty SMITH, dau. of Mary Smith, of Chippenham, to Richd. LITTLE, at Chippenham.
- 1722-2-20.—Sarah SMITH, dau. of Wm. Smith, of Broomham house, to Thomas GERRISH, at Broomham.
- 1722-3-20.—William SMITH, of Bromham, yeoman, to Ruth CHITY, of Marlbro, at Marlbro.
- 1722-7-19.—Martha SUMPSION, of Slaughterford ph., to Phillip BRYANT, of Eaton ph., at Slaughterford.
- 1722-11-22.—Jone SHEWRING, of Melksham, widow of Simon Shewring, to Richd. PINNOCK, of Inmarsh, at Melksham.
- 1724-10-29.—AMOS SUMTION, of Melksham, joiner, son of Wm. Sumtion, late of South Wrexell, to Deborah NEWMAN, at Melksham.
- 1725-3-23.—Cleare SMITH, son of William Smith, of Broomham house, Broomham ph., to Mary BRADFEELD, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1726-11-22.—Thomas SHUTE, of Melksham, chandler, to Mary CAPE, at Warminster.
- 1728-1-9.—Jane [?] SANGER, daughter of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Robert APPLGARTH, Jr., of Swallowfield, at Warminster.
- 1728-5-14.—Martha SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Robert FARNELL, of Bristol, at Melksham.
- 1728-9-10.—Henry SANGER, of Warminster, maltster, to Mary GYE, of Lavington, at Lavington.
- 1729-8-15.—John SHURMER, of Devizes, mealman, son of Giles and Hester Shurmer, of Devizes, to Christian FRY, of Calstone, at Caln.

- 1730-3-7.—Mary SMITH, dau. of Richard Smith, of Marden, to George HILLIER, of Avon, at Slaterford.
- 1731-11-31.—Isaac SARJANT, son of Isaac Sarjant, of Grickstone, Horton ph., co. of Gloucester, to Mary YOUNG, at Hullington.
- 1732/3-1-12.—Jacob SELF, son of Isaac Self, late of Lavington, to Hanah RILY, at Lavington.
- 1733-5-19.—Henry SIMS, of city of Canterbury, co. of Kent, linen-draper, to Martha WALDERN, at Lavington.
- 1734-3-20.—Sarah SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Charles TYLER, of Bearfield, at Comerwell.
- 1734-4-24.—William STOVEY, of Hilperton Marsh, Hilperton ph., yeoman, to Sarah FLOWER, of Corsham, at Corsham.
- 1735-2-16.—William STOVEY, of Hilperton Marsh, Hilperton ph., yeoman, to Elizabeth JAMES, of Stockley, at Calne.
- 1735-12-19.—William STOVEY, of Corsham ph., baker, son of William Stovey, of Hilperton, to Mary DAVIS, at Corsham.
- 1737-11-22.—Isaac SELFE, of Lavington, shopkeeper, to Elizabeth FURNELL, at Broomham.
- 1739-2-15.—Samuel SHURMER, of Melksham, apothecary, son of Giles Shurmer, of Devizes, to Mary BEAVEN, at Broomham.
- 1742-3-19.—Clare SMITH, of Broomham House, Broomham ph., yeoman, to Mary EDWARDS, late of Notton, at Chippenham.
- 1743-1-27.—Mary SARJANT, dau. of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to Thomas NEATE, of Calne, at Calne.
- 1752-5-17.—Joanna SYMS, dau. of Matthew Syms, of Bradford, to Thomas ALLEN, of Bradford, at Bradford.
- 1753-12-2.—Obadiah SMITH, son of Richard Smith, of Ashley, Bradford ph., to Mary SPENCER, of Ashley, Bradford ph., at Bradford.
- 1754-9-25.—Hanh. SANGER, dau. of Saml. Sanger, of Melksham, to Jonathan RUTTY, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1759-8-19.—William SMITH, son of Clare Smith, of Bromham House, Broomham ph., to Mary HUNT, at Broomham.

- 1762-9-30.—Ann SMITH, late of Pickwick, Corsham ph., widow of John Smith, to Richard FRY, Jr., of Calne, at Slauterford.
- 1765-5-21.—Benjamin SAWYER, of Attworth, yeoman, to Jane WEBB, late of Corsham side, at Corsham.
- 1772-12-17.—Mary SARGENT, dau. of Daniel Sargent, of Griddleton, to Charles TRUSTED, of Stoke Gifford, at Hullavington.
- 1776-11-4.—Isaac SARGENT, son of Daniel and Jane Sargent, of Grittleton, to Lydia ALLEN, at Bradford.
- 1777-10-14.—Joseph STURGE, of Elberton, son of Joseph and Frances Sturge, of Olveston, co. of Gloucester, to Sarah SARGENT, dau. of Daniel and Jane Sargent, of Grittleton, at Hullington.
- 1780-1-26[?].—Thomas STURGE, of city of New Sarum, oil leather-dresser, son of Joseph and Frances Sturge, of Olveston, co. of Gloucester, to Lydia MOXHAM, at Melksham.
- 1793-12-11.—William Tully SIMPSON,<sup>1</sup> of city of Bristol, apothecary, son of Robert and Mary Simpson, of city of Bristol, to Maria GUNDRY, at Calne.
- 1829-7-10.—Edward SMITH,<sup>2</sup> of Haymarket, London, chemist, son of Frederick and Sarah Smith, of London, to Eliza GUNDRY, at Calne.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Ruskin Road, Tottenham, Middx.*

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. W. Cunnington has a Quaker Marriage Certificate dated 1699, of Thomas ROSE, of Devizes, son of William Rose, "Wheler," to Mary FRY, of Bath, daughter of Samuel Fry, of Trowbridge, signed by the father and eight relatives, and twenty-six other witnesses. It has a 5s. stamp. "The difference of date between the marriage of the son, and that of the daughter Sarah, 1741, is remarkable."

<sup>1</sup> Wm. Tully Simpson (1769-1808) removed to Melksham shortly after his marriage, and became the ancestor of the *Quaker* family of Simpson, once numerous and still represented at Melksham, with a branch at Devizes.

<sup>2</sup> Edward and Eliza Smith are believed to be portrayed in the well-known Quaker picture, "The Quiet Hour," painted by Haydon, and engraved by J. E. Coombs. The husband is also pictured in "London Yearly Meeting," an oil painting by Samuel Lucas, of Hitchin, about 1840.

## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 25.)

159. Anno 28.—Alexander Longford *and* John Townsende *als.* Syms, son and heir of William Townsende *als.* Syms, and Edith his wife; messuages and lands in Hilprington and Whadon. £50.

160. Anno 28.—Alexander Walker *and* Charles Wryothsley, Wyndesor, one of the King's Heralds; messuages and lands in Crekelade Magna, Chelworth parva, Chelworth and Eysye. £100.

161. Anno 28.—William Shelley, knt., justice of the King's Bench, and Alice his wife, George Shelley, cler., Richard Shelley, arm., and Edward Shelley, arm., *and* Thomas West, knt., Lord de la Warr and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Eston *alias* Eston Basset and Lucyces, messuages and lands in Eston *alias* Eston Bassett, Lucyces, Cotyces Donyet Andrewe, and Berwicke Seyntjohn, Barwikescombe, and Asshecombe. £340.

162. Anno 29.—Thomas Mompesson, gen., *and* Thomas Ingram; lands in Sheryngton. 20 marks.

163. Anno 29.—Ambrose Dautesey *and* John Abayth *als.* Wheytacre and Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Heywood in the parish of Westburye. £40.

164. Anno 29.—Thomas Semayne, gen., *and* Thomas Mompesson, gen.; lands in Calne called Breche, near Portmarshe. 10 marks.

165. Anno 29.—Walter Moham *and* Edith Poole, widow; messuages and lands in New Sarum, Fisherton Anger juxta Madyngton, Rolleston and Dymerton. £40.

166. Anno 29.—Robert Southe *and* John Donkeley and Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir of Edward South; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 80 marks.

167. Anno 29.—William Willyngton, arm., *and* John Peyto, arm., and Margaret his wife; half the manor of Est



Lavington, otherwise called Lavington Garnam, otherwise called Lavington Forum, otherwise called Esterton in the parish of Est lavington, messuages and lands in Lavington. £200.

168. Anno 29.—William Goddard *and* Christopher Morgan, gen., and Johanna his wife ; a third part of the manor of Bury Blondesdon, messuages and lands in Bury Blondesdon. £200.

169. Anno 29.—William Dautesey *als.* Lord William Dautesey, citizen and alderman of London, *and* George Earl of Huntingdon and lady Anna his wife, and Francis Hastings, knt., Lord Hastynges, son and heir apparent of the said Earl ; manors of Boxe, Warminster and Gowre, messuages and lands in Gowre, Henley *alias* Hynley and Bowram, also the advowson of the churches of Boxe and Warminster. £600. [*Mutilated.*]

170. [Anno 29 ?]—Anthony Wyllughby, knt., and Elizabeth his wife, Walter Wyllughby, [? son and heir] of the same Anthony, *and* Henry Marquess of Exeter ; manor of Warder, messuages and lands in [W]arder. [*This document is much mutilated.*]

171. Anno 29.—Edward Dene, of New Sarum, mercer, *and* Thomas Chaffyn, of New Sarum, mercer ; messuages and lands in Warminster, Bugley Whitbourne, Corsley, Bischop-trowe and Crowchiston.

172. Anno 29.—Thomas Chaffyn and Edward Dene, *and* John Chaffyn and Johanna his wife ; messuage in Warmester. £40.

173. Anno 30.—Robert Holme, John Hawles, Robert Southe and John Hawles, junior, *and* Edward Bircher, son of John Bircher, gen. ; messuages and land in New Sarum called The Falcon in Castle Street. £40.

174. Anno 30.—Richard Jervys, *and* George Earl of Huntingdon and Anna his wife, Francis Hastyngs, knt., Lord Hastings, son and heir-apparent of the said Earl, and Katherine his wife ; manor of Britford, messuages and lands

in Britford, Pencherd, Alderbury, Combe and Alvedeston. £100.

175. Anno 30.—Edward Baynton, knt., *and* Thomas Hanley, chaplain of the chantry of Master Gilbert Kymer, formerly dean of Sarum Cathedral, Richard Bishop of Winchester, treasurer of the Cathedral, and Peter Vanne, dean; manor of Westhacche. £160.

176. Anno 30.—John Godard *and* William Busshe; messuages and lands in Est Bedwyn and West Bedwyn, £80.

177. Anno 30.—Walter Hungerford, knt., Lord Hungerford, of Haytysbury, *and* Peter Morgan, son and heir of Edward Morgan; messuages and lands in Boram, Warminster and Busshepstrowe. £36.

178. Anno 30.—William Dautesey *and* Edmund Walwyn; messuage and land in North Tudworth. £200.

179. Anno 30.—William Essex, knt., *and* William Sandys, knt., Lord Sandys, chamberlain of the King's Household, and Margery his wife; manor of Charleton *alias* Hopgrace, messuages and lands in Charleton *alias* Hopgrace and Hungerforde. £200.

180. Anno 30.—Henry Bruges, arm., *and* John Browne, gen., and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Lyddyard Tregos, Lyddyard Mylsent, Mordon and Pirton. £200.

181. Anno 30.—The King *and* John Coope, arm., and Margery his wife; a rental of £22 and appurtenances in Heyle and Woodford. £22.

182. Anno 31.—William Stumpe *and* Henry Pudsey, arm.; messuages and lands in Vpaven. 100 marks.

183. Anno 31.—Stephen Sharpe *and* Roger de la Lynde, gen., and Anna his wife, daughter and heiress of William Lythfote, deceased; messuages in South street in the borough of Wilton. 20 marks.

184. Anno 31.—Edmund Foxe and Alianore his wife, *and* Roger de la Lynde, gen., and Anna his wife, daughter and heiress of William Lythfote, deceased; messuages in Winchester Street and Brown Street in New Sarum. £30.

185. Anno 31.—Robert Nicholas *and* John Zouche, knt., Lord Zouche Seyntmawre and Cantelupe; messuages and lands in Calne. 40 marks.

186. Anno 31.—Walter Semar *and* John Zouche, knt., Lord Zouche Seyntmawre and Cantelupe; a fourth part of the manor of Immer *alias* Imber, and a fourth part of the lands in Imber. £40.

187. Anno 31.—Thomas Dynham, gen., *and* Johanna Fitzwylliam, widow; a third part of the manor of Scalesaylesbury, messuages and lands in Scalesaylesbury. £140.

188. Anno 31.—Michael Dormer, arm., *and* George Earl of Huntingdon and Anna his wife, and Francis Hastings, knt., Lord Hastings and Katherine his wife; manors of Rowdon and Chyppingham, messuages and lands in Rowdon and Chyppingham. £380.

189. Anno 31.—William Howbere *and* Edith Whyttokesmede, widow; messuage and lands in Pollesholds. 50 marks.

190. Anno 31.—John Marshe, gen., John Soon, Robert Aschec, William Wygge and Robert Cottell, *and* John Brownesmithe and Margaret his wife; messuage and lands in Magna Schypryge. £40.

191. Anno 31.—William Webbe *and* John Urrye, senior, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Martin; messuage in New Sarum. £40.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

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### DUGDALE OF SEEND.

(*See Vol. I, pp. 174, 194, and Vol. II, p. 39.*)

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We are enabled, by the kind permission of Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham, to give extracts from some more Dugdale deeds, and also to add some monumental inscriptions, printed many years ago in the *Genealogist*, which will further elucidate and illustrate the pedigree of this family.

1609. May 14th. William Geerishe, of Senehead, clothier, grants in exchange to Christopher Dugdaile, clerk, a meadow called Northcroft and an acre and 120 perches of pasture, &c., in Broods, in Seenerewe, for a plot of meadow in Readings mead, 2 acres and 3 yarges in Seenerewe aforesaid, signed by William Geerishe. Witnesses, William Ranger and Thomas Dugdaile. *Seal missing.*

1639. March 24th. Indenture between Thomas Dugdale the elder, of Seend Row, yeoman; and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher their eldest son, Thomas their second son. That the following lands shall be for the use of the said Thomas Dugdale the elder during his life, and afterwards to the use of his wife Elizabeth for her life, and afterwards to Thomas Dugdale the younger and his heirs, &c., in default of such to Christopher their son and his heirs, &c.; messuages and orchard, 2 acres and a close called Dunhams lying by Millpond side over against said orchard;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, now or late in tenure of Margaret Geerishe, widow; tenement (1 rood) near Balde-nam Bridge, now or late in tenure of Daniell Twenny; 4 acres of arable land in an enclosed ground of 5 acres, taken out of a field called Thorneham, shooting upon Rye ditch, and dwelling-house of said Daniell Twenny (William Usher's acre in the centre); 1 acre of 4 Ridges in Little Sandfield shooting down to said Daniell Twenny's dwelling-house; 6 acres of pasture called Honyes adjoining the orchard of Thomas Dugdale the elder's now dwelling-house;  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of meadow ground called Rowhamme by the waterside below Little Sandfield; 1 rood of arable by the wayside shooting to Pittwell near Seend Head; 2 acres of a meadow called the Lyntch by the Millpond of Seend Head;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in Little Sandfield lying on west side of an acre belonging to Thomas Basdall (? Barkedale); 1 acre in Little Sandfield shooting from the way by Pittwell down upon the Lyntch and lying on the east side of piece of land of Thomas Sumner; 1 acre in same Sandfield shooting from the Highway down to Ryeditch. Signed by Christopher and Thomas Dugdale the

younger; amongst the Witnesses is John Trimmell, perhaps Elizabeth Dugdale's father. *Seal missing.*

1680. March 10th. Indenture in which Thomas Dugdale the elder, of Seend, gent., surrenders the lands mentioned in the previous deed to his son Thomas Dugdale the younger, of Seend, clothier, upon condition that he pay to his father at his dwelling-house, at Seend, £2000, on the following 20th of January. Signed by Thomas Dugdale, senr. *Seal missing.*

1681. Aug. 26th. Release and quitclaim signed by Thomas Dugdale the elder and witnessed by Thomas and John Somner, and Thomas Child.

1685. July 4th. Thomas Dugdale, of Seend Head, clothier, in contemplation of a marriage between him and Jane the daughter of Ambrose Awdry, of Melksham, mercer, in consideration of £600 marriage portion, conveys the above lands, or some of them, as well as 5 acres in the Westfield, near Baldenam Mill, shooting east and west, having John Parradice's lands on south, and John Jones' east and north, lands formerly of Robert Nicholas, Esq., on the west, purchased by Thomas Dugdale the elder, deceased, from John May and Jane his wife, and another 5 acres (lately enclosed out of Westfield) formerly in possession of John Wadman, of Imber, gent., to Thomas Goddard the younger, of Rudloe, in Box, gent., John Awdry, of Melksham, mercer, and the said Ambrose Awdry, to the use of the said Thomas Dugdale, and after his death to that of Jane his wife, and after death of survivor to the use of eldest son, &c., &c. Signed by Thomas Goddard, John, Ambrose and Jane Awdry, and witnessed by George Awdry, Ambrose Awdry, junr., Robert Blackmore. *Four seals, one missing*, a fleur-de-lys; I. A. interlaced; and on a fess between three Moor's heads in profile coupéd as many crescents. *Crest*, a Moor's head coupéd and gorged at the neck. Was not the above the father of Sir Richard Blackmore, born at Corsham, a well-known physician and author in the reign of William III?

(*To be continued.*)

**Wiltshire Briefs.**—Great Longsdon, co. Derbyshire, 1653, Aug. 7, collected in the Church the sum of 9s. and 1*d.* for the inhabitants of Marlborough.

Clent, co. Worcester, 1679, March 30, coll. for a fire at Lurgishall in ye Cou'ty of Wilts, 3s. 10*d.* ob.

1691. Collected upon a Briefe for a fire at B'ps Lavinton in Wiltsh., 4s. 6*d.*

**A Chippenham M.P. in Newgate.**—Among the Petitions in Parliament, 14th Edward IV (A.D. 1473-4), is one from William Hyde, Esq., "Burges of the Toune and Burgh of Chippenham in Wiltshire electe," who "came by your high commaundement to this your present Parliament," and whilst attending the same was arrested at Lambeth by colour of a *capias ad satisfaciend'* directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex, and "by myschevous men, murtherers, unknowen for any officers, withoute the shewyng of any warant," taken, carried to London at the suit of John Marshall, citizen and mercer, for £69, imprisoned in the counter there, and from thence had to Newgate "as and he had bee a traitour," and then brought to your Bench before your Justices, and by them remitted to Newgate, where for the said £69 and costs, and also for £4 6s. 8*d.* to Thomas Gay the younger, citizen and tailor, he is still detained "to grete delay and retardation of procedyng, and goode expedition of such matiers and bosoignes, as for your Highnes, and the commen wele of this your Reame, in this present Parlement were to be doon and spedde."

He prays the King's Highness by the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, to ordain that the Chancellor of England have power to direct the King's writ to the Sheriffs of London commanding them to have the said William Hyde before him, without delay, and then to dismiss him at large, "so that the said William may attende to this your Parlement as his duetie is to doo." And that by the said authority neither Chancellor, Sheriff, or any

other person be hurt or damaged by such dismissal; and also, by the same authority, to ordain that the right and interest of the crown be saved in this behalf; and that the said creditors, Marshall and Gay, have writ or writs of execution, on, of, and from the premises, after the dissolution of this present Parliament as fully and effectually as if the said William Hyde never had been arrested; the said arresting and committing of him to ward notwithstanding, &c.

Response.—The King wills it.

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### Queries.

**Thermuthis.**—This unusual Christian name occurs in the case of a daughter of Samuel Martin, esq., of Kennett, who married Robert Cooke, esq., and died 21st Dec. 1823, aged 76 years. (See tablet in Langley Burrell church.)

It also occurs in the case of a daughter of Rev. James Mayo, Vicar of Avebury, born 17th March, 1776, died 18th October, 1798, aged 22.

Are any other instances of the occurrence of this name known in Wiltshire?

C. H. M.

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**Barbara Mayo.**—The Rev. John Mayo, B.C.L., Rector of Beechingstoke, married, *circa* 1740, Barbara ———, surname not known. If this marriage is entered in any Wiltshire Register, I shall be glad to hear of it.

C. H. M.

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**Rev. James Mayo**, Vicar of Avebury, married (1) Mary Blanchard, *circa* 1751, and (2) Ann Rose, *circa* 1769. I shall be glad to know *when* and *where* (in Wiltshire) these marriages were celebrated.

C. H. M.

**An Old House, Sarum.**—Where can I find any history or account of a very interesting old house in High Street, Salisbury, now in occupation of Mr. F. Sutton, the confectioner? Is there any truth in the statement that it was once a pilgrimage inn?

H. D.

**Stonehenge Jackdaws.**—Gilbert White speaks of jackdaws breeding among the stones at Stonehenge; do they breed there still or frequent the stones in any way?

H. D.

**Conigre.**—Is it probable that this term was always used to imply a rabbits'-warren, and would the last syllable be an abbreviation of "ground"? Congrove, from Coneygrove, seems to be a similar term. Also, what are the derivations of Halve and Ham, and are they local terms?

L.

**Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. (1632-1711).**—This gentleman, known as "The Spendthrift", was the last of the Hungerfords, of Farley Castle. He squandered his patrimony amidst the follies and vices of the reign of Charles II, and afterwards, with the hope of retrieving his lost fortunes, obtained from that monarch, in 1681, a charter to convert Hungerford House, the old metropolitan residence of his family, into a market—but the project was unsuccessful. About the year 1830 its revival was attempted, and new buildings erected at a cost of £97,000—but Hungerford Market the second was not much more fortunate than its predecessor, and on its site now stands the Charing Cross terminus of the South Eastern Railway. If I remember rightly, there was in the old Hungerford Market, a bust of Sir Edward Hungerford, its founder—the present whereabouts of which I should be glad to discover. Can any reader of *Wilts N. & Q.* help me in the matter?

WILTONIENSIS.



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## Replies.

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**Lodowick Muggleton** (vol. ii, p. 585).—The *Dictionary of National Biography* says this “heresiarch”—rather a big name for so small a man—was born in Walnut Tree Yard (now New Street) off Bishopsgate Street Without, in July 1609, and on the 30th day following was baptized at St. Botolph’s, Bishopsgate, by Rev. Stephen Gosson, who, before he took orders, was a well-known playwright. Muggleton’s family came from Northamptonshire, where the name can still be found; he died 4 March, 1698, and was buried on the 17th in Bethlehem New Churchyard.

A. J. S.

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**Kinwardstone** (vol. i, p. 139).—“Z.’s” suggestion that this name is personal may deserve consideration, but the reasons quoted in support of it from Mr. Gomme’s *Local Institutions*, would not, I think, stand the test of enquiry. It is probable that the older aspect (or rather, *one* of the older aspects) of the hundred-district is military, and Mr. Gomme’s theory may be true that these districts had their origin in some association of the colonists into groups, each group consisting of a hundred families; but I fail to see how the theory is supported by the fact that many of the modern hundred-names are not repeated in the names of the townships. “Z.” quoting from Mr. Gomme, says:—“The names of the ancient personal hundreds would be derived from some tribal or clan chief, who led the ancient families making up the hundreds; and the names of the territorial hundreds so far meet this view as to be to a great extent independent names of territory at the present day.” If modern hundred-names really meet this view to a *great extent*, we naturally look to a county like Wilts (which contained many hundreds) for confirmatory evidence on the point. The evidence afforded by Wiltshire, however,

is by no means confirmatory. It would be interesting to know what Wiltshire hundred-names "Z." or Mr. Gomme, consider to be personal.

A. W. WHATMORE.

*Ashby-de-la-Zouch.*

**Turpin's Stone** (vol. ii, p. 585, vol. iii, p. 45).—This stone stands in a ditch close by the side of the road leading from Bulkington to Keevil, some 70 or 80 yards from the bridge marked "Pantry Bridge" in the Ordnance Survey—but perhaps better known locally as "Brass Pan Bridge." It is evidently a boundary stone, marking the point at which the boundary between the two parishes, after following for some distance the course of the brook, breaks out into the open field, and, taking the line of an adjacent hedgerow for about 250 yards, here crosses the road at "Turpin's Stone", and again returns, by the ditch, to the brook at "Pantry Bridge."

On one side of the stone is a partly obliterated inscription, which, when perfect, is said to have been :

"Dick Turpin's dead and gone  
This stone's put up to think upon."

But, on looking carefully at the letters which remain, it appears to me that the first three words—"DICK TURPIN'S DEAD"—were the whole of the original inscription, and that the rest was afterwards added by a different hand.

Why the boundary stone close to the highway here should have been made use of to record Turpin's death, may perhaps be explained by the fact that two contemporary knights of the road were closely connected with the neighbourhood. Boulter,<sup>1</sup> a well-known highwayman, was the son of a Poulshot miller, and Blagdon, an accomplice, is said to have belonged to a respectable family of that name who were landowners close by.

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<sup>1</sup> "Boulter's Lane," a bye-way leading out of the turnpike road near Bowerhill, is said to have been one of his haunts—and "Boulter's Coppice," close by, is still well known.

The record of Turpin's death on the gallows may therefore have been placed here as a warning to his fellow highwaymen in Wiltshire, as he does not appear himself to have been connected with any particular robbery here.

EDWARD KITE.

**Brouncker** (vol. iii, p. 40)—**Long** (vol. ii, p. 486 ; vol. iii, p. 40).—Sir William Brouncker was knighted between the years 1588 and 1593, as evidenced by his return to Parliament for Wiltshire in those years, in the first year as Esq. only, but afterwards as Knight. No record of the exact time or place when he received the honour has so far met my notice. The accolade may have been given to him in Ireland. It is thus clear that he could not have been called Knight in the visitation of 1565, but he ought to have been thus described in that of 1623. A careful examination of many Visitations in connexion with this subject of Knighthood has convinced me that they are *not* absolutely reliable, and that the *milites* is sometimes omitted, although when attributed it is generally accurate. I do not know anything of the Wiltshire Visitation of 1565, but that of 1623 has always struck me as being very loosely and carelessly drawn up. For precise genealogical purposes its value is feeble. As another instance of its inaccuracy may be noted the reference by "Q." (vol. ii, 486). In the Visitation, Susan, dau. of Nicholas Snell, is described as the widow of Edmund Long, of Draycott, *milt.* Now Edmund was not a Knight, nor is it correct to style him of Draycott. He was the third son of Sir Henry Long, of Draycott, but himself resided at Kelwayes, *alias* Titherton Calloway. He was an entirely different person from Edward Long, of Monkton, who was certainly *not* a Knight when he made his will in 1622.

The identity of "Sir Edward Long, of Wiltshire," knighted in 1578, I have failed to make out, but have thought that this one might have been inaccurately given for *Sir Robert* Long, of Draycott, who was knighted about that time. In his will proved

in P.C.C. in 1581, he is described as a Knight, but he was not a Knight in 1575, when he served as Sheriff of Wilts.

An accurate and exhaustive list of Knights—if only from the accession of the House of Tudor—would be invaluable to genealogists, but is, I fear, almost impossible to obtain.

W. D. PINK.

*Leigh, Lancashire.*

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I see it stated in your last number (p. 40) that "Q." urged "that the fact that in the Visitations Edward Long, of Monkton, is not described as a Knight *is a proof* that he was not one." Permit me to point out that "Q." did nothing of the kind. He said (vol. ii, p. 486) that the evidence of the Visitations was against Long, of Monkton, having been knighted, and that "*the onus of proof necessarily lies with anyone who says that he was.*"

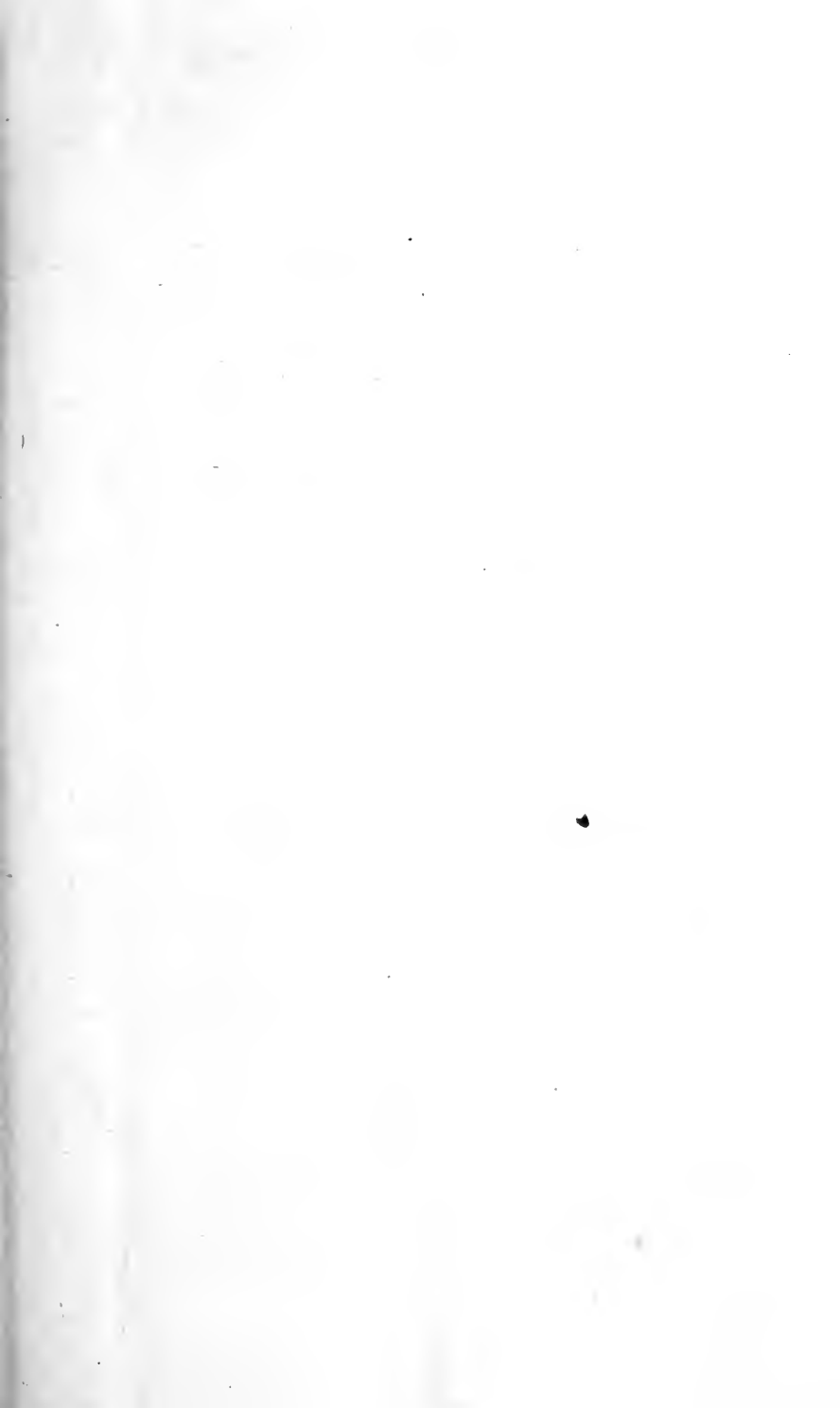
Q.

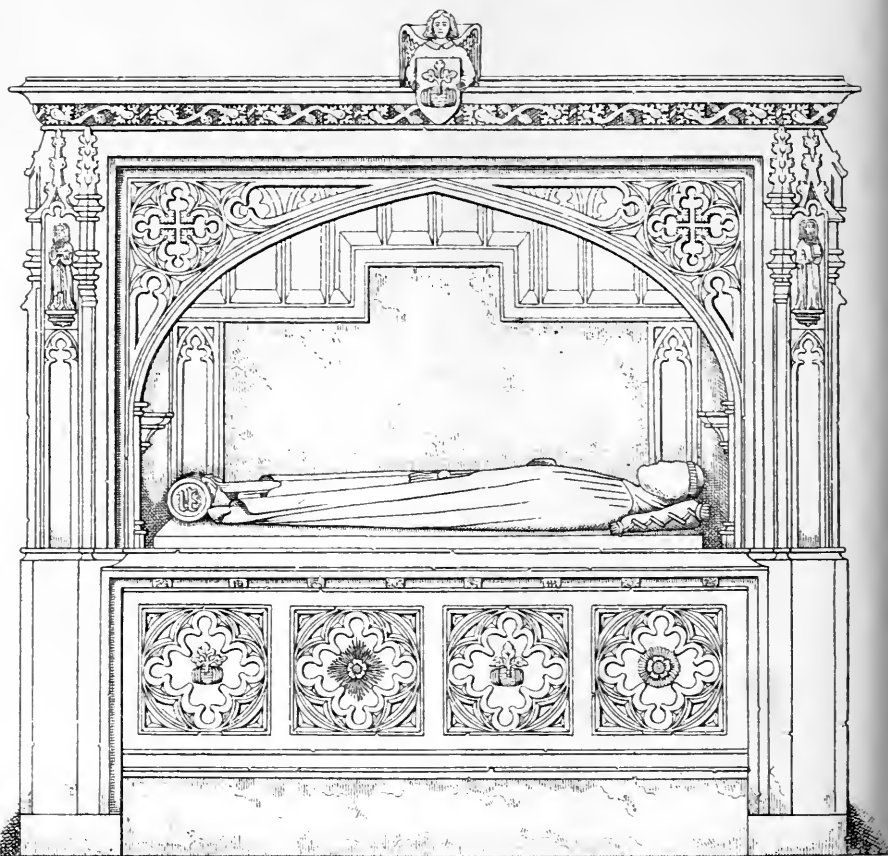
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The following note on Knighthood by Mr. Grazebrook, F.S.A., may prove of interest; it is copied from *Miscellanea Gen. et Her.*, 3rd series, iii, 118:

The history of knighthood is really very little known—it seems that the possession of a certain income before some fixed date entailed the right, perhaps the necessity of knighthood. Other facts would seem to restrict it entirely to those who personally went to the wars. Of course, in all ages, Kings and great Commanders and great Clergy constantly created knights, but, in addition to that, there are many cases of knights creating other knights, their own sons and others (see Selden's *Titles of Honour*, pp. 638, 642, 650). It is manifest that no list of such wide-spread creations could ever be kept! For what reason I know not, but there are many instances of persons known to have been knights who do not so describe themselves even in their wills! It is stated positively that a knight on his creation, unless he already had paternal bearings, always assumed a coat of arms, and there are many instances which make this more than probable. . . . In a comparatively few charters of all dates the witnesses are divided into *Dominis* and *Militibus*, . . . but in by far the greater number no ranks are given, and many witnesses appear whom we know to have been persons of great consequence, but, nevertheless, have not such titles attached to their names. . . .

EDITOR.





MONUMENT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC IN EDINGTON CHURCH.



## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

### SOME NOTES ON THE MONUMENT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC IN EDINGTON CHURCH.



OF the particular class of Monks known as Bonhommes there were two establishments only in England; one at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire, the other at Edington, in this County.<sup>1</sup>

The College of Bonhommes at Ashridge was founded by Edmund, son of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall (younger son of King John), about A.D. 1276-83; that at Edington, by William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester (a native of the village), A.D. 1352-61;<sup>2</sup> the earlier foundation

<sup>1</sup> Dallaway, *Antiquities of Bristol* (p. 59 note), mentions St. Mark's, or the Mayor's Chapel, on College Green, in that city, as a third establishment of this order; but apparently without sufficient authority.

<sup>2</sup> During the latter part of his episcopate (A.D. 1345-1366) Bishop Edington appears to have commenced the great work of transforming the early nave of Winchester Cathedral as it then existed, into the pointed style of his own time—a work which was afterwards carried on by his successors Bishops Wykeham, Beaufort and Waynflete. By his will, dated 1366, “*præcepit ut de bonis suis expenderetur ad perfectionem navis Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Winton, a se inchoatæ, et ad subsidium domus sive Cantariæ de Edyngdon a se fundatæ.*”—*Langham Register*, cited in *Ang. Sac.*, i, 317. Canon Jackson, *Wilts Collections*, p. 351, says that Bishop Edington's will has not been met with.

at Ashridge supplying that at Edington with two monks, one of whom (John de Aylesbury) became its first Rector.<sup>1</sup>

Both establishments survived until the general dissolution of Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. Much of the monastic building at Ashridge (including a fine cloister, and some good 13th century work, with considerable remains of fresco painting) remained until the commencement of the present century, but soon afterwards met with a sweeping destruction at the hands of its owner, the Earl of Bridgewater; the whole having been pulled down and the materials disposed of in lots.<sup>2</sup> Thus ended the architectural remains of the earlier of the two foundations.

The remains of the later foundation of Bishop Edington, in his native Wiltshire village, are well known. Of the monastic building spared at the dissolution, part was converted into a mansion, by the Pawlett family; the remains of which are now a farm house, known as "Priory Farm"; and in the fine conventual church, of almost cathedral-like proportions, dedicated in 1361—(on the necessary repair of which the sum of £8,000 has recently been expended)—Wiltshire possesses

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<sup>1</sup> Leland says that the order of Bonhommes was introduced here by Bishop Edington at the desire of the Black Prince, on his return from the French wars. This was probably after the battle of Poitiers in 1356, as the first tonsure of the brethren took place in 1358, and the Church was dedicated in 1361.

We do not, however, in the Will of the Black Prince, dated 1376 (ten years after Bishop Edington's death), find any mention of Edington Monastery; but to that of Ashridge he makes the following bequest:—"Item, nous donnons et devisons notre grand table d'or et d'argent tout pleyn dez precieuses reliques, et en my lieu un croiz de ligno sancte crucis, et la dite table est garniz de perres et de perles, c'est assavoir, vingt cynq baleis, trent quatre safirs, cinquaint oyt perles grosses, et plusours autres safirs, emeraudes et perles petitz, à la haut autier de notre meson d' Assherugge q'est de notre fundacioun, à servir perpetuelement au dit autier, sanz jamez le mettre en autre oeps pur nul meschief; et de ce chargeons les armes [almes] du Rectour et du Couvent de la dite meson à respondre devant Dieu."

<sup>2</sup> Of a sumptuous folio volume on the History of the College of Bonhommes, with a description of the later Mansion at Ashridge, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, 70 copies were privately printed by the Earl of Bridgewater, in 1823, at a cost of £5,000.



not only the earliest and best authenticated example of the architectural transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style, which took place at that period, but the only ecclesiastical relic of the Bonhommes in England.

But it is not to the Church of Edington itself (the bold outline and elegant details of which are well known as an architectural study), that the following notes are intended to refer; but to a monument in the south transept—the somewhat remarkable memorial of a member of the adjoining monastery—and the only known example of the habit of the particular order to which he belonged.

The monument (shown in the accompanying illustration) is at the end of the south transept, underneath the large three-light window in the south wall. It belongs to the Perpendicular period—apparently the latter half of the 15th century<sup>1</sup>—and consists of an altar tomb, enclosed within a rich canopy, and bearing a recumbent effigy, in stone, 5 feet 6 inches in length, the head resting on a large cushion, with tasseled corners, and the feet on a barrel, or tun. On the outer end of the barrel are two initials having at present the appearance of I.B. (but which, as will presently be shown, must originally have been T.B.), and on the other end, towards the wall, a triangle—a symbol of the Holy Trinity.

The habit of the departed monk, which is more distinctly shown in the second sketch (full-faced) taken from within the canopy, is of especial interest. The effigy has been usually described as that of a Canon of the order of St. Augustine, which is not strictly correct, as the Bonhommes appear to have followed that rule, *but with such variations as rendered them perfectly distinct from the ordinary Monks, known as Canons Regular or Austin Canons.* Here we apparently have the exact difference in the habit of the two. The ordinary monk, or Canon, of the order, wore a long black cassock, with a

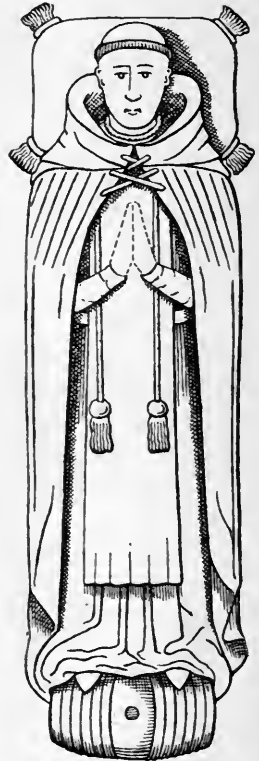
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<sup>1</sup> The *rose and sun*, introduced into the panels of the tomb, may point to the reign of Edward IV, after the battle of Barnet (1471—1483).

shorter white rochet over it. The monks were generally shaven, but these, being under a less strict rule, wore beards, and caps on their heads.

The monk at Edington, on the contrary, is bare headed, closely shaven, and wears the tonsure. His pointed shoes are partly seen beneath the folds of a long under garment, with close sleeves,<sup>1</sup> girded with a flat belt at the waist. Over this, in front, is the scapular,<sup>2</sup> eight or nine inches in width, quite plain, hanging from the shoulders, and reaching almost to the feet. The upper garment is the long monk's cloak with hood, which was apparently put on over the head, and laced together below the neck with a long cord having at its ends two large tassels, which are seen, over the scapular, a little below the middle of the effigy. Round the neck is the edge of an under garment, apparently slightly frilled.

Having investigated the details of his particular habit, the question which will next be asked is—who



<sup>1</sup> The hands, which were uplifted in the attitude of prayer, are both broken off and gone. This was probably done in removing some of the now missing masonry at the back of the tomb within the canopy—on which may have been sculptured some subject offensive to Reformer or Puritan, perhaps a mediæval representation of the Holy Trinity.

<sup>2</sup> In this we recognize the habit of an Austin *Friar*, rather than that of an Austin *Canon*. The friars, known also as Friars Eremites, wore, at home, a white gown, with a scapular; abroad, or performing service in the choir, a black cowl with large hood, and black leathern girdle.

was the departed monk to whose memory this costly memorial was erected? That he was some person of consequence connected with the monastery is clear from the introduction of the effigies of SS. Peter and Paul (as represented on the monastic seal)<sup>1</sup> into the upper part of the tomb. His *monogram* and *rebus* (which together are repeated *no less than ten times* on different parts of the tomb) ought to be sufficient to identify him; but even here a slight difficulty presents itself as to what the initials of the monogram really were; sometimes they have been printed I.B., and occasionally T.B., and this has, in itself, been the cause of much uncertainty and random speculation as to the real name.<sup>2</sup> The case appears to be simply this: the initials, as seen in the most conspicuous place on the tomb, and the one that would first catch the eye, *i.e.*, on the outer end of the barrel at the monk's feet, appear at first to be I.B., but, on looking more closely, it will be seen that their conspicuous position alone has led to their being tampered with, and partly defaced. We must therefore omit to take these for evidence, and look further on the face of the tomb, below the effigy, where the same initials are again twice repeated, and still in a perfect state; we shall then be able at once to recognize in them a small black letter **t** for the Christian, and a capital **B** (somewhat of Lombardic character) for the surname, leaving T.B. and *not* I.B. as the correct solution.

Next comes the *rebus*, *viz.* three leaves springing out of a cask or tun, but these leaves, although often repeated, are not in every case alike; making it difficult to decide whether they

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<sup>1</sup> The church appears, in the first instance, to have been dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine and All Saints. Had the monastery a different dedication? or, was there a re-dedication to SS. Peter and Paul, after the murder of Bishop Ayscough, which happened on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June] 1450?

<sup>2</sup> The late Mr. Britton, *Beauties of Wilts*, iii, p. 363, says "The monogram T.B., and the figure of a tun or cask, *with a bolt*, imply that it commemorates *T. Bolton*, who was a priest of the adjoining College of Bonhommes." But the *bolt* is simply imaginary, and the name of *T. Bolton*, as a priest of the college, is unknown.

were intended to represent oak, ash, elm, bay, or beech. But with the initial B before us for that of the surname, we have bay, beech, or some other tree or shrub only to choose from the name of which, in one way or another, represents that letter. If *bay*, the rebus would read *Bay-in-tun*, and there happens to be a well-known Wiltshire family of that name; but, although the tomb has often been assigned to an *imaginary John Baynton*, we do not really find the name in any way connected with the monastery, either as Rector or otherwise, until some time after its dissolution.<sup>1</sup>

Two other solutions of the rebus, not hitherto suggested, may be a *bur*, or shrub, and a *tun*, for *Burton*; or a *bush* and *tun*, for *Bushton*; but neither of these names have been found in connexion with Edington monastery.

The most probable suggestion as to the real name is that made by the late Canon Jackson (in a note to Leland's *Journey through Wiltshire in 1540*, *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, i, p. 188), that the rebus is *Boc-in-tun*, the word "Boc" signifying *beech*. Here we have the name of the almost adjoining village of Bulkington, spelt in the *Nomina Villarum*, A.D. 1316, "Bukkington," and still pronounced "Bookintun." From this small parish a family of importance took its name at an early date; for Michael, and Peter de Bulkington, are named among the Wiltshire Fine Rolls as early as the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1253).

For the hint that the correct solution of the *rebus* was to be found in the name of *Bulkington*, or *Bukkington*, Canon Jackson was, it is believed, indebted to the Rev. Edward Wilton, then curate of Erlestoke, and Master of the Dauntsey

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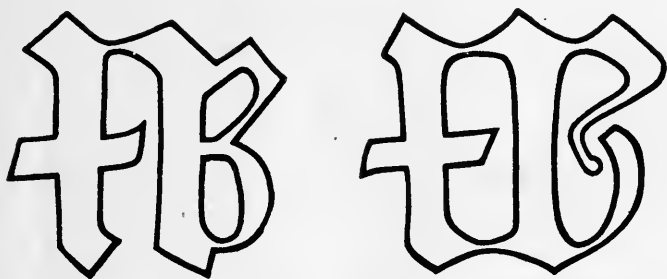
<sup>1</sup> Lady Isabella Baynton, of *Edyngdon, widow*, was patron of the living of Fovant, in 1554. She was daughter of Sir John Leigh, of Stockwell, co. Surrey, and second wife of Sir Edward Baynton, the builder of Old Bromham House, and grantee of Stanley Abbey, with other monastic property in Wilts, at the dissolution. He died in 1544; and his widow must, in 1554, have been a tenant at Edington under Sir William Pawlett—then owner of the monastic property by a second grant from the Crown after the attainder of Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, in 1549.

Grammar School at West Lavington, as well as a native of the village of Edington. The Cañon, however, subsequently misled by the mutilated initials seen by himself on the end of the barrel at the monk's feet, and overlooking those repeated on the face of the tomb beneath, came again to the wrong conclusion that they were I.B., and thus writes in another note to Aubrey's *Wilts Collections* (p. 352), published in 1862 :

“The letters of a monogram upon the tomb appear to be I.B. (*not* T.B. as stated by a mistake of the present writer in *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.* i, 188); and a *rebus*, or device, of a branch of *bay* issuing from a *tun*, seem to indicate a John Baynton; but there is no known member of the Priory who bore that name”—

thus leaving the difficulty to be “threshed out” on a future occasion.

Omitting therefore the imperfect monogram on the barrel; the two *perfect* examples in the front of the tomb are here repro-



duced; and, with these before him, the reader will at once observe, in the crossing of the first initial, that a small black letter **Œ**, and not an **Ʒ**, was the letter originally intended by the 15th century sculptor of the decorations on the tomb.

In looking elsewhere for a similar memorial to that in question, we shall at once find that costly tombs of this kind are very rarely to be met with in the case of members of the monastic orders, owing, no doubt, to the strict rules of poverty by which many of them were bound. That the individual here

commemorated (who had evidently taken the habit and tonsure<sup>1</sup> of a monk at Edington) was a *benefactor to the monastery*, and *was formerly commemorated by an obit*, may be gathered from the fact that the present writer, more than forty years ago, on removing from the two niches at the head and feet of the effigy, within the canopy, some of the accumulated Churchwarden's periodical lime-wash of several centuries, found underneath it, on the original colouring of the monument, *distinct traces of smoke*, as well as *the actual runnings of discoloured wax, from the two tapers which must have burnt here during the mass of requiem*. This fact, coupled with the solution of the rebus and monogram, here given, if it does not clearly identify the individual himself, will at once afford a strong clue, and reduce the enquiry into a very narrow compass; for the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of A.D. 1534 contains a list of the obits maintained here at that date, one name only among which corresponds at all with the correct initials T.B. on the tomb.<sup>2</sup> This is "*Thomas Bukyngton*" who is specially mentioned by Leland, six years later (in 1540) as one of four principal benefactors to the monastery,<sup>3</sup> and to him, therefore, in the absence of any positive proof to the contrary, the present writer seems bound unhesitatingly to assign this most interesting memorial.

Edington Monastery is known to have possessed property in Bulkington and Keevil;<sup>4</sup> part of which was, no doubt, the

<sup>1</sup> In some cases a *benefactor to a monastery* (not being an actual monk) was buried in monastic habit, but the tonsure in this case seems to indicate that the deceased had taken the full habit of the order.

<sup>2</sup> If the initials, on the contrary, were I.B., and not T.B., we have obits to *John Bleowbury*, Prebendary of Sarum, and executor to Bishop Edington, a benefactor, who, according to Leland, was buried here. Also *John Botham*, or *Botuham*; both the latter names occurring among the minor obits, but to neither of these does the *rebus* in any way refer.

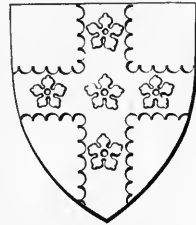
<sup>3</sup> Benefactors: "Penley and Rowse; knights. Jerberd and *Bultington*" —Leland. Sir Richard Penley, knight, John Rous, Thomas Jereberd and *Thomas Bukyngton*, all had chantries or obits at Edington.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

<sup>4</sup> The advowson of the Church at Keevil was purchased by the Rector of Edington from the Abbess of Shaftesbury, about the year 1395.

gift of Thomas Bukyngton, but on this point the Cartulary of Edington, some valuable extracts from which have already appeared in the pages of *Wilts. N. & Q.*, will it is hoped, in a future number, supply some additional information.

The whole of the fine brasses which once enriched the floor of Edington Church, have been ruthlessly torn from the slabs of stone, or Purbeck marble, to which they were affixed. Among these were doubtless memorials of some of the Rectors of the Monastery; which would have been interesting as illustrating more fully the details of their habit. In some MS. notes by the late Mr. Britton, dated 16 Oct., 1820, he mentions five or six large slabs then lying in the pavement of the chancel, all of which had contained brasses. One of these slabs, measuring 7 feet by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , had, in the centre, the matrix of a large figure, evidently that of an ecclesiastic; and of the *four* shields at the angles, *three* were remaining, and

bore the arms of the monastery, as here engraved—viz., *Or, on a cross engrailed gules five cinquefoils of the field.* Part, if not all, of these slabs are believed to have been subsequently used in paving the vault beneath the chancel, made by the late Mr. George Watson Taylor, as a family burial place; and here, in all probability, they still remain.



EDWARD KITE.

## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(Continued from page 78).

#### LAY SUBSIDY, $\frac{196}{63}$ WILTS.

A.D. 1411. [Transcript of the certificate of all men and women with lands and tenements and rents in Wilts to the value of £20 per annum beyond deductions. 13 Henry IV.]

Thomas, Rector of Edyndon has in the said County lands, tenements and rents to the value of cv<sup>ii</sup>. xiijs. iiij*d.*, viz., . . . the manors of Bratton, Bremubrig, Dulton and Penlegh to the value of xxxiiij<sup>ii</sup>. vjs. viij*d.*

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [1-20 *Henry VI.*]

A.D. 1425. At Westminster, a month after Easter, 3 Henry VI. Between Henry, Bishop of Winchester, plaintiff, and John Iuyn and William Westbery, deforciant, of 13 messuages, a toft, a mill, 197½ acres and a rood of land, 21½ acres and a rood of meadow, 25½ acres of pasture, 7 acres of wood, and 2*s.* 8*d.* rent, with appurtenances in Westbury, Bratton, and Mulbourne. Plea of covenant was summoned. John and William acknowledged the right of the Bishop as of their gift, and they quit-claimed from themselves, John and William, to the said Bishop and his heirs forever. Moreover they granted that they will warrant to the Bishop and his heirs the foresaid tenements with their appurtenances against Richard Abbot of Westminster, and his successors forever. For this the Bishop gave the foresaid John and William 200 marks of silver.

CLERICAL SUBSIDY. Sarum Diocese <sup>52</sup>/<sub>231</sub> [*temp. Henry VI.*].

*Taxation of a clerical subsidy throughout the entire Diocese of Salisbury.*

DEANERY OF POTTERN.

Brattone, Prior of Farle ;

*Taxation*, cxiiij. *s. i. d.* ;

*Tenth*, xj. *s. v. d.* ob q<sup>a</sup>.

IBID., <sup>52</sup>/<sub>195</sub>.

A.D. 1449. Account of Prior and Convent of Mayden Bradlegh, collectors of the subsidy of 6*s.* 8*d.* from every secular chaplain serving brethren and other religious men in parish churches or receiving stipends or yearly payments,<sup>1</sup> and from whatsoever other chaplains having chantries not taxed in the

<sup>1</sup> *annuatia.*



archdeanery of Sarum and Wilts granted last convocation at St. Paul's, London, sitting from 1st July 1449 to the 28th of the said month, to be levied at the Feast of the Annunciation next, 28 Henry VI.

## ARCHDEANERY OF WILTS.

*Deanery of Pottern.*

From Dom Thomas Hode chaplain }  
of the parish of Litelstoke } vj. s. viij. d.

## EDINGDON CHARTULARY, f. 110.

*Royal Licence to John Frank, clerk, and others, to assign property to the Rector of Edyndon.*

A.D. 1427. Henry, &c., to all to whom these letters patents shall come, &c. Whereas our ancestor Edward III licensed for himself and his heirs, the Rector and Friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon to acquire land, tenements and rent, &c., to the value of 100 marks yearly; We give licence for ourself and our heirs to John Frank, clerk, Thomas Touke of Hornyngesham, John Franklayns of Covleston, and John Spendour of Immere, that they may assign to the now Rector and Friars of the House aforesaid 13 messuages, a toft, a mill, 317½ acres and a rood of land, 21½ acres and a rood of meadow, 5½ acres of pasture, 7 acres of wood, and 2s. 7d. rent, and pasture for one bull, 24 oxen, 180 sheep, with appurtenances in Westbury, Bratton and Mulbourne in Wilts, which are held of the Rector of the house aforesaid, and which are worth by year in all issues according to their true value 40s., as by the inquisition made before Robert Assheley our Eschaetor in Wilts. To Hold to them and their successors in free, pure and perpetual alms in value 10 marks in part satisfaction of the 100 marks' worth of lands, &c. And we give licence to the said Rector and Friars and their successors to receive the said messuages, &c., from the foresaid John Frank, &c. Witness, the King himself at Westminster. 20 May, 5th year of his reign.

For £20 paid into the treasury.

IBID., f. 101<sup>b</sup>.

*Charter of John Frank, clerk, Thomas Touke, of Hornyngsham, John Frankelyn, of Coveleston, and John Spendour, Immere, to Thomas Culmer, Rector of the House or Monastery of Edyndon, granting property as detailed in the foregoing royal licence. Bratton, 10th of June. 5 Henry VI.*

IBID.

Release and quitclaim of the same to the same of all their right in the property as above said. 20th June. 5 Henry VI.

IBID., f. 111.

*Letters of Attorney to John Culmer and John Ussher.*

We, John Frank, clerk; Thomas Touke, of Hornyngesham; John Frankelyn, of Coveleston, and John Spendoure, of Immere, have appointed our attorneys our beloved in Christ John Culmer and John Ussher together and separately to deliver to Thomas Culmer, Rector of the Monastery of Edyndon and the Friars of the same House full and peaceful seisin of and in 13 messuages, &c. (*see above*) in Westbury, Bratton and Mulbourne in Wilts, according to the form and effect of our charter to the same Rector and Friars. In testimony whereof we have set our seals, &c. 10th June. 5 Henry VI.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [1-20 Henry VI.]

A.D. 1437-8. At Westminster in the quindene of St. Martin, 16 Henry VI, and afterwards in the octaves of St. Hilary in the same year. Between John Goweyn, John Gayl, and Richard Clerk, plaintiffs, and John Gybbes and Margaret his wife, deforciantes of the half of a messuage, 16 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow and pasturage for four oxen and one horse<sup>1</sup> with the appurtenances in Bratton and Stoke. Plea of covenant was summoned. John Gybbes and Margaret acknowledged the said half of a messuage, &c., with the appurtenances to be the right of the said John Goweyn, as that which the

<sup>1</sup> *affrus*.

same John, John Gayl and Richard have of the gift of John Gybbes and Margaret. And they quitclaimed from themselves John Gybbes and Margaret, and the heirs of Margaret, to the foresaid John Goweyn, John Gayl and Richard and the heirs of John Goweyn forever; moreover they conceded for themselves and the heirs of Margaret that they will warrant to the foresaid John Goweyn, John Gayl and Richard, and the heirs of John Goweyn, the foresaid half messuage, &c., against all men forever.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [12 Henry VII, C. Series II, Vol. ii, No. 21.]

*Calendar of Inquisitions of Henry VII, vol. i, p. 513.*  
*Post Mortem, Edward Leversegg.*

A.D. 1496. Inquest taken at Devizes the last day of October. 12 Henry VII. The Jury say that Edward Leversegg was seized in his demesne as of fee of property at Hewode, Westbury, Fytyngdon and Estlavington, and of a messuage, 24 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow in Bratton, worth yearly 26s. 8d., held of the Rector of the House of Edyngdon as in right of their church, by what service they know not. He gave all his property to John Colles, now deceased, and Richard Lymbury, and John Frippe, who survive, to the use of his last will, as expressed in his testament, produced to the Jurors. He died 17 August last, and Edward Leversegge, aged 11 years and more, is his cousin and heir, viz., the son of his elder brother William.

COURT ROLLS. [*Portfolio 208, No. 14.*]

A.D. 1522. BRATTON. Court held there 25th day of September, 14 Henry VIII. The homage came there by Ralph Alridge and presented that the Abbess of Lakocke . . . . came and presented that William Alrigge j attached in Faringdowne . . . . in Faringdowne. John Bowcher [vj. d.] iij. attached with vii (?) oxen . . . . vj oxen there. Richard Abache (?) [iii. d.] with vj oxen there. Edward

Trowe (?) j attached with iij oxen. Item it presented that John Bowecher [j *d.*] when he brake the lord's pinfold . . . Therefore they are in mercy. Item it presented that the same John Bowcher [iij. *d.*] . . . attached with six oxen. Item it presented that John Bowcher junior is a common trespasser at . . . . Item . . . . in mercy. Item John Bowcher, senior, is a common . . . . trespasser with his pigs . . . . and William Rawlyns (?) is a trespasser with his pigs. Richard Badkock is a trespasser with his pigs, John Adams [j. *d.*], John Tynker [j. *d.*], Richard Ballerd (?) . . . . Baddekocke, William Allrigge, William Bla . . . . are common trespassers also with their swine.

Item it presented that Ralphe Alrigge [iij. *d.*] broke the lord's pinfold and there took 5 sheep empounded by the reaper for trespass done to the lord's . . . .

Item it presented that Rowland Robyns [ij. *d.*] ij attached with ij mares . . . , John Halys j attached with vj . . . John Bowecher, senior, ij attached with his horses. Therefore they are in mercy. John Robyns by the hands of Hugh Norman gives to the lord to be released from his suit by the year as appears before.<sup>1</sup>

Item that William Harman has not repaired his tenement as . . . in the order. Therefore he is in mercy. . . . further he is bidden that the said tenement be sufficiently repaired . . . the next court under . . . .

Item it presented that John Abache, who had in the last court sufficiently to repair his mill [before?] this under the penalty of xs., hitherto has not repaired the said mill. Therefore he is in mercy. And further he has a day with the next court for repairing the said mill under pain of xx. s. And thus he is in mercy as appears above.<sup>2</sup>

Item it presented that Thomas Alrigge [j. *d.*], customary tenant, makes default.

<sup>1</sup> The amount was entered on some part of the roll now lost, or illegible.

<sup>2</sup> The fine, written as usual over the name, is obliterated.

Item Thomas Toweker [j. d.] et John Mellis, tenants by custom of the manor, make default. Item William Clase and Richard Paty, tenants also by custom of the manor, make default.

Item it presented that William Rawelyns [vj. d.] surcharged the common with xl sheep. Item Rowland [ij. d.] with xx sheep.

To this [court] came William Wanncy and received of the lord j cottage with vj acres and a half of land and an acre of meadow for the rent of v. s. yearly to him for the term of his life, according to the custom of the manor. And he gives to the lord of the fine viii. s.

To this [court] came John Dynere *alias* Mellis and received of the lord a cottage and a garden or empty plat of land adjacent newly built by the foresaid John ; to have and hold to the same John for the term of his life according to the custom of the manor used there, returning vj. d. And he gives nothing to the lord of the fine because he has newly built the foresaid house. And he did fealty to the lord and thus was admitted tenant thereof.

Affeerers { RALPH ALRIGGE } Jury.  
 { RICHARD BALLARD }

BRATTON. Court of the manor held there on the Sabbath, 28th March. 14 Henry VIII.

The homage came there by Richard Wheteacre and Richard Ballard, jurymen, and present that the Abbess of Laycock [iij. d.], William Couk [ij. d.], William Howper *alias* Badcock [j. d.], and William Blacke, free tenants, owe suit and make default, therefore they are in mercy as appears above their heads.<sup>1</sup>

And whereas in the preceding court William Harman was commanded to repair his tenement totally in decay, sufficiently by this court, under pain of forfeiting his estate.

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<sup>1</sup> The fines, written in the original above the names, are here throughout put in brackets after the names.

And he has not yet repaired it as he had in the command, but permits to be totally in decay. Therefore let proclamation be made at present for another tenant. And William Wawncy is bidden sufficiently to repair his cottage and also to be a resident upon the same before the next court under pain of *vj. s. viii. d.*

And that William Clace his . . . . . stable and also bakehouse and barn in the roofing and walls of the same, Hugh Williams his barn in the roofing, John Adams his hall in the roofing and . . . . . of the house in like manner, Thomas Alrigge his barn in the roofing and wattles and walls, and his . . . . . in the roofing, Thomas Graunt his hall in "growncelle" and roofing, allow to be ruinous; who are bidden to sufficiently repair all the foresaid defects by the next court.

And similarly that no tenant shall lead any male calf beyond the age of ij years on the marsh under the pain aforesaid. . . . . John Bowecher, senior [*iiij. d.*], is a common trespasser with his swine. Therefore he is in mercy. . . . . feast of St. Michael the Archangel . . . . . *xl. d.*

Affeerers { JOHN HALIS  
RICHARD WHETACRE } Jury.

LAY SUBSIDY, WILTS <sup>197</sup>/<sub>153</sub> [14 and 15 *Henry VIII.*].

A.D. 1522-3. To be received of Richard Ballard of Bratton, petty collector there and of Mylbourne—10*4s. 2d.*; thereof paid to Edward Darell and Anthony Hungerford, knights, by Richard Wheteker of Bratton—5*os.* by anticipation.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [19 *Henry VIII.* C. Series II, vol. 46, No. 120].

*Post Mortem* of John Fetypase.

A.D. 1527. Inquisition taken at New Sarum 15 November, 19 *Henry VIII.* The Jury say that John Fetypase is a natural idiot and is son and heir of a certain Margery Fetypase, wife of a certain John Fetypase, gentleman; and that the said John

and Margery were seized of and in a messuage, 10 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances in Bratton, and land in Westbury and Hewode as in right of Margery; and that the premises in Bratton are held of the Rector of Edyngton, but by what service they know not, and are worth yearly in all their issues 10s. (?).<sup>1</sup> And that John Fetypase, senior, died 10 July, 15 Henry VIII, and that the said Margery died 20 August, 16 Henry VII (*sic*). And that John Fetypase, junior, is son and heir of the said Margery and was 16 years old and more at the death of Margery.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. [Vol. II, pp. 105, 141, 142.]

Westbury Vicarage in the Deanery of Wyly.

George Dudley vicar there wltth 2 chaplains— £xliiij. xvj. s.  
 Thereof he pays for stipend to two priests }  
 celebrating services in the chapels of Bratton } nothing.  
 and Dylton }

ARCHDEACONRY OF SOUTH WILTS.

DEANERY OF POTTERN.

RECTORY OF ALL SAINTS IN EDYNGDON.

John Ryve, Rector there.

*Manor of Bratton.*

Worth yearly

In rents and farms	£xxxiiij. xij. s. vij. d. qr.	} xlj. viij. xj. qr.
And in profit of the demesne land being in the hand of the rector	vij. iiij. s. iiij. d.	
And in perquisites of the court in common years	xij. s.	

<sup>1</sup> There is a hole here in the parchment.

## RENTS AND PAYMENTS WITHOUT.

*Manor of Bratton.*

To the Lord King by the hands of the Sheriff of Wilts. }	vj. xiiij. iiij.	}	£	s.	d.
To the heirs of St. Maur }	— xvij. ix.				
To John Arundell, knight }	— — xiiij. ob.				
To the Hundred of Westbury }	— x. viij.				
To the Castle of Devizes }	— xx —				
And to the foresaid sheriff of Wilts for cert money }	— — xx d.				

*(To be continued).-*

**NOTES ON AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN  
ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE  
SITE IN 1860.**

“It has long been my conviction,” said the late Canon Jackson, in a letter to the present writer, many years ago, “that the site of the old Monastery at Amesbury is *one of the most ancient places of interment in England*; and I should feel the greatest interest in any opportunity that should be presented, of bringing *any of those interments to light*.”

“A great deal,” he adds, “went on at Amesbury in *very remote* times, of which the history is lost to us *above* ground. Perhaps *under* ground some traces of it might yet be discovered.” It is with much pleasure, therefore, that the following notes on the history of Amesbury Monastery, as illustrative



of some discoveries made on the site in 1860, and hitherto unpublished, are now contributed to the pages of *W. N. & Q.*

The *Welsh Triads* mention Amesbury as one of three great religious centres, established in the very earliest times of Christianity. "The three chief perpetual choirs of the isle of Britain—the choir of Llan Iltud Vawr, in Glamorganshire; *the choir of Ambrosius, in Amesbury*; and the choir of Glastonbury—in each of these three choirs there were 2,400 saints; that is, there were 100 for every hour of the day and night in rotation, perpetuating the praise of God without rest or intermission."

That a religious foundation of some magnitude existed here in remote times is by no means improbable. The immediate neighbourhood of Stonehenge, which must have been well known at least throughout the southern part of Britain as a spot sacred to Pagan rites, would probably be one of the first places selected for religious purposes in early days of Christianity.<sup>1</sup>

In Saxon times, about the year 980, a Benedictine Nunnery was founded here by Ethelfrida, Dowager Queen of King Edgar, as an atonement for the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr, at the gate of Corfe Castle. She afterwards, in 986, founded a second Nunnery (also of Benedictines) at Wherwell, co. Hants. The circumstance is thus alluded to in the ancient rhyming chronicle of Robert of Gloucester:—

"Yet Elfred the luther queene that Seynt Edward slough,  
Of hure trespas bifore hure dethe repentant was ynoug;  
And rered two Nonneryes, Whorwell that one was,  
And Ambresbury that othere, to beete hure trespas."

<sup>1</sup> The following account given by Bishop Tanner, in the folio edition of his *Notitia Monastica*, A.D. 1744, also points, although perhaps rather dimly, to some very early religious foundation at Amesbury:—

"Here is said to have been an ancient British monastery for 300 monks, founded (as some say) by Ambrius, an abbot; as others by the famous prince Ambrosius (who was therein buried); and destroyed by that cruel pagan, Gurmundus, who overran all this country in the sixth century. It has been thought that here was one of the two monasteries which were given to the learned Asserius, by King Alfred."

The church of Amesbury nunnery was dedicated to SS. Mary and Meliorus—the latter being an extremely rare dedication. St. Meliorus or Melior, son and heir of Melianus, duke of Cornwall, having embraced Christianity, is said to have been cruelly murdered and mutilated by his brother-in-law, a pagan, about the year 411. His remains were interred at Linkinhorn, co. Cornwall, the church of which place is dedicated in his honour. He was subsequently canonized, and is commemorated on the 3rd January. Leland says "*the relics of S. Melorus, son of Melian, Duke of Cornwall, were deposited at Amesbury.*"<sup>1</sup> The church of Linkinhorn, his first burial place, and that of Amesbury, which subsequently became a receptacle for his relics, are, it is believed, the only two known dedications to this particular saint.

In the year 1177 the Abbess and Nuns at Amesbury fell, from some cause or another, under the heavy displeasure of the first of the Plantagenet Kings of England. "The convent," says Mr. Hubert Hall,<sup>2</sup> "had long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety through the wit, beauty, and gallantries of the abbess, and the daughters of noble families whom she had gathered round her. It was also whispered that these fair recluses had intermeddled with other worldly matters connected with the disagreement between the King (Henry II) and his imperious consort. Already, in the preceding spring, after the great council held at Northampton, two bishops, acting as royal commissioners, had visited the nunnery to effect a resumption of the foundation into the King's hands; and now the King himself, accompanied by the primate and an imposing train

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<sup>1</sup> It is much to be regretted that nothing further has been met with respecting either the date or the cause of the removal of these relics out of Cornwall to so great a distance. If some additional information on the subject were forthcoming it might probably furnish an interesting link in the early history of Amesbury monastery.

<sup>2</sup> *Court Life under the Plantagenets*, 1890, p. 163.

of bishops,<sup>1</sup> went thither to assist in person at the deposition of the abbess and suspected nuns, and the installation of a new abbess and convent drafted from the exemplary house of Font Evrault, whose arrival at Southampton had already been notified."

"These somewhat undignified proceedings, however, only formed a part of the King's project of dissolution; for simultaneously with the first visitation of this nunnery, the King had required the surrender of the College of secular Canons at Waltham,<sup>2</sup> upon an equally vague charge of irregular living; though here, too, it was suggested that the worthy Canons had incurred more displeasure through their devotion to their hereditary patroness, the Queen, than through the neglect of ecclesiastical discipline. But whatever point might be given to the scandal by the King's present relations with the Church in the matter of his divorce, the real motive for his present action was nothing less than want of funds to provide for a new foundation, in fulfilment of his recent vow made at the shrine of St. Thomas the Martyr, and therefore the son of Nigel had maintained that the King was justified, on the eve of foreign war, in appropriating two religious foundations, being the actual property of the Crown, to satisfy the demands of national piety, and to further the supposed interests of the Church at large by a reformation of alleged abuses."

The nuns expelled from Amesbury by Henry II appear to have numbered about thirty. Their cause of offence is described in the preamble to subsequent charters of King John as, "vitæ suæ turpitudinem, et ordinis sui dissolutionem, et infamiam quæ divulgabatur publiè"—*the baseness of their lives,*

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<sup>1</sup> Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Sarum, Exeter, Worcester, London, and others, with many magnates and barons, are mentioned in a charter of King John as his father's principal advisers in the matter.

<sup>2</sup> Waltham Holy Cross, Essex. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, had founded a College of *Secular* Canons of the Order of St. Augustine in 1062, and for these Henry II now (1177) substituted Canons *Regular*.

*the dissoluteness of their order, and the disgrace which they had openly spread abroad.* Certainly they must have very seriously transgressed, either in word or deed, if they were at all deserving of this royal censure. The erring nuns were, we are told, distributed amongst other religious houses *under a stricter discipline!*

Johanna de Gennes was the name of the new abbess introduced into Wiltshire from the great Abbey of Font Evrault in Normandy. She was inducted at Amesbury on the 11th of the Kalends of June, 1177, by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury (Apostolic Legate), in the presence of the King, the Bishops of Exeter, Norwich,<sup>1</sup> and others. She brought with her twenty-four nuns, who were to be the new occupants of Amesbury Monastery.

The order of Font Evrault was founded about the latter end of the 11th century, by Robert d'Arbrissel, who is said to have been born of poor parents in a village of Brittany, in the diocese of Rennes, from which he derived his name. It was a variation of the Benedictine rule, the dress of the sisters being a black habit, with a white veil. The order included religious, of both sexes, presided over by an Abbess, in whom the whole authority was vested, the monasteries being exempt from the jurisdiction of the Ordinary.<sup>2</sup> The Founder caused Petronilla de Craon Chemille to be appointed as general and head of the order, of which he drew up the statutes, and so great was the success which attended its foundation, that before his death, in 1117, no less than three thousand nuns had been received into the abbey of Font Evrault alone.

On the introduction of the new French abbess and nuns into Wiltshire, Henry II gave *the Church of St. Mary and*

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<sup>1</sup> The Bishop of Old Sarum, Jocelin [de Bohun] had at this time, owing to increasing age and infirmity, been compelled to withdraw from active work, and was assisted in his diocese by a suffragan. John of Oxford, the newly-elected Bishop of Norwich, had been Dean of Sarum.

<sup>2</sup> This will, perhaps, account for the absence, in the Wilts Institutions, of the induction of any of the Abbesses of Amesbury.

*Meliorus* at Amesbury, with other possessions, to their parent Abbey at Font Evrault ; the gift being confirmed by subsequent charters of King John and Henry III, printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon* and Hoare's *Modern Wilts* ; and thus, fostered by royalty, the two monasteries increased in splendour, and became a retreat for ladies of royal or noble birth, as well as a burial place for several generations of the early Plantagenet Kings and Queens of England.

EDWARD KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

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## QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 83.*)

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### MARRIAGE RECORDS.

#### T.

- 1710-8-10.—Richard TRUMAN, of Salisbury, weaver, son of Thomas Trueman, of Christian Malford, to Martha BAYLY, of Langley ph., at Chippenham.
- 1715-6-3.—Hannah TRUEMAN, dau. of Tho: Trueman, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., to Edmond WAINE, at Calne.
- 1722-3-24.—Mary TYLER, dau. of Jonathan Tyler, of Bradford, to Samuel RUTTY, at Bradford.
- 1724-11-12.—John TUCKER, of Melksham, to Mary JONES, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1725-2-7.—Catherine TRUMAN, dau. of Tho: Truman, late of Foxham, to Walter PRICE, Xian Malford, at Cumerwell.
- 1728-10-19.—Thomas TAYLER, of Ashen Cains, potter, son of Thomas Tayler, of Ashen Cains, to Mary RILY, of Suttin Benger, at Charlcott.
- 1731-8-17.—Mary TAYLER, late of Thornbury, co. of Gloucester, spinster, to Stephen PALMER, of Punten [Purton], at Purton Stoak.

- 1733-8-11.—Mary TYFIELD, dau. of John Tyfield, late of Biddeston, to Robert EDWARDS, of Notton, at Slauterford.
- 1733-8-14.—William TRUMAN, of Calne, woolcomber, to Susannah BRADBURY, of Langley, at Charlcott.
- 1734-3-20.—Charles TYLER, of Bearfield, Bradford ph., clothier, son of Jonathan Tyler, of Bradford ph., to Sarah SANGER, at Comerwell.
- 1735-7-7.—Joshua TYLEE, of Widecombe, co. of Somerset, baker, son of John and Ann Tylee, of Winscomb, co. of Somerset, to Ann ROSE, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1736-9-4.—Katherine TAYLOR, of Pickwick, Corsham ph., spinster, to Joseph BLANCHARD, of Pickwick, at Corsham.
- 1738-5-2.—John TUFFEN, of Ringwood, co. of Hants, maltster, to Katherine FURNELL, at Broomham.
- 1744-8-14.—Robert TANNER, of Cadnam, yeoman, to Mary EVERY, of Calne, at Charlcot.
- 1753-8-2.—Grace TRUMAN, of Purten Stoke, spinster, to William PRISE, of Sutton Banger.
- 1762-5-4.—Mary TYLEE, dau. of Joshua Tylee, late of city of Bath, co. of Somerset, to John NEWMAN, of Melksham, at Broomham.
- 1768-8-12.—William TOWNSEND, of Mildread ph., Bread Street, London, son of William and Elizabeth Townsend, of Preston, in Lancashire, to Elizabeth BARRETT, at Calne.
- 1772-12-17.—Charles TRUSTER [TRUSTED], of Stoke Gifford, co. of Gloucester, grazier, son of Charles and Elizabeth Trusted, of Walford, co. of Hereford, to Mary SARGENT, at Hullavington.
- 1773-4-13.—Mary TOWNSEND, of Devizes, dau. of Charles and Mary Townsend, of West Pennard, co. of Somerset, to William POWELL, of Nurstead, at Devizes.
- 1774-6-14.—Elizabeth TYLER, of Lavington, dau. of Charles and Susan Tyler, of Lavington, to William HARRISON, of Marnhull, at Lavington.

## U.

- 1703-12-12.—Joseph USHER to Mary COAL [COOL], at Devizes.

## W.

- 1701-4-19.—Ann WEBB, of Bradford, spinster, [whose parents were] of Wolly, Bradford ph., to John BASKERVILE, of Bradford ph., at Comerwell.
- 1702-1-8.—Thomas WYLY, of Melksham, maulster, son of John Wyly, of Colraine, province of Ulster, Ireland, to Hannah BUTLER, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1702-5-14.—Jane WEBB, dau. of James Webb, of Bradford ph., to Harry LYDYARD, at Comerwell.
- 1703-8-12.—John WILLIS, Jr., of Calstone, Calne ph., to Sarah SELFE, of Lavington, at Devizes.
- 1703-12-4 [?].—William WALKER, son of William Walker, of Brinkworth, to Hannah SKULL, at Brinkworth.
- 1707-9-17.—Elizabeth WRENCH (*alias* HOBBS), of Warminster ph., spinster, to Jeremiah OWEN, of Warminster ph., at Warminster.
- 1707-11-6.—Jacob WACKHAM, of Caln, sadler, son of Josiah Wackham, of Catcom, Hilmarton ph., to Ann GINGELL, of Corsham, [married] in Corsham ph.
- 1711-12-15.—Elizabeth WILLIS, dau. of John Willis, of Littlecut, Enford ph., to Thomas HUNT, at Broomham.
- 1712-7-16.—Lucy WHEELER, dau. of John Wheeler, of Nether Segrey, to Benjamin STILES, of Speen Mill, at Charlcot.
- 1715-6-3.—Edmond WAINE, son of William Waine, of Chelworth, Cricklet ph., to Hannah TRUEMAN, at Calne.
- 1717-1-18.—Thomas WITHERS, of Great Farringdon, co. of Barks, bodismaker, son of Thomas Withers, of Great Farrington, co. of Barks, to Elizabeth HANCOCK, at Purton Stoke.
- 1718-1-15.—Phillip WATTS, of Greinton, co. of Somerset, to Mary COOLE, at Devizes.
- 1728-7-22.—Sarah WILLIS, of Lavington, widdow, dau. of Isaac SELFE, of Lavington, to Edward GRAY, of Lavington, at Lavington.
- 1729-6-24.—Jacob WILKINS, of Tedbury, co. of Gloucester, cheesfactor, son of Robert Wilkins, of Tedbury, to Judith FRY, of Calstone, at Calne.

- 1731-9-11.—Hester WILLIS, dau. of Daniel Willis, of Calne, to George GRANT, of Calne, at Charlcut.
- 1733-5-12.—Mary WHITE, of Bradford, spinster, to William ANGEL, of Kinton Langley, at Corsham.
- 1733-5-19.—Martha WALDERN, spinster, dau. of Edward Waldern, late of Andover, co. of Hants, to Henry SIMS, of city of Canterbury, at Lavington.
- 1737-3-5.—Ann WEST, dau. of Richard, late of Corsham ph., to Joseph EDWARDS, of Notton, at Slaughtford.
- 1737-9-3.—John WILLIS, son of Jacob Willis, of Calne, to Mary CRABB, at Broomham.
- 1746-5-18.—Thomas WASTEFIELD, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., carpenter, son of Grace HANNAM, of Foxham, to Elizabeth HARDEN, of Avon, at Charlcut.
- 1747-3-13 [?].—Sarah WAINE, dau. of Edmond Waine, of Purton ph., to John MADDOCK, at Purton Stoak.
- 1754-4-25.—Young Simmonds WINDLE [*i.e.* Simmonds WINDLE, Jr.], of Mangottisfield ph., co. of Gloucester, to Sarah BRISTOW, at Slaughtford.
- 1765-5-21.—Jane WEBB, late of Corsham side, widdow of Thos., to Benjamin SAWYER, of Attworth, at Corsham.
- 1793-8-15.—Thomas WEBB, of Melksham, grocer, son of Thomas and Joice Webb, of Bristol, co. of Somerset, to Grace BENNETT, at Pickwick.
- 1832-5-9.—Mary WITHY, dau. of George and Lydia Withy, of Melksham, to Edmund NAISH, of Flax Bourton, at Portishead, co. of Somerset.

## Y.

- 1700-7-22.—Sarah YOUNG to Thomas REYNOLDS, at Brinkworth.
- 1702-2-3.—Thomas YOUNG, of Charlton, wheelwright, to Mary YOUNG, dau. of Daniel Young, of Brinkworth, at Brinkworth.
- 1719/20-1-8.—Jacob YOUNG, of Rough Earthcot, Olveston ph., co. of Gloucester, yeoman, to Mary SMART, of Michaels Kington.
- 1731-11-31.—Mary YOUNG, dau. of Thomas Young, of Grittenham, Brinkworth ph., to Isaac SARJANT, at Hullington.
- 1738-2-7.—Thomas YOUNG, of Grittenham, Brinkworth ph., yeoman, to Mary BULLOCK, at Sutton.



1751-2-28.—Edward YOUNG, of Earthcott, Avelstone [Olveston] ph., co. of Gloucester, son of Jacob Young, of Earthcott, to Elizabeth BULLOCK, at Hullington.

Z.

1720-8-20.—Elizabeth ZEALEY, dau. of Joseph Zealey, of Starkly, to Edward LOCKEY, of Letchled, at Hullavington.

*Tottenham, Middlx.*

NORMAN PENNEY.

*(To be continued.)*

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**A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.**

*(Continued from p. 87.)*

192. Anno 32.—John Kent *and* Roger Basyng, arm.; messuages and lands in Chippenham. £40.

193. Anno 32.—Thomas Whyt, gen., *and* William Stileman *and* Alice his wife; lands and tenements in Henton, Lytylton, Stepleashton, and Christian Mallefords.

194. Anno 32.—John Warneford, gen., *and* James Yate, gen., & Johanna Flower, widow; messuages and lands in Rowde and Foxaunders *alias* Foxhangers.

195. Anno 32.—Thomas Bayly *and* Richard Styleman, son and heir of Anthony Styleman; messuages and lands in Stepleashton, and the old porte of the Boro' of le Devises and Revedon. £100.

196. Anno 32.—Thomas Wenman, armiger, *and* Simon Seyms, gen.; manor of Evyn Swyndon, messuages, and lands in Rodborne Chaynewe and Evyn Swyndon. £200.

197. Anno 32.—Richard Jerveys, of London, mercer, *and* John Barkley, of Stoke, in co. Glouc., armiger; manor of Melston, *als.* Myldeston *and* Bryghtmerston *als.* Brygmarston, messuages and lands in Melston *alias* Myldeston *and* Bryght-

marston *als.* Brygmarston, with advowson of the church of Myldeston. £600.

198. Anno 32.—William Webbe *and* William Gerberd formerly of Odestoke, in co. Wilts, arm., son and heir Richard Gerberd, armiger, deceased; manor of Odestoke, messuages, and lands in Odestoke and Byrtford, advowson of the church of Odestoke. £800.

199. Anno 32.—William Dautesey and Ambrose Dautesey *and* John Gilbert, son and heir of George Gilbert; messuages and lands in Lavyngton, Cannyng and Worton. 400 marks.

200. Anno 32.—Christopher Cheverett, armiger, *and* John Abarrowe, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Bemerton, Stoford, Lytyllwysshfords, Stratford Undercastell, Madyngton, Alderbury, Fenny Sutton, Gorseleyfforest, and Sutton Mawndfyld.

201. Anno 33.—John Mervyn, armiger, *and* Hugh Apharry and Elianore his wife; manor of West Knoyle *als.* Knoyll Odyerne, messuages and lands in West Knoyle *alias* Knoyll Odyerne. £50.

202. Anno 33.—Richard Bruges, armiger, *and* John Browne, gen., and Agnes his wife; manor of High Swyndon, messuages and lands in High Swyndon, West Swyndon, Estcott and Westcott. £71.

203. Anno 33.—Thomas Davye *and* Francis Butler, armiger; messuages and lands in Cokynton and Sherston. 50 marks.

204. Anno 33.—John Marvyn *and* John Cary, armiger, son and heir of Robert Cary, formerly of Cokynton, co. Devon, armiger; a third part of messuage and land in Peertwode *als.* Peertworth. £46.

205. Anno 33.—Richard Batte *and* Richard Styleman, gen., son and heir of Anthony Styleman, formerly of Styple Asheton, gen.; messuage and land in Westbury "subtus le playne." £30.

206. Anno 33.—Jeremiah Grene and William Popley *and* Peter Morgan and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Chitterne

called Morgans, messuages and lands in Chitterne All Saints, and Chitterne (St. Mary). £220.

207. Anno 33.—William Popley *and* Peter Morgan and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Mulbournè Courte, messuages and lands in Chitterne All Saints and Chitterne St. Mary. £220.

208. Anno 33.—Giles Brugge *and* John Galley and Isabella his wife, manors of Hyghway and Clevauncye; messuages and lands in Highway, Clevauncye, and Helmerton. £300.

209. Anno 33.—John Ade *and* William Stourton, knt., and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Eston Grey, messuages and lands in Eston Grey. £250.

210. Anno 33.—William Button *and* William Stourton, knt., Lord Stourton and Elizabeth his wife; manors of Bakanton and Stanmer, messuages and lands in Bakanton and Stanmer, advowson of the free chapel of Bakanton. 260 marks.

211. Anno 33.—Henry Bruncker, Richard Woodcokys, Roger Blade, and John Warnesford *and* Peter Morgan, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Orcheston St. Mary, Tyleshyde, Pottern, Marston, and Stepull Assheton. £140.

212. Anno 33.—William Dauntsey, citizen and alderman of London, *and* Edmund Walwyn, gen.; messuages and lands in Compton. £100.

213. Anno 33.—William Dauntsey, citizen and alderman of London, *and* George, Earl of Huntingdon, and Francis Hastyngs, knt., Lord Hastings, son and heir apparent of the said Earl, and Katherine his wife; manor of Chyppenham and Rowdon, messuages and lands in Rowdon and Chyppenham. £400.

214. Anno 33.—John Yate and Milo Abowen *and* John Hyll; messuage and lands in Wynterborne Erles.

215. Anno 33.—Alice Martin, widow, *and* Thomas Rodes and Johanna his wife, Roger Thornborough and Johanna his wife, two of the daughters and heiresses of Richard Pynker; messuage and garden in Mylford. £40.

216. Anno 33.—Robert Tyderley, junior, gen., *and* William Fawconer, arm.; messuages and lands in the parish of Chyclade. £40.

217. Anno 34.—John Abbot *and* John Tompson, and Edith his wife; messuage and lands in Marborough. £20.

218. Anno 34.—Richard Barowe and Edward Chafyn *and* William Webb; manor of Odestoke, messuages and lands in Odestoke, Hyggemedede and Birtforde, with advowson of the church of Odestoke.

219. Anno 34.—William Grene, gen., *and* Thomas Woodshawe, gen., and Johanna his wife; half the manor of Stanlynche, messuages and lands in Stanlynche and Downton.

220. Anno 34.—Edward Baynton, knt., Geoffry Danyell and John Pye *and* Stephen Apharry, armiger, and Johanna his wife and Roger Bodenham, armiger, son and heir of Johanna; messuages and lands in Pyrton, Alburn, Vpham, Snape and Wootton Bassett. £280.

221. Anno 34.—John Kente *and* John Mervyn, armiger; messuages and lands in Chyppenham, Devyses, and Erlestoke. 100 marks.

222. Anno 34.—Thomas Brynde *and* George Delalynd, and Mary his wife; manor of Staunton Fitz-Herbert, and advowson of the church of Staunton Fitzharbert, messuages and lands in Staunton Fitzharbert, Marston, and Castell Eyton. £226.

223. Anno 34.—William Aleyn *and* Richard Dautesey; one half a water mill and lands in Calne. £30.

224. Anno 34.—Francis Morgan, armiger, *and* Thomas Seymour, knt., John Cates, armiger, and George Bourchyer, armiger; manor of Sende, messuages and lands in Sende, Sendrewe, Melksham and Wolmere. £1,100.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

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## DUGDALE OF SEEND.

*(Continued from page 89.)*

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

## SEEND.

To the memory of Thomas Dugdale, second<sup>1</sup> of that name, in this parish of Seend, Gentleman, who lyeth underneath interr'd, and of Prosper, his vertuous, only, and beloved wife, daughter and heire of the learned and pious Mr. John Awdry, of Melksham, Minister of the Gospel, and Katharine<sup>2</sup> his wife, daughter of William Tipper, of this parish, Gentleman. The said Thomas and Prosper had issue five sons and five daughters. Thomas Dugdale was interr'd the 16 of Feb. 1684, æt. 54. Prosper Dugdale was interr'd (entering into the Chancel) the 17th of March 1676, æt. 44.

ARMS.—*Argent, a cross moline gules, in the dexter quarter a torteau, impaling, Argent, on a bend azure three cinquefoils or.* AWDRY.

Prosper Dugdale, wife of Thomas Dugdale, of this Parish, Gent., was underneath interred March the 17, 1676. Ætatis XLIIII.

Thomas Dugdale, de Seend Head, Gen., Qui primus ex antiquâ ejusdem cognominis familiâ de Clithero, apud Lancastriensis, in hâc Parochiâ sedem fixit; filius erat Revrendi Christopheri Dugdale, olim de Polshot, et Ecclesiæ ibidem Rectoris, cui Christophero ex fratre nepos fuit Gulielmus

<sup>1</sup> He was in reality the third of that name, his elder brother Thomas having been baptised at Seend 3rd March, 1622, and buried there on the following 16th.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently the daughter of William Tipper by his first wife Mary (Sheppard), whose marriage took place at Seend 29th Sept., 1622, and her burial at the same place 21st Feb., 1632.

Dugdale,<sup>1</sup> Eques Auratus, de Blythe Hall in Comitatu Warwicensi, Rei Antiquariæ peritiâ Illustris. A quo ortus est Johannes Dugdale, eques, de Coventry in prædict. Com. Thomas Dugdale Uxorem habuit Elizabetham, Johannis Trimnel de Earlstoak in hoc Comitatu Wiltoniensi Filiam, unde natus est Thomas Dugdale, Gen., Qui pater fuit Thomæ Dugdale, civis Londinensis.

Thomas Dugdale, senior, sepulchro conditus est Aprilis 3 Anno Dom. 1669, Ætatis 85. Elizabetha, Uxor, Aprilis 26, 1664, Ætat. 70.

Ann,<sup>2</sup> the first Wife of Thomas Dugdale, of the City of London, Sole Daughter of Mr. Jacob Selby, of Bradford, was Underneath interred Dec. 5, 1682, Æt. 23. Also the Son of the said Thomas and Ann Dugdale was interred Dec. 1682, Æt. 30 days.

ARMS.—DUGDALE.

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, LONDON.

Hic inhumatur Corpus Janæ, Uxoris Tho. Dugdale, Civis Londini, Filiæ Ambrosii Audry de Melkham in Com. Wilts., Generosi, Quæ obiit Sept. 17, 1692, Ætat. 31.

Also the Body of Tho. Dugdale, Dyed Dec. 2, 1711, Ætat. 52. And his Daughter Jane, who dyed 7 April, 1713.

<sup>1</sup> John Dugdale, of Clithero, ancestor of these Dugdals (*See* Vol. I, p. 174), in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth received a grant of a crest, viz., "*A Griffin's hedd with winges couped or, langued gules*"; in the printed Visitation of London, 1633-5 this crest is charged with the difference of the 3rd son of a 2nd son, viz., that of Robert Dugdale, of London (who signs the pedigree), 3rd son of Christopher Dugdale, showing that the latter's eldest brother Henry, of Codford, or his representatives, were still living; information as to this branch will be gladly welcomed; it will be remembered that Robert's eldest brother was Rector of Codford. In the Grant it is said that John Dugdale was one of those who have long borne the ancient arms of DUGDALE; his exact relationship to the great Garter has not yet been made out, the (at present) accepted pedigree stating that Sir William was an only son of an only son.

<sup>2</sup> *Bradford-on-Avon Register*:—1681, Oct. 5. Thomas Duggdall to Anne Silby.

## UPMINSTER, CO. ESSEX.

(*History and Topography of Upminster*, by T. L. Wilson.)

To the memory of Elizabeth Dugdale, the virtuous and most affectionate wife of Thomas Dugdale, of London, Merchant, daughter of Richard Goodlad,<sup>1</sup> of London, Woollen draper, who departed this life April 8th, 1701, æt. 37, and with Elizabeth an infant daughter of the said Thomas and Elizabeth, who departed this life August 19th, 1701, lyeth underneath interred. Also one Sister and two Brothers of the said Elizabeth, viz., Mary Goodlad deceased July 9th 1674, æt. 3; Willm. Goodlad deceased March 4th 1678, æt. 19; Abram Goodlad deceased April 29th 1685, æt. 19. All waiting for a glorious resurrection.

ARMS.—*A cross moline, impaling, On a bend cotised azure three mullets.*

**DEED RELATING TO THE MANOR OF BROMHAM,  
A.D. 1535-1579.**

For permission to print the following document we are indebted to the kindness of its owner, Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham. It contains an interesting fragment of unpublished history relating to the ecclesiastical manor of Bromham, for

<sup>1</sup>This family was of Leigh, co. Essex, where they were settled for many generations. The arms they displayed in the church there, *Per pale vert and ermine, an eagle displayed or*, are certainly the arms we find assigned to a family of this name. There is a coat *impaled* with Dugdale, which ought and probably is intended to denote his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Goodlad, who lies buried with his ancestors at Leigh, but its correct appropriation to the Goodlad family is extremely doubtful. [In the sketch of these arms that appear on this monument, which was sent me some years ago by Mr. J. G. Bradford, 16, Listria Park, London, DUGDALE has the *torteau*, and the *mulletts* in the impaled coat are *pierced*; perhaps on a closer inspection these *mulletts* would prove to be *cinquefoils*, in which case the coat might be meant for that borne by AWDRY.—ED.]

nearly half a century, from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Queen Elizabeth.

The lordship of Bromham, which had previously belonged to Earl Harold, was, at the time of the Domesday Survey, in the hands of the Crown. By William Rufus, the manor, and afterwards the advowson of the church, were given to the Benedictine Monastery of St. Martin at Battle, co. Sussex, which had been founded by his father A.D. 1067, and to this establishment they continued to belong until the general suppression, 31 Henry VIII (1539).

From the valuation of the property belonging to the Monastery of Battle contained in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, made A.D. 1534<sup>1</sup> (five years before the suppression), it appears that the Abbot and Convent were then in receipt of £34 10s. 8d. yearly from their Bromham estate; the farm of the manor was leased for a term of years to John Slade,<sup>2</sup> a portion of tithe there, called Sextry, was held of the Abbey, by the Rector of Bromham, William Gittyns, and the remaining two thirds of the income made up from the rents of divers tenant farmers, and smaller holders.

"WILTES. *Bromham.*

Firma manerij ib'm cum pertinen' vocat' Bromham in tenura Joh'is Slade per indentura pro term'o annorum re' per annum ... £9.  
 Redditus divers' tenen' et divers' parvarum firm' ibidem collect' per . . . . predict' abbis per annu' ... .. £23 10s. 8d.  
 Porcio decime ib'm vocat' Sextry in tenura Will'mi Gittyns reddendo inde p' a'm ... .. £2."

Besides this ecclesiastical manor, known as "Bromham Battle," there was also a lay manor, called "Roches manor",<sup>3</sup> from a family of De la Roche who were owners here at the close of the fourteenth century. From two co-heiresses of Sir John Roche, who died about the year 1400, this latter property

<sup>1</sup> Vol. I, p. 347.

<sup>2</sup> John Slade, of Bromham, gent., was patron of Hilperton in 1554. He left a son, of the same name, a minor, and the advowson of Hilperton, with some cottages there, to which he was heir, were for some time in the hands of the Court of Wards and Liveries, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>3</sup> See *Inquisition post mortem* of Sir Walter Beauchamp, 9 Hen. VI.



came successively into the families of Beauchamp and Baynton. By the Beauchamps, as descendants of the elder co-heiress, it was held until the death (without legitimate issue) of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, in 1508, when the Bayntons inherited as representatives of the younger co-heiress of Roche.

The latter family, before succeeding to the Bromham property, had long been seated at Fallersdown, or Falston, a moated mansion in the parish of Bishopstone, in South Wilts. The first inheritor of Bromham was John, son and heir of Sir Robert Baynton, of Falston, who having fought at Tewkesbury under the banner of Henry VI, was taken prisoner, and attainted. The attainder being subsequently reversed, his estates were recovered, and his son restored in blood by Henry VII in 1503. He died in 1516, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward (afterwards knighted). This Sir Edward rose high in favour with Henry VIII, and was vice-chamberlain to no less than three of Henry's queens. On his estate at Bromham, and on the site of what is now Bromham House Farm, he built a new mansion, partly with the spoils of Devizes Castle, and an old manor house at Corsham. It is said to have cost £15,000 (an enormous sum at that time) and to have been "nearly as large as Whitehall in Westminster and fit to entertain a king." Standing close on the old western road it became one of the usual halting places for the nobility and gentry on their way to Bath. James I visited here in 1616, and again in 1618<sup>1</sup> and 1621.

<sup>1</sup> The Devizes Corporation, on the second occasion, lent certain articles to the owner of Bromham House, as appears from the following entries in the Chamberlains' books of that date:—

"1618—Paid William Hellier for his paynes in looking to such goods as were sent to Bromham to be employed in the kings' s'vice ... .. 2s.	
Paid John Thrusten for a form lost in the King's s'vice ... ..	16d.
Paid John Dicke for another form lost in the said s'vice ... ..	16d.
Paid for wyne given to the King's Ma <sup>ties</sup> Trumpetters ... ..	3s.
Paid David Joyner for worke by him don at the King's Ma <sup>ties</sup> coming throughe the towne ... ..	8d.
Paid William Dicke for carryinge the King's Ma <sup>ties</sup> wyne to Charlton	2s."

The house was burnt during the Civil Wars, in 1645, and only part of one wing now remains *in situ*, the picturesque Tudor gateway<sup>1</sup> having been subsequently rebuilt at the entrance to Spye Park when the Baynton family, forsaking the site of their old mansion, adopted this as their new residence at the time of the Restoration.

It is to this Sir Edward Baynton, the builder of Old Bromham House and the owner from 1516 to 1544 of the property there known as *Roche's Manor*—afterwards *Bromham-Baynton*—that the commencement of the following deed refers. With his interest at Court he was no doubt able, at the suppression of monasteries, to make easy terms with the Crown for the purchase of some of their property. In 1536 he obtained a grant from Henry VIII of the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, a royal foundation of Henry II and the Empress Maud, with the principal part of the estate belonging thereto, and other lands in the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Somerset. In 1540 he had further grants from the Crown of the manors of Bremhill and Semley in this county. At Bromham, being steward of the ecclesiastical manor belonging to the monks of Battle,<sup>2</sup> and foreseeing, no doubt, the approaching dissolution of the monastery, he obtained from the Abbot and Convent a lease for 89 years, from Michaelmas 1535, of the whole of their property in the village, including the manor, previously leased to John Slade, the advowson of the Church of Bromham, and also the manor of Clench in the parish of Milton Lislebonne (formerly Milton Abbots) near Pewsey, at a yearly rental of £34, payable by half-yearly instalments at the house of the said Abbot and Convent in Southwark. But little of this rent did either "said Abbot or Convent" receive,

<sup>1</sup> It bears the royal arms of the Tudors beneath the oriel window in the upper storey, and in the spandrels of the arch forming the gateway those of Sir Edward Baynton, its original builder, and his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Sulyard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

<sup>2</sup> See *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. For this office he received an annual payment of 26s. 8d.

for the long lease, as in many similar instances, had been obtained merely as a stepping-stone to an easy purchase, and three years later in (1538) Battle Abbey had been dissolved and its property at Bromham had become the freehold of its new lessee, Sir Edward Baynton, by a grant from the Crown.<sup>1</sup>

By this arrangement Sir Edward became owner of both *Roche's Manor*, afterwards *Bromham Baynton*, and the manor of *Bromham Battle*. By deed dated 11th Nov., 1538, he gave to Andrew Baynton, his eldest son and heir apparent, all his estate, term, title, and interest in the latter manor, with the advowson of the Church of Bromham, and the manor of Clench, as leased to him by the Abbot and Convent. He is supposed to have died in France whilst attending the king in one of his expeditions there in 1544-5.

Andrew Baynton, his heir, probably by way of security, obtained a further grant from Queen Mary, on her accession in 1553, of the two manors of *Bromham Baynton* and *Bromham Battle*.<sup>2</sup> He presented to the living of Bromham in 1554. (*Wilts. Inst.*) By deed 3 Elizabeth (1560) he entailed his land on his brother.<sup>3</sup> He was twice married, first to a Frenchwoman, Philippa, daughter of William Brulet, embroiderer to Henry VIII, and secondly to Frances, daughter of Ralph Lee, by whom he left an only daughter, Ann, aged 12 years at her father's death 21 Feb., 1564-5, and afterwards married to William Anstie, some of whose descendants appear to have lived at Stanley Abbey.

Andrew Baynton probably died at Rowden, for he lies buried, not with his ancestors at Bromham, but beneath an altar tomb in Chippenham Church. The tomb bears the

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<sup>1</sup> Originalia, 30 Hen. VIII. Roll 91. (See *Jones' Index*.)

<sup>2</sup> Originalia, 1 Mary. Roll 33. (See *Jones' Index*.)

<sup>3</sup> The Baynton pedigree in *Harl. MS.* No. 1111, says he "married a french woman and sould his land to his brother." See also A. S. Ellis' lithographed pedigree.

Baynton shield of six quarterings, and crest, the date 1579 (perhaps that of its erection), and this inscription:—

“Armiger hoc tumulo jacet hic generosus opaco,  
Andreas Baynton qui nominatus erat.  
Quem genuit miles bene notus ubique Edoardus  
Hujus erat heres: nunc requiescit humo.”

Administration of his goods, chattels, &c., was committed to his next brother, the second Sir Edward,<sup>1</sup> who, by the name of Edward Baynton of Rowden, by deed dated 31 March, 12 Elizabeth (1569), in consideration of certain sums of money and “other good causes and considerations him especiallie movinge”, assigned the property previously leased to his father by the Abbot of Battle, to Thomas Ivey,<sup>2</sup> of West Kington, who by this deed, dated 20 December, 22 Elizabeth (1579), again assigns his interest therein to Thomas, son and heir apparent of Thomas South, of Swallowcliffe, and Richard Mompesson, of Knook, in co. Wilts; no consideration or uses being mentioned. The freehold of the manor of Bromham Battle, with the advowson of the church, continued in the hands of the Bayntons and their representatives; and the late Mrs. Starky, of Battle House, was in possession of a carved oak chair, with an oak table of large dimensions, both traditionally said to have been used at the Abbot’s Court Leet for Battle Manor.

To ALL trewe x’pen people to whome this p’sent writinge shall come Thomas Ivey, of Kyngton in the Countie of Wiltes esquior sendeth greetinge in o<sup>r</sup> lorde god eu’lastinge WHERE[AS] John late Abbot of the late dissolved monastery of S<sup>t</sup> Martyn of Battell in the Countie of Sussex and the Co’ve<sup>n</sup>t of the same place w<sup>th</sup> one assente and consent Dyd by theire writinge indented made the thirde day of December in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lorde god one thowsande fyve hundreth thirtie and fyve, and in the seven and twentieth yere of the Raigne of o<sup>r</sup> late sou’eigne Lorde of famous memory Kinge Henry the eight Demise graunte and to

<sup>1</sup> He presented to the living of Bromham in 1573.

<sup>2</sup> This Thomas Ivey, by his wife Eliza, daughter of . . . Mallett, of co. Somerset, had, among other children, a son Sir George Ivey, of West Kington, who married Susanna, youngest daughter of Laurence Hyde, of West Hatch, and aunt to Lord Chancellor Clarendon. He died 1639. See his monument in Bath Abbey.

ferme lette vnto S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton knight deceased All that their mano<sup>r</sup> of Bromeham w<sup>th</sup> th'app'tenanc's in the saide Countie of Wiltes together w<sup>th</sup> th'advowson of the churche of Bromeham And also all that their mano<sup>r</sup> of Clenche againste Wyke w<sup>th</sup> th'app'tenanc's in the said Courtie of Wiltes And all other landes ten'tes rentes reu'cons services and other hereditam<sup>ts</sup> whatsoeu' w<sup>th</sup> all and singler their app'tenanc's set lyenge and beinge in Bromeham Clenche and Wyke aforesaid TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE the said mano<sup>rs</sup> landes ten'tes and all other the p'misses w<sup>th</sup> their app'tenanc's vnto the saide S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton his executors and assignes from the feaste of S<sup>t</sup> Michaell th'archangell laste paste before the date of the said deede Indented vnto the ende and terme of fflowre score and nyne yeres from thence next insuyng and fullie to be compleet and ended. YELDINGE and payngre therefore yerelie vnto the said Abbot and Co'vent and to their success<sup>ors</sup> duringe the said terme thirtie and fowre powndes of lawfull money of Englande at the feastes of Easter and St. Michaell th'archangell by even porcons in the howse of the said Abbot and Co'vent in Southwarke in the Countie of Surrey yerelie to be paide w<sup>th</sup> divers other clawses and covenants in the said deede Indented conteyned more playnlie appearinge AND WHERE[AS] the said S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton by his deede bearinge date the eleventh day of November in the thirti yere of the Raigne of o<sup>r</sup> said late sou'eigne lorde Kinge Henry the eight Dyd geve and graunte vnto Andrewe Baynton his sonne and heire apparant All his estate terme title fferme and interest of and in the said manor of Bromeham w<sup>th</sup> th'app'tenanc's together w<sup>th</sup> th'advowson of the Churche of Bromeham and also of and in the said manor of Clenche against Wyke w<sup>th</sup> th'app'tenanc's in the saide Countie of Wiltes And also of and in all other the said landes and ten'tes rentes reu'cons services And all other hereditaments whatsoeu' w<sup>th</sup> all and singler their app'tenanc's set lyenge and beinge in Bromham Clenche and Wyke aforesaide w<sup>th</sup> in the said Countie of Wiltes w<sup>ch</sup> he the said S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton had of the demise and graunte of the said Abbot and Co'vent as is before specified And dyd further by the said laste recited deede geve and graunte vnto the said Andrewe Baynton All and singler the said manors advowson landes ten'tes and other the p'misses w<sup>th</sup> their app'tenanc's in the saide Countie of Wiltes TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE vnto the saide Andrewe Baynton his executors and assignes to the vse and behoufe of the said Andrewe his executo<sup>rs</sup> and assignes in as full large and ample mann' and forme as the said S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton then had or coulde have the said manors advowson landes ten'tes and other the p'misses by vertue of the said Demise and graunte to him the said S<sup>r</sup> Edward made as is aforesaide as by the said last recited deede more at large and playnelie appeareth. AND WHERE[AS] the said Andrewe Baynton was amongst other things lawfullie possessed of the said manors advowson landes ten'tes and other the p'misses by the said Indenture as is aforesaid demised and graunted vnto the said S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton by the said late Abbot and Co'vent and afterwarde died possessed of the same AND WHERE[AS] the administracon of all

the goods Chattells and leases of the said Andrew Baynton was lawfullie committed vnto S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton knight nowe livinge brother of the said Andrewe AND WHERE[AS] the said laste named S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton by the name of Edwarde Baynton of Rowdon in the Countie of Wiltes esquior<sup>r</sup> by his deede bearinge date the laste day of Marche in the twelveth yere of the Raigne of o<sup>r</sup> sou'eigne Lady the quenes ma<sup>tie</sup> that nowe is, as well for and in consideracon of divers somes of money vnto him paide by me the saide Thomas Ivie, as for divers other good causes and consideracons him especialle movinge Did geve graunte bargayne sell assigne and set over vnto me the said Thomas Ivye aswell the said seu'all mano<sup>rs</sup> of Bromham and Clenche advowson landes ten'tes rentes reu'cons services and other hereditam<sup>ts</sup> whatsoeu' w<sup>th</sup> all and singler their app'tenanc's, to the said seu'all manors of Bromham and Clenche and to eu'ie of them belonginge and appertayninge As also all his estate right title vse possession interest terme of yeres clayme and demaunde w<sup>ch</sup> he the said S<sup>r</sup> Edward Baynton laste named had or of right mought or ought for to have had of in and to the said seu'all manors of Bromham and Clenche and in the said Advowson of the churche of Bromham aforesaid And also of in and to all and singler the said landes ten'tes rents reu'cons services and other hereditam<sup>ts</sup> whatsoeu' w<sup>th</sup> all and singler their app'tenanc's to the said seu'all mano<sup>rs</sup> of Bromham and Clenche and to eu'ie of them belonginge or appertayninge TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE all and singler the said manors and advowson landes ten'tes and hereditaments and other the p'misses w<sup>th</sup> all and singler their app'tenanc's and eu'ie part and p'cell thereof And also all the estate right title vse intereste possession terme of yeres and Demande of the said laste named S<sup>r</sup> Edward of in and to the p'misses and eu'ie parte and parcell thereof vnto me the said Thomas Ivye myne executors and assignes to th'onelie vse and behoufe of me the said Thomas Ivye myne executors and assigns in as large and ample mann' and forme as the said last named S<sup>r</sup> Edward ought to have had and enjoyed the same p'misses as by the said laste recited deede more playnelie appeareth NOWE knowe ye me the said Thomas Ivye for divers good causes and consideracons me especiallie movinge To have assigned and set over, and by this my p'sent writinge to assigne and set over vnto Thomas South the yonger sonne and heire apparant of Thomas South th'elder of Swallowcliffe in the Countie of Wiltes esquior And vnto Richard Mompesson of Knooke in the said Countie of Wiltes gent All and singler the said manors landes ten'tes and hereditam<sup>ts</sup> aforesaid w<sup>th</sup> their app'tenanc's And also all myne estate right title interest and terme of yeres yet to come of in and to the same TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE the said manors and all other the p'misses w<sup>th</sup> th'app'tenanc's vnto the said Thomas South and Richard Mompesson their executors and assignes for and duringe all the terme of yeres yet to come in the said Indenture of lease made by the said Abbot and Co'vent as is aforesaid AND I THE SAID Thomas Ivye do Covenant and graunte by theis p'sents to and w<sup>th</sup> the said Thomas South the yonger and Richard Mompesson their executors and assignes to acquite and discharge or save harmeles the

said manors and other the p'misses of and from all former bargaynes sales giftes grauntes charges and encombrances whatsoeu' had made comytted or done by me the said Thomas Ivey IN WITNES whereof to this my p'sent deede I have set my seale Yeven the twentieth day of December in the two and twentieth yere of the Raigne of o<sup>r</sup> sou'eigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god quene of Englande ffrance and Irelande defendo<sup>r</sup> of the faith &c.

(Circular seal of red wax, with a stag's head cabossed between two initials—perhaps T. P.)

Endorsed—"20 December, 22 Eliz.: Mr. Ivie's conveyance to Thomas South, esq., and Richard Mompesson, gent., of the Manor of Bromham Battell, and Clench, for the remainder of the term of 99 years<sup>1</sup> granted by the Abbott and Convent of Battell in Sussex."

### Queries.

**Parish of Shrewton.**—In the Overseers' accounts for the Parish of Shrewton appear, about the beginning of this century, many sums simply described as paid so and so "Pr Yard Land," or "on the stem." What do these terms signify? The former was not stone picking, as that is mentioned in neighbouring entries.

C. V. GODDARD.

**Shrewton Church.**—The ancient piscina in Shrewton Church has a plain roll moulding running round over the trefoil head which terminates on the right in a simple volute; on the left, however, it rises into two things like fir-cones, or

<sup>1</sup> *Fourscore and nine* years in the text of the deed.

narrow pineapples, the scales being marked by cross-cuts, and (?) roots indicated below. Can anyone suggest a meaning? Is it a rebus? The Church is dedicated to St. Mary.

C. V. GODDARD.

**Dates of Quaker Marriages.**—Can Mr. Norman Penny or some other correspondent enlighten me on the question of Quaker dates? Prior to 1752 which month did Quakers regard as the first month of the year? In the marriage records in the June number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, under "S", there are the following dates 1703-12-14; 1709-1-29; and 1722-11-22. Convert these into the ordinary way of expressing dates, are these 14th February, 1703/4; March 29th, 1709; and 22nd January, 1722/3 respectively? Or are they 14th December, 1703; 29th January, 1709/10, and 22nd November, 1722? The dates on page 80 (*W. N. & Q.*) 1719/20-1-8 and 1719/20-11-31 inextricably confuse the chronology to me. "1719/20-1-8" can only refer to January, February or March, 1719/20, for they are the only months that can have a two-year date. "1719/20-11-31" can only refer to January or March, 1719/20, for February has only 28 days (29 in 1719/20). But there never was such a date as March 31st, 1719/20, for by every computation March 25th commenced the new year if January 1st did not. "1719/20-11-31" must therefore be January 31st, 1719/20; and "1719/20-1-8" must be March 8th, 1719/20—nearly two months later. The announcement of the later date however appears first. Again, supposing the notices have been accidentally misplaced, and that January was regarded as the 11th month, February the 12th, and March the 1st month, how comes it that the Quakers could agree to calling the month after the 12th (February) in the same year, the first? If March 24th, 1719/20, would be written by the Quakers "1719/20-1-24," how would the next day be written, March 25th, 1720? Again, if the date 1719/20-1-8 on page 80 means



March 8th, 1719/20, does 1728-1-9 on page 81 mean March 9th, 1727/8, or March 9th, 1728/9?

Northampton.

K.

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### Replies.

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**An Old House, Sarum** (vol. iii, p. 92).—In reply to H.D., there are references to the ancient building in High Street, in Hall's *Memorials of Salisbury* (1834), and the *History of Salisbury*, K. Clapperton, Salisbury (1834). The latter speaks of it as being probably at first a hostelry for the reception of pilgrims visiting the Cathedral, afterwards attaining considerable celebrity as an Inn, which (says Hall) was certainly a resort of jovial repute among the cavaliers and gallants of fashion of the period. The ornamental woodwork of the gateway may be ascribed to the 15th century, and the passage under it conducted to a court, round which ran one of those covered galleries often seen in the court-yards of old inns. The premises are mentioned as far back as the year 1406, in the City Register, as the "George Inn"; and homes for the accommodation of pilgrims visiting the shrines of England are said to have been dedicated, like that of Glastonbury, to her patron Saint. Pepys visited the house in 1668. He writes:—"Came to the George Inn, where lay in a silk bed, and very good diet;" but the diarist bears record to a most unwelcome bill of charges at his departure, "at which," he adds, "I was mad, and resolve to trouble the mistress about it, and get something for the poor, and came away in that humour."—(*Diary*, vol. ii, p. 237.)

*The Elms*, 71, *Ashley Road*,  
*Bristol*.

F. H. FULFORD.

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**The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism. Where is it?** (vol. iii, pp. 42, 43).

If the late Mr. Charles E. Rendall saw the entry of the baptism of Joseph Addison in 1816, which was soon after his father bought the Milston estate, he saw the second Register Book, which has long been missing. Richard Webb, the rector of Milston, who died in 1862, never saw it; so his widow told me. And there is a memorandum in the first Register, signed by Rev. J. J. Toogood, that he never saw the entry of the baptism in question. Dr. Toogood was rector of Milston for the first quarter of this century.

The last baptism in the first Milston register is in 1653. The first entry in the next book is in 1703. Now Lancelot Addison was rector of Milston for a short time in 1660. This is shewn by the transcript for that year in the Diocesan Registry. "Jane, the daughter of Lancelot Addison, rector, baptised the 23 of April, 1660." The transcript is signed by Addison, and attested by Roger Pinckney and John Milles, the churchwardens. Addison must have resigned soon after. Then he went to Dunkirk, and as chaplain to Lord Teviotdale to Tangier; and in 1770, for the second time, was rector of Milston. In 1778 he was made a prebendary of Salisbury, and shortly after Dean of Lichfield and Archdeacon of Coventry. He published several books besides those mentioned in the note on page 42. No doubt he, and his curate when he ceased to be resident, duly kept the missing Register. With him it ended. The next existing register was begun by his successor in 1703 as soon as he became rector. Unfortunately the transcript for 1672 which should contain Joseph Addison's baptism is also missing. Those of 1671, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, are all there, and in them are recorded the baptisms of Joseph's brother and sisters, Gulstone, Dorithea, and Anna, and the burial of Jane. So that in addition to asking where is the missing register, one may say "Where is the missing transcript?"

C. S. RUDDLE.

*Durrington, Salisbury.*

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## Notes on Books.

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THE GENEALOGIST, a quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical and Heraldic Research. New Series. Edited by H. W. FORSYTH HARWOOD, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: George Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. Exeter: William Pollard and Co. Vols. xi, xii, xiii, xiv.

*The Genealogist*, ever since it first saw the light in 1877, under the able editorship of Dr. Marshall, now Rouge-Croix, has always maintained the high character of excellence it still bears; perhaps it is the best serial on the subjects of which it treats, for Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Gen. et Her.*, most valuable as it undoubtedly is, is of rather a different nature.

We have chosen these four Volumes for notice, because amongst other many well-written and learned articles there is much concerning our own County. First in importance is Mr. Metcalfe's printed copy of Harvey's *Visitation of Wilts*, 1565 (*Harl. MS.* 1565), with the blazon of all the arms; it contains, besides some eleven additional ones from various *Harl. MSS.*, 106 pedigrees, *i.e.*, 72 less than Marshall's printed copy of the Visitation of 1623; in the former is a long list (88) of those who were "no gentlemen," some of whom in 1623 had secured their place amongst the gentry. In examining these Visitations we cannot help thinking there must have been not a few entitled to gentle rank, who neglected or refused to appear before the Heralds, *e.g.*, Dugdale, an account of whose family has found a place in our pages, being strengthened in this opinion by observing how many of those who are recorded in the former Visitation are not recorded in the latter. Again, how is it so few of the higher nobility are recorded?

In Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665, with additions often up to date by Mr. Clay, illustrated with blazon and arms in trick, our County is represented, amongst other Wiltshire notices, by the Lacock descent of Olive Sharington and Robert Stapylton, of Wighill. Amongst the *Inquisitions post mortem* (Hen. VIII—Chas. I) and *Grants and Certificates of Arms* (*Stowe MSS.*) Wiltshire names frequently occur. We find also *The Monumental Inscriptions of Calne Church*, with all the heraldry; and in *The Parish Registers of Street, co. Somerset*, is the Institution to that Parsonage of Walter Raleigh, the second son of Carew Raleigh, of Downton, in our County, and nephew of the famous Sir Walter; in a long note with pedigree he is stated to have been Chaplain to William, Earl of Pembroke, and to have held the livings of Wilton St. Mary and Wroughton. The record of his marriage has not been discovered, but he impales his arms with *Argent, three battle-axes sable* (GIBBS), and in the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623, his wife is called *filiam* . . . . Gibbes; his Will was proved in London by his widow 23rd June, 1648; he became Dean of Wells in 1641:

"He is recorded to have been plundered as a Royalist; taken prisoner at Bridgewater and murdered 10th Oct., 1646, and was buried within his Cathedral Church at Wells, but no monument to his memory of any kind remains, and the Registers prior to 1660 are lost or have been destroyed."

Mr. V. C. Sanborn, whose name is well-known to our readers, contributes an article, exhibiting careful and industrious research, on *The Samborne Ancestry*, commencing:—

"The ancient family of Samborne was early settled in Wiltshire, for which reason my theory is that family name was taken from Sambourne, now a district of Warminster, but formerly a detached manor, or possessing manorial privileges."

The Count de la Poer writes on *Le Poher*, but his conclusions do not seem to meet with the approval of some of his fellow contributors; when he says that if Roger, Bishop of

Salisbury, was descended from the Breton Pohers (an opinion which he inclines to hold), the tomb in Salisbury Cathedral by some thought to be that of Bishop Joceline, may be that of Bishop Roger, it seems to us apparent that had a man so famous in his time been connected with the ancient and noble family of Le Poher it would have been well-known in his day, and so great a builder would have stamped some evidence of his descent upon his work.

Messrs. Round and Vincent, well known as destroyers of many traditions, or rather myths, held sacred by some of our gentle families, approach their subjects scientifically and seriously, careful not to wound the feelings of those who naturally and in good faith cherish these myths, unlike some recent writers,<sup>1</sup> who sometimes intruding into sacred family precincts are careless of the wounds they may inflict by their surgical operations. The former, in *The Earldom of Glamorgan* (1644-5), seems to demolish that title, which, with many other doubtful ones, is credited to the Dukes of Beaufort in our peerages. In another critical article, where he claims to be senior heir-general of the Thynnes, he comes to the conclusion that neither the generally received origin of the name of that family, nor their identity with the Botfields, has been in any way proved; Mr. Rye suggests in a note that Thynne is probably a corruption from "Le Theyne," saying that the name is still plentiful in East Norfolk corrupted into "Thaine."

We have more than once in *W. N. & Q.* alluded to Mr. Vincent's article, where he shows, in a conclusive manner, that Mark William, sometime Mayor of Bristol, not Mac-Williams (whose arms are generally quartered on the Seymour coat) was an ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset.

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<sup>1</sup> See a justly scathing criticism on these writers in the August number of the *Contemporary Review*.

The editing and printing of these volumes are all one could wish, and the indexes, so important and necessary in works of this kind, as ample and good as one might expect them to be.

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WINCHESTER LONG ROLLS, 1653—1721. Transcribed and edited, with an historical introduction on the development of Long Roll, by CLIFFORD WYNDHAM HOLGATE. Winchester : P. & G. Wells, Booksellers to the College, 1899.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Holgate on the production of this book, accompanied by an exhaustive introduction. The earliest Roll, 1653, as yet known to exist, and of which at present only one copy has been found, is supplied by Mr. Lee, of Seend, a member of a well-known Wykehamical family, and of kin to the Founder, after which is a gap until 1667; the following are also wanted, 1669, 1671, 1682, 1687, 1689, 1703, 1705, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1718, 1722; it seems unaccountable that a complete series has been preserved neither in the archives of Winchester or New College. So many Wiltshiremen have been educated at this famous School that there ought to be no difficulty in Mr. Holgate receiving the biographical details he appeals for, of those mentioned in these Long Rolls and in his *Winchester Commoners* (1800—1830).

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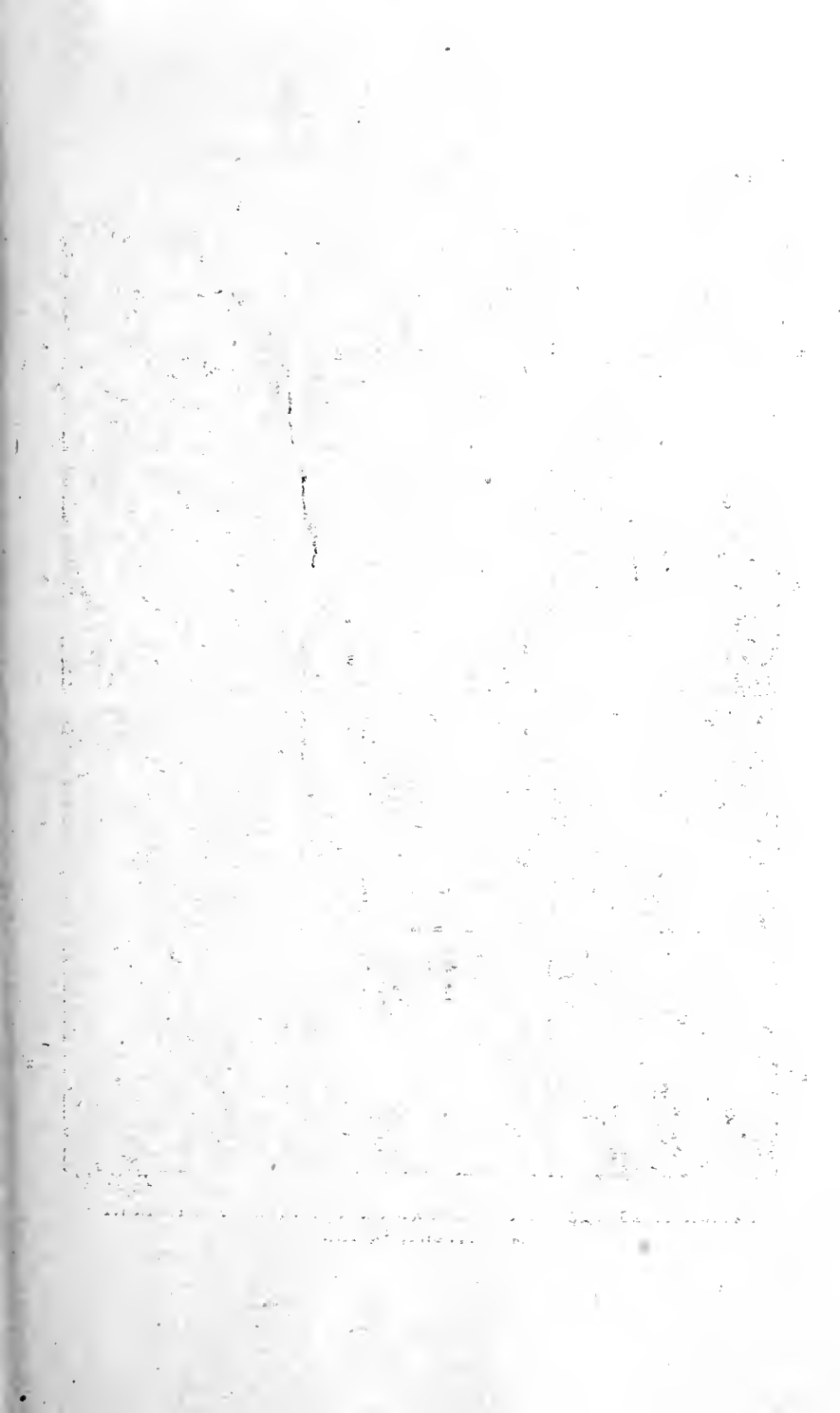


PLATE I.



PAVING TILES (13TH CENTURY), FOUND ON THE SITE OF AMESBURY MONASTERY, IN 1860.





## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1899.

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### AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

*(Continued from p. 119.)*

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**T**HE remains of Henry II, with those of his queen Eleanor of Aquitaine, and their son Richard Cœur de Lion, all within fifteen years (1189-1204) found a resting-place within the Abbey Church of Font Evrault. King John, by a charter dated from his Wiltshire Palace at Clarendon, 2 May, 1203, and witnessed by the Bishop of Old Sarum (Herbert Poore), and Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, granted to the Abbess of Font Evrault a yearly payment of fifty shillings at Michaelmas, out of the treasury, by the hand of the Prioress of Amesbury, for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate for the soul of his mother, queen Eleanor, within the chapel of St. Laurence, of which she was the foundress.

The heart of King John was interred at Font Evrault, as was also the body of his sister Johanna, Queen of Sicily, and afterwards wife of Raymond, Count of Toulouse.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE CONNEXION OF THE EARLY PLANTAGENET KINGS OF ENGLAND WITH THE ABBEYS OF FONT EVRAULT, AND AMESBURY.

**KING HENRY II** (reigned 1154-1189). Expelled the earlier Benedictine Nuns at Amesbury, daughter and coheiress of William V, Duke of Aquitaine; died 1204; buried at Font Evrault.

**KING RICHARD I** (1189-1199) his body buried at Font Evrault. Geoffrey Plantagenet, = Constantia, daughter of Conan le Petit, Duke of Bretagne.

**KING JOHN** (1199-1216) = Isabella or Elizabeth de Angoulesme (2 wife) died circa 1245. his heart buried at Font Evrault, his body at Worcester.

Prince Arthur, murdered at Rouen, by his uncle King John, 1203. Eleanor, confined in Bristol Castle, by King John; buried at Amesbury, 1240-1.

**KING HENRY III** (1216-1272) buried at Westminster, 1272; his heart delivered to the Abbess of Font Evrault for interment there 1291. Had an obit at Amesbury. Eleanor of Provence, retired to Amesbury Monastery; veiled there 1287; died 1291. Her body buried at Amesbury; her heart in the Church of the Friars Minors, London. Had an obit at Amesbury.

Richard Plantagenet, = Sanchia of Provence, sister of Queen Eleanor (2 wife). died 1296. Had the manor of Corsham, by gift from his father.\*

Eleanor of Castile = **KING EDWARD I** = Margaret of France (2 wife) (1 wife). (1272-1307).

Edmund = Blanche, Queen (Crouchback) Dowager of Earl of Lan- Navarre (2 castar. wife).

John de Dreux, = Beatrice, daughter of Richard III. Duke of Bre- tagne.

Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; held Corsham; died s.p., 1300. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Gloucester.

Leonora, was at Amesbury with the Princess Mary; died 1311.

**KING EDWARD II** (1307-1327).

Joan of Acre: married 1st Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Gloucester, and 2nd Sir Ralph de Monthermer.†

Mary, veiled at Amesbury, 1283-4. Had manors of Corsham and Sherston Magna, co. Wilts. Died circa 1330.

Henry (2 son) = Maud, daughter and heir of Earl of Lan- Sir Patrick Chaworth. castar; died 1345.

Eleanor of Bretagne, educated and veiled at Amesbury. Afterwards (until 1317) abbess of Font Evrault.

Isabel Plantagenet, consecrated at Amesbury 1327. Leland says she was Prioresse of Amesbury, but query Aconbury, co. Hereford.

\* His first wife was Isabel, daughter of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, 5th Earl of Gloucester. By de Clare she had, among other children, a daughter, Amice, who married Baldwin de Redvers, 7th Earl of Devon, and was a benefactress to Lacock Abbey, where her heart was interred on her death in 1206. She had a grant for her life, from Henry III, of the Manor and Hundred of Melksham. † This Gilbert de Clare died 1295, seized of Wexcombe manor and the town of Great Bedwyn, besides 18½ Knights' fees in Wilts. After her second marriage with Sir Ralph de Monthermer, in 1296, the Princess Joan resided for a while in Marlborough Castle.

Henry III confirmed, by Charter, to the same Abbey the gift of the *Church of St. Mary and Meliorus* at Amesbury by his grandfather Henry II, with all things pertaining thereto whether in spiritual or temporal possessions. At Amesbury he founded an obit for the souls of his first cousins, Prince Arthur and his sister Eleanor, the two children of Geoffrey, Earl of Bretagne (killed in a tournament at Paris in 1189), as well the souls of himself and his queen, when they should die.<sup>1</sup> Prince Arthur had been murdered at Rouen by his uncle, King John, 1203, on account of his pretensions to the Crown, and his sister Eleanor confined in Bristol Castle by the same monarch. On the death of the latter in 1240-41 she was interred at Amesbury according to her own request. Bishop Tanner (*Notitia Monastica*, p. 479) mentions a Patent Roll of 25 Hen. III recording the removal of her body from St. James' Priory of Benedictines at Bristol, to the Monastery of Amesbury for interment.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The history of this foundation is interesting. Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, younger brother of Henry III, married, as his first wife, Isabel, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, fifth Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. By her first husband (Gilbert de Clare) this lady had amongst other children a daughter Amice married to Baldwin de Redvers, seventh Earl of Devon. On this Countess of Devon, Henry III settled the manor and hundred of Melksham, for her life at a yearly rent of £48 payable to the Crown. This rent made up to £50 out of the Exchequer was subsequently bestowed on the Prioress and nuns of Amesbury for the purpose of founding the obit here mentioned, with reversion to them of the manor at the Countess of Devon's death. The manor itself was subsequently given to the Prioress and nuns of Amesbury—they to keep £50 a year thereout for their own use, and pay the income in excess of that sum to the Countess of Devon for her life, and afterwards to the Crown. See *Wilts Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 294-5.

The Countess of Devon died in 1296 (25 Edw. I). She had a daughter Margaret, a nun at Lacock; to which Abbey she gave her manor of Shorwell, in the Isle of Wight, and her heart for interment in the Abbey Church.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Pat.* 25 Hen. III, m. 1. But this Roll is not mentioned in the Calendar of Patent Rolls subsequently printed by the Record Commissioners, in 1802.

Henry III was, as is well known, the first of the English Kings interred at Westminster;<sup>1</sup> but we learn from the Patent Rolls that on the Monday next before the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 Dec.] 1291—and nearly twenty years after his burial—the Abbot of Westminster, before divers nobles in the Abbey Church there, by order of the King (Edward I), delivered the heart of his father to the Abbess of Font Evrault (who had purposely come into England); to be taken thence, and buried in her monastery, according to his own promise. *Rot. Pat.* 2c Edw. I, m. 28.

We next come to Eleanor of Provence, the Queen Dowager, who in her widowhood retired to end her days as a “humble nun of the order of Fontevraud,” in the convent of Amesbury. Her dower was confirmed to her, and her profession took place in July 1286, after a farewell visit to her relations on the Continent; and here during the five remaining years of her life she appears wholly to have devoted herself to works of religion. From a contemporary chronicler we learn that she filled her hands with good works; that she spent her whole time in orisons, vigils, and works of piety; that she was a mother to the neighbouring poor, especially to the orphans, widows and monks.<sup>2</sup> Besides other large charities, she distributed to the poor every Friday five pounds in silver—a very considerable sum in those days.

Two of her letters, written from Amesbury, to her son, King Edward I, are preserved in the Tower of London (*Royal Letters* Nos. 1106 and 1411). Both are in Norman French, and undated, but they must have been written between 1286 and 1291. In one of them she requests the King to intercede with the King of Sicily, on behalf of the Abbess of Font Evrault, “that the things which the Abbess holds in his lordship may

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<sup>1</sup> In the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, for whose relics he had three years before his death erected a new shrine, the mutilated remains of which still occupy the centre of the chapel.

<sup>2</sup> *Chron. Anon. Royal MS.* 13 E. VI, fol. 64, col. 2.

be in his protection and guard, and that neither she nor hers may be molested or grieved." In the other she pleads on behalf of Dame Margaret de Nevile, companion of Master John Giffard,<sup>1</sup> "who has not for a long time past seen her child, in the keeping of Dame Margaret de Weyland;" and requests that the King will command and pray the said Margaret de Weyland that the mother may for a while have the solace of her son after her desire.<sup>2</sup>

Much of Queen Eleanor's correspondence, scattered over many years, is still preserved in the Tower of London. A small portion only has been printed by Rymer, in the *Fœdera*.

We learn from Speed that during the residence of the Queen Dowager in Amesbury Monastery, she was in the habit of receiving a royal visit from her son, King Edward I, when spending his Easters at Devizes Castle. The King is said to have been at Devizes in 1282, when he heard of the rebellion of David the Welsh Prince's brother, and having issued prompt orders for the equipment of his army, he rode privately to Amesbury to offer his salutations to the Queen mother<sup>3</sup> before entering on his campaign in the Marches of Wales. From this it would appear that Queen Eleanor must have retired to Amesbury for some years before she actually took the veil in 1286. She died 25 June 1291, her body being buried at

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<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Giffard of Brimmesfield. John Giffard was at this time much concerned in Welsh affairs. He held the Castles of St. Briavels in 1262, and Dynevor in 1289; and had a son of the same name, who may, during his minority, and the absence of his father in Wales, have been in charge of Dame Margaret de Nevile.

<sup>2</sup> See *Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain*, by M. A. Everett Wood. 1846.

<sup>3</sup> Walsingham relates that the Queen Dowager, naturally prepossessed in favour of her late husband, introduced to the King a man who *pretended to have received his sight at the tomb, and by the intercession, of his father, Henry III.* She imagined doubtless that the King would be pleased; but to her great surprise he replied, that "he was so well persuaded of his father's justice and probity, that he fully believed, had it been in his power, he would rather have *deprived the impostor of his sight, than restored it to him.*"

Amesbury, and her heart in the church of the Friars Minors, London. King Edward came from Scotland to give her a sumptuous funeral. It must have been on the occasion of her death that the heart of her husband (Henry III) was, nearly twenty years after his burial, delivered by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster to the Abbess of Font Evrault, as already mentioned.

With the Queen Dowager in Amesbury Monastery, were three of her grand-daughters; the Princess Mary, a younger daughter of Edward I, by his first wife, Eleanor of Castile; her half sister, the Princess Leonora, also Edward's daughter, by his second wife, Margaret of France; and Eleanor, daughter of John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, and Duke of Bretagne, by Beatrice, younger daughter of Henry III. For the maintenance of the latter (Eleanor of Bretagne) during her life, and afterwards in pure alms, her grandmother, Queen Eleanor, appears to have given to the Prioress and Convent of Amesbury the manor of Chadelworth, with the advowson of Poughley Priory (founded by Ralph de Chadelworth 1160) both in co. Berks. Eleanor of Bretagne afterwards became Abbess of Font Evrault, and was living in 1317.

The Princess Mary, born 11 March 1278, took the veil at Amesbury, in company with thirteen young ladies of noble birth, in 1283-4. During the earlier years of her profession she was under the governance of her grandmother, Queen Eleanor; but as she advanced in years she was by no means confined within the walls of the cloister. She paid frequent visits to the Courts of her father and brother (Edward I and II); she went on pilgrimages to the most famous shrines;<sup>1</sup> nay, when the state of her health required it, she was even permitted to change her residence for the sake of the air. On two occasions she undertook a singular office for a veiled lady—she attended her step-mother, Queen Margaret, on the birth

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<sup>1</sup> Wardrobe book, 34 Edw. I, Queen's Remembrancer Office.

of her second son, Edmund of Woodstock, in 1301, and afterwards accompanied the royal mother on a pilgrimage of thanksgiving. A few years afterwards she performed the same good office for her niece, Elizabeth de Burgh. In the affairs of the Convent the nun Princess took an active part; but though she appears never to have attained to the rank of prioress, she was invested with power to visit all the establishments of the same order in England, and to administer discipline, reproof, or correction, as she thought fit.<sup>1</sup> (*Rot. Claus.*, 10 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 7.)

Prynne (*Papal Usurpations*, p. 937) says that, in 1301, manors to the value of £200 a year, including that of Corsham, co. Wilts, were settled by the Crown on the Princess Mary towards her maintenance in Amesbury Monastery. The Patent Rolls from 1284 to 1326-7 also record further grants from the Crown of forty oaks yearly out of the forests of Chute and Bokholt, for firewood, casks of wine, and on one occasion the sum of £266 13s. 4d. in money, towards the sustentation of her Chamber.

The manor of Corsham, given her by her father, was subsequently granted by her brother, Edward II, to his favourite Piers de Gaveston, when the Princess Mary received, in exchange, the manor of Swainton in the Isle of Wight. In 1316 another Wiltshire manor—that of Sherston Magna—was also settled on her by the Crown, as part of her maintenance.

In *Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain*, already referred to, there is a translation of a letter, in Norman

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<sup>1</sup> A Patent Roll of later date (1462-3), confirming certain manors, lands, and liberties to the then Prioress of Amesbury, distinctly mentions the Princess Mary as having formerly been Prioress of that House—"in qua Maria filia Edwardi Primi fuit Priorissa ejusdem domus". *Rot. Pat.* 3 Edw. IV, Tertia Pt., m. 3. But this is perhaps the only mention of her as such, and being of a date so long after her death, it cannot be regarded as contemporary evidence. The grants from the Crown during her lifetime, recorded in the Patent Rolls, all describe her as "*monialis*" or "*sancti-monialis de Ambresbury*."

French, from the Tower Collection, written by her to her brother Edward II; as it relates wholly to Amesbury Monastery it is here given in full.

"To the very high and noble prince, her very dear lord and brother, my lord Edward, by the grace of God King of England, his sister Mary sends health and all manner of honour and reverence.

"Very dear sire, as a long time has passed since God did His will upon our prioress Dambert, we immediately after her death, sent to our very dear cousin, the Lady Abbess of Fontevraud (Eleanor of Bretagne), both on my part and on that of the convent, asking for a lady from this our convent, to wit, for the Lady Isabella, whom we understand to be well able and sufficient for the office, that she might be granted to us for our prioress. And we thought, dear sire, that she (the abbess) would have willingly granted us our request, for *she is bound to do so since she was brought up and veiled amongst us*, and so she should neither wish nor permit that the church should be so long without prelates; but as yet we have had no answer, only we understand from certain people that she intends to send us a prioress from beyond the sea there, and a prior by her counsel out there. And know, certainly, my very dear brother, that should she send any other than one belonging to our own Convent, it would prove matter of discord in the Convent, and of the destruction of the goods of the Church, which I know well, sire, that you would not suffer willingly and wittingly; wherefore I pray you, dearest lord and brother, and require you, both for the love of me and of our Convent, which after God trust surely in you, that you would please to send word to my said lady abbess, that she do not undertake to burden our church with any prioress out of the Convent, nor with prior other than the one we have now; but that she would grant us her whom we have requested. Do this, most dearest brother, that our Convent may receive your aid and sustenance in this case as they have always done in their needs. May Jesus Christ give you a long life, my dearest brother. Written at Swainton in the Isle of Wight, the ninth day of May."

The letter bears no date of year, but was evidently written about 1315-17—*after* Swainton had been granted to the Princess Mary, and *before* her cousin, Eleanor of Bretagne (educated and veiled at Amesbury), ceased to be lady abbess of Fontevraud. The grievance to which it alludes must have been one common to all the religious houses throughout England, which were, like the Monastery at Amesbury, under continental rule—viz., the frequent appointment of a superior imposed upon them from the parent abbey "beyond the sea", instead of one selected by the Convent from amongst its own



members. This intrusion of a foreigner was, no doubt, in many instances, looked upon as a burden, and proved, in due course, "matter of discord in the convent", as depicted by the nun Princess in this earnest appeal to her brother, the King. Who the "Lady Isabella", selected by the Amesbury Nuns as their Prioress, at this date, really was, has not yet been ascertained.

The Princess Mary, having survived by some years the whole of her family, appears to have closed a life of unwearied activity about 1330; for in 6 Edward III (1331-2) the King granted to Edward de Bohun (ancestor of the Earls of Hereford and Essex) the manor of Sherston Magna, co. Wilts, "late belonging to Mary, nun of Amesbury, aunt of the King, deceased." *Rot. Pat.* 6 Edw. III, 2nd p., m. 17.

Of the history of the Princess Leonora, daughter of Edward I by his second marriage, very little is really known. She lived at Amesbury Monastery with her half sister, the Princess Mary, and dying, at an early age, in 1311, was buried in the Cistercian Monastery of Beaulieu, in the New Forest, founded a century earlier by her great-grandfather, King John.

Leland mentions another lady of Plantagenet birth as Prioress of Amesbury. He says "*Isabelle* the 4th daughter of *Henry, Duke of Lancaster*, and *Maude* daughter to *Duke of York*, was prioress of *Ambresbyri* (1202)"; but neither his date, nor his genealogical details, are quite accurate. The lady to whom he refers was Isabella, grand-daughter of Edmund (Crouchback), Earl of Lancaster, younger brother of Edward I; her mother being Maud, daughter (not of *the Duke of York*, but) of Sir Patrick Chaworth. She is, no doubt, the "*Domina Isabella de Lancaster*", who, with 35 other nuns, was consecrated at Amesbury in 1327; but it is doubtful whether she was *Prioress* here at all—*Aconbury* in Herefordshire, a house of Augustines founded by King John, and Margery, wife of William de Lacy, and not *Amesbury*, being claimed as the

Convent over which she really presided. See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, vol. vii, p. 76. Leland's date (1202) also is very incorrect; her father having died in 1345.

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 114.)

MUSTERS IN WILTSHIRE. 30 *Henry VIII* [*State Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. xiv, pt. I, No. 652, m. 24 (I) (II).]

A.D. 1538. Hundred of Wesbery.

#### TITHING OF BRATTON AND STOKE.

William Howper	}	Archers.
James Welshe		
John Sepe		
John Peyton		
Robert Ballard		
John Alrig	}	billmen.
Ralph Alridge		
William Buckes		
William Whetlyn		

The said Tething, 1 harnes, a bowe and sheffe of arrowes.

LAY SUBSIDY  $\frac{198}{256}d.$

A.D. 1549. [Account of the second payment of the Relief granted 3 Edward VI.]

## WESTBURY HUNDRED.

Bratton and Stoke.	{	Raff Alrige in goodes	xxli. relief	xxs.
		Richard Alrige in goodes	xli. relief	xs.
		John Balard in goodes	xli. relief	xs.
		John Boocher the younger in goodes	xli. relief	xs.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [3 *Edward VI.*]

A.D. 1549. At Westminster in the Octaves of St. Michael. Between Thomas Long plaintiff and John Arundell knight deforciant, of 24 messuages, 4 gardens, 24 orchards, 1 flour mill, 1 fulling mill, 80 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of broom and heath, and 20s. rent, with the appurtenances in Westbury under the Playne,<sup>1</sup> Bratton, Imber and Edyngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. John acknowledged the right of Thomas as of his gift and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs forever to Thomas and his heirs, and warranted against all men forever. For this Thomas gave John £40 sterling.

PATENT ROLL. [4 *Edward VI, part 2.*]

A.D. 1550. The King, etc. We have granted to William Earl of Wiltshire, High Treasurer of England, all the demesnes and manors of Tynehede and Edyngton Romseys, with all their members and appurtenances in Wiltshire sometime belonging to the monastery of Romsey in Southampshire, and afterwards parcels of the lands and possessions of Thomas Seymour, knight late Lord Seymour of Sudley, attainted of High Treason. Together with the site of the monastery of Edyngton, with all houses, buildings, etc., and the demesnes belonging thereto; and other property in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire belonging to the said Thomas Seymour and in Middlesex, etc. We have granted also to the said William Earl of Wiltshire all our grange and farm of Bratton in Bratton, co. Wilts, late parcel of the lands of the said Thomas Seymour, and all those arable lands containing by estimation 346½ acres, and all those 10 acres of pasture and 37 acres of meadow in

<sup>1</sup> *Subtus le Playne.*

Bratton, and all that our meadow containing by estimation 12 acres, and the first vesture of three acres of meadow in Bratton. Also pasture and pasturage<sup>1</sup> for 24 oxen and 70 sheep yearly to be grazed in the fields of Bratton aforesaid. And all those lands, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, called Broadmeade, little Broadmeade, Oxencroftes, and Great Oxencrofts, in Bratton, with their appurtenances; which granges, lands, etc., were lately by us granted to Edward Hastinges knight and Dame Isabella Baynton widow, for a term of years, and which lately were a parcel of the possessions of the said Thomas Seymour. Further we have given to the foresaid William, etc., the whole site and capital messuage of our manor of Inmer *alias* Imber, co. Wilts, late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Seymour. And all houses, buildings, barns, stables, doves, cotes, fish-ponds, gardens, orchards, fruit gardens,<sup>2</sup> lands and soil adjacent and belonging. And all those lands, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, and hereditaments, called "lez demeane landes" of the said manor of Inmer or Imber, in Inmer or Imber, in co. Wilts, lately in the tenure of Walter Carewey, and all those lands containing by estimation 60 acres lying in the fields called "Chaperton felde" in Inmer aforesaid. And the pasture and pasturage for 300 sheep in the fields of Inmer, sometime in the tenure of the Rector of Edyngton. And other parcels of the possessions of the said Thomas Seymour, with all liberties and emoluments enjoyed in the premises by the Abbots, priors, prioresses, or other governors of the late monasteries, or by the said Thomas Seymour. To have and hold to him and his heirs, assigns, forever in chief by the service of the 40<sup>th</sup> part of knight's fee and for the yearly rent for the manors of Tynhede and Edyngton and the other premises in Wilts of £93 4s. legal money of England, at the Court of Augmentation at Michaelmas. Tested by the King at Westminster, May 1st.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Pasturatio.*

<sup>2</sup> *Gardina.*

<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas Phillips printed a Charter dated 10th May, 4 Edward VI, for the same grants to the Earl of Wiltshire.

PATENT ROLL. [4 *Philip and Mary*, pt. 14.]

A.D. 1557. The King and Queen restore the knights of St. John of Jerusalem with the site of the Hospital of St. John in Clerkenwell and a number of other estates in various counties in England; and grant all those lands, tenements, meadows, pastures and pasturages, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments, extending to the yearly value of 21s. 9½*d.* in Calne, Burbage, Warminster, Bratton, Brodechalk and elsewhere, lately belonging to the preceptory of Anstye, which preceptory and the other premises in Wilts erewhile belonged to the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and were parcel of the possessions and rents of the said late Hospital. Tested by the King and Queen at Greenwich, 2nd April.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.<sup>1</sup> [*Elizabeth*, P.p. 11  
18.]

A.D. 1571. To the right honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Sheweth unto your right honourable Lordship, your daily orator Thomas Patie of Bratton in the County of Wilts, husbandman: That where one Richard Patie, father of your orator, deceased, did take in the Lord's court of Bratton by copy of court roll bearing date 14th March, 36 Henry VIII, of one Rector Reeve deceased, then lord of the monastery of Edynton, the reversion of one close and one croft of land with the appurtenances commonly called Deane Lee, after the decease of one Richard Wheatacre and Joane his wife, now being both deceased, for and during the lives as well of the said Richard Patie as of said Thomas Patie, his son, now complainant, and also for and during the life of Margaret Patie, daughter of the said Richard, and the longer liver of them successively. But now one Adam Wheatacre, son of the said Richard Wheatacre deceased, supposing him-

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<sup>1</sup> The petition is undated, but in another hand at the top of the MS. is written, 14 June, 13 Eliz. R., 1571.

self to have a copy of the said lands, hath wrongfully entered into the same, and thereof doth take and receive the profits, and in nowise will suffer your said orator to have and enjoy his lawful right and interest in and to the same, to the utter undoing not only of him but likewise of his poor wife and children unless your Lordship's favour be shewn unto him in this behalf. And for as much as the said Adam Wheatacre is very well "frendid, kynned and alied" with the homagers of the said manor, by whom the said title is to be tried, and also the Steward of the said manor is his special friend. Therefore your Orator feareth the indifferent trial of his interest to the premises in the said court. May it therefore please your lordship, the premises considered, to grant unto your Orator the Queen's Majesty's most gracious writ of *subpena* to be directed unto the said Adam Wheatacre, commanding him to appear before your lordship in the Court of Chancery, then and there to make answer to the premises and to abide such order therein as by your Lordship shall be thought to stand with right and equity. And your said poor orator shall daily pray, &c.

*Answer of Adam Wheatacre, defendant.*

The said defendant saith that the said bill of complaint against him unto this honourable court exhibited is untrue and insufficient in the law to be answered not showing that the lands and tenements claimed by the plaintiff are customary lands of any manor demisable by copy of Court Roll of the said manor, &c. Nevertheless, if the said defendant shall be by the order of this honourable court compelled to make any further answer thereunto, &c., he saith that true it is that the said Richard Whytacre and Johan his wife deceased were seized of an estate of and in the same close and croft of land called Dean Lee mentioned in the said bill of complaint, for the term of their lives, which said Richard Whitacre enjoyed the same, and the issues and profits thereof did receive during

his life, and the said Johan "him overliving", likewise enjoyed the same and the profits thereof to her own use, did receive until after the said Johan surrendered up her estate and interest therein into the hands of the Queen's Majesty, then and yet lady and owner of the manor of Bratton, of which said manor the said premises are parcel of the customary lands. Who after, by her Grace's Steward or surveyor of her said manor thereunto lawfully authorised by copy of Court Roll of the said manor dated 12th April in the 3rd year of her Highness's reign, granted the said premises with the appurtenances unto this defendant to have and hold for the term of his life according to the custom of the said manor as by the said copy at large doth appear. By virtue whereof the said Defendant entered and is of the said premises seized accordingly, and the profits thereof doth take as well and lawful was and is for him to do without that there was ever any such grant made of the premises in reversion to the said Richard Patie, the complainant, and Margaret Patie, in such form as in the bill of complaint is very untruly surmised. And although there had been any such copy so granted in reversion the same by the custom could not be of any validity in law, for that the same grant is not warranted by the custom of the said manor, both the same doth contain more lives than the custom of the said manor doth allow, and being made in reversion, not taking effect in the life of the grantor thereof, by the laws of this realm and for divers other manifest causes is utterly void, &c. And without that the said Defendant hath wrongfully entered into the premises or doth wrongfully receive the profits and issues thereof as in the said bill of complaint is alleged. And without that there is any other thing in the said bill to be answered and not in this answer sufficiently answered, &c., all which the said Defendant is ready to answer and prove as this honourable Court shall award, and prayeth to be dismissed from the same with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalf wrongfully sustained.

CLERICAL SUBSIDY, <sup>53</sup>/<sub>283</sub>.

A.D. 1570. [*Names of Stipendiary Priests liable to the first payment of the subsidy, 13 Elizabeth*].

Sir William Unfery<sup>1</sup> of Bratton, vjs. viijd.

IBID., <sup>53</sup>/<sub>288</sub>. [19 Elizabeth.]

Bratton. William Dyer - - vjs. viijd.

IBID., <sup>53</sup>/<sub>291</sub>. [21 Elizabeth.]

Bratton. Richard Goldinge - vjs. viijd.

LAY SUBSIDY. [WILTS, <sup>198</sup>/<sub>294</sub>.]

A.D. 1575. [*Assessment of the 1st payment of the subsidy, 18 Elizabeth*].

## WESTBURY HUNDRED.

## BRATTON.

Landdes.	Wylliam Bannocke	xixs. — ijs. viijd.	[subsidy]
	Wylliam Alredge	xxs. — ijs. viijd.	
	Henry Wheataker	xxs. — ijs. viijd.	
		Sum. — viijs.	
Gooddis.	Jame Ballard	vj <i>li</i> . — xs.	
	Richarde Axeford	vj <i>li</i> . — xs.	
	Agnes Alredge	iiij <i>li</i> . — vjs. viijd.	
	John Bowecher, senr.	iiij <i>li</i> . — vs.	
	Rycharde Tytworthe	iiij <i>li</i> . — vs.	
	John Alredge	iiij <i>li</i> . — vs.	
	Rycharde Aplegaidge	iiij <i>li</i> . — vs.	
	Thomas Gardener	iiij <i>li</i> . — vs.	
	John Rawlyns	vij <i>li</i> . — xjs. viijd.	
	John Bucher	vij <i>li</i> . — xjs. viijd.	
		Sum. — lxxvs.	

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [34 Elizabeth, pt. 1, No. 82.]

*P.M. Sir Christopher Hatton.*

A.D. 1592. Inquisition taken at Northampton, 29 August, 34 Elizabeth. Sir Christopher Hatton died seized with other

<sup>1</sup> In roll <sup>53</sup>/<sub>284</sub> of the same year, he is called Sir William Humfreys.



property of and in the manor of Streat, in Somerset, and of and in the manor of Bratton, with its members and appurtenances in Wilts. The manors of Streat and Bratton with their appurtenances are held of the Queen in chief by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and are worth in all their issues, beyond deductions, £77 11s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. He died 20th November, 34 Elizabeth, at Hatton House in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the ward of Farringdon without, within the suburb of the city of London. And William Hatton *alias* Newport, knight, is his cousin and nearer heir, *i.e.*, son and heir of John Newporte and Dorothy his wife, sister of Christopher, and the said William at the taking of the Inquisition was 26 years old and more.

LAY SUBSIDY. <sup>198</sup>/<sub>317</sub> WILTS.A.D. 1592, [*Subsidy 35 Elizabeth*].

## HUNDRED OF WESTBURY. BRATTON.

In Lands	{	John Alridge senior .. ..	xxs.	iijs.
		William Newman .. ..	xxs.	iijs.
		John Alridge junior .. ..	xxs.	iijs.
		Sum of the shares .. ..		xijs.
In Goods	{	Maud Smarte .. ..	ij <i>li.</i>	vijs.
		John Gardner .. ..	ij <i>li.</i>	vijs.
		William Ballard .. ..	ij <i>li.</i>	vijs.
		William Alridge .. ..	iiij <i>li.</i>	xs. viij <i>d.</i>
		Agnes Alridge, widow .. ..	v <i>li.</i>	xvjs.
		Richard Bromewich .. ..	xiiij <i>li.</i>	xxxiijs. viij <i>d.</i>
		William Butcher .. ..	v <i>li.</i>	xvjs.
		James Ballard .. ..	v <i>li.</i>	xvjs.
		Sum of the shares .. ..	vl <i>li.</i>	xviis. iiij <i>d.</i>

(To be continued).

**QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.**

(Continued from p. 123.)

**III.—BIRTH RECORDS.****FIRST SERIES.**

Having concluded the transcription of the Marriage Records down to 1837, I begin (by desire of the Editor) the Records of Births, taking in the First Series those registered from the earliest date, 1648, to 1699. It may be well to remind those who consult these Records of what I have previously stated (see *W. N. & Q.*, ii, 286) that, although all the names given refer to the county of Wilts, the whole of the county is not included, as part of the southern district was, and is, attached to Meetings in contiguous counties, and therefore outside "Wiltshire Monthly Meeting."

I transcribe from the copy of the original entries, which was made in London for the use of Wiltshire Friends, and it is probable that the writers of this London copy, who would not have very exact local knowledge, did not, in every case, correctly read the original. This is clearly so in several places, as, *e.g.*, under *James Baskerville*.

With regard to the spelling of surnames I have followed the Register which I am transcribing, which gives these surnames in the case of the child only, so that the re-appearance of the name in connexion with the parents must not be taken as any original confirmation of the spelling.

Prior to the year 1737, the children of members were permitted to attend Church meetings when old enough and otherwise suitable, but from that year children of Quaker parents have received membership in the Society as a birthright.—Of later years this method of admission has met with considerable disapproval, and some change is probable.

## A.

- 1664-3-14.—John AUSEN, son of John Ausen, of Ogborne.  
1666/7-12-26.—Mary AUSEN, dau. of John Ausen, of Ogborne.  
1668-3-21.—Ambrose AUSEN, son of John Ausen, of Ogborne.  
1668-8-20.—William AMOR, son of William Amor, of Bromham.  
1670-3-12.—Isaac AUSEN, son of John Ausen, of Ogborne.  
1671/2-1-2.—Sarah AUSEN, dau. of John Ausen, of Ogborne.  
1674-10-2.—Robert ARCH, son of William Arch, of Chippenham Meeting.  
1676-4-21.—Susanna AMYATT, dau. of James Amyatt, of Langley.  
1678-3-14.—William ARCH, son of William Arch, of Chippenham Meeting.  
1678-9-3.—John AMYATT, son of James Amyatt, of Langley.  
1680-12-12.—Ann ARCH, dau. of William Arch, of Chippenham Meeting.  
1681-10-28.—James AMYATT, son of James Amyatt, of Langley.  
1687-3-1.—William AMYATT, son of James Amyatt, of Langley.  
1695-11-25.—Ruth ANGELL, dau. of John Angell, of Calne.

## B.

- 1659-5-20.—Charles BARRATT, son of Charles and Abigail Barratt, of Kinton St. Michael [Gritlington].  
1660-10-13[23].—Rachell BARRETT, dau. of Charles Barrett, of Grittleton.  
1660-11-19.—Jane BUSHELL, dau. of Joseph and Mary Bushell, of Cullerne ph.  
1663-11-26.—Elizabeth BULLOCK, dau. of Adam Bullock, of Hullavington.  
1664-2-26.—Israell BARRETT, son of Charles Barrett, of Kinton.  
1664-5-30.—Abigail BUSHELL, dau. of Joseph and Mary Bushell, of Slaughtford.  
1665-5-18.—William BUTLER, son of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.  
1665-9-22.—Jacob BUTTON, son of Robert Button, of Calne.  
1665-11-30.—Sarah BUTLER, dau. of John and Ellinor Butler, of Slaughtford.

- 1666-4-21.—Elizabeth BEZER, dau. of Edward Bezer, of Bishop's Cannings
- 1666-10-29.—Joseph BROWNE, son of John and Mary Browne, of Slaughterford.
- 1666-11-16.—Jane BUTLER, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.
- 1666/7-1-1.—Edward BEZER, son of Edward Bezer, of Bishop's Cannings.
- 1667-1-23.—Robert BLANCHETT, son of Robert Blanchett, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1667-9-24.—Nathaniell BURDGE, son of William Burdge, of Cricklade.
- 1668-4-6.—David BUTTON, son of Robert Button, of Calne.
- 1669-2-27.—Mary BUTLER, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.
- 1670-5-23.—Hester BAILY, dau. of Nathaniell Baily, of Chippenham.
- 1671-2-23.—Joseph BLANCHETT, son of Robert Blanchett, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1671-3-30.—Hannah BUTLER, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.
- 1671-7-17.—Jane BUTLER, dau. of John and Ellinor Butler, of Bidstone.
- 1671-7-24.—John BAILY, son of Edward Baily, of Compton.
- 1672-6-29 [30].—Elizabeth BEVERSTOCK, dau. of John and Elizabeth Beverstock, of Bitstone [Slaughterford].
- 1673-9-10.—Martha BAILY, dau. of William and Susan Baily, of Catcombe.
- 1673-11-14.—Mary BAYLY, dau. of Edward and Mary Bayly, of Compton.
- 1673-11-16.—Sarah BUTLER, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.
- 1674-5-17.—Sarah BEZER, dau. of Edward and Ann Bezer, of Rowde.
- 1674-7-11.—John BEVERSTOCK, son of John and Elizabeth Beverstock, of Bidstone.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Tottenham, Middx.*

*(To be continued.)*

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**A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.**

*(Continued from p. 126.)*

225. Henry VIII. Anno 34.—Richard Bruges, armiger, *and* William Walton; messuage, garden, and lands in Stratton St. Margaret. £40.

226. Anno 34.—John Mody *and* Henry Long, knt.; messuages and lands in Malmysbury and Brokynborowe. £40.

227. Anno 34.—Antonio Long, gen., son of Henry Long, knt., *and* John Turney, gen.; lands in Assheley and Dye-harygge called the Rock Benecrofts and Helbrocks. £200.

228. Anno 34.—Robert Byngham, armiger, *and* Robert Coker, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Alderbury and Grymstede. 100 marks.

229. Anno 34.—Henry Lawrence, gen., *and* Leonard West, arm., manor of Sutton Maundefeld, *als.* Maundfeld; messuages and lands in Sutton Maundfeld, *alias* Maundfeld, Haselden and Tysbury, except the advowson of the church of Sutton Maundfeld, *als.* Maundfeld.

230. Anno 34.—William Button *and* Jocosa Lambe; messuages and lands in Devises and Nustedede. 100 marks.

231. Anno 34.—Roger Bodenham, arm., son and heir of Johanna, wife of Stephen Apharry, armiger, *and* Stephen Apharry, armiger, and Johanna his wife; manor of Elthrope, *als.* Elthorpe, messuages and lands in Elthrope, *als.* Elthorpe, and Rammesbury, *als.* Remesbury. £400.

232. Anno 34.—John Mervyn, arm., *and* Thomas Weste, knt., lord Caware and Elizabeth his wife, Anna Clynton, widow, lady Clinton and Saye, Owinn Weste, knt., and Mary his wife, and Leonard Weste, arm.; manors of Swaleclyffe and Esthatche, messuages and land in Swaleclyffe, Esthatche, Donnehede and Tysbury. £400.

233. Anno 34.—John Berkeley, arm., *and* Richard Jerveys, of London, mercer, and Winifred his wife; manors of Melston, *als.* Mildesdon, and Brightmarston, *als.* Brigmarston; messuages and lands in Melston and Brightmarston, *alias* Brigmarston, and advowson of the church of Mildeston. £600.

234. Anno 34.—Thomas Cryppes *and* John Warneford and Susannah his wife; messuages and lands in Malmesbury, Thornehyll, Mylburne, Fylyngs and Brokynborough. 200 marks.

235. Anno 34.—Thomas Walton, gen., *and* Henry Long, knt.; lands in Crowdwell. 80 marks.

236. Anno 34.—William Green, armiger, *and* Thomas Gaynysford, armiger, and Julian his wife, and William Fry, armiger; half the manor of Standlynche, messuages and lands in Standlynche and Downton.

237. Anno 35.—George Prater *and* Roger Yonge, armiger; messuages and lands in Cryklade, Chelworth magna, Chelworth parva, and Coldcott. 190 marks.

238. Anno 35.—William Baylye and Walter Baylye *and* Thomas Bampfyld, John Bampfyld and Mary his wife; messuages and lands in Rowde, Brougham, and Devyses. £300.

239. Anno 35. William Planner *and* William Kyrkeham; messuages and lands in Wokyngham. £80.

240. Anno 35.—Thomas Chaffyn, senior, *and* John Feltham, *alias* Lambe, and Johanna his wife, daughter and heiress of Christopher Edmundys; messuage in the city of New Sarum. £40.

241. Anno 35.—Richard Snell *and* Richard Blake and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Crettylton, *alias* Crettelyngton. 130 marks.

242. Anno 35.—Robert May, *alias* Robert Hayton, *and* Richard Briggess, armiger; fourth part of the manor of Broughton Gyfford, messuages and lands in Broughton Gifford. £166.

243. Anno 35.—John Goddard *and* Geoffrey Danyell and

Margaret his wife ; messuages and lands in Alborne, Vpham, Snape, and Wandeburogh. £145.

244. Anno 35.—Thomas Cryppys and John Cryppes *and* Edmund Tame, knt. ; manor of Syrescourte, messuages and lands in Castell Eaton, *alias* Eton Maysey and Lyshyll, also third part of the advowson of the church of Castell Eton. 220 marks.

245. Anno 35.—William Sharyngton, armiger, and Grace his wife *and* Edward Darell, armiger ; manor of Bewley, messuages and lands in Bewley, Laykoc, Notton Nasshe Hill, Lackham, and Bowdon.

E. A. FRY.

*(To be continued.)*

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## OLD LACKHAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

*(Continued from p. 62.)*

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Two years after Edward Baynard had succeeded to the Lackham estate came the dissolution of monasteries, but from this source he does not appear, like some of his near neighbours, to have profited by any direct grant of Abbey lands from the Crown. His forty years' ownership saw the close of Henry VIIIth's reign, with those of Edward VIth, Mary, and the first two decades of that of Queen Elizabeth, and the successive changes in our national religion which took place during this unsettled period. He seems to have maintained his own private chaplain at Lackham, for in the parish register of Lacock we find the following entry of burial :—

“ 1565, Sir Michael Brickett, Chaplain to Edward Baynard, Esq., May 7.”

Of his family, the eldest son, Edmund, baptized at Lacock, 3 January 1561, died an infant, and the second son, Robert,

afterwards Sir Robert Baynard, who was about twelve years old at the time of his father's death, became heir to the Lackham estate. He was M.P. for Chippenham 1584-5, and for Westbury 1586-7. In January, 1618, he was knighted at Theobalds by James I<sup>1</sup>; the monarch who, whilst hunting on one occasion in Pewsham Forest, is said to have been challenged by Sir Robert for a deer which he happened to kill within a certain distance from the river Avon, the latter alleging a royal grant from Edward III to his ancestor, as already mentioned at p. 52.

Sir Robert married a lady, who, although descended paternally from an old Yorkshire family, must have been tolerably well acquainted with the neighbourhood of Lacock. She was a daughter of Sir Robert Stapilton, of Wighill [or Wighall], co. York, by his second wife Olive, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Sharington of Lacock Abbey,<sup>2</sup> and widow of John Talbot, Esq., of Salwarpe, co. Worcester.

By the Lady Ursula [*née* Stapleton], who was baptized at Chelsea 10 July, 1587, Sir Robert Baynard had two children, Edward, baptized at Lacock, 19 August, 1616, who died an infant; and Mary, baptized 26 March, 1621, who subsequently became heiress of Lackham. Two years after the birth of the latter, their mother, the Lady Ursula, died at the early age of 36, and was buried at Lacock, 9 November, 1623.

It was on the occasion of his wife's death that Sir Robert caused to be set up on the east wall of the "Baynard's Aisle" in Lacock Church, two quaint wooden tablets emblazoned

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<sup>1</sup> James I appears to have been in this neighbourhood in 1616, 1618, 1621, and 1624. Pewsham was soon afterwards disafforested.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Robert Stapilton was M.P. for Yorkshire, and High Sheriff in 1580. He died 1606, and Lady Olive appears to have resided, during her second widowhood, at Lacock Abbey, and, dying at an advanced age in 1646, she was buried at Lacock. Besides Lady Ursula Baynard, she had four sons and three daughters. Her second son, Robert Stapilton, who matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 19 June 1607, aged 17 [*see Foster*], was, in 1616, presented by her to the rectory of Lacock.



with heraldry, one of which, to the memory of his father, has been already described (p. 61).<sup>1</sup> The second tablet, the memorial of the Lady Ursula, is precisely similar in outline. The eight shields, around the central inscription, bear single impalements showing the successive marriages of the Stapilton family, the whole being surmounted by the quartered shield of STAPILTON and FITZALAN DE BEDALE, enclosed within a Garter, with the crest of the former—*Out of a ducal coronet or, a Saracen's head affronty, round the temples a wreath knotted behind, all proper.*

1. STAPILTON—*Argent, a lion rampant sable; impaling, Sable, fretty or*—BELLA AQUA.
2. STAPILTON; impaling, *Checky or and azure, a canton ermine within a bordure gules*—BRITTANY.
3. STAPILTON; impaling, *Barry of six or and gules*—FITZALAN DE BEDALE.
4. STAPILTON; impaling, *Bendy of six argent and azure*—ST. PHILIBERT.
5. STAPILTON; impaling, *Argent, on a fess azure three fleurs-de-lis or*—USFLETE.

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<sup>1</sup> The writer has already remarked that the armorial display on these tablets must have been the work of a skilful hand. The Baynards were, it appears, in possession of a vellum pedigree, drawn up by John Philipott, Somerset Herald *temp.* James I, showing their Norman descent (see *Gents. Mag.*, May 1826, p. 418); but he would here suggest that the arrangement and execution of the heraldry on the Lacock tablets was probably the work of *John Withie*, "Citizen and paynterstayer of London", the transcriber of the fine manuscript volume now in the British Museum (*Harleian MS.* No. 1443) containing a copy of the Wilts Visitation of 1623, engrafted on the earlier one of 1565, with the arms beautifully tricked—a manuscript well known to Wiltshire genealogists. Withie's father, through a first marriage into the family of Nicholas, of Calne, resided in that town, as did also his own half-brother, by the same marriage. His grandmother was a sister of Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury [1560-1571], the friend of Sir Henry Sharrington, of Lacock Abbey, the grandfather of Lady Ursula Baynard; a link which, at least, seems to connect him pretty closely with the neighbourhood. He made some Church notes at Calne in 1616, and was 30 years of age in 1623, when the heraldic tablets in Lacock Church were set up. He obtained from Richard St. George, *Clarenceux*, a confirmation of arms—*Per pale ermine and or, a lion rampant gules*—previously granted to his family, in 1615, by the antiquary Camden.

6. STAPILTON; impaling, *Ermine, a lion rampant azure—PICKERING* [*Dingley*].
7. STAPILTON; impaling, *Or, three bars azure—ASKE* [*Dingley*].
8. STAPILTON; impaling, *Gules, between two flanches checky argent and azure, as many crosses patty in pale of the second fimbriated or—SHARINGTON*.<sup>1</sup>

The inscription is as follows :—

“ Heare lyeth the Body of the Lady  
Vrsula Baynard, Daughter of Sir  
Robert Stapilton of Wyghall in the  
County of Yorke, Knight, and wife  
to Sir Robert Baynard, Knight, by  
whome shee had Issue Edward her  
Sonne heare buryed, and Mary hir  
Daughter. She lyved to the age  
of 36 yeares, and departed to God  
in most firme fayth in Christ in  
the yeare of our Lorde God 1623.

Gods goodness made her wise and well beseeming,  
Discreet and Prudent, Constant, True and Chaste,  
Hir virtues rare won her much esteeming,  
In Courte and Country, still with favour graste,  
Earth could not yelde more pleasing earthly blisse,  
Blest w<sup>th</sup> two babes, though Death brought hir to this.”

Sir Robert was Sheriff of Wilts in 1629 [5 Charles I]. His will is dated 16 March, 1635-6, and dying soon after, he was buried at Lacock, on 7 June<sup>2</sup> in the latter year, without either monument or inscription.

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<sup>1</sup> In a paper on the *Baynard Monuments in Lacock Church* by the present writer (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv, p. 6) the coats No. 2 and 7, here impaled, are ascribed to DE RICHMOND and CONSTABLE. The subsequent publication of Dingley's *History from Marble*, and the pedigree of Stapilton, in the *Genealogist*, makes it more probable that they are BRITTANY and DE ASKE, as here given.

<sup>2</sup> See Lacock Register; but the Inq. p. m. gives 14 April as the date of his death.

From an Inquisition taken at Marlborough, 6 October, 1636, it appears that besides his manor of Lackham, Sir Robert died seised of "divers messuages, lands, tenements, pastures, woods, etc., in the fields, parishes, and hamlets, of Laycocke, Lackham, Notton, Bewley, Reybridge, Chippenham, and Bowdon, parcels of the said manor; divers closes or parcels of pasture situated within the parish of Laycocke, called Dene Hill, Pennesdowne,<sup>1</sup> the Pyke and the Lukehorne, containing 217 acres," given to his father by [Sir William or Sir Henry] Sharington,<sup>2</sup> of Lacock Abbey, in exchange for other lands within the parish, then parcel of Lacock manor; also the tithes of grain and hay of all the demesne lands of Lackham manor, likewise given by Sharington to Edward Baynard, deceased [father of Sir Robert], and his heirs. The whole of this property is stated by the jurors to have been, at that time, of the value of £41 6s. 8d., and held of the king in chief by the service of one twentieth part of a knight's fee.

By deed 16 February, 1628, eight years before his death, Sir Robert gave to Anne Fisher, spinster, daughter of Joan Fisher, of Lacock, apparently his housekeeper, who survived him, an annuity of £10 out of a messuage and land in Lacock, called Arnoldes, to have the same immediately after his decease, full possession thereof being given her on payment of sixpence.

The writer of these notes was for a long while in possession of a vellum roll, sixteen feet in length; the original Inventory of all goods, chattels, cattles, heirlooms, etc., in Lackham House, taken in 1637, after the decease of Sir Robert Baynard. This document has now found a more appropriate place among the many valuable records preserved in the muniment room at Lacock Abbey. It enumerates in detail the

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<sup>1</sup> Spelt "Pensedone" in a deed of 1308. See p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Both names appear in the inquisition. Edward Baynard, of Lackham, and Sir William Sharington, of Lacock Abbey, had both married into the family of Walsingham.

contents of the old mansion with its private chapel and many apartments, the massive old oak furniture, and rich hangings, the arms in the great hall, the old fashioned vessels, wooden trenchers, etc., in the kitchen, buttery, and minor offices, together with the goodly array of pewter, which alone constitutes a very considerable item.

Mary Baynard, the surviving daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert, shortly before her father's death, and when only fourteen years old, married Captain the Hon. James Montagu, third son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester. The marriage took place at Lacock, 11 November, 1635. Her father, by his will, bequeathed the manor of Lackham, with its appurtenances, and all other his lands in Wiltshire, to them both for their lives, with remainder to their eldest son and his heirs male, for default successively in tail male to their second and younger sons, for default to the use of all the sons successively of the said Mary by any other husband, for default to her daughters by any other husband, and their heirs, for default to his nephew Robert, only son of his brother, Giles Baynard, and his heirs male, for default to another nephew, Edward, only son of his younger brother Edward, lately deceased, and his heirs male, and lastly for default to his own right heirs for ever.

But Lackham was not without a male heir, and that in the direct line, for Captain James Montagu had issue by his wife Mary, eleven sons and two daughters, the names of the eldest ten of which, viz., (1) Walter, (2) James, (3) George, (4) Robert, (5) Henry, (6) Sidney, (7) Edward, (8) Charles, (9) William, and Mary,<sup>1</sup> appear among the additions to the printed Wilts Visitation of 1623, which continue the pedigree to the year 1650. Two younger sons, Thomas and John,<sup>2</sup> with another daughter,

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<sup>1</sup> She afterwards married Thomas Ewer, of the Lee, co. Herts.

<sup>2</sup> He became Rector of Upton Scudamore, near Warminster, where he was buried in 1691.

Katherine, are mentioned on a monumental tablet in Lacock Church.



The Hon. James Montagu died in 1665, at the age of 57, his widow surviving him nearly twenty years. The funeral penon, here reproduced, was at the time of Dingley's visit to Lacock Church, in 1684, hanging in the Baynard Aisle. It bore at the staff end, the arms of MONTAGU—*Argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess gules, within a bordure sable* (differenced by a *mullet* for a *third son*) impaling BAYNARD, as already blazoned. Dingley has also preserved sketches of other shields which he saw on the funeral achievements and streamers of Montagu, in the Baynard Aisle—

1. MONTAGU, with *bordure* and *mullet*, as on the penon, quartering *Or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules*—MONTHERMER.
2. MONTAGU singly, and crest, with *mullet*, but without the *bordure sable*.<sup>1</sup>

Of Captain Montagu's eleven sons, Walter, the eldest, died young, and James, the second son, aged 12 in 1650, and consequently about 27 at his father's death, became the heir. He

<sup>1</sup> These arms, *either with or without the bordure sable*, were borne by the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. John de Montacute, Lord Montacute, second son of the first Earl of Salisbury of that name, married the heiress of Monthermer, and they appear *with the bordure* on his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral. He died in 1389-90; since which time all succeeding Montacutes, and, on questionable authority the Montagus, have quartered the arms of Monthermer.

Dingley notes that the coat of Montagu in the heraldry at Lacock is given both *with* and *without the bordure sable*. He also remarks that the griffin's head in the Montagu crest is here, in one instance, *beaked sable and langued gules*, and in the other is *all or*—a kind of fanciful variation by no means unknown in other instances of undertaker's heraldry.

married in 1671, Diana, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, afterwards of Farley Castle.<sup>1</sup>

“James Montagu, of Lackham, co. Wilts, Esq., bachelor, about 32, and Mrs. Diana Hungerford, of Black Bourton, co. Oxon., spinster, 21; consent of mother, Mrs. Rachel Hungerford, widow, at Black Bourton aforesaid, 30 May, 1671.”—Chester's *Marriage Licences*.

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

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## DEED RELATING TO THE MANORS OF BREMHILL, STANLEY, BROMHAM BATTLE, AND CLENCH,

A.D. 1566.

We are indebted to Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham, for permission to print another document relating to the above property of the Baynton family in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The several manors included in the present deed, had, on the dissolution of Monasteries, come successively by grant from the Crown into the hands of Sir Edward Baynton, as previously mentioned p. 131-133. *Stanley*, with the site and principal part of the Abbey estate, in 1536—*Bromham Battle*, and *Clench*, part of the possessions of Battle Abbey, co.

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<sup>1</sup> Son of Sir Anthony (of the Down Ampney Branch of Hungerford), who settled at Black Bourton, by a second marriage, and half-brother of Sir Edward, of Corsham, the Parliamentary Commander. He sat for Malmesbury in the Long Parliament until disabled in 1644, when he was heavily fined for delinquency, though he had not borne arms for the king, and thrown into the Tower. In 1648 his estates were seized. Cromwell wrote him a sympathetic letter dated 30 July 1652, which was formerly in the chapel at Farley Castle (see Carlisle's *Cromwell*, p. 216). The next year he succeeded to Farley, and dying in 1657, was buried in Black Bourton Church. His widow, Rachel, was a Jones, and his spendthrift son, Edward, who sacrificed a noble fortune to the follies and vices of the reign of the second Charles, sold Farley Castle, which had been for three centuries the residence of the Hungerfords, in 1686.

Sussex, in 1538—and *Bremhill*, which had belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, in 1540.<sup>1</sup>

Part of this property, as we learn from a previous deed (p. 134-137), was given by Sir Edward, the grantee, to Andrew Baynton, his eldest son and heir apparent, several years before his death, which happened in 1544-5.

Andrew, the heir, who was twice married, had an only daughter, and by deed 3 Elizabeth (1560) entailed his land<sup>2</sup> on his next brother, Edward, to whom, on Andrew's death in 1564-5, administration of his goods, etc., was also committed.

The present deed apparently refers to this transaction. It is a general release from Gabriel Pleydell, of Monkton (in Chippenham), gent.,<sup>3</sup> Oliver Pleydell, his son and heir apparent, and William Bayliffe, of the Middle Temple, gent. (probably as trustees) to Edward Baynton, esq. (afterwards Sir Edward, of Rowden), his wife, Agnes,<sup>4</sup> and their heirs; of the manors

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<sup>1</sup> Bremhill afterwards became one of the residences of the Bayntons, some of whom were baptized there. In a deed of 1677, Sir Edward Baynton (the builder of Spy Park, about 1661) mentions his two capital messuages, or mansion houses, of Spy Park and Bremhill.

<sup>2</sup> Andrew Baynton, during his early ownership of Bremhill, in 1555, endowed the chapel at Foxham, in that parish, with two houses, Church house and Priest house, and two parcels of land called Chapel Hay and Butt Hay.

<sup>3</sup> The printed Visitation of 1565 gives Gabriel as fourth son of William Pleydell, of Coleshill, gent., by Agnes, daughter and co-heir of . . . Reason, of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset. In the later one of 1623 is a pedigree of Bayliffe, including the marriage of William, of Monkton, in Chippenham, with Agnes, daughter of Gabriel Pleydell, of Midghall, in Lydiard Tregoze. Aubrey gives the arms of BAYLIFFE, impaling PLEYDELL and REASON quarterly, from Chippenham Church. *Aubrey and Jackson*, Pl. vii, No. 108. In 1623 the arms of Bayliffe were respited for better proof.

<sup>4</sup> This lady was the daughter of Sir Griffith ap Rhys, K.B., of Carew Castle, co. Pembroke, by Katherine, daughter of Sir John St. John, and aunt to the first Lord St. John of Bletshoe. Before her marriage with Sir Edward Baynton, she claimed to have been previously married at Stourton Chapel, 6 Jan. 1545-6, to William, sixth Baron Stourton, by whom she had a daughter Mary, who married, 1st, Richard Gore, esq., of Alderton, and 2nd, George Wroughton, esq. She died in 1620, and was buried at Alderton. The

of Bremhill, Stanley, Bromham Battle, and Clench,<sup>1</sup> "late the possessions or inheritance of one Andrew Baynton, esq., deceased, brother of the said Edward." It is dated 13 June 1566, but was not executed until the 19 July following.<sup>2</sup>

"TO ALL X'PEN people to whome this p'sente wrytinge shall come Gabryell Pledall of Mouncketon in the countye of Wiltes gent., Olyver Pledall of the same towne and countie gent. sonne and heir apparante of the saide Gabryell, and Will'm Baylyff of the Myddle Temple in London gent. sendeth greetinge in or Lorde God eu'lastinge. KNOWE YOU vs the aforesaide Gabryell Olyu' and Will'm for diu's and sundrye good causes and considerac'ons vs specyallie movinge to haue remysed released and allwayes for vs and eu'y of vs and for o'r heires and for the heires of eu'y of vs to haue quyte clamyd and by theis p'sents we and eu'y of vs doe remise release and quyte clayme for vs and for o'r heires and for the heires of eu'y of vs vnto Edwarde Baynton esquier and Agnes his wiffe in theire full and peaseable possession beyng and to th'eires and assignes of the saide Edwarde for ever all o'r righte, tytle, clayme interest and demaunde, and the righte, tytle, clayme, interest and demaunde that we eu'y or any of vs or o'r heires or th'eires of eu'y or of any of vs at any tyme haue had, haue, or by an meanes maye haue of in and to the Manno'rs of Bremell al's Bremelhill, Staneley, Bromeh'an al's Bromeham Battell, and Clench in the saide countye of Wiltes and of in and to all messuages lands tenements rents reu'cons s'vics medowes fedings pastures woods and all other heredytaments whatsoeu' with all and singler theire app'ten'nc's to the same Manno'rs of Bremell al's Bremelhill, Staneley, Bromeham als Bromeham Battell, and Clenche, and to eu'y or any of theym belonginge or app'teyninge And also of in and to all other messuages lands tenements rents reu'cons s'vic's medowes fedings pastures woods and all other heredytaments whatsoeu' with all and singler theire app'ten'nc's Scytuat lyinge or beinge in Bremell al's Bremelhill, Staneley, Bromeham al's Bromeham Battell, and Clenche, or in any of theym, or ells where within the saide countye of Wiltes which late were the possessions or inherytaunce of one Andrewe

brass effigies of Sir Edward Baynton and Agnes [Ryce] his first wife (by whom he had no less than thirteen children) still remain in Bromham Church.

<sup>1</sup> It will be noticed that the advowson of the Church of Bromham, part of the Battle Abbey property, and included with the manors of Bromham Battle and Clench in the former deed (p. 134-137), does not appear here.

<sup>2</sup> Of the witnesses, the names of John Somner, and William Wilkins appear soon afterwards as clothiers in Seend. Richard Mompesson was party to a later deed of 1579 relating to Bromham Battle and Clench (see p. 136). Ryce floyde and Walter Jenkins were, like Sir Edward Baynton's wife, Agnes [Ryce], apparently of Welsh origin.



Bayneton esquier decessid brother of the said Edwarde, Soe that neyther we the saide Gabryell, Olyu', and Will'm, nor any of vs, nor o'r heires, nor th'eires of any of vs, nor any other p'sonne or p'sonnes by or for vs, or in o'r names, or by for or in the name of any of vs, any righte, tytle, clayme, intereste or demaunde, of in or to the foresaide manno'rs, or any of theym, or of in or to the said p'misses with th'app'ten'nc's, or of in or to any p'te or p'cele of the same p'misses with th'app'ten'nc's, at any time hereafter doe or maye clayme or challenge, but that we and eu'y of vs and o'r heires and the heires of eu'y of vs be from hencefourth of the saide Mannors and of all other the p'misses with th'app'ten'nc's and of eu'y p'te and p'cell thereof, and of all ac'cons righte tytle clayme interest and demaunde thereof and of eu'y p'te and p'cell thereof vtterlye excluded for ever by these p'sents *ffurthermore* knowe yo'u vs the afore-saide Gabryell Olyu' and Will'm and eu'y of vs to have remised released quyte claymed vnto the said Edwarde Baynton and Agnes his wiffe and to either of theym and to their heires and executo'rs, and to the heires and executo'rs of either of theym, all and all maun' of ac'cons sut's quarrells debts trespasses execuc'ons and demaunds whatsoeu' that we or any of vs haue had, haue, or by any meanes whatsoeu' may haue, againsste them the saide Edwarde and Agnes, or any of theym, eyther as executo'rs or administrato'rs to any other p'sonne or p'sonnes, or otherwise from the begyn'inge of the worlde vntill the makinge, sealinge and delyu'y hereof. In *Witness* whereof we the saide Gabryell Olyver and Willm to this p'sente dede haue sett o'r hands and scales. Yeven the xijth daye of June in the nynthe yere of the raigne of o'r Sou'aigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englande ffrance and Irelande defendo'r of the faith &c."

Signed,

*Gabryell Olyver*

*John Peddell*

*William Bayliffe*

The seal of William Bayliffe bears a *Chevron between three hearts, differenced by a label of three points.*

*Endorsed*—"A gen'all release from Gab' Pledell, Olliver Pledell, and Wm Bailiff."

"Memorand' that this Dede of Release was sealed and signed and Delyu'ed the xixth Day of July in the yeare w'th in written. In the p'sence of John GyIdon, John Somner, Richard Mompesson, Thomas Wyld, Wyll'm Wylkins, Ryce floydde, Walter Jeinkeins, and John Sessyons w'th other.

"p'me Thoma' Wyld Cl'icum."

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### MOZLEY'S REMINISCENCES.

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When I first read the two delightful volumes of Mozley's *Reminiscences of Towns and Villages*, I was particularly struck with the following paragraph in chapter 109 of that work:—

"Four years ago there came out *Clerical Reminiscences* by "Senex", with a chapter headed "Wiltshire". It is a lively and amusing work, and it was appreciated by the public, at least by the newspapers and their readers. The chapter and name seemed to have a particular attraction for them. It is short; and it pictures, as in a most amazing state of neglect, "a pleasant town on the Wiltshire downs, with its Mayor and Corporation, its market-place, its town-hall, its four thousand inhabitants, and its rectory and vicarage". It then relates how the writer gathered a congregation, restored harmony, built a vicarage, and paid for it, all in two years, only leaving when called to a much more important charge, as well as one he could live on, in the north. After long trying everybody's patience to the uttermost, the author's predecessor had chiselled out from a new gravestone the words "Prepare to meet thy God"; for he would have no Methodism in his Churchyard. The Bishop had ordered him to replace the words, and rather than do this he had thrown up the living. The description reads very like Devizes, where in my time were some great lights of the Unitarian community, and, on the other hand, two very remarkable churches in very different styles of architecture. It is altogether a mixed and border place, and it seemed to me scarcely fair to present it as a sample of Wiltshire."

Devizes being my native town, I was well acquainted with its history during the present century, and felt quite sure that Mr. Mozley's conjecture had no basis in fact; but it was not until I applied for the *Reminiscences* of "Senex" at the Reading

Room of the British Museum the other day that I was able to correct the error. I found in the Catalogue that "Senex" was a pseudonym adopted by the Rev. Josiah Bateman, his volume being published in 1880. The book itself added little of any local interest to the particulars mentioned by Mr. Mozley, but on my return home I consulted Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus* (1800-40) and found that the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., was on 11th September 1838 instituted to the living and vicarage of S. Mary's, Marlborough. What was the name of his predecessor I do not know, as I am not aware of any published list of Marlborough incumbents during the present century, but I am pleased to be able to shift the onus of Mr. Mozley's condemnation from Devizes to Marlborough. *Litera scripta manet*, and it is well that an erroneous suggestion in a popular book should be publicly and permanently corrected.

CECIL SIMPSON.

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## DUGDALE OF SE'END.

(Continued from p. 129.)

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WILL OF CHRISTOPHER DUGDALE, 1606.

(Register f. 120, Dorset).

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In the name of God Amen. The fyrst day of Marche Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and six, I Christopher Dugdale parsonne of Pollesholte in the Dioces of Sarum beinge of good and perfect memorie, praised be God, doe make and ordaine this my last will and Testament in manner and fourme followinge. Firste and before all thinges I most hartelie commend my soule into the handes of allmightie god hopinge to be saved by his free grace and mercie through the merrittes of his sonne my Saviour Christe Jhesus. As concerninge my bodie my will is that it be buried in semely sorte in the Chauncell of the Church of the parrishe of Pollesholte aforesaide. And my worldlie goods I give and bequeathe as followethe. First I give and bequeathe to the poore

people of the parrishe of Pollesholte to be distributed according to the discretion of my Executor twentie shillings of current Englishe money. Item, I give and bequeathe to my sonne Christopher Dugdale my goulde ringe wayinge one ounce. All my bookes savinge such bookes as I shall dispose of in this my last will. Item, I give and bequeathe to my said sonne Christopher my best cloak faced with vellett, my grograine cassocke, my square table in my studie, one round chaire stoole of oak, my cubborde of boxes, my best deske, my box for bands and my standing bedsteede wherein I lie. Item, I give and bequeathe to my sonne Thomas Dugdale all the implementes of howsholde stuff and bedsteedes tables, formes, cubbordes, stooles, cubbordes, timber or whatsoever in or about my house at Senerowe. And my will is that my wife Bridgett Dugdale shall have the use of the same howshold stuffe and goodes duringe the tyme that she shall continewe and dwell in the said house. Item, I give and bequeathe to him all Byshopp Jewelles his workes in one volume, the poore mans librarie, one booke of statutes collected by Pulton, one muskett furnished, my best gunne and all my armor that belongeth to a Petronell. Item, I give and bequeathe to my sonne Robert Dugdaile fower kine to be delivered unto him at his age of one and twentie yeares to stocke his coppie houlde at Cheverell. And my will is that the yearlie Rente of the said Coppie houlde shall discharge the fyfte poundes due to the Almshouse for there Fyne. Item, I give and bequeath to him Calvine his institutions in Englishe, his commentaries vpon the psalmes, heminge postle in Englishe, one booke of Statutes by Rastell, my Rapier, my bowes and arrowes, my second deske and my chaire of Apletree. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonne William Dugdaile twentie poundes of lawful Englishe monie, one bed furnished with bedsteed as it standeth in the Chamber over the butterie, one bible in Englishe, Peter Martir his comon places in Englishe, and Doctor Reynoldes his conference with Harte. I give and bequeath to my daughter Thomasine Dugdale twentie poundes of curraunt monie of Englande, one silver salte gilte, six silver spoones, my second basonne and Ewer, my second great chardger, one featherbed furnished with boulster pillowes, pillowe beers, sheetes, coverlett and blanckettes, one standinge bedsteede, Luther vpon the Galathe, and Becons postell, and Heminge his postell in Englishe. Item I give and bequeathe to Bridgett Geerish one heifer of three yeares olde. And my will intente and meaninge is that the said leagacies before bequeathed shalbe delivered and paide to my said children when they shall come to the age of twentie and one yeares or daie of their marriage which shall firste happen. And my will is that my wife Bridgett Dugdale shall have the vse of the legacies before bequeathed in the meane time Provided allwaies and my will is that yf anie of my said children shall happen to decease before they or anie of them shall accomlishe the age of twentie and one yeares or daie of their marriage, that then the leagacies of them soe deceased shall remaine wholly to my children then livinge and to the survivors of them equallie to be divided. All the rest of my goods and chatell moveable and vnmmoveable whatsoever not bequeathed, my debts paide and

funerall expenses discharged, I give and bequeathe to my lovinge wife Bridgett Dugdaile whome I do make and ordaine my sole executrix of this my laste wille and testament. Lastly I desier my well beloved frendes Mr. William Goodier and my sonne William Geerishe to assiste and helpe my said executrix in the execution of the premises. To everie of them as a token of my love I give tenne shillings a peece. In witnes whereof I have subscribed my name and sette my seale By me Christopher Dugdaile.

Proved at London 8th September, A.D. 1609, and the administration granted to Bridgett, relict of the deceased.

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**THE MONUMENT ON ETCHILHAMPTON HILL,  
NEAR DEVIZES.**

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The following is a copy of a circular issued in 1771, inviting subscriptions towards the cost of the erection.

Devizes, May 9th, 1771,

“ADVERTISEMENT.

“ Last year a Subscription was opened for raising a Sum of Money to erect an Obelisc or other Edifice, in memory of JAMES LONG, late of *Wedhampton*, Esq., for his unwearied assiduity in planning, promoting, and completing the NEW ROAD between *Nursted* and *Lydeaway*, whereby the former disagreeable, tedious, and dangerous way over Itchelhampton Hill, is not only avoided, but the length much contracted, which renders it advantageous as well as agreeable to every Traveller.

“ The great Benefit accruing to those whose Waggons, or other Carriages pass this Road, is so obvious, that all who remember the former, must acknowledge it; therefore as the Subscriptions fall greatly short of a Sufficiency to erect as handsome a Structure as was first agreed to, and concluded upon, 'tis hoped many more will be speedily added without further Solicitations, as it is for public as well as private Emolument; and that those who have already subscribed will condescend to weigh properly the great Advantage they continually receive from the said Road, and be pleased to advance their Subscriptions in Proportion to the Building, which is in great Forwardness, and will be entirely completed by Midsummer next.

“The Expence at a modern Calculation (exclusive of Iron Pallisadoes for Defence) will be about forty Guineas, and there are not twenty Pounds subscribed.

“Subscriptions continue to be taken in by T. BURROUGH, Goldsmith in Devizes; to whom those who have not paid their Donations are requested to pay them, on, or before the 1st of next June.

“N.B.—The above Monument is to be erected near the Direction-Post leading to *Itchelhampton*, which is about the Middle of the said New Road, and on the greatest Eminence.”

The “Iron Pallisadoes” do not seem to have been erected, probably for lack of funds. From the Crest which crowns the Monument Mr. James Long appears to have been a member of the ancient Wiltshire family of that name. To which branch did he belong?

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### HUNGERFORD YORK BREVIARY.

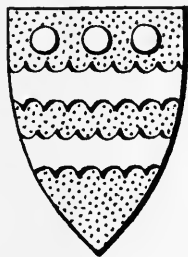
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The following interesting Manuscript has appeared in the late Mr. Quaritch's most recent Catalogue; his representative says that he does not know to whom it formerly belonged, and gives there particulars as to the Arms mentioned below:—Shield No. 1, on the verso of leaf 42, is *Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates*, HUNGERFORD; Shield No. 2, on the verso of leaf 119, is *Or, two bars engrailed gules, in chief three torteaux*, MOELS, [the bars are generally blasoned *plain*], and are the work of the original calligrapher, about 1390. On the margin of one of the leaves elsewhere, an 18th century hand (about 1740) has redrawn the shield with two trees for supporters and added the words, “The arms of Sir George Hungerford, Bart., of Farley Castle . . . . . sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates.” The size of the original shields is somewhat smaller than that of these accompanying illustrations. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us something of the history and pedigree of this valuable book, which is priced

at £40. Who was James Hungerford? Who was William de Areton?

BREVIARIUM MONASTICUM AD USUM EBORACENSEM.

MS. on vellum, 152 leaves in double columns with painted capitals, illuminated initials, and grotesque in the figures ornamental pen and ink borders; old red morocco. About 1390.



The service from Advent to the 24th Sunday of Quadragesima occupies the first 61 leaves. Leaves 62, 63, 64 contain the Calendar. Next begins the Psalter, which ends with the Litany on leaf 98. Next follows the Sanctorale and Supplement, leaves 99-152. Although this is a York book, with all the special indications of that use (the Offices of Wilfrid and William, and their names in the Calendar and the Litany), there are two coats of arms in the marginal borders which show that the volume belonged about 1390-1400 to a member of the great Wiltshire house of Hungerford. At the end of the Psalter there is an inscription which says: "Do Jacobo Hungerforde n̄eum amictum si contingat eum presbyterari, aliter erit liber domini Willelmi de Areton. Sic quod non vendatur sed transeat inter cognatos meos. Si fuerint aliqui inventi, sin autem ab uno presbytero ad alium." This is quite clear, in spite of its rusty Latin and its confusion between "amictus" and "liber". This was written about 1480.

## Queries.

**Ballard of Bratton.**—The Frowd pedigree states that Anne Frowd (born at Rolston in 1703) married John Aldridge Ballard of Bratton, son of John Ballard. Ten shillings reward is offered to the first person who will give the date and parish of John Aldridge Ballard's birth and marriage respectively. Before her marriage, Anne Frowd is stated to have lived at Erlestone and Devizes successively.

A STUDENT.

**Jouillin.**—Mr. F. Harrison asks in *London Notes and Queries* whether this name occurs elsewhere than in the register of marriages at South Wraxall, where, 26 Feb. 1749, Joseph Brokenbrow is married to Hannah Jouillin.

EDITOR.

**French in Westbury, A.D. 1246** (vol. ii, pp. 278-9).—In the Charter of Geoffrey de Mandeville to John, son of Roscelin de Bratton, the following language occurs:—"To all the men of Westbury, as well French as English." Is it to be inferred that the Hundred of Westbury at that date (1246) contained a colony of natives of France, or Normandy? Or was the designation "French" applied in that day to people who were not natives of France, but merely *descended from* those Normans who followed William the Conqueror to England, or formed part of that Norman migration which must have continued in a large volume for a considerable period after the conquest?

2. Is it definitely known, or can antiquaries plausibly conjecture, *when* the French or Norman colony was estab-



lished at Westbury, or in the places adjacent to, or within the Hundred, Dulton, Bratton, &c.?

3. Does Domesday Book, A.D. 1086, give the *names* of inhabitants or landholders at Westbury at the date of its compilation?

A. W. SAVARY,

Author of Savory Genealogy.

*Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.*

**Books by Wiltshire Authors.**—In 1752 was published a work entitled *The Wiltshire New Phenomenon, or the Free-thinking Christian Philosopher*, being the philosophical essays of Mr. Charles White, hostler at the King's Arms, Sarum, on the following subjects:—1. *The Being and Attributes of God.* 2. *Accidents and Comets.* 3. *The Resurrection of the Body.*

Is anything further known either of this book or its author. There is no copy in the British Museum.

SCRIBA.

**Hock-tide.**—In a recent account of these festivities at Hungerford, mention is made of "John of Gaunt's horn," What is this?

C. V. G.

[Hock-tide and Tuttimen are explained in our 1st Vol.—ED.]

**Nicholas of Roundway & Manningford.**—There is, in the British Museum, a parchment copy of a post-nuptial settlement made by Edward Nicholas of Manningford Bruce, on 6th May 1687, in anticipation of his then intended marriage with Susannah, the widow of William Salter. This settlement appears to have come into the hands of Robert Nicholas, of Ashton Keynes, Chairman of the Board of Excise, who wrote on the back of it:—"Extremely curious and worth preserving as a family paper—and the more so as the estate went away from the Nicholas's by marriage of the

“daughter Mr. Nicholas had so long forborne to acknowledge, and whose descendant married Sir William Desse, knight, who was first a Dancing Master and then a Banker, afterwards a Bankrupt, and is now a Pauper in London. Mr. P. Sutton, clothier of the Devizes, purchased the estate.

“RT. NICHOLAS,

“3 January, 1785.”

This information is so curious and interesting that I should be glad to know more as to this daughter and her husband. I see in Price's *Directory of London Bankers* that Desse was a Banker in 1774, but nothing more is added. The documents, of which the above forms part, were given to the British Museum by Admiral Collier, who, I believe, married the only daughter of Robert Nicholas.

C. SIMPSON.

[According to a pedigree of “Collier” in *Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, iii, p. 129, the late Admiral married Harriet, 4th dau. of Robert Nicholas, of Ashton Keynes; she died in 1850, and was buried at Hove, near Brighton; her husband died in 1870.—ED.]

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## Replies.

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**The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism, Where is it?**—(vol. iii, pp. 42, 43, 140.) “Joseph Addison, born on the first day of May, 1672, at Milston, of which his father, Lancelot Addison, was then Rector, near Ambrosbury in Wiltshire, and appearing weak and not likely to live he was christened the same day.”—Dr. Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*, p. 73, vol. xxx, 1799.

I should like to place on record in your pages my recollection of a statement made by the Rev. Richard Webb, M.A., Rector of Milston and Incumbent of Durrington, respecting

the loss of the entry of Addison's birth and baptism, 1 May, 1762, from the Milston Registers, on Tuesday, 11 Nov., 1852, to Prebendary Tufnell (afterwards Bishop of Brisbane), the Rev. Dr. Caswell and myself. We had assisted at the annual meeting of the S.P.G. at Durrington. After the meeting we returned to the Parsonage, where, no one else being present, Mr. Webb stated that "on becoming Rector of Milston he had removed the Milston Registers for greater security to his house at Durrington. Not long before he had received a visit from a person whom he had never seen, but whose card showed him to be of rank and position, and worthy of all respect and honour. He explained that the object of his visit was to see the Addison entry in the Milston Register. Mr. Webb immediately fetched the register book and showed it to him. He was pleased and grateful, and he then requested the Rector's permission to make a copy of it, and, as he was particular about it, he wished to be left alone while he made it. Mr. Webb gave him writing materials and left the room. On his return he found the visitor sitting at the table with his hands resting on the closed register book before him. He immediately rose, returned the book, closed, to Mr. Webb, with many thanks for his kindness and courtesy, and took his leave. Mr. Webb, without looking into it, put the book back into its place. Not long afterwards he had occasion to refer to the same Register, and he found to his horror that the leaf containing the Addison entry had been cut out and stolen, and the only person who could have done it was his late visitor. No other person had access to the book which was kept by the Rector under lock and key." Mr. Webb made his statement with much emotion. We expressed our very hearty sympathy with him, and the incident terminated. My diary shows that I slept at Durrington that night, and probably Bishop Tufnell did so also. I have no recollection of ever discussing the subject with him, but some years afterwards Dr. Caswell mentioned the circumstance to me, and expressed his admiration of the tact with which Mr. Webb had made his

statement, without giving the slightest hint by which we might identify the abstractor. They are at rest. The Rev. Henry Fowler (St. Albans, Herts) had lately been ordained Deacon, as curate of Milston. He was not at the Durrington S.P.G. meeting, and Mr. Webb never mentioned the Addison entry to him, nor had he seen the old Registers. In fact, the incident was suppressed as much as possible.

The Rev. F. A. Radcliffe, Rector of Milston, in a letter to me of 5 July, 1899, writes :—

“As regards the entry of Addison’s Baptism, the late Mr. Rendall assured me that he had seen it, and gave me very much the same version of its loss as that of Mr. Webb. The extraordinary thing, besides stealing the entry, is that the person who did so tried to conceal his theft by forging a declaration as follows :

The several leaves of this Register were cut before I saw the book ; also the other Registers.

J. J. TOOGOOD.”

“The signature claiming to be that of Dr. Toogood appears to me to be a very poor imitation of Dr. Toogood’s writing. Ruddle is inclined to think that there were two copies of the Register, but I think the declaration was forged to hide the theft.”

*Exmouth.*

FREDERICK BENNETT.

[On p. 40 the dates 1770 and 1778 should, of course, be 1670 and 1678.—ED.]

**Crundel and Tan-hill** (vol. ii, pp. 535-7).—This place-name has been supposed to be derived from that of an ancient owner of adjoining land, named Anne, by the late Prebendary Jones, in his history of the Parish of All Cannings (quoted in *W. N. & Q.*, ii, 536).

I have lately received valuable information on this supposed name from Mr. W. H. Stevenson (of Exeter Coll., Oxon), pointing out that the word Anne, as it stands, is an error of the scribe of the document (*Cod. Dipl.*, 483, referred to by Mr. Jones).

He says “The scribe of the Wilton Chartulary copies “‘Anne’ for the accusative singular of the indefinite article, “and ‘Anan’ looks like some confusion, and may therefore merely mean an ‘A.’”

Thus the "Anne-Stan", "Anne Torn", "Anne Crundel" of the document in question, would only mean "a stone", "a thorn", "a crundel", instead of, as supposed, an owner's name.

The question as to whether St. Ann or Tan was the older name, remains unanswered.

The present dedication of the Church of All Cannings to St. Anne must be disregarded in considering the old history of the locality, for the idea that the Church was so dedicated in the past is, as Mr. Jones says, "an opinion based on tradition "and by no means proves that this was the case originally." In Sir Thos. Phillipps' *Wilts Institutions*, under the year 1492 (the institution of Richard Warwyn), we meet with the entry "Ecclesia Cannyngs Omnium Sanctorum", *i.e.*, Cannyngs All Saints.

The neighbouring parish Church of Stanton St. Bernard is also dedicated to All Saints, and there the name of an owner, Berners or Barnes, has been added to the name of the parish in the form of St. Bernard, a fact known to Miss Arnold Forster, who classes this parish under *Spurious Dedications* in her admirable *Studies in Church Dedications*, just published by Skeffington, 1899.

T. S. M.

**Parish of Shrewton** (vol. iii, p. 137).—The yardland was a virgate, usually 30 acres, and the fourth part of a hide.—"On the stem" was by day-work.

C. R. S.

The ancient division of arable into Yard-lands, in this part of Wilts, of about 20 acres, still existed after 1800. For example, in 1809, Maddington Farm (which is close to Shrewton) was in the auctioneer's proposals for sale described as composed of these Yard-lands.

	<i>a. r. p.</i>		<i>a. r. p.</i>		<i>a. r. p.</i>		<i>a. r. p.</i>
$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 31 2 33:	2	= 40 0 24:	2	= 40 1 36:	2	= 39 0 30:
$1\frac{3}{4}$	= 43 3 0:	$1\frac{1}{4}$	= 31 1 0:	1	= 20 2 22:	1	= 19 3 20

No doubt there were here and there pieces of land which still for some local cause retained the name where the parish had, under some enclosure Act, abolished its old division. In a Terrier of North Tedworth, 1783, occurs "a short head land called a Yard. But in that parish enclosure does not seem to have been then made.

"*On the Stem.*"

At a meeting of "The Select Vestry for the care and management of the concerns of the Poor" of the parish of Durrington, under the old Poor-law, held April 4th 1835, appear the names of 11 "Stem or Roundsmen set to work on Farms". Nine of them are allotted to six masters. The remaining two were, no doubt, to go round where required. It is added, "These men are to be paid by the parish". The stem men were the able-bodied labourers, who, being unable to find employment, were maintained on the stem of the parish to which they belonged.

C. S. RUDDLE.

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## Notes on Books.

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MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary. Third Series, Vols. I, II, III. 1894-99. London: Mitchell and Hughes, 140, Wardour Street, W.

THE above quarterly publication having frequently been quoted from in our pages, we think it only right that a more detailed notice of this handsome and valuable work should be laid before our readers.

It has had an almost continuous existence since 1874, during the whole of which period Dr. Howard has edited it with his well known ability. It is a work which no genealogist can do without, being certain that by consulting its pages, he will be able to fill up some of the *lacunæ* in his collections.

Unlike the *Genealogist*, it has no learned articles, but confines itself to printing Registers, Wills, Charters, Deeds, Grants of Arms, Funeral Certificates, Pedigrees from various Visitations and elsewhere, Monumental Inscriptions, entries from Family Bibles, in many cases accompanied by valuable notes; a few Notes and Queries occur in each number, with short Reviews of Books that treat on such or cognate subjects. It is profusely illustrated with arms, bookplates, (the editor has perhaps the largest collection in the world), monuments, autographs, and, above all, with many beautiful facsimile reproductions in colour of grants of arms, charters, etc. Public bodies and private individuals could do worse than spend a few pounds in reproducing some of their valuable documents in the same way, which could then be displayed to the public, without risk of loss by fire, or otherwise, of the priceless originals. The exhaustive indexes are a pattern to all index-makers.

Amongst Wiltshire matter are the monumental inscriptions of *Beechingstoke*, *Marden*, *Ditcheridge*, *Great Chaldfield* and *Hewish*; in the pedigree of the once well known family of *Dunch*, of Berks, occurs the descent of *Dunch*, of Avebury, with its relations to our county families of Mervyn, Modye, Button, and Lambert; in one of *Priaulx*, of Hants, we find a branch settled at Salisbury connected with Mompesson and Bouverie, one of whom, *Peter*, was vicar of Melksham in 1668, "who left his estate of Greenhurst in Surrey to William Priaulx, of London, and Peter Priaulx, of Sarum, who sold it to John Priaulx before 1692"; *John*, the uncle of the Vicar of Melksham, was successively Rector of Fovant, Long Newnton, and Berwick St. John, D.D. 1660, Canon and Archdeacon of Sarum, where he was buried with his wife (*ob.* 1695) in 1674, M.I.; in that of *Barker*, of Bucks and Berks, kin through Danvers to William of Wykeham, by Mr. Cokayne, *Clarenceux*, we think the *estoile* on the stone in Salisbury Cathedral of Mary (*Barker*) *ob.* 1665, wife of Dr. William Hearst, of Sarum, should be a *sun in splendour*, and that *Jane Goddard*, wife of *Hugh Barker*, should be described as of *East Woodhay*,

instead of *Woodbury*. The same writer contributes *Skinners' Company Apprenticeships*, in which, amongst other Wiltshiremen, may be found the following :

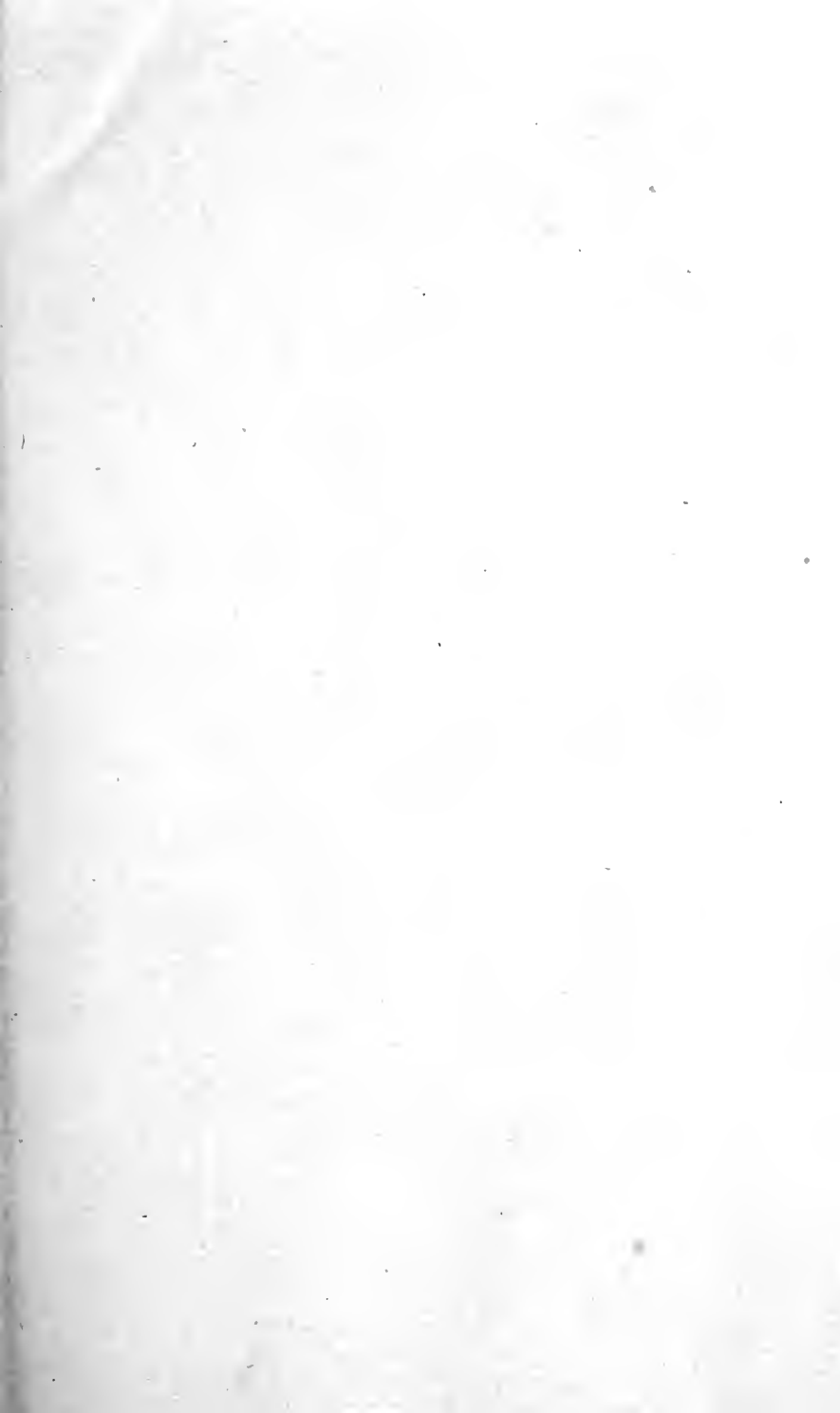
- 1625, *William Awbrey, s. of William, of Chadenwick, gent.*  
 1675, *John Cary, s. of Henry, of Maribro', haberdasher of hats.*  
 1669, *Edward Curle, s. of John, late of Buttermere, gent., deceased.*  
 1684, *Rowland Davenant, s. of John, late of New Sarum, gent., deceased.*  
 1669, *William Estcourt, s. of Giles, late of Newton, knt. and bart., deceased.*  
 1654, *Joseph Forman, s. of Henry, of Calne, yeoman.*  
 1635, *Richard Goddard, s. of Edward, late of Barwick, Esq., deceased.*  
 1659, *William Hyde, s. of Edward, late of Sarum, clerk, deceased.*  
 1645, *Charles Pleydell, s. of Sir Charles, late of Mudge Hall, knt.*  
 1621, *Edward Smyth,<sup>1</sup> s. of Henry, late of Corsham, Esq., deceased.*

We find also the Latin will of *John Stokes*, of Seend, 1498, who has a brass at that place, as also that of another *John Stokes* of the same village, clothier, 1664, with one of *Gilbert Garrard*,<sup>2</sup> of Shinfield, 1654 (Visitation of Berks, 1664-6), who married the former's daughter Sybil at Seend in 1616; he and his brother Richard seem to have resided there for a time, as the births of some of their children are recorded in the Registers. The above are fair samples of what may be found in this invaluable work of reference. There are two items in the *Queries*, on which some of our readers may be able to give information:—on the family of *James Ivie*, Rector of Tollard Royal, *ob.* 1710, and as to the connexion, if any, between *Maton*, of Milston, and *Sir Isaac Newton*.

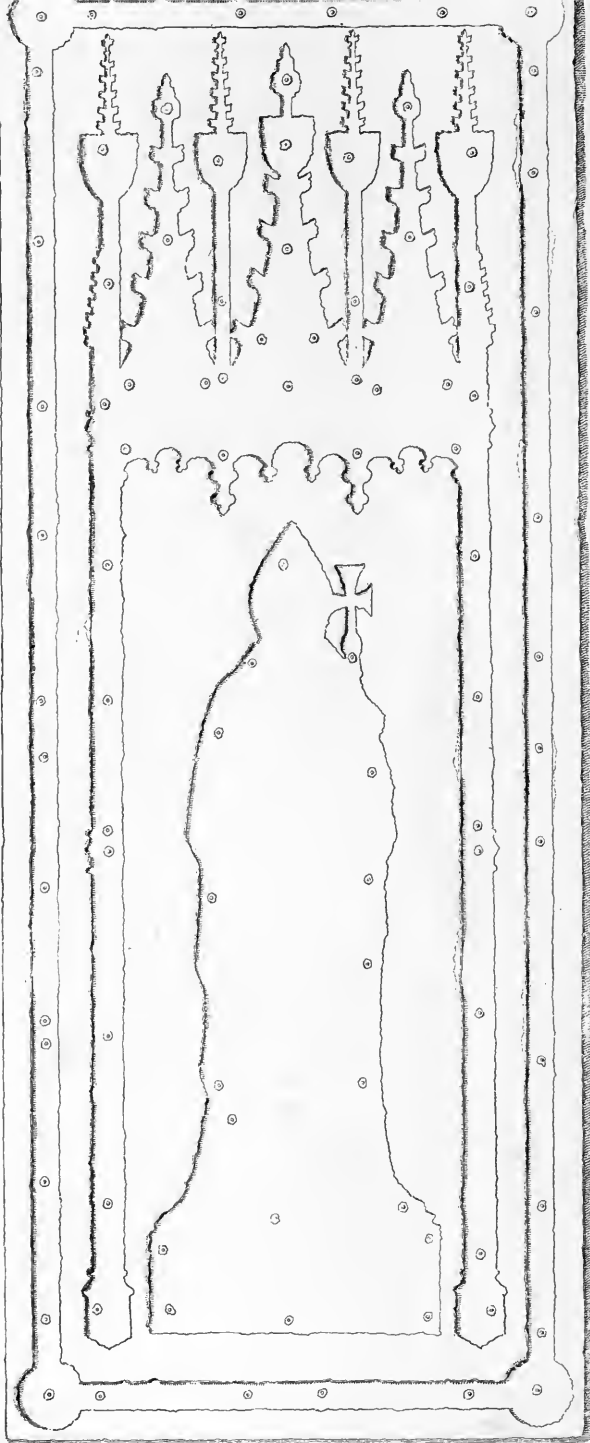
<sup>1</sup> Is this a grandson or nephew of the "Customer."

<sup>2</sup> He was Exor. to the will of William Tipper, the Seend benefactor.





REMAINDER OF THE  
FRONT OF THE  
BRASS OF  
ARCHBISHOP  
AFFORD IN  
CANTERBURY  
CATHEDRAL.





## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1900.

### STAFFORD OF SUTHWYKE IN NORTH BRADLEY, WILTS, AND OF HOKE, DORSET.

**T**HE following Pedigree of Stafford of Suthwyke, and Hoke (*hodie* Hook) and their immediate descendants, was given the transcriber about ten years since, when he was investigating the subject, by his late kind, much-valued friend, and unequalled authority on west-country genealogy, Mr. B. W. Greenfield, who had himself written comprehensively thereon, clearing up several obscure points that had remained unexplained. It has been arranged for convenience in paragraph form, the details and dates (with the exception of a few additions) being given verbatim. Some supplementary notes have been added where such seemed desirable, and were available. X

#### PEDIGREE.

I.—Sir John Stafford, *But.*, of Amelcote and Bromshull, co. Stafford. He was living in 1361.

He married first, Elizabeth, second daughter of SIR PHILIP SOMERVILLE, of Whichnor, co. Stafford, about 1340. By her he had an only child Matilda, born 29 Dec. 1340, married before 1355, Edmund Vernon, and died before 1379, s.p. Lady Elizabeth Stafford died before 1355.

*See*  
*Memor.*  
*Pedigree*  
*of B. W. Greenfield*  
*MS. A. 11. 257.*

Secondly, he married **Lady Margaret**, daughter of RALPH, first EARL of STAFFORD, who was of Amelcote in 1374. By her he had two sons, *Humphry* and *Ralph*, of Grafton, co. Worcester, from whom the Staffords of Blatherwick, Tottenho, Bradfield, and Malwood.

II.—**Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt.**, senior, of Suthwyke in right of his first wife, and of Hoke, Dorset, in right of his second wife, which she held in jointure from her first husband.

He married first, **Alice**, daughter and heir of JOHN GREINVIL, or GREYVYLE, of Suthwyke, in North Bradley, co. Wilts. She was aged nine years in 1353, married in or before 1365, and was living in 1377. *John Greinvil* held the manor of Suthwyke, and patronage of the Chapel of St. John Baptist in North Bradley, manors and advowsons of Farmburgh and Clutton, co. Somerset, and Burmington, co. Warwick. His arms, *Argent, six lions rampant gules*. By her Sir Humphry had one son, *Humphry*, his heir.

Secondly, he married **Elizabeth**, second daughter of SIR WILLIAM D'AUMARLE, of Wodebury, Devon (ob. 1361), and was co-heir of her brother William in 1362, when she was aged seventeen years. Sir William D'Aumarle held the manors of Wodebury, Devon, Middle-Chynnock, Somerset, and Alvredeston, Isle of Wight; and in 1395, this *Elizabeth*, as cousin and co-heir of Sir John de Meriet, knt. of Meriet (with her cousin Margaret, wife of Sir William Bonville, through their mother Agnes or Ellen de Meriet, aunt of Sir John de Meriet) inherited a moiety of the manors of Meriet, Great Lopen, and Stratton, co. Somerset. His arms, *Per fesse, gules and azure, three crescents argent*.

She was then the widow of SIR JOHN MAUTRAVERS, knt., of Hoke, Dorset, and Crowel, co. Oxon. He was born at Hoke, 11 Nov. 1337, his will, dated 16 May 1386, proved at Sarum 19 July 1386. He died 15 June 1386, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Andrew, in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury. He also held the manors of Stapelford and Over Kentcombe, &c., in Dorset. His arms, *Sable, a fret or*. By him she had two daughters, *Maud* and *Elizabeth*.

*Maud*, eldest daughter and coheir, aged eighteen in 1386, and then the wife of Peter de la Mare, of Offlegh, Herts, who died about 1395, s.p. She married secondly, as his first wife, *Sir John Dinham, knt.*, of Boke-land Dinham, Somerset, who died about 7 Henry VI, 1428-9, when his son John was of full age, and he married secondly a daughter of Lord Lovel. She (*Maud*) died 2 Nov. 1402, s.p.

*Elizabeth*, younger daughter and co-heir, married her mother's second husband's son *Humphry Stafford*.

*Elizabeth D'Aumarle* was married to her first husband *Sir John Mautravers*, about 1365, and to her second husband *Sir Humphry Stafford*, before Hilary (January) 1387-8, her will dated 18 Sept. 1405, and codicil 13 Oct. 1413, was proved 29 Nov. 1413.

She died 15 Oct. 1413, leaving no issue by her second husband *Sir Humphry*, and was buried beside both her husbands in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

*Sir Humphry's* will dated 5 April, and proved 29 Nov. 1413. He died 31 Oct. 1413 (surviving his wife a fortnight only), and was buried beside her in Abbotsbury Abbey Church. His arms, *Or, a chevron gules, within a bordure engrailed sable.*

*Sir Humphry* had another son named *John*, (destined to be the most celebrated of the race that bore the name of this branch of Stafford) by a mother named *Emma*, of parentage unknown, but who were probably located in the neighbourhood of North Bradley. She was admitted to the sisterhood of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Canterbury, of which her son, the Archbishop, was a Brother. She died 5 Sept. 1446, and was buried in a mortuary chapel in the church of North Bradley.

[*Note.*—Her effigy is incised on the cover-stone of the tomb, she is clad in long robes with wimple and cover-chief; there is a dog at her feet, over her head a rich canopy, whose side supports rest on a pedestal. On a ledger line is this inscription:—

*Hic jacet d'na Emma mater Venerabilissimi patris et domini D'ni Joh'is Stafford dei gra' Cantuariensis Archiepi' que obiit quinto die Mensis Septembris anno d'ni Millesimo CCCCo quadra's'mo vjo cuj' anime p'piciet de am'.*

Her son, although born under what are termed such adverse circumstances, rose rapidly in the Church, as also the State, even to the highest position in both, being successively Dean and subsequently Bishop of Bath and Wells, Archbishop of Canterbury—a Privy Councillor and Lord Chancellor; a very remarkable career. He died on the 6 July 1452. He was buried in the "Transept of the martyrdom," in Canterbury Cathedral, under a very large marble stone, on which was inset a splendid brass, where, under a fine canopy, his effigy in complete episcopal costume, with mitre and crozier was shown. Nothing but the indent now remains. (See frontispiece). The inscription was on a ledger line, and is thus given by Weever:—

*Quis fuit enuclees quem celas saxea moles?  
Stafford Antistes fuerat dictusque Johannes.  
Qua sedit sede marmor queso simul ede?  
Pridem Bathonie, Regni totius et inde  
Primas egregius. Pro presule funde precatus  
Aureolam gratis huic det de Virgine natus.*

Dr. Grose, in a note on Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, page 387, in Vol. ii, of these *Notes & Queries*, says:—

When John Stafford left Bath and Wells for Canterbury, he was succeeded in that Bishopric by one who had been born not far from his own (probable) birthplace, by Thomas Beckington. For if the Archbishop were born at Bradley, the new Bishop first saw the light at Beckington. I have introduced him in order that I may refer to a deed which perhaps may throw a glimmer of light on the question of the Archbishop's birth.

Bishop Beckington granted certain lands to a Dawbridgecourt, who married Beatrice, a relative of the Prelate; and the deed states that these lands had formerly been held by Emma, who was mother, and Agnes *Bradley*, sister of Bishop John Stafford."

From this additional information, we learn the Archbishop had a *sister*, her name *Agnes*, also that with her mother *Emma*, they had been possessors of lands, and so, presumably, persons of some position, and that Bishop Beckington acquired them. The appearance of Bishop Beckington here, merits examination. He was born in the adjoining parish of Beckington, and it is quite probable that the Archbishop and himself, being such near neighbours, and both in the Church, were great friends, and as Beckington succeeded Stafford in the See of Wells, it may be fairly inferred that the Primate used his influence for the promotion. Was Beckington the family name of the Bishop, or did he adopt it? The latter the more probable, as he is described as Thomas *de* Beckington, LL.D., consecrated to Wells, 13 Oct. 1443, and died 14 Jan. 1464-5. So in the grant of lands by him to Dawbridgecourt, the name of the parish in which the previous possessors presumably lived, *Bradley*, was adopted, and it is quite surmisable to prevent further identification. The Primate, his mother and sister, had probably no heirs or representatives to bequeath them to, and their transfer to Beckington would be a friendly arrangement.

The Primate placed no surname to his mother on her tomb—himself boldly assumed his presumed father's name and arms, apparently without protest from the family, with whom he was on terms of friendship; and his distinguished position—the first in the land—disarmed any captious exception from others.

One more interesting fact has been added to his history, but here the clue to further identification ends for the present. An examination of the diocesan muniments at Wells may further help to clear up this curious bit of mediæval romance.

The illustration is from a drawing by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs.

Sir Humphry Stafford, senior, was sheriff of Dorset, 10 Richard II, 1387, and 7 Henry IV, 1406. He was one of the Knights of the Shire for that County 12 Richard II, 1389, at Cambridge, and 13, 16, 20, of the same King, 1390-7, also 1, 5, 8, Henry IV, 1399-1407, at Westminster.]

III.—**Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt.**, junior, of Suthwyke by inheritance, and Hoke *jure uxoris*,—"WITH THE SILVER HAND,"—was aged 34 years and more at his father's death in 1413.

He married **Elizabeth Mautravers**, second daughter and co-heir of SIR JOHN MAUTRAVERS, KNT., by his wife *Elizabeth D'Aumarle*, who

subsequently became the second wife of his, *Sir Humphry's*, father. She was aged eight years in 1386, heir of her mother and aged thirty-three years and more in 1413. She was married in, or before 1399, died about 1420, and was buried in St. Anne's Chapel in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

By her he had four children—*Richard, John, and William*, and one daughter, *Alice*.

His will was dated 14 Dec. 1441; and he died 27 May 1442. He founded the Chapel of St. Anne in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury, wherein he desired to be buried with his wife.

[*Note*.—He was a Sheriff of Dorset, 11 and 12 Henry IV, 1410-11, and Knight of the Shire, 2 and 5 Henry V, 1415-8, at Leicester, and 1 Henry VI, 1422, at Westminster.]

#### IV.—*Sir Richard Stafford, Knt.*, eldest son.

He married about 1415 (as her first husband) *Maud*, daughter and heir of ROBERT LOVELL, Esq., and his wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of *Sir Guy de Briene, Knt.*, junior.

By her he had one daughter, *Avice*, sole child and heir. She was born 4 Dec. 1423, was aged eighteen and married before September 1442, on the death of her grandfather *Sir Humphry*.

She married about 1438, *Sir James Butler, Knt.*, fifth *Earl of Ormond*, created *Earl of Wilts* 1449, and K.G. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Towton, and beheaded at Newcastle, 1 May 1461, s.p. His wife *Avice Stafford* having predeceased him, he had married secondly, *Eleanor*, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and she married, secondly, *Sir Robert Spencer*, of Spencer-Combe, Devon. She had issue by him two daughters, and died 16 Aug. 1501.

*Avice Stafford* died 3 June 1457, s.p., when *Humphry*, son of her uncle, *Sir John Stafford*, was found her next heir

Secondly, MAUD LOVELL-STAFFORD (her mother) married JOHN FITZALAN, K.G., EARL OF ARUNDEL, who proved his age in 1429; his will is dated 8 April 1430, proved 15 Feb. 1435. By him she had one son *Humphry, Earl of Arundel*, aged six 1435, and who died a minor, 24 April 1438.

Her will was dated 11 May, and proved 25 Oct. 1436. She died 19 May 1436, and was buried with her first husband in St. Anne's Chapel, in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury. *Sir Richard* had died about 1427, and was there interred.

[*Note*.—He was Knight of the Shire for Dorset, 2 and 3 Henry VI, 1424-5.]

#### V.—*Sir John Stafford, Knt.*, second son.

He married about June 1426,—the marriage contract dated 16 March 1425-6, when he was abroad,—*Anne*, daughter of WILLIAM, third LORD BOTREAU (of North Cadbury), by his first wife *Elizabeth Beaumont*, and she died about Oct. 1427.

By her he had one son *Humphry*, died 5 Nov. 1427, and was buried at Abbotsbury Abbey Church.

VI.—*Humphry Stafford, Esq.*, only child and heir, heir also to his cousin *Avice, Countess of Wilts*, in 1457.

He was born at Michaelmas 1427, and died in Scotland 6 Aug. 1461, s.p.

VII.—*William Stafford, Esq.*, of Suthwyke, third son.

He married *Katherine*, daughter and coheir of SIR JOHN CHIDIOCK, about 1437, the marriage articles dated 11 March 1436-7. By her he had one son *Humphry*.

She married secondly (as his second wife) SIR JOHN ARUNDELL, KNT., of Lanhern, Cornwall, the marriage settlement dated 5 March 1457. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Morley, married April 1446, died about 1447. *Sir John Arundell* died 12 Nov. 1473.

She married, thirdly, SIR ROGER LEWKNOR, KNT., who died 4 August 1478. She died 14 April 1479.

*William Stafford* was killed fighting against the rebels under Jack Cade at Sevenoaks, Kent, 18 June 1450.

[*Note*.—He was Sheriff of Dorset, 20 Henry VI, 1442. Sir John Chidiok died 28 Henry VI, 1450, his wife was Katherine, daughter of Ralph Lumley, died 1 Edward IV, 1461.]

VIII.—*Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt.*, of Suthwyke, only son and heir.

He was born about 1440, and next heir to his cousin *Humphry* in 1461. He was created by Edward IV Baron Stafford, of Suthwyke, 1464, and EARL OF DEVON, 7 May 1469.

He married *Isabel*, daughter and heir of SIR JOHN BARRE, KNT., and she married secondly SIR THOMAS BOURCHIER, KNT.

For acting treasonably at Banbury against Edward IV, the Earl was apprehended and beheaded at Bridgewater, 17 Aug. 1469: s.p. He was buried under an arch of the central tower in Glastonbury Abbey. She died 1 March 1487-8, s.p.

[*Note*.—His wife was buried with her second husband at Ware, Herts, and Weever has preserved the following inscription:—

*"Hic iacet Thomas Bourchier miles, filius Henrici Comitiss Essex; ac Isabella vxor eius nuper Comitissa Deuon, filia et heres Johannis Barre militis; qui obiit . . . 1491 . . . et Isabella ob: 1 die Marcii 1488; quorum animabus . . ."*

He was Sheriff of Dorset, 1 Edward IV, 1461.]

IX.—*Alice Stafford*, only daughter of *Sir Humphry Stafford*, of Suthwyke, junior, ob. 1442, and sister to the three preceding brothers, *Richard, John*, and *William*.



She married first SIR EDMUND CHENEY, KNT., of Broke, Wilts, about 1424. He was born 4 Dec. 1401; and died 30 May 1430. By him she had two daughters *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

*Elizabeth*, eldest daughter and co-heir, was born Nov. 1424. She married before 1438, *Sir John Coleshill, Knt.*, of Duloe, Cornwall, who was of age before 1437, and died 30 March 1484, s.p. She died about 1492, s.p.

[*Note*.—He is buried at Duloe, where is his tomb with effigy in a Chantry of the Church.]

*Anne*, second daughter and co-heir, born 26 July 1428, and married before 1445, *Sir John Willoughby, Knt.*, who was aged fifteen in 1437. He was killed at Tewkesbury 3 May 1471. By him she had four sons and two daughters, *Robert, William, Richard, Edward, Cecily* and *Elizabeth*.

*Sir Robert Willoughby*, eldest son, created *Lord Willoughby de Broke*, and K.G. 12 Aug. 1492. He married *Blanche*, eldest daughter and co-heir of *John Champernowne*, of Beer-Ferrers, who died in 1475; and she was living in 1480. His will was dated 19 Aug. 1502, proved 21 Dec. 1502.

[*Note*.—He was buried in the chancel of Callington Church, Cornwall, under a fine tomb whereon is his effigy in alabaster, clad in full armour, and insignia of the Garter.]

*William*, second son, was of Turners-Piddle, Dorset. *Richard*, third son, was of Silton, Dorset. *Edward*, fourth son, was Dean of Exeter Cathedral, and Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He died in 1508. *Cecily*, was Abbess of Wilton, and died in 1528. *Elizabeth*, married *William Carrant* of Toomer in Henstridge, Somerset, and was living in 1501.

Secondly, ALICE STAFFORD, married (as his second wife) WALTER TAILBOYS, ESQ., of Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, and Golthawe, co. Lincoln. He died 13 April 1444.

By him she had one daughter *Alianore*, sister of the half blood of *Elizabeth* and *Anne Cheney*, and co-heir with them of her cousin *Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon*, in 1469, when she was aged twenty seven years and more, and wife of Thomas Strangeways.

She married first *Thomas Strangeways, Esq.*; his will dated 18 Dec. 1484, and proved 24 March 1484-5. By him she had two sons, *Henry*, eldest and heir, and *Thomas*, and one daughter, *Joan*.

*Thomas*, second son, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Reginald Walwyn*.

[*Note*.—He appears to have been the *Thomas Strangeways*, who as executor to his mother *Alianore*, in Feb. 1505, confirmed the foundation of the Strangeways Chantry or Mass, which she had endowed previous to her death in Abbotsbury Abbey

Church, "in consideration of which the Abbot, &c., obliged themselves to find for ever a monk, being a priest of the convent, to celebrate a daily mass in the Chapel of St. Mary in the Monastery, for the souls of Alianore, Foundress of the Mass, her late husbands, and all her ancestors and descendants (therein named), they were bound to pray for; the monk that celebrates it, to receive, at the end of every week, fourteen pence for his salary."—(*Hutchins*).

*Joan*, only daughter, married *Henry Champneys*.

Secondly, she married *John Twynyho*, who died about November, 1485, s.p.

[*Note*.—The Twynyho's were of Turnworth, Dorset, and there was a branch in co. Gloucester. A John Twynyho of Cirencester, 12 Edward IV, 1473, founded a perpetual Chantry for one Chaplain at the altar of St. Blase in the church of Lechlade. Their arms—*Argent, a chevron between three lapwings sable*.]

*Thomas Strangeways* died in 1484—his wife *Alianore*, her will dated 11 Feb. 1500-1, proved 15 Apl. 1502, died 2 April 1502, and both were buried in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

[*Note*.—*Thomas Strangeways*, senior, born 1430, is described as of Stinsford, "and was the first that settled in this county, being brought into these parts by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who married Cicely Bonville, the great heiress of Shute, in Devon. He married 1 Edward IV, 1460, and by his wife had a great part of the estate of the Staffords. His relict lived to be a very great age, and parted not the lands (between the issue of Sir Edmund Cheney, her mother's first husband, and her own), till 1492—7, Henry VII,—her household goods being parted after her death in 1502."—(*Hutchins*.)

He appears to have had two other sons, *John* and *James*.

*James Strangeways*—"he married *Lady Catherine Gordon*, then widow of Matthew Cradoc, of Cardiff. His will, dated 30 Nov. 1516, proved 9 Jan. 1516-17, orders his body to be buried in the Abbey Church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, but he seems to have been buried in Abbotsbury Abbey Church. His wife remarried Christopher Asheton, of Fyfield, Berks—her will, dated 12 Oct., and proved 5 Nov. 1537, ordered her body to be interred in the church there. Dugdale has preserved his epitaph formerly in the Abbey:—

*Hic jacet corpus Jacobi Strangways, armigeri, qui obiit octavo idus Dec. A.D. M.CCCC . . II, pro cujus anima celebrabitur ad praesens altare, in perpetuam missa cotidiana, ex ordinatione, et fundatione dominae Katerinae Gordon, consortis suae: quorum animae perpetua pace quiescant. Amen.* (*Hutchins*.)]

*Henry Strangeways, Esq.*, eldest son, was of Melbury Sampford, Dorset, and married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Sir John Arundell*, of Lauherne, Cornwall, by his wife *Katherine*, daughter and heir of *Sir John Chidiok*; his will was proved 10 May 1504.

[*Note*.—He was the first that possessed Melbury Sampford. He appears to have married first, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Wadham*, by whom he had a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir Thomas Trenchard*, of Wolveton, as his first wife, and three children by *Katherine Chidiok—Giles*, his heir, ob. 1547, *John* and *Mary*.]

The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Abbotsbury, appears to have been founded by Orcus, a native of Rouen, about A.D. 1026, in succession to a religious establishment that had existed on the same spot "from the very infancy of Christianity among the Britons." It was well endowed, and presided over by a succession of about twenty Abbots, terminating with Roger Roddon *alias* Corton, who, with the Prior and ten Monks, surrendered the Monastery to Henry VIII, 12 March 1539. Almost immediately after, the site of the Monastery, Manor, and lands around, were granted to Sir Giles Strangeways, Knt. (the son of Henry Strangeways, ob. 1504), with whose descendants its possession still remains. The dismantling of the Abbey and Church appears to have at once taken place, but "the Chapel of St. Mary at the east end, of most excellent workmanship, Sir Giles Strangeways preserved this curious Chapel for his place of sepulture, but it was afterwards demolished." Included in this—the Lady Chapel—was the Clopton Chantry, founded by a family of that name of whom there is little record, but who appear to have been identified both with Dorset and Somerset, a Baldwin Clopton, of Clopton, being mentioned as early as *temp.* Henry III, 1216-72, (their arms—*Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed azure*), the Chapel of St. Andrew, and the Chapel of St. Anne, founded by Sir Humphry Stafford, wherein so many of their race had been interred, as also several of the Strangeways, but Sir Giles was buried at Melbury, where is his tomb with effigy. The arms of the Abbey were—*Azure, six keys addorsed in three pairs, or.*

Only a few comparatively insignificant portions of these edifices now remain ; and, speaking of the Conventual Church, Hutchins says (edition 1774) :—

“It seems to have stood a little north of the Abbey, and parallel to the parish church, between both (as at Muchelney) as may be judged by an ancient low gate—probably one of the porches—on the north side opposite the Abbey house. A little west of the said gate is a large heap of ruins, under some large elms, where perhaps the tower stood ; so that, it being entirely destroyed, we are left to judge of its beauty and grandeur, by the fondness of the nobility and gentry of these parts being buried there, and for erecting chantries and chapels in it.”

Thus from this life the name and succession of the knightly family of Stafford, erstwhile of Suthwyke and Hook, lapsed to extinction ; and the stately edifice, within which at death they found their last resting-place, also disappeared, both becoming a memory of the Past only.

“Where stood the tower, there grows the weed,  
Where stood the weed, the tower,—  
The present hour no likeness leaves,  
To any future hour.”

W. H. H. ROGERS.

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## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 161).

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COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS. PROCEEDINGS [Bundle 15,  
No. 18.] [*temp.* Henry VIII?]

*To the Ryght honorable Sir Richard Rytche Kynght (sic)  
Chauncelour of Kynges Courte of the Augmentation  
of the revenues of his graces Crowne.*

Compleyning sheweth vnto your good mastership your dayly oratores and pore bedemen, Richard Ballard and Jamys Welche, as well for them sylves as the other pore inhabi-

tantes of the township of Bratton, lately belonging to the rector of Eddyngton, in the county of Wyltshere, and nowe within the surveye of thys honorable courte that Wheras tyme out of mynd the inhabitantes and fermoures of certeyn places and stedys, named Rodlandes Stortones, the thykkettes Rowbrechis lyddes hedynghill, with other landes and tenementtes and serteyn smale close and pasturages to the premissez appertinent the Which fermoures of Rodlondes and other places above rehersyd lyen and byn scituat wythin the precynkt of the parisshe of Bretton Foresayd have byn chargyd and byn contributorie vnto the charges of the XV<sup>th</sup> and subcides and other impositcions at suche tyme as the sayd XV<sup>th</sup> subsidie or other impositcions were to be lymytted evenly with your pore oratores accordynge to the proporcion rate and value of ther sayd Fermys and landes, and other the premissez, and have byn rated, valued and taxid, at the tyme and tymes before sayd for the sayd XV<sup>th</sup> subsidies and other impositcions within the sayd parisshe of Bretton, and not ellys where as parissioners of barton (*sic*), and as occupiores and Fermoures of the premissez lying and being within the parisshe of breton before sayd. Vntyll now of late, that is to say at the Feast of Saynt Michell tharchaungell last past and the Feast of Ester Allso nowe last past that one Thomas Pryver, Henry Long, Robert Wattes and Nicholas Clerke with diverse other Inhabitanttes of the towne of Westbury vnder the playne within the county before sayd comfortyd and supportyd by the lord Mountjoy have Forsably, riotously, and wrongfully entryd into the comon pasture belongyng vnto the sayd towne and Parisshe of Bretton and to the Inhabitanttes of the same, and then and there toke lede dryve oute of the sayd Comon, the catell going and departyng vpon the sayd Comon, perteyning and belongyng to your pore oratores and them impowndyd in Westerbury foresayd, and wold in no wyse suffer your

sayd pore oratores to have agayn there sayd catell, although they were therunto requiryd vntyll suche tyme as they, your sayd pore oratores, dyd toward the charge of the XV<sup>th</sup> of the sayd towne of Westerbury become contributories and chargable, that is to saye, to the summe of xxxs. ageynst all ryght equite and good consience, and agaynst the auncient vsage and custome of the levyng and gatherynge of the XV<sup>th</sup>, and vnto the great disquietinge losse and hindrance of your sayd pore oratores, the Inhabitanttes of the sayd parisshe and towne of bratton before sayd. In consideracion whereof it maye please your good mastership to graunt Forthe the kynges most gracious letters of pryve seale vnto the sayd Thomas Pryver, Henry Longe, Robert Wattes and Nicholas Clerke to be directed willinge and enjoyninge them by vertue of the same at a certeyne daye and vnder a certeyne payne by your good mastership to be prefixed and appoynted not only personally to appere before your good mastership to make answeere vnto thys byll, but further to stand to and abyde by suche order direccion and finall determynacion in the premyssez as shall seme and appere vnto your Mastership to stand with equite and consience, and your pore oratores shall dayly [pray] to God for thencrese of your honor to goddes plesure long to endure.

*Answer of Thomas Pryver, Henry Long, Robert Wattes and Nicholas Clark to the bill of complaint.*<sup>1</sup>

The defendants say that the said bill hath been contrived only of malice, &c. And further answer that the said certain lands called Storton's mentioned in the said bill is the inheritance of the Lord Sturton, and that Richard Ballard, one of the plaintiffs, holdeth the same in farm of the said Lord Sturton, and the lands and farm called the "thyksetts Rowbreches and lydes," is the inheritance of

<sup>1</sup> Abstract of the original.

Sir John Arundell, knight, and that James Welche, the other plaintiff, is farmer thereof; also that a farm called Semers, not mentioned in the said bill, is the inheritance of <sup>1</sup> Stowell, and <sup>1</sup> Barnfelde, the king's wards being in their minority; and that the foresaid farms be between Bretton and Westbery under the pleyne. And the defendants say that Bretton is but a hamlet belonging to Westbery, and that the lands and farms before mentioned belong to the Town of Westbery and not to the hamlet of Bretton. Which Westbery and the hamlets of the same is one hundred in itself, belonging to Lord Mountjoy, Lord Storton, and Sir John Arundell and others. And they say that Lord Storton, Sir John Arundell and the said Stowell and Barnfelde be lords of Westbury and the hamlet of Bretton, without that the township or hamlet of Bretton did lately belong to the Rector of Edyngton, or is within the survey of this Court as in the said bill is untruly alleged. Further, they say that time out of mind the said farms have been always charged and been contributory for the XV<sup>th</sup> when levied on the Inhabitants and Township of Westbery; the said farmers being certainly rated what they shall pay at every XV<sup>th</sup>, that is to say, each farmer xs.: and so the said farmers, time out of mind of man, at every XV<sup>th</sup> granted by parliament, have vsed to pay to the said town of Westbery, the said fermes between them, xxxs. without any denial thereof made. The Defendants say also that because the complainants and the farmer of Semer's farm denied at the said feasts mentioned in the bill to be contributory to and with the said Defendants and the other parhishioners of Westbury and to pay the said xxxs., the said Defendants to the intent to levy the said xxxs. according to old usage, in the name of all the other inhabitants

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<sup>1</sup> Blank in the original.

distrained the cattle of the complainants and of the farmer of Semer's farm, going upon the said Common which belongeth as well to the inhabitants of Westbery as to the inhabitants of Bretton, and impounded the cattle in the pound at Westbery as was lawful for them to do; without that the said places, land and farms called Stortons, &c., be within the precinct of the parish of Bretton; or that there is any such parish called Bretton or Bracton, but only a chapel, which belongeth to Westbury, because Bratton is within the parish of Westbyre, or that the said farmers are contributory to the XV<sup>th</sup> according to the value of their farms and lands within the supposed parish of Bretton. Or that the Defendants distrained for any XV<sup>th</sup> for the places called Rodlands and Heddinghill or for any parcell of the same. Or that, &c., &c., as the complainants most falsely and slanderously have alledged. And they say that the bill is determinable at the Common law and not within the survey of this Court, wherefore they pray to be dismissed with their reasonable costs in this behalf sustained.

THE WILL OF RALPH ALDRIDGE. [*P. C. C. Wills,*  
55 *Noodes.*]

A.D. 1558. In the name of God, Amen. In the xviii<sup>th</sup> daye of September in the yere of oure lorde God, a thousande five hundred fiftie and eight, I, Raaf Alridge, and of the parrishe of Bratton, in the countie of Wilshire, husbandman, seeke in bodie but parfite in mynde and remembraunce, laude and praise be geven vnto God, doe make and ordeyne this, my wille and testamente, vnder the fourme hereafter followinge, that is to say. First and principally, I give and bequeath my soule vnto allmighti God, my Redemer and Saviour, vnto our blessed Ladie and vnto all tholly company of heaven, And my bodie to be buried in the church yarde of my parrishe church of litell



Stoke in Bratton aforesaid. Item, I bequeath to my mother church of Sarum, *vjd.* Item, I bequeathe to the maintenance of my parishe Church, *vjs. viijd.* Item, I bequeathe to the reparacionnes of the hiegh wayes in Bratton, twoo loades of Stone in the hie waye at Thomas Adames doore, At Pittrowe one loade, At the places going towards Berye one load. Item, I bequeath to my daughter, Agnes Axford, my yeeres of my parte in the ferme of Bratton, and so after the deathe of the saide Agnes, in case the yeres be not expired and ended, the Residewe of them to Richard, her eldest sonne during his life. And if the said Richard depart afore the yeres be fully expired, that then the Residewe of the yeres to the next sonne of the said Agnes, and so from one sonne and daughter to another during the yeres in the lease expressed. Provided alwaies that the saide Agnes or her assignees or any of the said children shall not geve it nor selle itt during the yeres. Further, I will, that in case the said Agnes Axford or her assignees cannot fulfille and stoore her grounde herself that thenne she shall permitte and suffer their brother Richard for his monney to stuff it before any other man. Furthermore, I wille that my sonne in lawe, Robert Kingston, to have going vppon the said ground of the said ferme xl sheepe for the space of tenne yeres, paying no pay for them so going. Item, I bequeathe to the said Agnes Axforth, *iiijl.* *vjs. viiiid.* in money or mony worthe, and xl sheepe to ronne at the Leete. Item, I bequeath to my daughter, Margarett Kyngton, *liijl.* *vjs. viiiid.*, and xl sheepe to ronne at the Leete. Item, I bequeathe to every one of my daughters childers [children] twoo sheepe apece at discracion and the deliveraunce of my sonne Richard Allridge. Item, I bequeath to Master Vicar off Westburye *iijs. iiijd.* Item, to Sir Robert Hill, Curate, *iijs. iiijd.* Item, I bequeathe to Alice Myntie, my servaunte, an heckforth. Item, to Joane Vstys a Cowe. Item, to Agnes Myntyte an hecforth.

Item, to Alice Tocre and Joane White iiij busshelles wheate a pece. Item, I bequeath to Nicholas Parker, my servaunt, xls. in money. The Residewe of my goodes moveable and vnmoveable, my legacies contented and paid I geve and bequeathe to my sonne Richard Alridge, whome I make and ordayn my full and hole executor to see this my will and testament truly performed, and my bodie honnestlie brought in erthe. Witnesses herunto I make my Welbeloved neighbours, Walter Markes, thelder, John Sheppard *alias* Bouchar, John Rawlins, John Bouchar the youngar. Sir Robert Holl, curate.

[The above written will was proved at London, 14 October, A.D. 1558.]

EXCHEQUER BILLS AND ANSWERS. [*Elizabeth. Wilts. No. 5.*]

*To the right honorable the Lord Treasurer of England, and to the Chancellor and Barons of the Court of the Exchequer.*

Showeth, as Gilbert Gerrarde, attorney-general to the Queen. That where the late King Edward VI was seized by the right of his crown of England of and in the manors of Steple Asheton and Bratton, in the county of Wilts, and also of the manor of Northstoke, in the county of Somerset; and also of and in divers messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Steple Ashton and Bratton and Northstoke, of the clear yearly value of cxl. *li*, and the said late king died so seized. After whose death the said manors and other the premisses came to the late Queen Mary as his sister and heiress. By force whereof the said late Queen Mary all the profits thereof did receive and take to her own use until the day of her death. After whose death the said manors and other the premisses descended to our sovereign lady the Queen's majesty that now is, as her sister and heir. By force whereof our said sovereign lady the Queen is now thereof seized accordingly, and ever since the death of the said late Queen Mary hath been yearly

answered of all the rents and profits of the said manors, lands, and tenements, with the wood sales and casualties thereof, amounting to the clear yearly value of cxlii. or thereabouts, over and above all charges and reprises. And yet nevertheless so it is that diverse evidences, letters patents, deeds, and writings touching the said manors, lands, and tenements are casually come to the hands or possession of the right honourable John, Marquis of Winchester, by colour whereof the said Marquis at sundry times hath not only by open speech published that he hath some right and interest of inheritance in the said manors, lands, and tenements by force of some letters patents and writings in his custody, or by some enrolments thereof, but also hath caused divers other persons at several times openly to affirm the same to be true against all equity and conscience, and thereupon the Marquis hath practised by some means not only to make privy and secret entries in and upon the said manors, lands, and tenements, but also to take some part of the profits thereof to the disinheritance of our said sovereign lady if speedy remedy therein should not be provided. In consideration whereof and for the better preservation of the inheritance of our said sovereign lady the Queen in the said manors and other the premisses, and also forasmuch as the true dates of a certain number of the said letters patents, deeds and writings now remaining in the custody of the said Marquis be not certainly known nor wherein the same be contained, And therefore by order of the common law cannot specially be demanded against him. The said attorney-general prayeth for and in behalf of our said sovereign lady the Queen that the Marquis of Winchester, by process of *subpœna* to be directed out of their Court, may be called not only to make answer to all the premisses, but also by the same process may be commanded to bring with him into the Court all such letters patents, deeds, and writings as he or any other to his use hath in his or their possession or custody touching the said manors, lands, and tenements or any part thereof. And that thereupon such further order may be

taken in all the premisses as to equity and conscience shall appertain.

[Signed] G. GERRARD.

*The Answer of John, Marquis of Winchester, to the Information of Gilbert Gerrard, Esquire, Attorney-General to the Queen.*

The said Marquis until the time of the said bill of information exhibited against him did not understand certainly what title he had unto the manors, etc., but since upon search thereof made hath found that the said several manors were granted by the late King Edward VI unto William, Marquis of Winchester, deceased, father unto the now Marquis, and his heirs, for his services and for other considerations as in the enrolment of the letters patents is mentioned, but what rents and profits of the said manors were received by the said William, late Marquis, or for how long, or for what causes he at any time did forbear the receipt thereof, the defendant for want of sufficient time to inquire knoweth not as yet. And as touching the letters patents concerning the said several manors of Steple Ashton, Bratton, and Northstoke, supposed to be come to the possession of the said Marquis, the said now Marquis saith that he hath not to his remembrance at any time seen the said letters patents, nor doth know where the same remain. And as unto other the premisses in the towns, parishes, and fields of Steple Ashton and Bratton, mentioned in the said Bill, the said defendant saith that the late King Edward VI by letters patents under the great seal of England, now in the defendant's hands, dated 1st May, 4 Edward VI, did grant the said grange and farms of Steple Ashton and Bratton, and other the premisses unto the said William, the late lord Marquis of Winchester, and to his heirs for ever. After which the said late Marquis was lawfully seized of the premisses in his demesne as of fee, and the issues and profits thereof received until his death about three years ago. After whose death the said Court remembered premisses descended, and of right ought to descend unto the said now Marquis, as

son and heir of the said William, and by force thereof is now lawfully seized of the said last remembered premisses in his demesne as of fee, without that King Edward VI, died lawfully seized of the said site, capital, messuage, or manor house of Steple Asheton, and other the said premisses, &c., or that the said late Queen died seized thereof, &c., or that the same by and after her death descended to the Queen's Majesty that now is, or that she hath been or ought to be yearly answered of the rents. For true it is that the said defendant and the late Marquis, his father, have taken the profits of divers parcels, sometime parcels of the said manors of Stepleashton and Bratton (and as he taketh it) by virtue of the other letters patents, other than the said first mentioned letters patents, the certainty whereof for lack of sufficient search before this answer made he certainly cannot vouchsafe, howbeit if it shall otherwise fall out, viz., that such profits as they have taken of any part of the said manors cannot be satisfied by any other letters patents than are mentioned in the said bill, the said defendant trusteth that he ought not to be impeached therefore. . . . All which matters the said defendant is ready to answer, &c., and prayeth to be dismissed, &c.

*The replication of Gilbert Gerrarde, Esquire, &c., to the answer of the Marquis of Winchester.*

The said attorney-general in behalf of the Queen saith in all things as before, and further for replication saith that true it is that by the enrolment of letters patents yet in record that the said late King Edward VI by letters patents, dated 26 June [? January] in the 3rd year of his reign, granted to William, late Lord Marquis of Winchester, and his heirs, by the name of William, Lord St. John, and Earl of Wiltshire, among other things the said manors of Stepleashton, Bratton, and Northstoke, as by the said enrolments not cancelled nor made void more plainly doth appear. But immediately after that grant so made the said late Marquis, in consideration of another grant of some part of the said manors and divers other manors,

lands, and tenements to him to be made by King Edward VI by other letters patents, did fully agree to surrender to the said late king not only the former letters patents, but also all his interest of and in the said manors, lands, and tenements therein contained. And thereupon King Edward VI by his other letters patents, dated 1 May in the fourth year of his reign, did grant unto the late Marquis, by name of William, Lord St. John, &c., all that the grange of Bratton and the capital, messuage, and demesne lands of Steeple Asheton, in the county of Wilts, and also the manors of Imber, Tynehede, and Edington Romseyes, in the county of Wilts, and divers other lands mentioned in the said letters patents to hold to him and his heirs. By force whereof the said late lord Marquis entered into all the said manors, &c., so given by the said last letters patents. And after his death the same descended to the said now Marquis, who at present doth enjoy the same. Further the attorney saith that it is evident by many records of accounts that the said late Marquis, according to the said surrender of the letters patents of the 3rd year, did content himself with the manors, &c., to him given by the second letters patents, and did always during his life suffer as well to the said late King Edward, as also the late Queen Mary and the Queen's Majesty that now is, all the manors, lands, and tenements expressed in the former letters patents, except such parcels thereof as were given in the second letters patents. By force whereof the said late King and Queen and the Queen's Majesty that now is have yearly been answered of all the yearly profits of the said manors, &c., except before excepted, without any let or claim by any person until now of late that the said now lord Marquis, by himself or some of his servants or officers, by colour of the said enrolment of the former letters patents yet uncanceled, hath secretly published some right in and to the said manors of Steeple Ashton, &c., mentioned in the former patents. Wherefore the premisses considered and forasmuch as the now Marquis in his answer maketh no claim to the said manors, &c., mentioned in the

bill of information, the said attorney-general, in behalf of the Queen, prayeth for the better assurance of her Majesty's title that the said Marquis be enjoined not only to confess in the High Court of Chancery that the said former inrollments may be made void, but to deliver to this Court the said former letters patents if they be in his custody, according to the intent of the late lord Marquis, his father.

[Signed] G. GERRARD.

*The Rejoinder of the Marquis of Winchester.*

The Defendant not acknowledging the truth of the replication, saith that the late Marquis did receive the profits of divers parcels of the said lands and tenements to him conveyed in the former letters patents, and not expressly mentioned in the second letters patents, as namely, from certain woods, &c., in Steeple Ashton, and of another wood in the parish of Bradley, co. Wilts, whereof the late Marquis was seized by virtue of the first letters patents from the time of the date of the same until his death, but whether by virtue of the former or later letters patents the Defendant knoweth not. And this Defendant also took the profits thereof until now of late he was enjoined to the contrary. And forasmuch as agreement to surrender his right cannot be proved otherwise than that the late Marquis did, as is surmised, forbear to take the profits thereof, and forasmuch as it is evident he did not forbear the taking of the profits in the woods mentioned, the said Defendant prayeth to be allowed to continue his possession in the same according to his right, and for all such manors, lands, and tenements mentioned in the former letters patents now remaining in her Majesty's hands, the Defendant upon the true understanding of the certificate of the said John Myllesent upon his oath and of the accounts of the said Lord Chidiok Pawlett,<sup>1</sup> supposed to be made of the manor of Imber

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<sup>1</sup> These are not mentioned by name in the foregoing replication.

mentioned in the replication, and also of the said records of accounts whereby the said late Marquis should charge himself to the late King Edward by . . . . in his own name of the rents of assize of the free and customary tenants for the same year due for the manor of Imber granted to him in and by the first letters patents, and of all other things not (?) fully alleged in the said Replication, this Defendant is ready to stand to such order as this honourable Court will award.

*(To be continued.)*

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**WILLIAM OF EDINGTON,**  
FOUNDER OF EDINGTON PRIORY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,  
AND FIRST PRELATE OF THE MOST NOBLE  
ORDER OF THE GARTER.

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A.D. 1300-1366.

This great Englishman—we have read somewhere that it was mainly through his influence that English was first substituted for Latin or Norman-French in Parliament and the Law Courts—has been somewhat lost sight of, eclipsed by his disciple and successor, William of Wykeham, to whom, as Milner remarks, he was alone inferior in virtues and talents; the same writer goes on to say that “justice has never been done to the memory of so great a benefactor to Winchester Cathedral; of this, his Chantry is a convincing proof, which has been mutilated in former times, and is consigned to dust and oblivion in this.”

He was born about 1300 in or near Edington, from which place his family seems to have taken its name; we learn from the Cartulary of that Priory that Sir John of Edington was his brother, whose son John was Rector in 1351, and that Roger and Avise were the names of his parents. In Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy* three coats of arms are assigned to him, viz.,—  
1. *Or, on a cross engrailed gules five cinquefoils (? pierced) of*



the field;<sup>1</sup> 2, Three bars wavy; 3, Azure, two lions passant or, a bordure argent. By tracing these coats it might be possible to discover to what family he belonged; is there extant an example of the Arms of his parents or brother? In 1344 he obtained the prebend of Netheravon, 1345-56 he was the King's Treasurer, and then Chancellor, an office which he held for six years; in 1346 he was appointed to the See of Winchester by Pope Clement VI at the King's request.<sup>2</sup> In 1366 he was elected to Canterbury, but declined from humility and advancing years, although his detractors, quoting his alleged words, "Canterbury is the higher rack, but Winchester is the richer manger," have credited him with avarice, contradicted by his life and works. His *obit* was kept at Salisbury on Oct. 11.

Both Bedford and the writer of a somewhat unappreciative memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, repeat the frequent error of his having been interred at Edington, whereas it is well known that he was buried in his Cathedral, south of the choir steps, in a chantry where his effigy in *pontificalibus* can be seen lying on an altar tomb of alabaster or white marble, as Dingley says, who also adds, that he was a favourite of Edward III, and "the first caused Groats and Twopences to be coin'd in England 1350"; around the edge in blue enamel is the following inscription:—

Edyndon natus Wilhelmus hic est tumulatus  
 Praesul praeegratus in Wintonia cathedratus  
 Qui pertransitis ejus memorare velitis  
 Providus et mitis ausit cum mille peritis  
 Pervigil Anglorum fuit adjutor populorum  
 Dulcis egenorum pater et protector eorum  
 MC tribus junctum post LXV sit I punctum  
 Octava Sanctum notat hunc Octobris inunctum.

<sup>1</sup> Canon Jackson mentions another, *Or, on a cross engrailed five mullets pierced* (probably meant for the above) as occurring on a private deed of the Bishop's in the Archives of Winchester College; the Bursar, Mr. T. F. Kirby, writes that there are three or four examples of the Bishop's *secretum* bearing the first of the three coats assigned to him by Bedford, and a power of attorney (26 Edw. III) from Edington to *dilectum clericum suum Willelmum de Wykham* to receive seisin of lands at Meon Stoke in Hants, attached to which, however, is the well known seal of Henry Esturmy, and not that of the bishop.

<sup>2</sup> For his other benefices, see *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 349.

His statue has recently been placed in the Cathedral reredos; he is in full episcopal habit, and in his right and left hands respectively are his two great architectural works, Edington Priory and Winchester Cathedral.

We append his Will (never before, we believe, published), which Canon Jackson, writing in 1862, says has not been found.

*Will of Bishop Edington, 1366 (110\* Langhorne).*

In nomine et honore sancte et individue Trinitatis patris et filii et spiritus sancti Amen. Ego Willelmus de Edyndon miseratione divina Wyntoniensis Episcopus anno domini millesimo CCC<sup>mo</sup> lxxj<sup>to</sup> mensis Septembris die vndecimo compos mentis existens laudetur deus, considerans tamen conditionem fragilitatis humane et qualiter omni creature tam sublimi quam humili pretereuntibus suo cursu diebus presentis vite finis apparebit prevenire cupio quantum mihi ex alto permittitur diem mortis mee, et de me et bonis meis disponere ac etiam ordinare. Vnde de me ipso et rebus mihi a deo collatis ante condendi testamentum sic ordino et dispono et testamentum meum condo et facio in hunc modum. In primis lego et commendo animam meam omnipotenti deo creatori meo et corpus meum terre ad sepeliendum me in ecclesia mea Cathedrali Wyntoniensis in nauī dicte ecclesie vbi monachi ejusdem diebus dominicis et festinis stare solent in processione aut alibi in dicta ecclesia vbi prior ejusdem et executores mei duxerint ordinandum et me fore tumulandum. De bonis autem que mihi contulit clementia salvatoris sic dispono et ordino. Videlicet quod post expensas ad honorem dei ratione funeris mei serui sui factas quas committo dispositioni et discrecioni executorum meorum omnia debita mea primo soluantur deinde legata prout inferius scribuntur legatariis persoluantur. Item lego venerabili patri domino Simoni Ecclesie Cantuariensis electo confirmato Cancellario Anglie vnum annulum aureum cum vno rubie et vnum iocale ad valorem xx*li*. Item lego venerabili patri domino Johanni Bathoniensi et Wellensi Episcopo Thesaurario Anglie vnum anulum aureum cum vno rubie et vnum iocale ad valorem xx*li*. Item lego domino Willelmo de Wykham clerico priuati sigilli domini Regis vnum anulum aureum cum vno rubie et vnum iocale ad valorem xx*li*. Item lego domino David Wollore vnum iocale valoris xx*li*. Item lego venerabili patri domino Roberto Episcopo Sarum vnum anulum aureum cum vno rubie et xl*li*. de pecunia quam michi debet. Item lego C marcas in subsidium et augmentationem Cantarie apud Wappenham in Archidiaconatu Northampton pro anima magistri Gilberti de Middleton fundate et ordinate conuertendas juxta discrecionem executorum meorum. Item lego centum marcas ad distribuendas inter pauperes de parentela domini Ade Wyntoniensis predecessoris mei immediati et inter alios pauperes per consilium domini Thome Roffensis Episcopi et iuxta discrecionem executorum meorum. Item lego fratri Hugoni Priori

ecclesie mee Sancti Swithini Wyntoniensis *xxli.* ad orandum pro anima mea. Item lego cuilibet monacho ejusdem ecclesia in ordine sacerdotali constituto ad celebrandum missas et orandum pro anima mea centum solidas. Item lego cuilibet altero monacho de dicta ecclesia in ordine presbiteratus non constituto quinque marcas ad orandum pro anima mea. Item lego domino Thome Abbati de Hida juxta Wynton, ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea *xx* marcas. Item lego cuilibet monacho presbitero in dicta domo de Hida ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea *lxs.* Item lego cuilibet altero monacho in dicta domo non presbitero ad orandum pro anima mea *xls.* Item lego domine Isabelle Abbatisse de Romeseye vnum anulum cum vno rubie ad orandum pro anima mea et *xxli.* Item lego conuentui de Romeseye *xxli.* inter eas distribuendas ad orandum pro anima mea. Item lego Abbatisse et Conuentui Sancte Marie Wyntoniensis ad orandum pro anima mea *xx* marcas inter eas distribuendas. Item lego Abbatisse et Conuentui de WhereWell ad orandum pro anima mea *xx* marcas inter eas distribuendas. Item lego fratri Johanni Rectori Domus mee de Edyndon ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea *xxli.* et vnam cuppam argenteam cum cooperulo. Item lego cuilibet fratri Religioso in dicta domo ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea *Cs.* Item lego Ricardo de Lauynton et Edithe vxori sue et liberis eorundem *xlz.* Item lego eidem Edithe vnam robam meam integram furratam. Item lego Johanni Butesthorn et Gonde vxori sue quinquaginta *li.* quas michi debent. Item lego eidem Gonde vnam robam meam bonam integram furratam. Item lego Abbati et Conuentui de Certesia ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea et ad faciendum inter eos exequias die sepulture mee in die tricesimo a die mortis mee et anniversaria mea *xx* marcas inter eos distribuendas. Item lego Priori et Conuentui domus sancte Marie de Suthwerk sub forma consimili *xlz.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priori et conuentui de Merton sub eadem forma *xxli.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priori et Conuentui de Nouo Loco sub forma consimili *xlz.* inter eos diuidendos. Item lego Abbati et Conuentui de Wauerle sub forma consimili *xlz.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priorisse et conuentui de Wynteneye sub forma predicta *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priori et conuentui de Selebourne sub forma consimili *Cs.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Abbati et conuentui de Quarrera in Insula vecta sub forma consimili *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Abbati et conuentui de Lettele sub forma consimili *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priori et conuentui de South Wyk sub forma consimili *xlz.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Abbati et Conuentui de Ticchefeld sub forma consimili *xlz.* inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et conuentui domus sancti Dionisii iuxta Southampton sub forma consimili *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et conuentui Christi ecclesie de Twynham sub forma consimili *xlz.* inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et conuentui de Brommore sub eadem forma *C* solidos inter eos diuidendos. Item Priori et conuentui de Motefonte sub forma consimili *x* marcas inter eos diuidendos. Item Priori et conuentui de Shirebourne sub forma consimili *Cs.* inter eos diuidendos. Item lego Priori et conuentui

fratrum predicatorum Wyntoniensium ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea sub eadem forma *xl*i**. inter eos diuidendas. Item Gardiano et fratribus minoribus Wyntoniensibus sub forma consimili *x* libras inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et fratribus de ordine sancti Augustini Wyntoniensis sub forma consimili *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et fratribus Carmelitis Wyntoniensibus sub eadem forma *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item Gardiano et fratribus minoribus Suthamptoniensis sub forma consimili *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego fratribus minoribus Londoniensibus sub forma predicta *xx*i**. Item fratribus predicatoribus Londoniensibus sub forma consimili *xx*i**. inter eos distribuendas ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea. Item fratribus Augustinis Londoniensibus sub forma consimili *xl*i**. Item fratribus Carmelitis Londoniensibus sub eadem forma *xl*i**. inter eos consimiliter distribuendas. Item fratribus predicatoribus Oxoniensibus sub forma consimili *xl*i**. Item fratribus minoribus Oxoniensibus, sub eadem forma *xl*i**. Item fratribus Augustinis ibidem sub forma consimili *x* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item fratribus Carmelitis Oxoniensibus *x* marcas sub forma prelibata. Item lego fratribus predicatoribus Sarum sub forma consimili *x* marcas. Item fratribus minoribus ibidem sub eadem forma *x* marcas. Item lego Canonicis vicariis et ministris in ecclesia Cathedrali Sarum ibidem existentibus ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea et ad faciendum exequias meas die sepulture mee et in die tricesimo a tempore mortis mee *xx*i**. inter presentes in eisdem exequiis meis diuidendas iuxta dispositionem executorum meorum. Item lego Priori et monachis domus Cartusiensis in Selewode sub forma consimili *x* marcas. Item Priori et monachis Domus Dei de henton eiusdem ordinis *x* marcas sub forma consimili. Item lego Abbati et conventui de Belloloco sub forma consimili *xx* marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego *xx* marcas pro vno vestimento emendo ad ecclesiam de Cheriton ibidem perpetuo mansuro pro anima mea. Item lego *xl*i**. ad distribuendas inter pauperes parochiales dicte ecclesie iuxta ordinationem executorum meorum. Item lego pro vno vestimento emendo ad ecclesiam de Middelton iuxta Banneburi<sup>1</sup> ibidem perpetuo mansuro *x* marcas. Item lego *Cs.* ad distribuendos inter pauperes parochiales ibidem. Item lego pro vno vestimento emendo ad ecclesiam de Dalynghon iuxta Northampton ibidem perpetuo mansuro *x* marcas. Item lego *Cs.* ad distribuendos inter pauperes parochiales ibidem. Item lego pauperibus monialibus sancti Egidii in Hamstede ad orandum pro anima mea *xl*i**. Item lego domui Sancte Margarete de Iuynghe pro reparacione domus vestimentorum ornamentorum et aliorum vtensilium dicte domus *xx*i**. Item lego magistro Johanni Wormenhale Officiali meo *xl*i**. et vnum ciphum Argenteum cum co-operculo ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea. Item lego domino Nicholao Kaerwent *xl*i**. et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperulo. Item domino Johanni Blebi *xl*i**. et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperulo. Item lego Magistro Waltero, Seuenhampton *xl*i**. et vnum ciphum

<sup>1</sup> Bannebury, now Bambrough, in Northumberland, probably.

argenteum cum cooperculo. Item magistro Johanni Benbie xl. marcas et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item lego Magistro Johanni Corf' xlii. et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item lego domino Thome Derle Custodi Capelle mee xxli. Item lego Rogero atte More xx marcas. Item lego domino Ricardo Hampton xx marcas. Item lego domino Ricardo Chauntour xli. Item domino Johanni Payn xli. Item lego domino Willelmo Falewell xli. Item lego domino Johanni Crabbe xx marcas. Item lego domino Johanni de Sancto Neoto xx marcas. Item lego domino Ricardo Lyntefford xxli. et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item domino Nicholas Waleys xxli. et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item domino Johanni Fairford x marcas. Item magistro Johanni Essex xli. Item domino Willelmo de Leneryngton xli. Item Johanni Twyford Cs. Item Roberto Dounton clerico capelle Cs. Item Waltero de Guldeford clerico x marcas. Item Roberto Chamberleyn clerico Capelle Cs. Item Ricardo Waltham clerico Capelle Cs. Item lego Thome Hungerford senescallo meo l marcas et vnam cuppam cum cooperculo. Item Johanni Roches Constabulario meo de Taunton xx marcas. Item Rogero Manyford balliuo meo de Dounton xli. Item lego Rogero hay Wode xxli. et vnum ciphum argenti. Item Rogero Gernays xxli. Item Thome Warenner xxli. Item domino Willelmo Rectori de Splene balliuo meo de Clere xx marcas. Item Thome Austyn xxli. Item Johanni de Eveshem xxli. Item Willelmo de Neudigate Constabulario meo de Farnham xx marcas. Item Waltero Hay Wode xxli. et vnum ciphum argenti. Item Michaeli Skillyng xxli. et vnum ciphum argenti. Item Willelmo Houghton xx marcas. Item lego domino Radulpho de Norton militi xxli. quas michi debet. Item lego domine Margarete uxori sue xxli. Item lego Nicholas Wodelok et uxori sue xxli. Item lego domine del Isle matri domini Johanni del Isle vnum anulum cum vno rubie et vnum ciphum argenti cum cooperculo. Item lego domini Johanni del Isle militi predicto et vxori sue xli. Item lego Ricardo Sutton Janitori meo de Woluesia et vxori sue xxli. Item vxori sue vnam robam meam integram furratam. Item lego Johanni Bray de scaccario domini Regis robas meas gerenti xxxli. Item lego domino Roberto de Lyncoln xxli. et vnum ciphum argenti. Item lego domino Rogero de Chesterfield vnam cuppam bonam argenti. Item lego domino Ricardo Rauensere vnam cuppam bonam argenti. Item lego domino Ricardo Chestrefeld vnam cuppam bonam argenti. Item lego proposito et Capellanis et aliis ministris in Capella domus sancte Elizabethae ad faciendum exequiis pro me vt prefertur et ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego domino Roberto Rectori de Pateneye clerico meo de Taunton xx marcas. Item Johanni Harewell seruienti meo de West Wycombe xli. Item lego Ricardo seruienti meo de Iuynghe x marcas. Item lego Roberto Erheth marescallo domus mee xli. Item Thome Mucheldeuere xxli. Item Stephano Carre xxli. Item Johanni Motesfonte xx marcas. Item Andree Gerucis xl marcas. Item Nicholao coco meo xli. Item Petro Falewell xli. Item Thome Farendon xli. Item Willelmo

Gueldeford *xli.* Item filio Nicholao Wodelok *xli.* Item Radulpho Whithors *xli.* Item lego Roberto Gerkyne camerario meo *xli.* Item Johanni Barbour aliter vocato Mounpalers Cs. Item Willelmo Forde x marcas. Item Henrico Weston *xli.* Item Rogero Lachebroc *xli.* Item Waltero Grene x marcas. Item Johanni Forneax x marcas. Item Johanni Man x marcas. Item Johanni Neel *xli.* Item Thome Squiller *xli.* Item Rogero Pulliter x marcas. Item Rogero Spark *xli.* Item Willelmo Pistori meo x marcas. Item lego Gilberto de Olrefford x marcas. Item Willelmo Ferrour x marcas. Item Roberto Papelwykes x marcas. Item Johanni Blount x marcas. Item Thome Chariotter seniori *xli.* Item Thome Ropele Char[iotter?] x marcas. Item lego Johanni Hunte *xli.* Item Johanni Romes' Barbour Cs. Item Laurentio Piscotori v marcas. Item lego Luce Mainfeld Cs. Item lego Rogero Dene janitori de Taunton x marcas. Item lego Roberto de camera mea juniore *xli.* Item lego Stephano de Camera mea *xli.* Item lego Roberto Botiller x marcas. Item lego Ricardo de Panetria Cs. Item Johanni Colbrouk Cs. Item Thome Bergeueneye Cs. Item Johanni atte Halle Cs. Item Johanni Pichelse x marcas. Item Ricardo Clerico x marcas. Item Johanni de Pulletr' Cs. Item Willelmo garconi pistrine Cs. Item Philippo et Thome duobus garconibus bracini cuilibet eorum Cs. Item Waltero Dodde x marcas. Item Johanni Coumbe x marcas. Item lego Ricardo Somersete x marcas. Item Willelmo Wylot x marcas. Item Edwardo garconi x marcas. Item Michaeli garconi Cs. Item Willelmo Harold Cs. Item Willelmo Pinfold Cs. Item Stephano Yatele Cs. Item Johanni de Esshe Cs. Item Roberto Rykeby Cs. Item Ricardo atte Church*e* *iiij/z.* Item Willelmo Garconi prime Chariotter Cs. Item Johanni Garconi secunde Chariotter Cs. Item Willelmo Boor Cs. Item Johanni Lauender *xls.* Item Johanni Custodi animalium quinque marcas. Item lego garconi venatoris v marcas. Item socio suo *xls.* Item garconi janitoris v marcas. Item Simoni garconi de Esshe *xls.* Item lego pagetto pistrine *xls.* Item pagetto bracini *ls.* Item pagetto de la Squilerie *xls.* Item Willelmo Wergraver *ls.* Item payetto de Pulletr' *xls.* Item *ij* pagettis Char' *iiij/z.* inter eos equaliter diuidendas. Item lego Johanni Moul pagetto palefridorum meorum *lxs.* Item pagetto saliuar' *xls.* Item pagetto venatoris *xls.* Item lego Johanni Marche ballivo meo de South Werk si bene et fideliter se habuit habeat et habuerit in officio suo et fidele compositum reddiderit de toto tempore suo et satisfecerit fideliter de arraggiis per testamentum executorum meorum *xli.* alioquin adhenio sibi legatum predictum. Et si quid residuum fuerit de bonis meis non legatis, illud lego executoribus meis vt de eo ad perfeccionem operis navis ecclesie sancti Swithini Wyntoniensis per me inchoati ei indigeat, et ad subsidium domus siue Cantarie mee de Edyndon si indigeat, et in distribucione pauperum et celebracione missarum et aliis piis operibus et vsibus pro anima mea ordinant et disponant secundum quod anime mee saluti possit proficere et executoribus meis videbitur expedire. Hujus autem testamenti mei ordino facio et constituo executores meos videlicet Dominum Nicholaum Kaerwent Rectorem ecclesie de Crumdale dominum Johannem de Bleoburi Rectorem

ecclesie de Wytteneye Thomam Hungerford senescallum meum Magistros Walterum de Seuenshampton Rectorem ecclesie de Alreford et Johannem Corf Rectorem ecclesie de Colyngbourne Abbatis. Datum apud Southwaltham in manerio nostro ibidem situato die et anno domini supradictis.

[In a more modern hand :—"Summa legata in clara pecunia attingit ad summam 3000*l*.]

Proved at Lambeth, 20 October, A.D. 1366.

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## AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

(Continued from p. 154.)

In 1327, the Prioress and Convent of Amesbury having represented to the Bishop of the Diocese (Roger de Mortival) that "certain Nuns of the said Priory, being virgins, and having made profession, being of suitable age, and otherwise qualified according to canonical rules," were seeking consecration, that prelate issued a commission, dated 5 May, to John de Drokenford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to consecrate them accordingly, on the next ensuing feast of the Ascension.<sup>1</sup> They numbered thirty-six, including the Lady Isabella Plantagenet, already mentioned at page 153, as afterwards Prioress of Aconbury, co. Hereford; Margery de Pyrebroke, who, in 1349, had become Prioress of Amesbury; and other names—as Le Rous, of Imber, De la Foley, Aucher, De la Mere, and Mautravers, which may be identified with Wiltshire; whilst De Horncastel, De Oxenford, De Donestaple, and De Wyncester, seem to point to families of more distant

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<sup>1</sup> Register of Bishop Drokenford, at Wells. *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, vol. xviii, p. 286.

origin. In 1344-5 (19 Edw. III) Margaret Cobham, of the well known Kentish family of that name, was a Nun here.

To the Plantagenet Kings, the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury were indebted for many important privileges. In addition to the earlier charters of Henry II, John, and Henry III, we find, in 1285, a grant from Edward I to the Prioress, of free warren, &c., in many of her Wiltshire manors, and others in the adjoining counties of Berks and Hants; and, later in the same reign, a grant also of common of pasture and pannage, in the Royal forest of Melksham.

Edward II, in 1316, besides confirming other liberties, granted a market and fair at Amesbury. From Edward III the prioress also obtained charters; whilst to the last of the Plantagenets (Richard II) the Convent was also indebted, in 1391, for a grant of firewood from the neighbouring forests of Chute and Groveley.<sup>1</sup>

During the Wars of the Roses, in the succeeding century, we meet with comparatively little Amesbury history. From one of the Lancastrian kings (Henry VI), on his accession to the throne, in 1422, the Prioress obtained a full confirmation of all her manors, lands and liberties;<sup>2</sup> which were again confirmed to her by Edward IV, soon after the tide had turned in favour of the House of York. It was probably about this time that the Prioress and Convent succeeded in finally severing the connexion which had existed for more than two centuries between their Wiltshire monastery, and the parent abbey of Font Evrault—which must at all times have been more or less distasteful to them, and after the death of the Princess Mary (who, during her long residence here, had freely used her interest with the Crown on

<sup>1</sup> Quod Priorissa de Ambresbury habeat duos carectas ducentes qualibet die focale unam, viz., in foresta de Chute et alter' in foresta de Groveley, et in qualibet carecta tres equos, &c. *Patent Rolls*, 15 Richard II, p. 2, m. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Peramplissima confirmatio maneriorum terr' ac libertatum pro Priorissa de Ambresbury; in qua de 56 Chart. H. III. *Vide* 17 Chart. Edw. III. *Ibid.*, 1 Hen. VI, p. 5, m. 11.



behalf of the Monastery and its inmates) may have become still more intolerable.

Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, without mentioning any date, merely says that at length the house was "made *denizen* and became again an Abbey"; the word *denison* or *denizon* being explained in Martin's Dictionary (1748) as "an alien enfranchised in England by the King's charter." Now, in 1462-3 (3 Edward IV) it happens that the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury paid a fine for the confirmation of certain charters, Jones' *Index to Memoranda*; the actual confirmation of manors, lands and liberties being itself preserved among the Patent Rolls of the same date.<sup>1</sup> Bishop Tanner also mentions another Patent Roll, two years later, relating to the liberties of the Abbess *late of Font Evrault*, in her manor of Leighton Buzzard. (*Patent 5 Edward IV, p. 1, m. 4.*)

In addition to their ordinary use as a retreat for Nuns, the Abbeys of the middle ages were extensively used for the purpose of education. Aubrey, writing in the year 1670, and contrasting the education of his own day with that of earlier times, says: "The young mayds were brought up (not at Hakney, Sarum Schools, &c., to learn pride and wantonnesse, but) at the Nunneries, where they had examples of piety and humility, and modestie and obedience, to imitate and to practise. Here they learned needlework, the art of confectionary, surgery (anciently no apothecaries or surgeons—the gentlëwoemen did cure their poore neighbours; their hands are now too fine), physick, writing, drawing, &c." They also often afforded a temporary asylum for females who were advanced in age, or whose natural

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<sup>1</sup> The writer has not yet had an opportunity of consulting the original document, which is thus described in the Calendar—"Perampla confirmatio maneriorum terrarum ac libertatum pro Priorissa de Ambresbury; in qua Maria filia Edwardi primi fuit Priorissa ejusdem Domus, 56 Chart, H. III. Vide 17 Chart, Ed. III." *Ibid.*, 3 Edw. IV, p. 3, m. 3. Why the name of the Princess Mary should be introduced here, some 130 years after her death, does not appear. (See previous note at p. 151.)

protectors were either removed by death or necessarily absent in their country's service.<sup>1</sup>

It was probably in the early part of Edward IVth's reign that Amesbury Monastery became in this way a place of temporary safety for a lady whose connexion by marriage with this county has a more than usual interest. This was Lady Margaret, widow of Robert, second Lord Hungerford, of Farley Castle and Heytesbury; herself daughter of William, third and last Lord Botreaux, of the ancient Cornish family of that name, and eventually sole heiress to the large property and titles of Botreaux and Moels.<sup>2</sup>

Lady Margaret appears to have married Lord Hungerford about the year 1430. He died in 1459, and in accordance with his will she afterwards founded the Hungerford Chapel which stood on the north side of the Lady Chapel of Salisbury Cathedral, and was destroyed by Wyatt in his mischievous alterations to that building in 1789.

Robert, third Lord Hungerford, eldest son of Lady Margaret, who had married the heiress of Molines, took an active part (as did also many Wilts gentry of the time) on

<sup>1</sup> In 1314 the Prioress and Nuns of Cannington, co. Somerset, obtained permission from the Bishop of Bath and Wells to receive the wife and two sisters of John Ffychet, of whose good and honest conversation he was informed, for sojourn in their house during the absence of the said John in foreign parts, or as much of that interval as should be agreeable to them. The ladies were to live at their own proper cost, and their presence was not to attract other strangers to the burden of the house or suspicion of scandal.

<sup>2</sup> By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Beaumont. The supposed tomb of Lady Margaret Hungerford's father and mother, bearing their recumbent effigies, is in North Cadbury Church, co. Somerset. William, Lord Botreaux, died in 1462, possessed of no less than fifty manors in the western counties—inherited through the heiress of Moels—amongst them North Cadbury—and in that church (which they probably re-built) he desired in his will to be buried. His supposed tomb, formerly on the north side of the chancel, is now removed to the west end. The male effigy is in complete plate armour, with the Lancastrian collar of SS, his head resting on a helmet, with crest, and at his feet a lion. The lady in a richly ornamented horned head dress, and mantle fastened with cordon and tassels, head resting on a cushion, and feet on two lions.

the Lancastrian side, in the Wars of the Roses, and on the defeat of his party, in the battle of Hexham, in 1463-4, he was beheaded at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and attainted. His son, Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Rowden, near Chippenham, also perished in the same cause. He was tried at Salisbury for High Treason, on a charge of attempting to restore Henry VI to the throne, for which he was condemned and beheaded at Bemerton gallows in 1469.

Lady Margaret having thus, within ten years, lost her husband, son and grandson, the two latter in their efforts to deprive Edward IV of the throne, it is not improbable that she also fell under suspicion as an abettor, and incurred what she herself describes as the king's "high displeasure." In a document which she calls "a writing annexed to her will," she quaintly details the expenses she had incurred, as well as the various personal hardships she had undergone during the troublous times in which she lived. For a while she became an inmate of Amesbury Monastery, and her misfortunes here will be best described in her own words—

*"Item, at such tyme as I was by the Chanceler of Ingland put in the Abbay of Amesbury, and ther kept by the Kyng's commandement, by fortune of fyre all my moveable goods, that is to say, beddis of cloth of goolde, beddis of aras and of silke, hangyngis of aras for hallis and chambris, plate, money, and other stuffe to the value of a Thousand pounds and more, and the chief loggyng of the same place where I was in, cover'd with lede by the said infortune was brent [burnt] and pulled downe, of which the new bilydng and amendyng cost me £200—sum £1200."*

On one occasion it appears that Lady Margaret was actually under arrest, and in this matter "one William Baker",<sup>1</sup> a Devizes man, figures rather prominently.

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<sup>1</sup> The name of William Baker occurs in a deed of about the year 1460 as one of the feoffees of lands, &c., belonging to St. Mary's Church, Devizes.

"*Item*, I was arrested by the Sherve of Wiltshire at the King's commandment by a suggestyon made to his highnes by a servaunte of the Lord Montague is, havynge but oone ye [one eye], and by oone Will'm Baker, of the Vise [Devizes], at which time all my lands and moveable goods were taken into the King's hands, and I lived only upon the costs of my friends; and or I could be declared in that behalf, and restored to my said lands and goods, it cost me £400."

Lady Hungerford was foundress of the Hospital at Heytesbury, in which place she resided during the latter part of her life, and on her death in 1478-9, her remains were interred in Salisbury Cathedral beneath a tomb in the centre of the Chapel already mentioned, which she had built and endowed to the memory of her husband.



Her seal, of which there is a very fine impression at Longleat, is a beautiful example of this particular branch of mediæval art. It is circular, and nearly three inches in diameter. In the centre is the seated figure of a female holding on her knees an open book. Above her head on a label, the motto "**myne trowth assured**"; and on

either side a lion and griffin each support a banner bearing (1) HUNGERFORD *impaling* BOTREAUX; (2) BEAUMONT *impaling* BOTREAUX.

Legend—'SIGILLUM: MARGARETE: D'NE: DE: HUNGERFORD: ET. DE: BOTREAUX.'

The remarkably bold autograph of Lady Margaret also may not be without interest.



EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

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**Johanne de Gennes, Prioress of Amesbury** (vol. iii, p. 118).—I notice that Mr. Kite, in his "Notes on Amesbury Monastery", repeats a statement, made by the late Canon Jackson in *The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* (vol. x, p. 61), to the effect that the first head of the Amesbury convent, sent from Fontevraud in 1177, was Johanna de Gennes. When recently writing a paper on the same subject, I found Canon Jackson's statements, on this point, quite unintelligible, and on consulting Sir Richard Hoare's account of Amesbury in *Modern Wilts*, I noted that Canon Jackson had made a confusion between the first Prioress of Amesbury and a much later Prioress, Johanne de Gennes, also sent from Fontevraud, in 1294. If Mr. Kite will refer to Sir Richard Hoare's work, he will, I think, find that that is so.

C. H. TALBOT.

*Lacock Abbey.*

**QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.***(Continued from p. 164.)*

## III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

## FIRST SERIES.

## B.

- 1675-8-14.—Thomas BAYLY, son of Edward and Mary Bayly, of Compton Basset.
- 1675-9-26.—William BAILY, son of William Baily, of Catscomb.
- 1676-4-4.—John BASKERVILE, son of John Baskerville, of Burton Hill.
- 1676-7-5.—Ruth BEZER, dau. of Edward and Ann Bezer, of Rowde.
- 1676-12-15.—William BAYLY, son of Edward and Mary Bayly, of Compton Basset.
- 1677-2-12.—Rebecca BASKERVILE, dau. of John Baskerville, of Burton Hill.
- 1677-2-25.—Sarah BEZER, dau. of William and Sara Bezer.
- 1677-3-7.—Martha BUTLER, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.
- 1677-4-25.—Mary BLANCHETT, dau. of Robert Blanchett, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1678-5-7.—John BASKERVILE, son of John Baskerville, of Burton Hill.
- 1678-10-22.—Mary BEVERSTOCK, dau. of John and Elizabeth Beverstock, of Bidstone.
- 1679-6-12.—William BEAZEN [? BEZER], son of William and Sarah Beazen,

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- 1680-1-17.—Ezekiel BASKERVILE,<sup>1</sup> son of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill.
- 1680-7-15.—Elizabeth BEARE, dau. of Edward and Elizabeth Beare, of Devizes Meeting.
- 1681-1-17.—Ezekiell BASKERVILE,<sup>1</sup> son of John Baskervile, of Leacnd Brintoworth [Lea and Brinkworth] Meeting.
- 1682-7-10.—Mary BEZER, dau. of William and Sara Bezer.
- 1683-2-2.—James BASKERVILE, son of John Baskervile, of Leacnd Brintoworth [Lea and Brinkworth] Meeting.
- 1683-8-29.—Charles BROOM, son of Francis and Mary Broom, of Cullern.
168. . . . .<sup>2</sup>—John BROOM, son of Francis and Mary Broom, of Cullern.
- 1684-1-24.—Joseph BISHOPP, son of Thomas and Mary Bishopp, of Christian Malford.
- 1685-2-25.—Mary BROOME, dau. of Francis and Mary Broome, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1685-3-19.—Elizabeth BASKERVILE, dau. of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill.
- 1685-5-24.—John BARTLET, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.
- 1686-11-31.—Thomas BASKERVILE, son of John and Elizabeth Baskervile, of Burton Hill.
- 1687-8-27.—John BISHOPP, son of Thomas and Mary Bishopp, of Christian Malford.
- 1689-3-14.—Joseph BARTLET, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.
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<sup>1</sup> There would appear to be some error in these records, as no death of EZEKIEL BASKERVILE is given between the dates, and the original sources are different. The death of EZEKIEL BASKERVILE is given as 1756, but age is not added.

<sup>2</sup> I insert this name here in absence of exact date because the reference to the original record of the birth is to the next page to the one on which CHARLES BROOM occurs. The name JOHN BROOM does not occur in the list of Wiltshire Deaths.

- 1689-11-23.—Hannah BISHOPP, dau. of Thomas and Mary Bishopp, of Ch. Malford.
- 1690-3-20.—Jacob and Ruth BALMER, twin son and dau. of William Balmer, of Calne.
- 1691-7-1.—Robart BARTLET, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.
- 1692-4-12.—Mary BRISTOW, dau. of Isaac Bristow, of Troscut.
- 1692-4-27.—Roger BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1692-12-8.—Jeames BOND, son of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1693-6-28.—Eddy BARTLET, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.
- 1693-9-9.—Thomas BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1694-5-10.—Rebekah BOND, dau. of Benjn. and Ann Bond, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1694-12-8.—Mary BEAVEN, dau. of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1695-1-27.—James BRISTOW, son of Isaac Bristow, of Troscut.
- 1695/6-12-4.—Thomas BARTLET, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.
- 1697-3-29.—Edward BOND, son of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Bidstone.
- 1697-8-29.—Thomas BEAVEN,<sup>1</sup> son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1698-5-20.—Ratchiel BARET, dau. of Charles and Katern Baret, of Titherton.
- 1698-12-20.—Mary BOND, dau. of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Bidstone.

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<sup>1</sup> There are five THOMAS BEAVENS, of Melksham, in direct descent, mentioned in records of Births and Marriages, but curiously not one of these is recorded among the Deaths. Smith's *Catalogue of Friends Books* gives titles of a number of books by THOMAS BEAVEN and THOMAS BEAVEN, JR., published between the years 1696 and 1728, including "The High Priest of Melksham," see *W. N. & Q.*, ii, 172, note 1. There was a branch of the BEAVEN family at Devizes.



1699-3-2.—Richard BURNLEY, son of Richard and Mary Burnley, of Luckington.

C.

1648-8-28.—Mary COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

1648/9-1-1.—Thomas CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro'.

1650-2-24.—Henry COOLE, son of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

1651-11-18.—Susannah COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

1652-2-7.—Sarah CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro'.

1653-2-2.—William COOLE, son of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

1654-4-23.—Sarah COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Tottenham, Middx.*

*(To be continued.)*

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**A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.**

*(Continued from p. 167).*

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246. Anno 36 Hen. VIII.—Agnes Sloper widow, *and* Christopher Dysmaris *alias* Dyamer and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Wynterbourne Mounton? £60.

247. Anno 36.—Richard Vffenham *and* Richard Maye and Elizabeth his wife; messuage and lands in Henton and Stepleashton. £15.

248. Anno 36.—John Goddard, gen., *and* John Warneford, gen., and Susanna his wife; messuage and lands in Chelworth Magna, Chelworth Parva, Colcote and Crykelade. £180.

249. Anno 36.—Robert Maye *and* Henry Longe, knight; messuages and lands in Benacre, Broughton Gifford, and Whytley. 160 marks.

250. Anno 36.—William Bryan *and* George Ludloo, arm., and Edith his wife; messuages and lands called “the Blewe Bore” in New Sarum and Fisherton Anger. £200.

251. Anno 36.—Ralph Emmett *and* John Warneford and Susanna his wife; messuages and lands in Chelworth in the parish of Cryklade. £30.

252. Anno 36.—Lodowick Robins *and* Roger Hopkins; messuages and lands in Marleborough. £100.

253. Anno 36.—Robert Eyer *and* Henry Longe, knight; messuages and lands in Castle Street, New Sarum. 110 marks.

254. Anno 36.—Thomas Trender *and* John Warneford, and Susanna his wife; messuages and lands in Chelworth in the parish of Crekelade. £40.

255. Anno 36.—Thomas Long *and* William Stourton, knight, Lord Stourton and Elizabeth his wife; manors of Westassheton and Hylperton, messuages and lands in Slogrobe and Albury, West Assheton, Stepleashton, Hylperton, Buckinghamton and Whaddon, advowson of the church of Hylperton. £360.

256. Anno 36.—William Dutton, arm., *and* Robert Tyderleygh, junior, gen., and Elizabeth his wife; half the manor of Lytelton Paynell, and the half of messuages and lands, etc., in Lytelton Paynell and West Lavington. £160.

257. Anno 36.—Walter Baylyff *and* George Worthe and Elizabeth his wife, and Giles Goure, son and heir apparent of Elizabeth; message and lands in Trowbridge and Stodelegh. £64.

258. Anno 36.—Alexander Longford, senior, gen., and Alexander Longford, junior, gen., *and* George Worthe, gen., and Elizabeth his wife, and Giles Goure, gen., son and heir apparent of Elizabeth, and Edith his wife; messuages and lands, water mills, fulling mills, free fishing in the water of Byse, as well as half the messuages and lands in Trowbridge. £164.

259. Anno 36.—Richard Buckland, citizen and merchant

tailor, of London *and* John Barkeley, arm., and Isabella his wife; manors of Melston *alias* Mildeston and Brington *alias* Bryghtinston, messuages and lands in Melston *alias* Mildeston, Bryghtinston *alias* Brington, and advowson of the church of Mildeston and Bryghtinston. £600.

260. Anno 36.—Robert Southwell, knight, master in Chancery *and* Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, and Katherine his wife; manors of Chippyngham and Rowdon, messuages and lands in Rowdon and Chippyngham. £400.

261. Anno 36.—Thomas Hereford and Thomas Wykys *and* Roger Hereford, gen., and Margaret his wife; manor of Knoll, messuages and lands in Hynsett, Tymerygge, Rygge, Tyterygge, and Bedwyn.

262. Anno 36.—Henry Brouncker, arm., *and* Giles Goore, gen., and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Melkesham, Whytley, Shawe, Benacre, Sende, Sendrowe, Woodrowe and Wolmere. £90.

263. Anno 36.—William Holme *and* Thomas Woodshawe and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Burtford, Charleton and Downton. £80.

264. Anno 36.—William Richeman *alias* Webbe *and* Edward Baynton, knight; messuage and land in Overwroughton and Chesyldeñ. £162.

265. Anno 36.—Thomas Chaffyn *and* George Ludlowe, son and heir of William Ludlowe and Catherine his wife; messuages and lands in Fisherton Anger and New Sarum. £120.

266. Anno 36.—William Bayllye *and* Robert Throgmerton, arm., and Lady Elizabeth Hungerford his wife; messuages and lands in Wynfeld, Farley and Slughe. £69.

267. Anno 36.—Thomas Mompesson *and* Thomas Danffeld, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas; messuages and lands in Easthache next the parish of Tysseburye. £40.

268. Anno 36.—Robert Tyderleygh, junior, gen., *and* William Fawconer, arm., manor of Vpton Knoyle; messuages and lands in Vpton Knoyle, Mylton, and Lie in parish of Estknoyle. £100.

269. Anno 36.—Thomas Marten *and* Christopher Tomson and Alice his wife, and John Urry and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Marten; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 50 marks.

270. Anno 36.—Thomas Longe, William Longe and Henry Longe *and* William Stourton, knight, Lord Stourton; manors of Powlesholte, Madington *alias* Wynterbourn Madington, Awlton and Ablington, messuages and lands in Powleshote, Worton, Merston, Potern, Chetowe, Chendelk, Hurste, Awlton, Madington, *alias* Winterbourn Madington, Ablington, Chesynbury, free fishing in the waters of Awlton and Ablington. £1,254.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

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## Queries.

**A Stonehenge Curiosity.**—In Cooke's *Topographical Description of Wiltshire* occurs the following :

“Among other curiosities dug up in one of the barrows, was a curious piece of sculpture in alabaster, of an oval form, about two feet in length, and one in the broadest part of the diameter. In the middle is represented a woman, habited as a queen, with her globe, sceptre, crown, and mantle of state: in a compartment over her head are three figures, supposed to represent the three persons of the Holy Trinity; and round the sides are angels intermixed with some of the apostles. The exquisite workmanship of the woman, who seems intended for the Virgin Mary, the strong as well as tender expression in her features, and the elegance of the drapery, shew it to be the work of a very skilful artist. This curiosity was seen by the person who describes it, in a public-house at a small village called Shrewton, about six miles to the north-west of Stonehenge.”

What is it and where is it?

IBEX.

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**John Clare, S. J.**—Of what family and place was he? He is described as born in Wiltshire, 1577, dying probably abroad in 1628, having taken the final vows of the Society of Jesus in 1618; a very learned man, and author of *The Converted Jew*, which was published after his death. H. D.

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**The Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick.**—This Society, partly political and partly social, was at one time (and perhaps is) spread rather widely through England and Ireland, its head Knot (as the lodges were called) being held in Dublin; were or are there any Knots in our county, and where can I obtain a list of the members?

SAGE.

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**Sir William Courtenay, Bart., of Newhouse, Wilts.**—In the *Court and Testamentary Business of Maryland* (*Lib. B. III*, 182) there is a power of attorney from him, 20 Nov. 1655, to Robert Thimbleby, gent., to dispose of two tracts of land in Maryland, which had belonged to his mother Elinor Hawley. Can you identify him, and where is Newhouse? In the pedigrees there is a William (b. 1611, when did he die?), but there is no mention of him being a baronet, son of Thomas Courtenay, a son of the Powderham Family, and Elizabeth (Brereton), she afterwards marrying James Hawley, of Brentford, in Middlesex, whose three brothers, Henry, Captain William, and Colonel Jerome, were landowners in Maryland, the last being one of its most important Founders.

C. H. BROWNING.

*Ardmore, Pennsylvania.*

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## Replies.

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**Nicholas of Roundway** (vol. iii, p. 185).—In Burke's *General Armory*, I note arms of DESS—*Azure a chevron engrailed between three owls or*; Crest, *On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an owl or*. Also of DESSE—the same arms but chevron plain. Similar crest except that the wings of the owl are expanded—motto, *Vigile*.

On reference to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, I see that these are the arms and crest of NICHOLAS, whose motto is *Vigilantia et Constantia*.

R. J. FYNMORE.

*Sandgate.*

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**The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism—Where is it?** (vol. iii, pp. 42-3, 140, 186-8).—I am glad to find that my query (p. 42-3) has produced some further correspondence. I was quite aware that there was more than one version of the matter, and my object in introducing the subject in *W. N. & Q.* was to endeavour, if possible, to place on record the real facts as to when, and by whom, the Parish Register of Milston was robbed of the baptismal entry of its most celebrated native.

That the history of the missing register as related to me, many years, ago by the then lord of the manor and patron of the living—the late Mr. C. E. Rendall—and printed at p. 43,<sup>1</sup> is

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<sup>1</sup> From a note made at the time. To the very brief description of Milston Church given by Sir R. C. Hoare, I may here add, also on the authority of Mr. Rendall, that the chancel was once four feet longer than at present—that the church was repewed and newly roofed in 1786—and that of the two bells formerly here, one is said to have been taken away to Netheravon House.

strictly correct, seems to be further confirmed by the following additional details.

In the first place I may add the list of Patrons and Rectors of Milston from the institution of Addison's father's predecessor—the Rev. Wm. Gulston—in 1663, to the death of Dr. Toogood in 1834—

<i>Patron.</i>			<i>Rector.</i>
1663.	Frederick Hyde	... ..	William Gulston [Rector of Symondsburry, co. Dorset; Bishop of Bristol, 1678, died 1684.]
1670.	The same	... ..	Lancelot Addison, on the cession of Gulston [his wife was Mary, sister of William Gulston, D.D., Bishop of Bristol.]
1703.	The Bishop by lapse	...	William Mundy, on the death of Addison.
1757.	Edward Polhill, of Heale	...	William Bowles, on the death of Mundy.
1762.	William Bowles, clerk	...	Edward Polhill, on the resignation of Bowles.
1801.	William Bowles, Esq., of Heale; died 1826	of ... }	John James Toogood, on the death of Polhill.
1834.	Peter Templeman, Esq. (by purchase)	(by ... }	Peter Hall, on the death of Toogood.

According to Mr. Rendall, the entry of Addison's baptism was taken from the Parish Register, and given by the Rector to Mr. Charles Bowles, of Shaftesbury, whilst on a visit to Milston, about the year 1816. Some fragments of stained glass were also taken out of the church windows, and carried away by Mr. Bowles, at the same time.

It will be seen from the institutions to the Rectory of Milston, here given, that the Bowles family had, in 1816, been for some sixty years closely connected with the living, either as patrons or incumbents; and that to one of them (William Bowles, Esq., of Heale, Sheriff of Wilts 1782, and then living) the Rector of the time, Dr. Toogood, was indebted for his preferment. Mr. Charles Bowles may, perhaps, in this way, have had a certain interest which enabled him to obtain the

more easily from his friend, the Rector, the two historical relics in question.

Mr. Charles Bowles was a younger brother of the Poet, and Recorder of Shaftesbury. Sir Richard Hoare was considerably indebted to him as the historian of the Hundred of Chalk. That Mr. Bowles was, *before the year 1826, in possession of stained glass taken from Milston Church*, is actually recorded by Sir Richard, in his history of the Hundred of Amesbury, published in that year. He says:—

“There was formerly [in Milston Church] some painted glass in the east window, with this inscription—*Orate pro bono statu Magistri Roberti Herry's, in decretis Bacalaurii*. Penes Charles Bowles, Shaston.”—*Modern Wilts, Amesbury Hundred, p. 39.*

thus fully confirming this part of Mr. Rendall's statement.

But on the subject of Addison's baptismal register (which must also have been missing in 1826, and the history of its recent disappearance, one would imagine, not unknown to him), Sir Richard is silent. He omits to print any extracts from the Register here (a source of information from which, in the case of other parishes, he has quoted freely), and, in speaking of Milston as Addison's birthplace, merely says (p. 40):—

“Lancelot Addison had a son Joseph, who was born at Milston, and whose character and writings are too generally known and admired to need any further illustration.”

Mr. Charles Bowles had an only child, Margaret Amy, born in 1793, who afterwards became the wife of the late Judge Earle; and it was to him, Mr. Rendall told me, that he had written a courteous letter, relating the circumstance of the missing register, and asking him, if such should be found among Mr. Bowles' papers, kindly to return it to the parish. The Judge, in reply, threatened legal proceedings, and the matter dropped. It was at this point, and from Mr. Rendall's

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<sup>1</sup> Robert Herry's was Rector of Milston; instituted 1497, died 1508. Is this glass still preserved in the late Mr. Bowles' house at Shaftesbury, which, I believe, formerly contained many similar relics collected by him?



relation, that Charles Dickens wrote an article entitled, *The Missing Register*.

If Mr. Rendall had not been thoroughly satisfied as to the real facts of the case, he would scarcely, I think, have ventured to make such an application.

But how is the later version of its loss during Mr. Webb's incumbency, as related by Canon Bennett at p. 186-8, to be explained? and still more the statement by his widow to the Rev. C. S. Ruddle (p. 140) that *he had never seen even the volume which should have contained it?* If Mr. Webb *never saw the missing entry, or the volume which should have contained it*, how could he *have shown the one to a visitor, or suspected that visitor of purloining the other?*

The Rev. Richard Webb became Rector of Milston in 1850, and the statement respecting the loss of the entry of Addison's baptism was made to Canon Bennett and others two years afterwards. He must certainly have been in possession of the volume dating from 1653 to 1703 (which should have contained the entry of 1672), or he could not have shown it to any other person. What I am inclined to think is, that Mr. Webb, in the early days of his incumbency, might not up to that time have had occasion to look for this particular entry, and consequently had not missed it. After the departure of his visitor, his attention having thus been drawn to the subject, his own interest became aroused—he looked himself, and not suspecting its previous absence, but finding the entry gone, put the blame, very innocently, on the wrong shoulders; taking also upon himself the responsibility of its loss, when it must at that time have been already missing for more than thirty years. The position in which he found his visitor, sitting with his hands resting on the closed volume before him, might have simply indicated his utter disappointment at not being able to find therein what had been the sole object of his visit to Milston.<sup>1</sup> This seems

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<sup>1</sup> Or he may possibly have either heard of, or suspected the removal of the entry, and wished to satisfy himself of the fact by a careful perusal of the volume.

to me the only way in which the whole matter can be satisfactorily explained.

The undated memorandum and signature claiming to have been written by Dr. Toogood, and containing the vague statement that "*the several leaves of this Register were cut before I saw the book; also the other Registers*", would, if not a forgery, as suggested by the present Rector of Milston (the Rev. F. A. Radcliffe), apparently refer to some earlier mutilation of *more than one volume* of the Milston registers, which had happened before Dr. Toogood's induction to the living in 1801; and not to the removal of the Addison entry in 1816.

EDWARD KITE.

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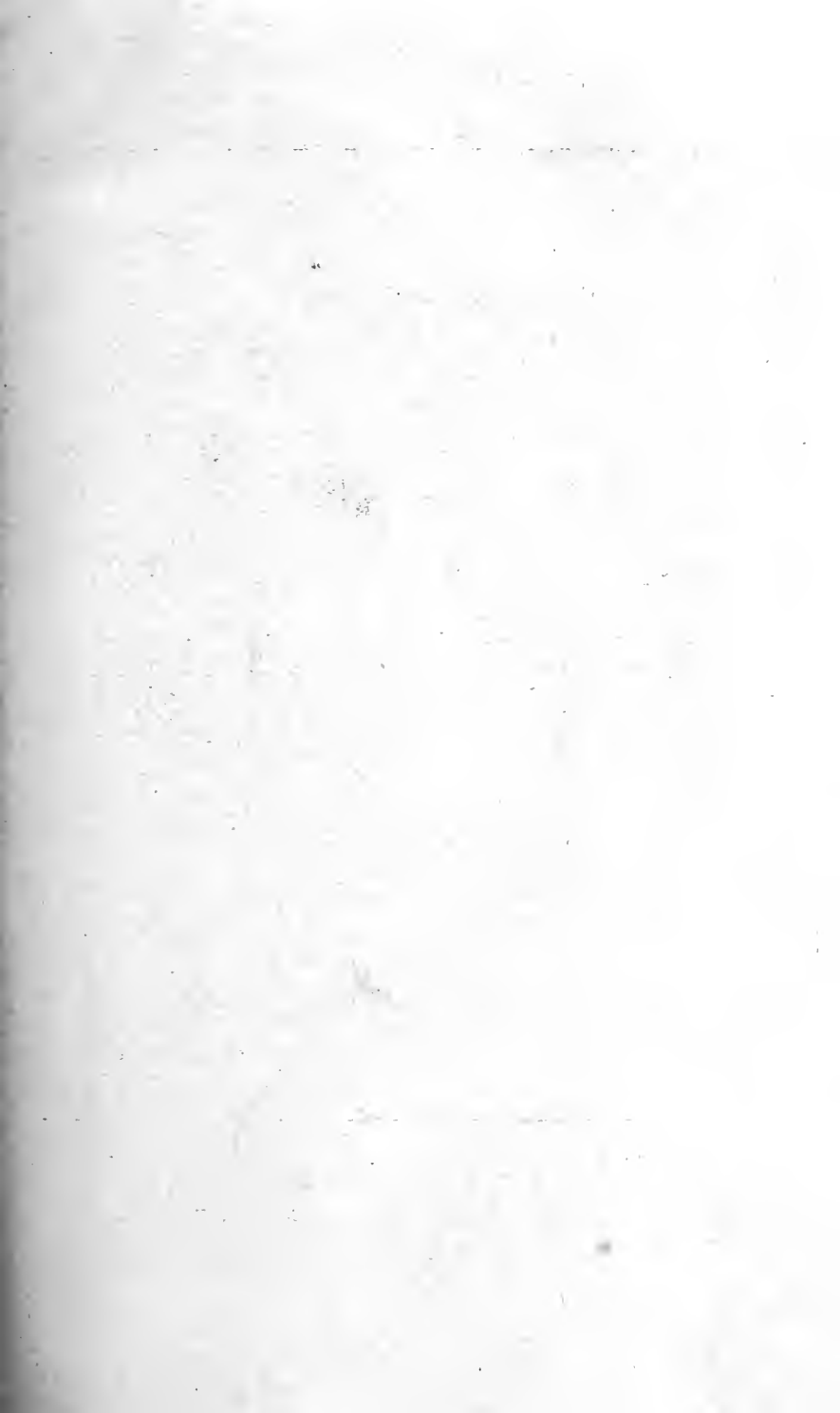
[The Rev. F. A. Radcliffe (29 March 1900) writes: "The Registers seem to indicate Dr. Toogood's absence from Milston from 1813 to 1817, and from May 1827 to 1830. When here he took charge of other parishes as well, and therefore the name of a Curate in the Registers here does not actually prove his absence."—ED.]

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**Crundel and Tan Hill** (vol. ii, pp. 535-7; vol. iii, pp. 188-9).—An inquisition taken at New Sarum, after the death of Thomas Eyre, Esq., in 1629, may perhaps help to throw some light on the word "Tan," as applied to the well known hill in the parish of Allcannings.

Part of Mr. Eyre's property in Salisbury is described as a "messuage or inn called the Bell, opposite the *Tann Gate*, in the said city"; meaning apparently St. Anne's Gate, in the Close. In this case we seem to have, in the word Tann, simply a corrupt form of St. Anne, as adopted probably in Puritanical times.

WILTONIENSIS.





*M. W. Dunscombe, Bristol.*

*[Copyright.]*

A BAYNTON MONUMENT IN THE MAYOR'S CHAPEL, BRISTOL.



# Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE 1900.

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## A BAYNTON MONUMENT

IN THE MAYOR'S CHAPEL,  
BRISTOL.

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**A**T the east end of the South Chapel in St. Mark's, or Mayor's Chapel, otherwise called the Gaunt Chapel, perhaps the most ancient Church in Bristol, there is what Mr. Barker in his book on this building calls "a pretentious monument, commemorating Maria Baynton, which fills the greater part of the wall space there in the position once occupied by the altar of the chapel. . . . Barrett describes it as being in the West Aisle next the pulpit; it was probably removed when the plaster canopies were erected in 1820." This handsome and highly coloured monument, unadorned with heraldry, has the following Latin inscription:—

Mem. sacra hic sita sunt ossa ornatissimæ Færminæ, Dominæ Mariæ Dom. Edvardi Baynton nuper de Bromham in Comitatu Wiltoniæ Relictæ. Fæmina fuit ad antiquum mœrem Composita, Illibata Vitæ pietate, Forma et omni Laude maternali Virtute muliebri ornata Quæ postquam vitam nimis eheu brevem nec a molestiis penitus liberam, piam tamen pudicam cæstam generosam hospitali-

tate charitate, aliisque quam plurimis virtutibus exultam omnibus, etiam egenis, caram egisset; eam cum ingenti omnium utriusque sexûs aut fama aut facie nota fuit; luctu ac dolore reliquit, pro feliciori commutavit, et Christo placide obdormivit ætatis suæ, anno quadragessimosecundo anno Domini salvatoris M.D.CLXVII.

Sordes Terra tenet, tenet Ingens spiritus aethrâ.

Huic ejus filii dom. Robertus et dom. Nicolaus, quos utero conjugali fructifero peperit hoc mærentes posuere monumentum.

The chapel which contains this monument is so dark that an exposure of two whole days and a night was required before a satisfactory photograph could be obtained.

Mary Baynton was the daughter of . . . . . Bowell, and second wife of Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham (this second marriage is not recorded in Marshall's printed *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623), who died in 1656. Her son Robert is said to have died unmarried, Nicolas to have been married to a daughter of Sir . . . . . Osbaldiston, of Chadlington, Bart., by whom he had issue, and to have been M.P. for Chippenham in 1689; she also had a daughter Ann, who died without issue. Any information about her family, and why she was buried, and this memorial erected to her, in the Mayor's Chapel would be welcome.

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## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 214.)

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THE WILL OF JOHN RAWLINGS. [*Register*, 23 Darcy.]

A.D. 1580.—In the name of god, amen. The yeare of oure lorde god 1580, and the seaventhe daie of Marche. I, John Rawlings, of Bratton, in the Dioces of Sarum, beinge sicke in bodye, but thanckes be vnto god of perfecte mynde and good

remembraunce doe make my laste will and testamente in manner and forme followinge. Firste I bequeathe my sowle vnto allmightie god my redemer and saviour Jesus Christ. And my bodye I commend vnto the earthe willinge it to be buried in the churche or churchyarde of Bratton. Item I geve to our mother churche of Sarum sixe pence. Item I geve unto the mayntenaunce of my parishe churche of Bratton sixe shillinges eight pence. I bequeathe vnto Martyn Croome, my sonne in lawe, and Johan his wieffe, my daughter, twentie poundes, which is a debte that I didde geve him to his marriage. I bequeathe vnto Richard Axforde, my sonne in lawe, and Edith his wieffe, my daughter, thirteene poundes sixe shillinges eighte pence. I bequeath vnto Richard Newman, my sonne in lawe, and Margerye his wieffe, my daughter, tenne poundes. I bequeathe vnto John Rawlinges, the sonne of William Rawlinges, sixe poundes thirtene shillinges foure pence. Also I bequeathe vnto the said John Rawlinges my beste brason pott. Also I bequeathe vnto the same John my best panne. I bequeathe vnto Margerye, my daughter, the beste gowne that was her mother in lawes. I bequeathe vnto every one of my daughters sixe sheepe a peece, sixe pewter vessels a peece, and to eache one of theme a brassene candlesticke. I bequeathe vnto Richarde Axeforde's twoe childrenne, John and William, twelve weather sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Margarete Aldridge, my servaunte, one flockebedde, a bolster, a paire of sheetes, a paire of blanquettes. I bequeathe vnto the same Margarete twelve sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Richard Tittforde, my servaunte, one heiffer of three yeares of age and two chilver sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Jone Hales my servaunte twoe chilver sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Richarde Carpenter my beste freese coate. I geve vnto Elizabethe Carpenter twoe busshelles of barlie. I geve vnto Agnes Aldridge, of Courte, thirteene shillinges fower pence. I geve vnto Annyes Taber one busshell of barleye. I bequeathe unto Thomas Harris the elder, one bushelle of barleye. I bequeathe vnto Walter Tucker one busshell of barleye and my oulde freese coate. All the reste

of my gooddes movable and vnmovable, nor heretofore geven nor bequeathed, I doe also geve and bequeathe vnto my sonne William Rawlyns, whome I doe make my full and whole executor, and to see my legacies trewlie paide and dischargd. Be it provided and also playnelye to vnderstande that I doe institute and ordayne my welbeloved in Christe, William Yerberye and William Butcher, to be my overseers of this my will and testamente as to see the performaunce of all suche thinges as I didde by the prefermente of god dispose. Witnesses to this my laste will and testamente, Harrye Whetaker, John Aldridge, Harrye Godpathe.

[This will was proved at London the last day of May, A.D. 1581.]

ADDITIONAL LAY SUBSIDIES. WILTS <sup>259.</sup>/<sub>21.</sub>

[*Subsidy, 29 Elizabeth.*]

BRATTON.

In Lands	Henry Whetaker .. ..	xxs.	ijs. viijd.
	Robarte Smarte .. ..	xxs.	ijs. viijd.
	John Wheataker .. ..	xxs.	ijs. viijd.
	Christofer Wheataker ..	xxs.	ijs. viijd.
	William Bowcher, junior ..	xxs.	ijs. viijd.
	Richard Axford .. ..	xxs.	ijs. viijd.
	William Gardyner .. ..	xxs.	ijs. viijd.
	Sum of the shares ..		xviijs. viijd.
In Goods	William Rawlins .. ..	vij <i>li</i> .	xjs. viijd.
	Agnes Alridge .. ..	v <i>li</i> .	viijs. iiijd.
	John Alridge, senior ..	iiij <i>li</i> .	vs.
	William Alridge .. ..	iiij <i>li</i> .	vs.
	William Ballard .. ..	iiij <i>li</i> .	vs.
	William Bowcher, senior ..	vij <i>li</i> .	xjs. viijd.
	Jeames Ballard .. ..	v <i>li</i> .	xs.
Sum of the shares ..		lvjs. viijd.	



RECOVERY ROLL. [*Michaelmas, 40 and 41 Elizabeth. Roll 86.*]

WILTS, A.D. 1597-8.—Charles Blount, knight, & Joseph Garth, gentleman, in their own persons sue against Walter James, gentleman, and Henry Batten, the manor of Brook, with the appurtenances and 100 messuages, 1,000 acres of land, 1,000 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood, 200 acres of heath and broom, 200 acres of moor, and 200 acres of marsh, with the appurtenances in Brook, Hawkeridge, Heywood, Bratton, Leigh, Penley, Bremebridge, and Dilton; and view of frank-pledge, hundredes, liberties and franchises, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Brook, Hawkeridge, Heywood, Bratton, Leigh, Penley, Bremebridge and Dilton, as their right and heritage, and in which Walter and Henry do not have ingress unless after the disseisin which Hugh Hunt unjustly did to the foresaid Charles and Joseph within 30 years now last past. And whereof they say that they themselves were seized of the manor, tenements, view of frankpledge, liberties, and franchises aforesaid, with the appurtenances in their demesne as of free and rightly in time of peace of the Queen now by taking the explees to the value, &c., &c. And thereof they produce suit, &c.

And the foresaid Walter and Henry come in their own persons and defend their right, &c. And call thence to warrant Charles Blount, knight of the noble order of the Garter, Lord Mountjoye, and who is present here in the Court in his own person, and warrants to them the said manor, tenements, &c. And upon this the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph sue against the same Charles Lord Mountjoye, tenant by his warranty the manor, &c., aforesaid. And whereof they say that they themselves were seized, &c., &c. And the foresaid Charles Lord Mountjoye calls to warrant Richard Humfrey, who is present here in Court, and warrants to him, &c. And the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph sue against Richard holding by his warranty the manor, &c. And the said Richard defends his right and says that the foresaid

Hugh did not disseize the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, of the manor, tenements, &c., aforesaid, with the appurtenances as the same Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, by the writ and their narration deposed. And concerning this he places himself upon the country.

And the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, seek licence to imparl thereof, and have it. And afterwards they come back here into court in their own persons this same term. And the foresaid Richard, although solemnly put in exigent does not return, but has withdrawn from the Court and makes default. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph recover their seizin against the foresaid Walter and Henry of the manor, tenements, &c., aforesaid, with the appurtenances. And that the same Walter and Henry shall have of the land of the foresaid Charles Lord Mountjoye to the value, &c. And that the same Charles Lord Mountjoye shall have of the land of the foresaid Richard to the value, &c. And that the same Richard shall be in mercy. And upon this the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, ask for a writ of the Queen to make them have full seizin of the said manor, &c., to be directed to the sheriff of the county aforesaid. And it is granted to them returnable hither fifteen days after S. Martin's day. On which day they come hither in their own persons. And the sheriff, viz., Sir James Mervyn, gives the information that by virtue of the foresaid writ directed to him on the 18th November last, he caused the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph to have full seizin of the manor, tenements, view of frank pledge, hundred, liberties, and franchises aforesaid, with the appurtenances as was commanded him by the said writ.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity, 41 Elizabeth. Roll 97.*]

WILTES. A.D 1598.—John Moore, esquire, and Giles Tooker, esquire, in their own persons, sue against James Ley, esquire, John Kent, gentleman, and Michael Titcombe, gentleman, the hundred of Westbury, with the appurtenances and

17 messuages, 4 tofts, 12 gardens, 200 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 50 acres of wood, 50 acres of heather and broom, 50 acres of moor, 100 acres of marsh, £8 rent, and common of pasture for every kind of animal, with the appurtenances in Hawkeridge, Heywood, Brooke, Penley, Bremebridge, Dilton, Bratton, Westbury, Northbradlye and Steepleashton, and view of frankpledge, and whatever belongs to view of frankpledge in Westbury, as their right and heritage. And in which James, John Kent and Michael have no ingress except after the disseisin done by Hugh Hunt to the foresaid John Moore and Giles within 30 years now past. And whereof they say that they themselves were seized of the said hundred, &c., in their demesne, as of free and rightly in time of peace in the time of the Queen now by taking thence the explees to the value, &c., &c. And thereof they produce suit.

And the foresaid James, John Kent and Michael in their own persons come and defend their right. And they call thence to warrant Charles Blount, knight of the Garter, Lord Mountjoye, who is present here in court in his own person, and warrants to them the said hundred, &c., with the appurtenances. And upon this the foresaid John Moore and Giles sue against Charles Lord Mountjoye himself tenant by his warranty the foresaid hundred, &c., in the form aforesaid. And Lord Mountjoye holding by his warranty defends his right and further calls to warrant Richard Humfrey, who is present here in court in his own person, and warrants to him the said hundred, &c. And upon this the foresaid John Moore and Giles sue against Richard himself, tenant by his warranty the said hundred, &c., with the appurtenances in the form aforesaid. And the foresaid Richard, tenant by his warranty, defends his right. And says that the foresaid Hugh did not disseise the foresaid John Moore and Giles of the hundred, &c., as deposed against him. And concerning this he places himself upon the country.

And the foresaid John Moore and Giles ask licence to imparl thereof. And they have it. And afterwards John and

Giles return into the Court this term in their own persons. And the foresaid Richard, although solemnly put in exigent does not return, but has withdrawn in contempt of the court and makes default. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid John Moore and Giles shall recover their seisin against the foresaid James, John Kent and Michael of the foresaid hundred, &c., with the appurtenances. And that James, John and Michael shall have of the land of the foresaid Lord Mountjoye to the value, &c. And that the foresaid Lord Mountjoye shall have of the land of the foresaid Richard, &c. And the same Richard shall be in mercy, &c. And upon this the said John Moore and Giles ask for the royal writ for the full seisin to them of hundred, &c., aforesaid. And afterwards on 27th June in the same term John Moore and Giles come here into Court in their persons. And the sheriff, Edward Penruddock, esquire, now announces that by virtue of the writ directed to him on 20th June last he caused the foresaid John Moore and Giles to have full seisin of the foresaid hundred, tenements, rents, common of pasture, view of frankpledge, with the appurtenances as he was commanded in that writ.

[The following have been accidentally omitted from the earlier numbers of Bratton Records.]

CURIA REGIS ROLL, No. 25, m. 5. [*Michaelmas*, 10 *John*.]

A.D. 1208.—Geoffrey de Mandevill summoned Master Eustace de Faukenbrige to warrant his charter of the land of Bratton; he came and warranted the charter and convention between them upon the ground of Bratton according to the tenor of his charter, as did the same Eustace.

IBID. ROLL 169, m. 9b. [*Michaelmas*, 44-54 *Henry III.*]

A.D. 1259-60.—Robert de Plukkeneye, and Isabella his wife, by their attorney sought against Richard de Anesy  $\frac{1}{2}$  carucate of land with the appurtenances in Bretton, and again Nicholas de Aune and Matilda his wife  $\frac{1}{2}$  carucate of land in

the same township as their right. And Richard and the others came and sought to have view thereof. A day is given them from the day of S. Hillary in fifteen days.

IBID. No. 176, m. 22b. [*Michaelmas, 50 Henry III.*]

A.D. 1265.—Isabella, who was wife of Walter de Dene, by her attorney sought against Ralph de Mandevill the third part of 31 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Bratton, and against Nicholas Pentecost, the third part of 5 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Stoke, and against John le Eyr, the third part of 3 acres of land with the appurtenances in the same township, and against John Severy the third part of 2 acres of land with appurtenances in Westbyry, as her dowery. Ralph and the others come by their attorney and say that the foresaid Isabella ought not to have dower thereof, because the said Walter, formerly her husband, neither on the day he married her nor ever after held the foresaid tenements in fee so as to endow her therewith; and concerning this they put themselves on the country, and Isabella likewise. Therefore the sheriff is bidden to summon 12 recognitors in his presence to inquire thereof, and to make the inquest known here. [at Westminster] in the octaves of S. Hillary. Afterwards on that day the sheriff sent the inquest, which says that the foresaid Walter, husband of Isabella, on the day he wedded her nor ever after held the foresaid tenements in fee so as to be able to endow her.

Therefore it is considered that Ralph and the others go without a day, and Isabella is in mercy.

IBID. No. 183. [*Stars of Hillary Term, 52 Henry III.*]

A.D. 1267. WILTS.—Benedict, son of Salmon, of Cambridge, acknowledges by his star that he sells and demises to William, son of Rocelin, of Bracton, all right, power, demand and claim which he had in a charter for eight pounds of the fee which is under his own name, and that of Richard, son of

Ralph de Stokes, whereof the wax<sup>1</sup> of the foresaid charter is in the archives at Wilton, and all the foresaid charter, chattel, and profit which was accruing or for the rest accrues until the day of the making. Of this star and all the foresaid charter he sold and demised for himself and his heirs to the foresaid William, his heirs and assigns, the sale being stable and permanent. So that the foresaid William and his heirs and assigns have power, as it was his power to acquire, pardon, sell, give, distrain, raise, seize, and do according to the will of William, his heirs and assigns, with all the foresaid charter, chattel, and profit, according to the use and custom of the Jews. And if the foresaid William, his heirs or assigns, need to perpetrate a writ of the king to distrain, &c., the tenements, land and rents of the said Richard, son of Ralph, which are pledged for the debt, the foresaid Jew is held for himself and his heirs to perpetrate the writ at the costs of William, his heirs and assigns. And the foresaid Jew swears that he has not made any star hitherto nor makes any for the rest, which could hurt or eloin William, his heirs and assigns, from the whole of the foresaid debt or from a part unless by the will of the foresaid William, his heirs or assigns. And the foresaid Jew granted for himself and his heirs that he would warrant to William, his heirs and assigns, the charter and the debt not paid at the day of the making of this star, and the wax is in the archives at Wilton according to the use and custom of the Jews. This star was made on the vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 52 Henry III.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS. *Bundle* 1,145. *No.* 12. [15 *Edward II.*]

A.D. 1322.—The account of John de Ticheburne, sheriff of Wilts, of all manors, lands, and tenements, together with goods and chattels which belonged to Thomas Mauduyt and other contrariants of the lord King, seized into the king's hands from 11th Feb. to 24th of March, 15 Edward II.

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<sup>1</sup> *Cera.*

MULEBURNE AND BRACTONE which were Nicholas  
FitzWarin's.

From the 11th day of February to the 24th day of March.

Rent } Of rent he [the sheriff] is not charged, because no  
rent is leviabie there within the term abovesaid.  
Of pasture within enclosures or without in  
divers places, he is not charged for defect of  
buyers.

Sale of } The same renders account of xs. from  
goods & chattels } hay and fog sold there, and of xij*d.* from  
a chest sold.

Sum of receipts — xjs.

Lands sown } The same returns account of 3 acres there  
found with corn price of the acre ijs. vj*d.*  
And in delivery to Robert Hungerford by  
indenture —  
And nothing remains.

COURT ROLLS. *Portfolio* 208. *No.* 29.

A.D. 1502. WESTBURY. Sheriff's tourn held there 5 April,  
17 Henry VII. The tithing of Bratton came fully and gave  
of the cert iiij*s.*, and presented that Walter Godpath, Philip  
Blache, Thos. Aprice, John Browne, John Hales, Thomas  
Meryweder, Richard Browne, Henry Busshop, John Alrigge,  
William Ranger, William Whete, Stephen Badcake, Thomas  
Alrigge, John Taunton, Thomas Wynke, Thomas Gibbes, and  
all the tenants of the Rector of Edyngdon made default.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, *vol.* 514.

[The certificate [A.D. 1553] of all the Chirche goods within  
the counteye of Wiltes . . . as well receavid to the Kinge  
his Maiestes use, as also remaininge in Churchis and Chappellis  
. . . for conveniaunte and comelye ministracion of the  
holy Communion . . . .]

## THE HUNDERDE OF WESTBURYE.

Bratton. Delivered to John Bowcher  
and to Raffe Alridge j cvppe }  
or chalis by Indenture of xj } Ovncis bellis  
ovnces di. and iiij bellis. } xj ovnces (sic) bellis iiij<sup>r</sup>

In plate to the Kinges vse - ij ovnces di.

(*To be continued.*)

## QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 231.*)

## III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

## FIRST SERIES.

C. (*continued.*)

- 1655-1-2.—Ann CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.  
1655-8-18.—Jeane COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.  
1657-1-29.—Laurence CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.  
1658/9-1-22.—Joseph COOLE, son of Henry Coole, of Devizes.  
1659-2-10.—Laurence CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb.  
1659-11-16.—James CLEMENT, son of William & Sarah Clement,  
of Ditcheridge.  
1660-10-15.—Alice COOL, dau. of John Cool.  
1661-2-10.—John CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.  
1661-4-22.—Anne COLMAN, dau. of Nathan : Colman, of Hullav-  
ington.  
1663-10-23.—Rachell CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb.  
1663-6-14.—Nathaniell COLMAN, son of Nathani : Colman, of  
Hullavington.  
1664-5-25.—Benjamin COOLE, son of Henry Coole.



- 1664/5-12-25.—Isaac CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlborough.
- 1666-4-18.—Keatherine COLMAN, dau. of Natha: Colman, of Sutton benger.<sup>1</sup>
- 1666-9-5.—John CHAMP, son of John Champ, of Mildenhall.
- 1667-9-9.—Hester CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.
- 1667/8-11-30.—Anne CHAMP, dau. of John Champ.
- 1668-9-24.—Hester CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, Senr.
- 1669-4-16.—Elezebeth COLMAN, dau. of Nath: Colman, of Sutton Benger.
- 1669/70-1-10.—Martha CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, Senr.
- 1671-12-14.—Mary CHAMP, dau. of John Champ, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1673-3-2.—Thomas COLMAN, son of Nathaniell Colman, of Sutton.
- 1673-11-18.—William COLMAN, son of William Colman, of Hullavington.
- 1673/4-12-12.—Elizabeth CHAMP, dau. of John Champ.
- 1674-7-16.—Mary CEARD, dau. of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.
- 1674-10-12.—Samuell COLMAN, son of Nathaniell Colman, of Sutton benger.
- 1675-11-14.—Martha CEARD, dau. of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> The name COLMAN, of Hullavington and Sutton Benger, appears not unfrequently in the Records of Wiltshire Quakerism, and not always in a favourable light. NATHANIEL COLEMAN, of Sutton Benger, was, with other Wiltshire Friends, concerned in the Wilkinson and Storey controversy and secession, which greatly disturbed the peace and work of George Fox and his co-adjutors. I copy the following thereanent from the Quarterly Meeting minute book —“ At Charlcott, 4th of 8mo., 1680. Whereas ye people of the Lord in the county of Wilts, in particular ye Quarterly Meeting thereof, have been beyond expression exercisad with a sadd and lammentable sisme and divission, first fomented and stirred up by John Storey and John Wilkinson, of Westmoreland, and afterwards carried on by severall in this county,—the cheef whereof was ARTHUR EASTMEAD [woolen draper of Calne], NATHANIEL COLEMAN, JOHN JENINGS and JOHN MATRAVERS, whoe appeared for many moneths with all their endeavours to scatter, devide, and to lay weast our Quartely, Monthly, and Womens Meetings, which they wer in times past very zealous for . . . a particular account of which divissions, and seperations is intended to be recorded in a written booke intitulated, A perticular account of ye

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- 1676-2-25.—Thomas CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, Junr.  
 1676-5-15.—Sarah CHAMP, dau. of John Champ.  
 1676-11-18.—Samuell COLMAN, son of Nathaniell Colman, of Suttten.  
 1677-6-19.—Samuel CHIVERS, son of Samuel & Grace Chivers, of Slaughterford.  
 1677-7-3.—Robert CEARD, son of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.  
 1677-8-10.—John CLARKE, son of John, Junr., & Deborah Clarke, of Devizes.  
 1678-2-13.—Elizabeth COOK, dau. of Roger & Jeane Cook, of Voxham.  
 1678-8-16.—John CHURCH, son of John Church, of Cleaverton, Lea ph.  
 1679-8-5.—Hester CLARKE, dau. of Jno., Junr., & Rebecca [Deborah] Clark, of Devizes.  
 1679-8-24.—Sarah CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, Junr.  
 1679-10-8.—Sarah CHIFFERS, dau. of Samuel & Grace Chiffers, of Slaughterford.  
 1680-4-22.—John CHURCH, son of John Church, of Cleaverton.  
 1681-8-6.—Mary CRABB, dau. of Thos. Crabb, Junr.  
 1682-9-11.—Mary CHURCH, dau. of John Church, of Cleaverton.  
 1682-10-31.—Frances CEARD, dau. of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.  
 1683-6-15.—Joseph CEALE, son of John & Jone Ceale, of Calne Meeting.
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rise, beginning, carrying on and progress of ye devision and separation, which is the worke of Beliall and his jnstruments in the County of Wilts, etc. . . ." The minute is signed by 37 Friends. \* \* \* \* \*

In a little book of Marriages and Burials, among the Friends who sign the records appeared originally the name of Nathaniel Coulman, but in more than thirty places where it occurs, beginning 9mo. 1671, it has been almost obliterated by, apparently, a contemporary hand. This somewhat spiteful and altogether unusual proceeding, has not, however, succeeded in removing the name entirely from the book, for the name has been overlooked in a few places, and thus escaped molestation. On the other hand we read that "Nathaniel Coulman, of Sutton Benger, because he could not pay Tythes, was proceeded against in the County Court, and had taken from him 2 cows, one of them worth three pounds, ten shillings, which they sold; the other, after some time, was returned back again, but never prospered, for it pined away and dyed."

- 1690-4-10.—Water (*sic*) COLMAN, son of William Colman, of Langley.
- 1692-10-27.—James CLARK, son of John & Ann Clark, of Bradford.
- 1694-8-19.—Jane COOK, dau. of Roger & Patience Cook, of Chippenham.
- 1695-9-26.—At Bradford, Elizabeth CLARK, dau. of John & Ann Clark, of Bradford, chymist.
- 1696-3-6.—Sarah COLEHORNE, dau. of Phillip & Sarah Colehorne, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1696-5-29.—Charles COOK, son of Roger & Patience Cook, of Chippenham.
- 1697/8-12-20.—William CLARKE, son of John & Ann Clarke, of Bradford, chymist.
- 1698-7-19.—Job COOPER, son of John Cooper, of Bradford ph., scribbler.
- 1698-10-5.—Roger COOK, son of Roger & Patience Cook, of Chippenham.
- 1698-11-20.—Jane CERTAINE, dau. of William & Rebecca Certaine, late of Holt.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(*To be continued.*)

20, *Ruskin Road,*  
*Tottenham, Middsx.*

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## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 234.*)

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271. Anno 36.—Thomas Horton *and* Nicholas Halswell and Margery his wife; half of certain messuages and lands in Tyleshedde, North Bradley, Gore and Chenell. £60.

272. Anno 36.—Edmund Mompesson, arm., *and* James Morys, gen., and Elizabeth his wife; messuages, lands, etc., in Staunton. . . .Marks.

273. Anno 36.—Thomas Arundel, knt., & Henry Lawrence, gen., *and* Thomas West, knt., Lord Le War, Owen West, knt., Leonard West, arm., and Barbara his wife ; manor of Sutton Maundefeld *als.* Maundfeld Haseldon, and Tisbury, with advowson of the church of Sutton Maundefeld.

274. Anno 36.—John Gerysshe *and* Andrew Baynton, arm. ; messuages and lands in Shalke and Melkysham.

275. Anno 36.—John Holmes *and* Thomas South ; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £140.

276. Anno 36.—Robert Browne *and* John South, knight, Lord Zowche, Seyntmor and Cantlow ; lands in Summerlees, Godwyns and Calne. £56.

277. Anno 36.—Thomas Horton *and* Thomas Bamfyld, arm., and Anna his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Savery, arm. ; messuages and lands in Cricklade, Chelworth and Chalfield, advowson of the free chapel of St. Blase in Chalfield. £300.

278. Anno 36.—Walter Graunt *and* Henry Long, knt. ; messuages and lands in Bradford. £40.

279. Anno 36.—Robert Kellway *and* Edward Darell, knt., and John Thynne, arm. ; manor of Knyghton near Broadchalke, and lands in Knyghton and Broadchalke.

280. Anno 36.—Giles Mores *and* John Mascall and Ellen his wife ; messuages and lands in Hyghworth. £30.

281. Anno 37.—William Paradyse *and* Thomas Erle and Christina his wife, and Thomas Hoskyns and Elizabeth his wife ; messuages and lands in Bromeham. 40 marks.

282. Anno 37.—John Secolle *and* Milo Partriche and Johanna his wife ; messuages and lands in Kingswood. £200.

283. Anno 37.—William More *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., and Robert Kaylway, arm. ; manor of Estwinterslow, and lands in Estwinterslow and Alderbury.

284. Anno 37.—Michael Dormer, knt., *and* Walter Shaugulton, gen. ; messuages and lands in Shalborne and River, as well as the advowson of the Rectory of the church of St. Margaret in Shalborne. £100.

285. Anno 37.—John Abyn *and* John Harwarde; messuages and lands in New Sarum in the street called Winchester Street and Broune Street. £60.

286. Anno 37.—Thomas A Vale *and* William Chaderton, gen., son and heir of Edmund Chaderton, arm.; messuages and lands in Marleborough. £30.

287. Anno 37.—William Dutton, arm., *and* William Smyth and Maria his wife, dau. and heiress of George Clevedon, defunct; a third part of the manor of Woodborowe; messuages and lands in Woodborowe, Manyngford and Boundes. £80.

288. Anno 37.—William Planner *and* William Kyrkeham and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Wokingham. £80.

289. Anno 37.—Thomas Chafyn, of Mere, *and* Thomas Vawtard and Agnes his wife, and John More, arm., and Katherine his wife; manor of Sealyscleudon, messuages and lands in Over Seales, Nether Seales, Wolverton, Hache and Lynley. £320.

290. Anno 37.—John Gerysche *and* Edward White and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Shaw and lands in Melksham. £40.

291. Anno 37.—Anthony Passion *and* Giles Gore and Edith his wife; half of certain messuages and lands in Henton and Lyttelton. £48.

292. Anno 37.—Thomas Cater *and* Thomas Stanter and Katherine his wife, John Mogryge and William Mogryge; messuages and lands in the city of New Sarum in the High Street and Town ditch. 200 marks.

293. Anno 37.—Thomas Champneys, gen., *and* Richard Kyrton, arm., & Elizabeth his wife and Christofer Kyrton; manor of Cutteryge, messuages and lands in Cutteryge, Honybryge, Southwyke, Bradley, Brokers, Brockers Wood, Dyche-ryche, Lydvreokes and Box. £560.

294. Anno 37.—John Mychell *and* William Wroughton,

knt.; messuages and lands in Calston, Cokylboroughe and Alberdmede. £80.

295. Anno 37.—William Popley *and* Edward Twenow arm., and Edith his wife; manor of Chettern, messuages and lands in Chetterne All Saints and Chetterne St. Mary.

E. A. FRY.

*(To be continued).*

## AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

*(Continued from p. 227.)*

In the year 1501, Katherine of Arragon, on her arrival in England, was a visitor here. She landed at Plymouth October 2nd, and on her progress thence from Exeter to London, reached Shaftesbury Abbey on the 30th of the same month, being Saturday. Here she remained until the following Tuesday, 2nd November, when another stage of the journey brought her over part of the Wiltshire downs to Amesbury Monastery,<sup>1</sup> where she lodged for a night, and the next day set out again for the Angel at Andover. Her first marriage with Prince

<sup>1</sup> At Amesbury the Duchess of Norfolk, with certain ladies, were in attendance to receive her; and she was met on her journey, several miles out of the place, by the Lord Treasurer with several Bishops, abbots, lords and knights, the latter including two Wiltshiremen, Sir John Seymour and Sir Christopher Wroughton. After her offering, my Lady of Norfolk was to receive her in some convenient spot between the place of meeting and her lodging in the Monastery, and one William Hollybrand to welcome her in Spanish song, and in the name of the Duchess, with such words as be delivered to him.

A "chare" to be ready at Amesbury, same time, to put her in the next day, or any other time when it shall please her.

Arthur was solemnized on the 14th of the same month.<sup>1</sup> From the two first Tudor monarchs the Prioress and Nuns obtained further Charters confirming their lands and liberties. It appears from Jones' *Index of Memoranda* that fines were paid to the Crown for confirmation of letters patent in 1488 and 1512;<sup>2</sup> and in 1499 Henry VII confirmed divers charters granted to the Abbess by former Kings of England.<sup>3</sup> Their last Royal Charter must have been that granted by Henry VIII in 1532.<sup>4</sup>

In 1534 the opposition of the clergy to the King's matrimonial speculations led, as is well known, to the severance of the English Church from the spiritual supremacy of the See of Rome. The Pope having refused to sanction the divorce of his outraged queen, Henry quickly resolved to break off all connexion with him, and to declare himself Pope in his own dominions. The great body of the clergy, who were opposed to his wishes, was therefore to be coerced into seeming approval, and the statute which declared the Royal Supremacy was the instrument employed to effect this purpose. Of the declaration itself, which was a most carefully prepared document, a blank form was carried to every religious community, spaces being left for the insertion of the name and style of the House, and also for the signatures of its inmates. It concluded with an oath of obligation and faithful and perpetual observance of the whole of its contents—being sealed with their common seal, and compulsorily attested in the Chapter House of each community by the whole of its inmates.

<sup>1</sup> She afterwards married his younger brother, Henry VIII, in 1509.

<sup>2</sup> Amesbury. Priorissa et Moniales *ibid'*. Finis solutus pro confirmatione quarundam Literarum Patentium. *Original*, 4 Hen. VII, Roll 56. *Jdem*, 4 Hen. VIII, Roll 117.

<sup>3</sup> Confirmatio diversarum Cartarum Progenitorum Regis Abbatissæ *ibid'* factarum. *Michael Record*, 15 Hen. VII, Roll 14. (*Ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaurarii*.)

<sup>4</sup> Carta Regis Priorissæ et Monialibus confecta de maneriis et libertatibus. *Michael Record*, 24 Hen. VIII, Roll 10.

The declaration of the King's supremacy was the first step towards the spoliations which followed. It was presently enacted that every possessor of any ecclesiastical dignity, office, or place, should surrender to him the first fruits, revenues, and profits for one year, and further should pay to him every year a tenth of all his revenues, emoluments, and profits; the first payment to be made at the Feast of the Nativity 1535. Commissioners were accordingly appointed by Parliament to enquire into and report upon the value of all ecclesiastical possessions throughout the country, and the returns made on this occasion constitute the well-known *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, published by the Record Commissioners in six folio volumes, A.D. 1810-34. The *Valor* of Amesbury Monastery, printed in the second volume (p. 93), furnishes a complete view of the possessions of the house during its last few years of place and power.<sup>1</sup>

The compilation of the *Valor* was quickly followed by the appropriation of the property which it represented. Cromwell, an old servant of Wolsey, soon after proposed a so-called Visitation of the Religious Houses, the real object of which, besides plunder, was perhaps to bring an evil report upon these places. Being himself constituted General Visitor, his plans, with the assistance of Doctors Layton, Legh, Petre, London, and others, were soon carried into effect, and during the year 1535, whilst this visitation was actually in progress, two acts

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<sup>1</sup> In the time of William the Conqueror the Monastery possessed lands in Allington, Boscombe, Bulford, Cholesbanestone [Choulston—Sir R. C. Hoare prints *Cholderton*], Winterbourne, and Winterslow; as well as 16½ hides in co. Berks. To its possessions in Wilts the *Nomina Villarum* of A.D. 1316 adds Amesbury, Maddington, and the manor and hundred of Melksham given by Henry III (see *ante* p. 147). The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534, and the *Minister's Accounts* of 1540, further add either property, or church patronage, in Aldbourne, Alton, West Amesbury, Benacre, Berford, Biddesden, Durrington, Enford, Ludgershall, Milston, Orcheston St. George, Rabson (in Winterbourne Basset), Rothfenne [Radfyn?], Sarum, Seend, Seendrew, North Tidworth, Wanborough, Whitley, Woodrew, and Woolmore; with other property in the counties of Berks and Southampton.



were passed, by the first of which all the monasteries of less value than £200 per annum (in all more than 370 in number) were suppressed, and their possessions of every kind granted to the Crown; whilst by the second a court was established, "commonly to be called the Court of the Augmentations of the Revenues of the King's crown," for the purpose of managing the immense income thus acquired, and also dispensing "some convenient charity" to such of the displaced religious as might choose to return to the world, instead of entering the so-called *honourable great monasteries*, yet unsuppressed; but whose overthrow was the next object of the King's attention.

The name of the Prioress of Amesbury at the time of the compilation of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, in 1534, was Florence Bonnewe, or Bormewe. As early as 1535 or 1536, on the Visitation of the Monastery by Dr. Tregonnell<sup>1</sup> and other of Cromwell's emissaries, an attempt had been made to persuade the Prioress voluntarily to resign the government of her house into the King's hands; but this for awhile she steadily refused, and Tregonnell and his fellow commissioners thus wrote to Secretary Cromwell:—

"We came to Ambresbury, and there communed with the Abbess for the accomplishment of the King's highness commission in like sort; and, albeit we have used as many ways with her as our poor wits could attain, yet, in the end, we could not by any persuasions bring her to any conformity, but at all times she rested and so remaineth in these terms, 'If the King's highness command me to go from this house, I will gladly go, though I beg my bread; as for pension I care for none'. In these terms she was in all her communication, praying us many times to trouble her no farther herein, for she had declared her full mind, in the which we might plainly gather of her words she was fully fixed before our coming."—*Miscellaneous Letters (State Paper Office)*, second series, vol. 43, fol. 227.

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<sup>1</sup> Sir John Tregonnell, of Milton, co. Dorset, held the manor and rectory of Pottern, with glebe, lands, &c., by demise from John (Salcott or Capon) Bishop of Salisbury, 2 Edward VI [1547-8]. In 2 and 3 Philip and Mary [1554-5] Tregonnell again demised the same to Adhelm Lambe, of Coulston, and his assigns.

It appears, however, that being in ill health, and harassed, no doubt, by the continued importunity of the Royal Commissioners—foreseeing also the speedy fall of the monastery, and the ejection of its inmates—she was soon afterwards induced to resign her office of Prioress, on the promise from the Commissioners of a yearly stipend for life; but not feeling herself justified in depending wholly on such promise, she thus addressed Lord Cromwell himself, relying on him for its due performance:—<sup>1</sup>

“Right honourable my singular good lord,

I humbly recommend me unto your good lordship, and have received the King’s most gracious letters and yours touching the resignation of my poor office in the monastery of Ambresbury; according to the purport of which letters and your good advertisement, I have resigned my said office into the hands of the King’s noble grace, before the commissioners thereto appointed; trusting that such promises as the same commissioners have made unto me for assurance of my living hereafter shall be performed. And so I most humbly beseech your good lordship, in the way of charity, to be means for me unto the King’s highness, that I may be put in surety for my said living during the little time that it shall please God to grant me to live. And I shall continually during my time pray to God for the preservation of the King’s most excellent no[ble] grace, and your honourable estate long to endure. At the poor monastery [of] Ambresbury the 10th day of the present month, August.

By your poor O[ratrice]  
FLORENCE BO[NNEWE]  
late Prioress [there].

To the Right Honourable and my  
singular good lord, my Lord  
Cromwell and Lord Privy Seal.”

*Endorsed*:—“Florence Bonnewe, Prioress of Ambresbury, desiring to have her stipend for life.”

This letter was apparently written on the 10th August 1536,—but the writer, being removed by death almost immediately after, was spared the sight of the evil days which followed, and the dissolution and destruction of the House over which it had been her lot to preside.

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<sup>1</sup> *Miscellaneous Letters*, second series, vol. i, No. 117, printed in *Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies*, by M. A. Everett Wood, 1846.

The resignation of this Prioress paved the way for an unconditional surrender, in due course, of the Monastery itself; and it only remained for Cromwell in the meantime to appoint, as her temporary successor, a lady who would, in exchange for a liberal pension, resign her office, and quietly surrender the House into the King's hands, when called upon to do so.

The individual thus selected was Joan Darell, probably a member of the Littlecote family. She was appointed before the 20th of January, 29 Hen. VIII (1537), for Sir Richard Hoare (*Amesbury Hundred*, p. 68) has printed a grant to one John Butler, made by her as Prioress, and dated in the Chapter House of Amesbury Monastery on that day.

Three years after the downfall of the smaller Monasteries, another Act was passed by which the greater ones were to share the same fate; and, in compliance with the Royal mandate, the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury, thirty-four in number, met for the last time, in their Chapter House, on the 4th December 1539, and signed the instrument of surrender, by which the Monastery was on the same day "clearly dissolved and suppressed."

Three days after the surrender (December 7) the following letter was addressed by the Commissioners at Amesbury to Lord Cromwell, and sent to him by the hands of Sir Anthony Hungerford<sup>1</sup> :—

"Ower humble dewties observyd vnto your gudde lordshippe. It may lyk the same to be advertised that we have taken the surrendre of the late monastery of Amesbury wher we founde the late Prioeres and herre sisters very honest and conformable persones. Sir Anthony Hungerford oon of the kingis highnes commissioners thys berar have be present ther at all our doings and can farther declare vnto your lordshipp the same, to whom we beseke your lordshippe therein to geve credance. And now we be in iorney towardis Bristow, where we shall apply our selves with all deligens to accomplish and execute the residew of our commis-

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Down Ampney [1524-1558]. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1552. Buried at Great Bedwyn 19 Nov. 1558. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Darell, of Littlecote, and most probably a near relative of the last Prioress of Amesbury.

sions ther. And thus we besek almyztie Ihesus longe to preserve your gudde lordeshippe with increse of moche honour. At Amysbery vj<sup>o</sup> decembris.

your lordshippis humbly to command,

(signed) ROBERT SOWTHWELL,  
EDWARD CARNE,<sup>1</sup>  
JOHN LONDON,  
RYCHARD POULET,  
WILLIAM BERNERS.

To our right honorable and synguler gudde  
lorde the lord privie seale."

*Endorsed*:—"Robt. Sowthwell, and other the commissioners the viith of December." (*In another hand*) "declaring the surrendour of the nuns of Amysbery."

*State Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. xiv, pt. ii, No. 646.

PRIORESSES OF AMESBURY.—The following list will be found to include all that are at present known to have presided over the Monastery:—

A.D. 1177. [At page 118 of the present volume the name of Johanna de Gennes was, by an oversight, wrongly given as that of the first Prioress sent over from Font Evrault, on the annexation of Amesbury to that Abbey, at the above date. The mistake, which did not originate with the present writer, may be corrected here. Johanna de Gennes came over from Font Evrault, as Prioress of Amesbury, but at a later date, as given below. The actual name of the French Prioress of 1177 has not yet been ascertained.]

1211. EMELINA; mentioned in Hunter's *Berkshire Fines*, p. 145.

1297. JOHANNA DE GENNES. An inspeximus, dated from the Royal palace of Clarendon, 6th March, 25 Edward I [1297], is printed in Hoare's *Modern Wilts (Amesbury Hundred*, p. 69), by which the King confirms her appointment as Prioress, in accordance with letters patent of recommendation

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<sup>1</sup> Edward (afterwards Sir Edward) Carne was an active agent in the matter of Henry VIII and Queen Katherine's divorce. They were of Wenny, co Glamorgan. Sir Robert Long, of the Wraxhall and Draycote line, married Barbara, daughter of Sir Edward Carne, of Wenny. Their arms—LONG, impaling—*Gules, a pelican in piety or*—CARNE, with date 1598, are on the chimney piece in the hall of South Wraxhall Old Manor House.

Edward Carne, Doctor of Decretals, was vicar of Melksham in 1534. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. He resigned in 1536.

in Norman-French, by the Abbess of Font Evrault.<sup>1</sup> The date of this document has hitherto been incorrectly printed as 1294.

1308. JOHANNA; presents to the Church of Biddesden [in Ludgershall], of which, as Prioress of Amesbury, she was Rector. *Wilts Institutions*.

c. 1315-17. DAMBERT; mentioned as "late Prioress" in a letter from the Princess Mary to her brother, Edward II (see *ante*, p. 152). The nuns of Amesbury had, at this time, petitioned the Abbess of Font Evrault to appoint a certain Lady Isabella, one of their number, as Prioress; but whether their request was granted does not appear.

c. 1330. PRINCESS MARY, daughter of Edward I, a nun here [1283-1330], is mentioned in a Patent Roll of later date as having been formerly Prioress (see *ante*, p. 151 *note*). She died about 1330.

LADY ISABELLA PLANTAGENET, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. She was consecrated a nun here in 1327, and Leland says she was Prioress; but this is uncertain (see *ante*, p. 153).

1349. MARGERY DE PIREBROOKE; also consecrated a nun here in 1327. She presented to the Church of Biddesden, as Prioress, in 1349. *Wilts Institutions*.

1410. SIBILLA DE MONTACUTE, of the family of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.<sup>2</sup> The tenants of Sibyll, Prioress of Amesbury, in her manor and hundred of Melksham, are mentioned in Hilary Record, 12 Henry IV (1410). She died in 1420, when the following licence issued from the Crown, dated 10 September, for the election of a successor:—

<sup>1</sup> It is printed by Sir Richard Hoare, not from the original, but from Prynne's *Papal Usurpations*, p. 769. The latter writer, who was by no means favourable to the monastic orders, prefaces the Norman-French document with a paragraph of his own, in which he describes the newly elected lady (Johanna de Gennes) as a Prioress *to reform and correct the abuses and disorders of the nuns and friars in that monastery*, instead of (as in the deed itself) *a wise and vigorous person, in whose ability to govern the monastery the Abbess of Font Evrault had great confidence*. Prynne's incorrect version, reprinted by Hoare, may (without consulting the entire document) have been taken as referring to the expulsion of the former nuns by Henry II, in 1177, thus connecting the name of Johanna de Gennes with that date, instead of the reign of Edward I.

<sup>2</sup> Was she daughter of John de Montacute, third Earl, beheaded in 1399-1400, and attainted? In Hilary Record, 3 Henry IV [1401], roll 23, is "de Priorissa de Ambresbury exonerandâ de diversis bonis et catellis que fuerunt Johannis nuper Comitibus Sarum".

- A.D. 1420. De licencia eligendi } "Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Sup-  
Ambresbury } priorisse et Conventui de Ambros-  
bury salutem. Ex parte vestra nobis  
est humiliter supplicatum vt cum ecclesia vestra predicta  
per mortem bone memorie Sibille de Monte Acuto vltime  
priorisse loci illius pastricis sit solacio destituta et quod ex  
ordinacione primaria domus siue monasterii vestri predicti  
obeunte ejusdem domus priorissa que pro tempore foret Abba-  
tisse Monasterii Fontis Ebraldi in Normannia sub cuius religione  
et ordine divino famulamini fauore et assensu mediantibus  
licencia et assensu regiis irrequisitis priorissam vobis eligere  
consueueritis et deberetis ac per auctoritatem parlamenti  
nostri apud Leycestre nuper ten'ti ordinatum existat quod  
possessiones prioratum alienigenorum in regno nostro Anglie  
existentes nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum debeant re-  
manere iuxta formam ordinacionis supradicte aliam vobis  
eligendi in priorissam et pastricem domus vestre predicte  
ratione temporalium ipsius Abbatisse in Anglia occasione par-  
liamenti predicti in manu nostra existencium licenciam conce-  
dere dignaremur Nos occasionibus premissis precibus vestris in  
hac parte fauorabiliter inclinati licenciam illam vobis duximus  
concedendam mandantes quod talem vobis eligatis in  
Priorissam et pastricem que deo denota ecclesie vestre neces-  
saria nobisque et regno nostro Anglie vtilis et fidelis existat.  
In cuius, &c. Teste x die Septembris." *Patent, 8 Henry V,*  
*m. 9. (Rymer, old edition, x, 19).*
1438. JOHANNA, presented to the Church of Biddesden, as Prioress  
of Amesbury. *Wilts Institutions.*
1486. ALICE FISHER; elected 16 May. Aubrey copied an inscrip-  
tion, date 1485, which remained in his time in the east window  
of the Chancel at Wanborough; of which church the Prioress  
of Amesbury was Rector. The name had disappeared, but  
he gives it from hearsay as *Emma* Fisher. The window  
may have been the gift of this Prioress.  
JOAN HORNER; described as "sumtyme High Prioress," was  
pensioned, with other inmates of the monastery, on its  
dissolution.
1534. FLORENCE BONNEWE, or BORMEWE; mentioned in *Valor*  
*Ecclesiasticus*, vol. ii, p. 93, as Prioress at this date. See her  
letter to Lord Cromwell at p. 262, supra.
1537. JOHANNA DARELL; surrendered her Monastery 4th December,  
1539.

THE MONASTERY AFTER THE DISSOLUTION.—With its sur-  
render into the hands of the Crown, the history of Amesbury  
Monastery as a religious establishment comes naturally to a  
close. Nothing remained but the appropriation of the spoil—

the ejection and dispersion of its inmates—the destruction of the superfluous buildings—and the disposal of the site. All these were easy matters, and accustomed as the Royal Commissioners, and their deputies, must have been, at that time, to transactions of a similar kind, we may easily imagine that they found but little difficulty in winding-up the affairs of Amesbury Monastery; for three days after its surrender (Dec. 7) they were “in journey towards Bristol” on a similar mission; and eight days later (Dec. 15) the great mitred Abbey of Malmesbury, the last of the religious houses remaining in Wiltshire, also fell into the King’s hands, and was likewise dissolved and suppressed.

EDWARD KITE.

*(To be continued.)*

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**DEED RELATING TO THE MANOR OF ALDBOURNE,  
A.D. 1615-1634.**

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Rainald William Knightley Goddard, esq., of Denmark Hill, London, very kindly contributes the following copy of a document in his possession. From original records of this kind, in the hands of private individuals—the contents of which may perhaps be little known, or the documents themselves, in some instances, little valued by their present owners—the future historian of North Wilts may, in compiling the yet unwritten history of this part of the County, be enabled to glean many details relating to the descent of manors or estates, not obtainable from any other source. Meanwhile the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.* offer a fitting receptacle for bringing together and preserving reliable copies of, or extracts from documents of this kind, the originals of which may at any time be mislaid, destroyed by fire, or otherwise irrecoverably lost.

In the case of the manor of Aldbourne, to which the present deed refers, no attempt seems yet to have been made to trace its history. It is not included among the parishes mentioned by Aubrey in his *Wiltshire Collections*, and the late Mr. Britton, *Beauties of Wilts*, iii, p. 255-6, merely says that the Royal Chase here was granted by Henry VIII to his brother-in-law, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, omitting altogether any details as to the descent of the manor, which at the time of the Domesday Survey<sup>1</sup> was in the hands of the Crown, and afterwards became parcel of the Wiltshire possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster.

From an inquisition taken in 1310, it appears that the manor of "Aldeburne", parcel of the Earldom of Salisbury, then belonged to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, whose late wife, Margaret, was great granddaughter of William Longespee, who held the Earldom of Salisbury, in right of his wife Ela,<sup>2</sup> granddaughter and heiress of Patrick de Evreux,<sup>3</sup> created Earl of Salisbury by the Empress Maud.

In the *Nomina Villarum* (A.D. 1316) we find that Aldbourne then belonged to the Earldom (afterwards Duchy) of Lancaster ;<sup>4</sup> Thomas Plantagenet, the eldest son of Edmund Crouchback, by his second wife Blanche, Queen Dowager of Navarre, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Lancaster

<sup>1</sup> A church and priest are both mentioned at this date.

<sup>2</sup> Foundress, in 1232, of Lacock Abbey, and Hinton Charterhouse.

<sup>3</sup> Son of Walter, founder of Bradenstoke Priory in 1142, and grandson of Edward of Salisbury, sheriff of Wilts.

<sup>4</sup> The following names appear in the *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, during the reign of Edward III, as holders of "Aldeborne" manor, under the Duchy:—

A.D. 1326-7. John de Meriet and Mary his wife.

1346-7. John Lovel, knt.

John de Warren, Earl of Surrey. The *Nomina Villarum* says it was held in chief by military service.

1354-5. Bartholomew de Burghersh.

1359-60. Philip de Upton.

1360-61. Joan, wife of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey.



in 1296, having married the heiress of Lacy, and thus become possessed of the inheritance of that richly endowed family.

Henry Plantagenet, the nephew of Thomas, who became fourth Earl on the death of his father in 1345, was created Duke of Lancaster by Edward III, in 1351, and his daughter conveyed the title to her husband, John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III, with whom Aldbourne Chace is said to have been a favourite hunting ground, and his name is still traditionally connected with the old Elizabethan mansion of the Goddard family at Upper Upham, as well as another house which stood on the site of the Court House near Aldbourne Church.

On the accession of Henry of Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, to the throne of England, as King Henry IV, in 1399—the year after the death of his father—the Duchy of Lancaster became merged in the Crown, but has always remained under “a separate guiding and governance” from its other inheritances.

A survey of the manor of Aldbourne, taken 10 August, 33 Elizabeth [1590], will be found in *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, vi, p. 188. It was contributed by the late Charles Edward Long, esq., from the original in the Duchy of Lancaster Office.

The revenues of the Duchy, afterwards very much augmented, constituted a considerable part of the civil establishment of the country in the early times of James I, but the subsequent wants of that monarch induced him to raise money by granting long leases of the Duchy estates, and it is to a transaction of this kind with the manor of Aldbourne, that the following deed apparently refers. The preamble recites a 99 years lease granted by King James in 1615-16 to six of his courtiers—Sir Francis Bacon, Sir John Dacombe, Thomas Murrey, Sir James Fullerton, Sir John Walter, and Sir Thomas Trevor—one of them being Chancellor of the Duchy, and the rest belonging to the establishment of his son Charles, as Prince of Wales.

By indenture dated 20 June, 4 Charles I (1628), the three surviving lessees—Fullerton, Walter, and Trevor—assigned the manor with its appurtenances (parcel of the possessions of Edward, Lord Clinton, exchanged) to William Williams, Robert Michell, Walter Marks, and Robert Marshe, citizens of London, to hold during the residue of the term of 99 years, at a yearly rent of £135 15s. 0½*d.* payable to the King's Receiver General, or the Receiver of the County for the time being.

Three years later, the said Williams, Michell, Marks and Marshe, by indenture 1 July, 7 Charles I (1631), again assigned their interest in the lease of the Aldbourne property to Hugh Hawkins and Anthony Martyn.

By the present indenture, made 10 May, 10 Charles I (1634), between Edward Martyn, of Upham, esq.,<sup>1</sup> Hugh Hawkins, of Newbury, and Anthony Martyn, of Purton, gents., of the one part, and Edward Goddard, of Upham, esq.,<sup>2</sup> John Doyley, of Aldbourne, esq., Richard Goddard, of Balden, co. Oxon., gent., and Henry Gearinge, of Lechlade, mercer, of the other part; the said Hugh Hawkins and Anthony Martyn, in consideration of £500 paid to the said Edward Martyn, by Edward Goddard, and by the direction and appointment of the said Edward Martyn, again assigned the lease to John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, and thus apparently the manor of Aldbourne came into the hands

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<sup>1</sup> Edward and Anthony Martyn were sons of Henry Martyn, who died 15 July 1626, seised of the manor of Nethercote, Eastcote, and Westcote, in the parish of Swindon; a capital messuage and 4½ virgates of land in Upham; a tenement and half a virgate in Snappe; ten acres of land and pasture in Snappe called the Breach; and five messuages and forty acres of land in Alborne—the premises in Upham and Snapp being held of Richard Digges and his wife Elizabeth, as of their manor of Upham; and those of Alborne of the King, as of his manor of Aldbourne, parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster. See *Wilts Inq. Post Mortem*, temp. Charles I.

<sup>2</sup> Priscilla, wife of Edward Goddard, of Upham, died 15 June 1681, and is buried at Box. Their fourth son Thomas, of Rudloe House, in Box, married Mary, daughter of Ambrose Awdry, of Melksham. She appears to have died in London, and was buried in the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry.


of the Wiltshire family of Goddard, who had long held property there, for in 1531 John Goddard, of Aldbourne, acquired Upper Upham, and the old house, which tradition still connects with John of Gaunt, bears on its front the initials of Thomas Goddard (son of the above John), who purchased the Swindon property in 1562, and his wife Ann, sister of Sir George Gifford, as also on the porch those of Richard Goddard (son of Thomas) and his wife Elizabeth, with date 1599.

**This Indenture** made the Tenth day of May in the Tenth yeare of the Reigne of our Sou'eigne lord CHARLES by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland Kinge defender of the faith &c. **Betweene** Edward Martyn of Upham [co. Wilts] Esquier, Hugh Hawkins of Newbury [co. Berks] gent., and Anthony Martyn of Purton [co. Wilts] gent., of th'one parte; and Edward Goddard of Upham afore-said Esquier, John Doyley of Alborne [co. Wilts] Esquier, Richard Goddard of Balden [co. Oxon] gent., and Henry Gearinge of Leachlade [co. Glouc.] mercer, of th'other parte. **Whereas** our late Sou'eigne lorde Kinge James in and by one Indenture bearinge date the Tenth day of January in the ffowretenth yeare of his highnes Reigne of England &c. made betwene his said late Ma'tie of th'one parte, And Sir ffrancis Bacon Knight sithence deceased then his Ma'ties Attorney gen'all, And then one of his Maj'ties most hono'ble privie Councill, and late Chancellor to the King's Ma'tie that nowe is, beinge then Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall and of Yorke and Earle of Chester, Sir John Dacombe knight sithence also deceased, then Chauncellor of the Dutchie of Lancaster, Thomas Murry Esquier since also deceased, Secretary to the said Prince his highnes, Sir James fullerton Knight, one of the gent' of his Ma'ties Bedchamber, then one of the gentlemen of his Bedchamber, beinge Prince, and then his highnes Surveyor gen'all, Sir John Walter Knight late cheiffe Baron of his Ma'ties Co'rt of Exchequer nowe also deceased by the name of John Walter Esquier, Attorney gen'all to the said Prince, and Sir Thomas Trevor Knight, one of the Barons of his Ma'ties Co'rt of Exchequer, by the name of Thomas Trevor Esquier, Solicitor gen'all to the said Prince of th'other parte. His said late Ma'tie of his speciall grace certeyne knowledge and meare moc'on, And att the request and by the no'iac'on of the said then most excellent Prince, and to and for th'onely use and benefitt of the said Prince **Did** demise gr'unte and to farme lett unto the said Sir ffrancis Bacon, Sir John Dacombe, Thomas Murrey, Sir James fullerton, Sir John Walter, and Sir Thomas Trevor (emongst other things), All those his said late Ma'ties Lord'ps, Manno', fforrests, Parkes, Chases, Townes, Hamletts, ffarms, graunges, Rents, Revenues, ffarmes, ffee ffarmes, lands, Tenem'ts, Warrens and heredittam'ts of Alborne al's Auborne or Awburne or called Alborne or Awberne or Awburne Chase with their rights members and appurten'nc's in the said County of Wiltes, parcell or reputed parcell

of the lands and possessions of the Dutchie of Lancaster, (**Except** as in and by the said Indenture is menc'oned to be excepted) **To** holde the said Lord'ps, Mannors, Chases, landes and p'misses, with th'appurten'nc's (except before excepted) unto the said Sir ffrancis Bacon [and others], their executors administrators and assignes from the ffeast of St. Michael Th'archangell last past unto the full ende and tearme of fflowrescore and Nyneteene yeares from thenceforth next ensueinge, As by the same Indenture emongest div'se other things thearein conteyned more att lardge yt doth and may appear, **And whereas** the said Sir John Walter, Sir James ffullerton, and Sir Thomas Trevor, the surviving lessees, by their Indenture of Assignem't bearinge date the Twentieth day of June in the ffourth yeare of the Reigne of our said Sou'eigne, lord Charles by vertue of his Ma'ties warrant of privye sealle to them in that behalf directed bearinge date the Thirteenth day of May last past before the date of the said Indenture of Assignem't, **Have** by the no'i'ac'on of the Maior and Co'ialty and Cittizens of the Cyttye of london gr'unted bargained sold assigned and sett over unto William Williams, Robert Michell, Walter Marks, and Robert Marshe, Cittizens of london, emongest other things, All that the Mannor parcell of the possessions of Edward Lord Clinton exchanged of Alborne al's Auborne with the rights members and appurten'nc's, in the said County of Wiltes, parcell or reputed parcell of the lands and possessions of the auncient Dutchie of Lancaster, and all and singuler Messuag's, ffarmes, howses, Edifices, buildings, Orchardes, gardens, landes, Tenem't, meadowes, feedings, pastures, woodes, underwoods, Com'ons, profitts, Comodittyes and appurten'nc's whatsoever to the said Mannor of Alborne al's Awberne belonginge or apperteyninge, **Except** the Chase theare called Alborne Chase with the lyb'tyes and priviledges theareto belonginge, And except all other things which by the said Indenture are excepted **To holde** the said Mannor of Alborne al's Awborne, landes and p'misses, with the appurten'nc's, (except before excepted), unto the said Williams, Michell, Marks, and Marshe, their executors, &c., duringe the residewe of the said tearme of fflowerscore and Nyteene yeares gr'unted by his said late Ma'tie and then unexpired, **ffor** and under the yearly Rent of One hundred thirty five pownds ffyfteene shillings and a halfe penny of lawfull mony of England, payeable to the handes of his Ma'ties receivor generall of that revenue, which he had when he was Prince of Wales, or to the hands of the receivor of the County, in wich the p'misses doe lye for the tyme beinge. Att the ffeasts of St. Michael Th'archangell and the Annu'ciac'on of our blessed lady St. Mary the virgin by equall porc'ons, And under such Coven'ts excep'ons and agream'ts as are conteyned in the recited Indenture, which on the said Assignees parte ought to be performed, As by the same Indenture emongest other things thearein conteyned more playnly yt doth appeare. And wheareas also the said Williams, Michell, Marks, and Marshe, by their Indenture bearinge date the first day of July in the Seaventh yeare of the Kings Ma'ties Reigne, that nowe is made betwene them of th'one party, and the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn of th'other parte, for the Considerac'on thearein menc'oned by the nominac'on of the said Edward Martyn **Did**

fully gr'unte, bargaine, sell, assigne, and sett over, unto the said Hawkins and Martyn, All those parcell of land, meadowe, and pasture, lyeinge in Snapp and Upham, [co. Wilts] conteyninge Twoe Carucates or plough landes of lande, called Heydon, And all those Six acres and a halfe of meadowe, called Milne Meade lyeinge att Wanborough, in the said County, with th'appurten'nc's And also all those Twoe yard lands of Customary landes lyeinge in Upham, called Pratts and Rounts, which p'misses then or late weare parcell of the said Mannor of Alborne, And all and singuler theire howses, edific's, buildings, landes, Tenem'ts, woods, underwoode, grownde and soile, Com'ons, wayes, waters, proffytts, Com'odities, heredittam'ts, and appurten'nc's, whatsoever to the said landes and p'misses belonginge or apperteyninge, or as parte parcell or member of the same p'misses att any tyme hearetofore taken, reputed, knowen, used, letten, or e'joyed, soe fully freely and clearely, and in as lardge and ample maner and forme, to all intents and purposes, as the said Williams, Michell, Marks, and Marshe, or any of them, by force of th'above recyted Indenture or Assignem't to them made of the said Mannor of Alborne with th'appurten'nc's emongest other things as aforesaid can or may graunte and assigne over the same lands and p'misses, And all th'estates, rights, tytles, interests, tearme of yeares then to come, Rev'c'on and Rev'c'ons, claymes and demaundes whatsoever of them the said Williams [and others] and ev'y of them of in and to the said landes and p'misses, with th'appurten'nc's and ev'y parte and parcell theareof **Except** as by the said deed is menc'oned to be excepted **To have holde and enjoye** the said lands and other the p'misses with their appurten'nc's (except before excepted) unto the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, their executors &c. from the day of the date of the said deed, duringe the residewe then unexpired of the said tearme of ffowerscore and Nynteene yeares, gr'unted by the said Indenture of lease first above menc'oned. **Nowe this Indenture** further witnesseth, That the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, for and In considerac'on of the some of ffive hundred powndes of good and lawfull mony of England, to the said Edward Martyn, by Edward Goddard of Upham, co. Wiltes Esquier, in hand paied, wheareof he the said Edward Martyn doth acknowledge the receipt, and for div'se other considerac'ons their especially moveinge **Have** by the direcc'on and appointm't of the said Edward Martyn, bargained, sold, assigned, sett over, And by these p'sents doe fully freely and absolutely bargaine, sell, assigne, and sett over, unto the said John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, All and singuler the p'misses with their appurten'nc's in and by the last recyted deed menc'oned or intended to be gr'unted as aforesaid, Togeather with the said last recyted deed of Assignem't **And** also all th'estate, right, tytle, interest, tearme of yeares yet to come, clayme and demaunde, whatsoever of them the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, of in and to the same p'misses and ev'y parte and parcell theareof **Except** as is therein menc'oned to be excepted. **To have and to holde** All and singuler the said p'misses with their appurten'nc's, **Except** thearein excepted, Togeather with

the said deed of Assignem't **And** all th'estate, right, tittle, interest, tearme of yeares, clayme and demaund, whatsoever of them the said Hawkyens and Martyn, of in and to the said p'misses with their appurten'nc's, and ev'y parte and parcell theareof, unto the said John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, their executors &c. duringe the residewe of the said tearme yet unexpired **And** the said Edward Goddard, for himselfe his executors &c. doth coven'nte and gr'unte to and with the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, and their executors, by these p'sents, That he the said Edward Goddard, his executors &c. shall from tyme to tyme duringe the said tearme yeild, doe, pay and performe, the Duties, Rents, Coven'nts, and agreem'nts, which on the parte and behalfe of the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, their executors &c. are or ought to be yeilded don payed and performed, And theareof shall acquite, exon'ate, and dischargd the said Hugh and Anthony, their executors &c. and ev'y of their landes and Tenem'ts, goods and Chattells. **And** the said Edward Martyn, for himselfe, his heyres executors &c., doth Coven'nte and gr'unte to and with the said Edward Goddard and his executors, by these p'sents, That yt shall be lawfull for the said Edward Goddard and his executors, or the said John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, and their executors, from tyme to tyme hereafter duringe the residewe of the said tearme yt unexpired, peaceably and quietly to have, hold, occupie, possesse and enioy, All and singuler the p'misses in and by the last recyted deed of Assignem't menc'oned to be gr'unted and ev'y parte theareof with th'appurten'nc's **Except** as is thearein menc'oned to be excepted), without the lett, trouble, hindrance, molestac'on or deniall, of the said Edward Martyn, his executors, &c., and of the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, and their, and eyther of their executors, And of all and ev'y other person and persons clayming in by from or under them or any of them their or any of their tittle assent meanes or procurem't, **In witness whereof** the partyes aforesaid to these p'sent Indentures Interchandgably have sett their handes and sealles, Dated the day and year first above written.

*Edwa: Martyn*  


Seal—A wheat sheaf in an oval.

*Hugh Hawkins*

Seal—On a chevron between three saltires, as many roundels (?)

Sealed and deliv'ed by the within named Edward Martyn in the p'sence of

HENRY DAVISON	p. JO. STRATTON.
GABRIELL MARTYN	p. JO. SLADE.
WILLIAM JONES	

Sealed and delivered by the within named Hugh Hawkins In the presence of

THOMAS MARTYN.  
SAMUELL BRUNSELL.

*Indorsed*: "Assignment from Hugh Hawkins to Doyley et al: 10 May, 10 Caroli i."

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### ORAM'S GRAVE (CHITTERNE ST. MARY).

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At the intersection of the old track from Salisbury to Warminster across the Downs, with that from Maddington to Codford St. Mary, on the boundary line of Maddington and Chitterne St. Mary, is a barrow marked "Oram's Grave" on the Ordnance 6in. Map. The Bishop, on his visit to us (23 March 1893), pointed out this name to me, of which I was previously ignorant, and suggested that it was the corruption of some British or Saxon name, which I doubted. Afterwards, on looking at the map, it occurred to me that as the grave was situated at the cross roads, Oram was probably the name of a suicide, buried there according to the old custom and law.

A conversation with widow Sarah Cook (aged 81) on 28 March 1893, proved that this was the case. She told me that in 1849 she and her husband were living in one of the Maddington Manor Down Barn Cottages, and in the other the shepherd lived, James White and his wife Elizabeth (formerly Windsor), a very good woman, aged 61, both of Chitterne. Elizabeth White told Sarah Cook that when she was a child she was coming home with her father from Salisbury (or elsewhere) and when they were near the crossways by the Clump, they saw many people coming from Chitterne to bury

Oram in the barrow there, for he had hung himself with his own rope, and was to be buried there. Her father told her that "her maunt be vraughten at what she saw for they wouldn't hurt she", and so she saw Oram buried. She did not tell Sarah Cook whether his body was in a coffin or not, but Sarah Cook thinks there was a coffin; certainly there was no parson and no service. The barrow has ever afterwards been called "Oram's Grave", and the name is now perpetuated in the Ordnance Survey.

8 May 1893.—The Rev. A. C. Pinhorn, Vicar of Chitterne, told me the circumstances of Oram's burial are forgotten in Chitterne, except that the cause of his suicide was disappointment in love, and that a stake was driven through the body, which I think proves that though he may have been carried to the grave in a coffin, he was not buried in one. There is no record of the funeral in the Register, nor any charge for it in the parish accounts.

FREDK. BENNETT.

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### **A WILTSHIRE WIZARD.**

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So far we have the authority of the renowned and famous Mr. Baxter, who makes this knocking of the spirit at the bed's-head, though what we commonly call frivolous, an important errand. Another relation of this kind was sent to Mr. John Beaumont, whom I myself personally know, and which he has inserted in his account of Genii, or Familiar Spirits, in a letter by an ingenious and learned clergyman of Wiltshire, who had given him the relation likewise before, by word of mouth. It is as follows:—

Near eighty years since, in the parish of Wilcot, which is by Devizes, in the vicar's house, there was heard for a considerable time the sound of a bell constantly tolling every night. The occasion was this:—A



debauched person who lived in the parish came one night very late and demanded the keys of the church of the vicar, that he might ring a peal, which the vicar refused to let him have, alleging the unseasonableness of the time, and that he should, by granting his desires, give a disturbance to Sir George Wroughton and his family, whose house adjoined to the churchyard. Upon this refusal, the fellow went away in a rage, threatening to be revenged of the vicar, and going some time after to Devizes, met with one Cantle or Cantlow, a person noted in those days for a wizard, and he tells him how the vicar had served him, and begs his help to be even with him. The reply Cantle made him was this. Does he not love ringing? he shall have enough of it: and from that time a bell began to toll in his house, and continued so to do till Cantle's death, who confessed at Fisherton gaol, in Sarum, where he was confined by King James during his life, that he caused that sound, and that it should be heard in that place during his life.

The thing was so notorious that persons came from all parts to hear it; and King James sent a gentleman from London on purpose to give him satisfaction concerning the truth of the report. Mr. Beaumont had likewise this story, as he tells, from the mouth of Sir George Wroughton's own son; with this remarkable circumstance, that if any in the house put their heads out of the window they could not hear the sound, but heard it immediately again as soon as they stood in the room. The reader here sees that good and bad genii exercise themselves upon very little functions, knocking at bed's-heads, and ringing of bells. For proof of this we have the testimonies of two divines, of a man of quality and probity and the same satisfaction that a learned king had, who sent to enquire into the matter, and after this there can be, I think, no room for doubt.

The above is taken from the *Life and Adventures of Mr. Duncan Campbell*, published by Thomas Tegg, 43 Cheapside, London, in 1841. Pages 83, 84 and 85.

W. CHITTY.

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### Miscellanea.

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**The Collapse of the Spinning Industry in Wiltshire Villages.**—Among papers in the keeping of the Vicar of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts, is a printed report or appeal,

dated Dec. 1826, from the "London Committee for the Relief of Distressed Manufacturers," sent "to the Resident Clergyman," and franked by "F. Freeling." The extracts from reports from Lancashire and Yorkshire describe a pitiable state of utter destitution, the weaving industry having apparently been at a standstill during the whole of 1826. The wool-workers in the south were in no better case, as this extract shows:—"Uley, Gloucestershire, Dec. 8, 1826. \* \* The landed property and houses in the Parish are burdened with poor's rates in a proportion by the year amounting to 15s. in the pound on a valuation of the parish made in the year 1822." The following local names appear in a "List of places and sums remitted between 3rd May and 21st Dec. 1826":—Bisley, Gos.; Bradford and Townships, Wilts; Charterhouse Hinton, Bath; Dursley, Gos.; Uley, Gos.; Heytesbury, Horningsham, Hilperton, Melksham, North Bradley, Trowbridge and Townships, and Westbury, in Wilts; Frome, Freshford, Nunney, Roeberrow, Road and Taunton, in Somerset. The old spinning industry in villages on Salisbury Plain came to nothing before 1800.

C. V. G.

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**Roman Remains Found in Making the Amesbury Light Railway.**—Three Roman, or Romano-British vases of reddish ware, together with iron nails and a curved iron blade of some sort, have lately been found near the proposed Amesbury station. Also close to the edge of the valley bank several skeletons, well-preserved, and near them a horse's skeleton with two iron shoes of different shapes. Two of the vases were whole and have been taken home by the Contractor.

C. V. G.

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**Filling up of a British Ditch.**—The proprietor of the Druid's Head racing stables has filled in three crossings for gallops in the big ditch on Winterbourne Stoke down between two British villages. In the silting, which varied from 18 to 46 inches deep, were found fragments of blue Delft ware, ivory handled table knives (old round shape of handle), some bones (not identified), and fragments of a clasp-knife, and gimlet—all pointing apparently to a former filling in with domestic rubbish. Unfortunately no competent person saw the sections of silting when excavated. The ditch must be well known to persons going to Stonehenge from Shrewton, as it runs away from the road southward over the steep down, in the deep bottom, about half-a-mile from Rollestone.

C. V. G.

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**Finds at Yarnbury Castle.**—In digging a pond on the east of Yarnbury Castle a number of bones, said to have been human, were found last year. A handsome Roman vase, now in the County Museum, was found here at another pond on the west side. A burial urn was got out of a barrow near the "Bustard" (one of a group of three eastward) in levelling rabbit burrows; unfortunately the pick broke it. The fragments found their way to Capt. Hawley at Figheldean.

C. V. G.

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### Queries.

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**Stafford of Southwick.**—The pedigree contributed by Mr. W. H. H. Rogers in the March number states that the last male Stafford—Sir Humphrey—created Earl of Devon in 1469

and beheaded in the same year, died s.p., while Mr. Kite's pedigree, printed in vol. ii, p. 257, shows that he left two daughters, both of whom died unmarried. The difference is not of any great importance, but as both these gentlemen have gone so fully into the history of the family and have given us so much valuable information on the subject, I think your readers would be further indebted to them if the point were cleared up—if only to make the accounts correct in all their details.

J. S.

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**Thomas House.**—A relative of mine possesses an oil painting, being a portrait of a hale old gentleman, in the dress of the seventeenth century, bearing the following inscription:—  
“Thomas House, of Westwood, ætat. 99—A.D. 1673.”

This painting has been in the possession of the Newmans of Castle Combe and their descendants for an unknown period. Is anything known respecting this individual, or is there any record of his death?

JOHN HARDING.

*Milford Grove,  
Salisbury.*

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**Henry Chivers of Quemerford.**—He was M.P. for Calne, 1689 to 1705. Was he the son of Seacolē Chivers, who is said (*Vis. Wilts.*, 1623) to have had in 1651 an only child, Elizabeth? Whom did Henry Chivers marry? When did he die? When did the name cease at Quemerford? It disappears from the Oxford Matriculation Registers after the first half of the 17th century.

W. D. PINK.

*Leigh, Lancashire.*

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**Alexander Chokke.**—He was M.P. for Westbury, 1605, until his death in 1609. Another Alexander Chokke was M.P. for Ludgershall, 1621-22. Any information as to these will oblige. What was their precise connexion with Chokkes or Chocks, of Somerset?

W. D. PINK.

**Thomas Longe.**—Are any descendants known of Thomas Longe, of Trowbridge, to whom arms were granted in 1561, and whose grandson William was living at Stratton in Somersetshire in 1623, having then two sons and five daughters?

Q.

### Replies.

**Quaker Dates** (vol. iii, p. 138).—In reply to "K., Northampton", who seeks enlightenment on this subject, I may say that I have in my possession one of the original printed notices on the subject of the rectification of the Calendar, addressed "To the Quarterly *and* Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland *and* America", by the "Meeting for Sufferings" held in London in Seventh Month, 1751. It was decided by the Yearly Meeting of that year "That in all the Records and Writings of *Friends*, from and after the last Day of the *Tenth Month*, called *December*, next [,] the Computation of Time established by the said ACT, should be observed; and that accordingly the first Day of the *Eleventh Month*, commonly called *January*, next, shall be reckoned and deemed, by *Friends*, the first Day of the *first Month* of the year 1752." Then follows a table shewing the new designation of each month, *e.g.*, the *eleventh*

month called *January* "shall be reckoned and stiled" the *first Month*—and as a consequence the *twelfth month* called *February* becomes the *second*, the *first month* called *March* becomes the *third*, etc.

With regard to the double-date, as the months of January, February and March (to use their "Heathenish names") could alone have this, or, to be more correct January 1 to March 24, so, in Quaker parlance, eleventh, twelfth and first months were in a similar position as alone correctly having the two-year date, but I do not find that the Friends were very clever dataries, for frequently the double-date is omitted, with the consequent doubt as to which year is intended, while at times it appears attached to tenth and second months, and even to sixth and eighth!

It does not appear as though any notice was taken of the commencement of the Legal Year on March 25, for the whole of that month is given as first month, that is, including the 25th to the 31st—and I find even such dates as 1745/6-1-26. It seems as though "K." has pointed out a weakness in the generally very exact records of the Society of Friends, but possibly further research may throw more light on the question. I am looking for documents instituting the nomenclature of the months, cancelled in 1752.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Tottenham, Middx.*

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**Sir William Courtenay, Bart., of Newhouse, Wilts—**  
(vol. iii, p. 235).—Mr. Browning may be able to find something about him in the 1st vol. of *The Complete Baronetage*, by G. E. C., just issued to the subscribers.

IBEX.

**William Leach** (vol. ii, pp. 482, 538).—We are indebted to Messrs. Anstie for the loan of the accompanying block, representing the trade label of “B. W. Anstie, snuff maker and

tobacconist, Devizes, 1789.” It is reproduced from a probably unique copy in the Banks Collection, British Museum; and, in addition to the trade label of “William Leach and Co., snuff makers at the Windmill in Devizes, Wilts,” already reproduced in *Wiltshire N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 483, is interesting as a further illustration of the early history of snuff manufacture in Devizes.

Mr. Benjamin Webb Anstie, as previously mentioned (vol. ii, p. 539), first became partner

with his father and elder brother in 1776. The father died in 1779, and in 1784 the brothers dissolved partnership, the business of snuff maker and tobacconist being continued by Benjamin Webb, the younger of the two, until 1810; when the title of the firm became “Benjamin Webb Anstie and Sons.”

Whistley Mill, where for many years the snuff grinding was carried on, is apparently the building represented on the trade label. The miller is seen bringing out bags, one of them on his back being labelled “SNUFF.” To one of the snuff millers at Whistley belongs the following anecdote, which may be worth recording here. He lived in Devizes, and on returning home, one summer’s evening, across the fields, by a still well-known footpath, he found himself suddenly confronted by a vicious bull, which had been turned out during the day. The animal proceeded to make a charge, and the miller, having no stick, suddenly bethought himself of another expedient. He snatched off his wig, which was saturated with snuff, and threw



it straight at the bull's eyes. The miller's hastily extemporised method of defence proved to be a perfect success; for the animal, blinded with *plain Scotch*, rushed wildly about the field; whilst the miller secured his wig and quietly resumed his journey towards Devizes.

It is believed that Calstone Mill was, about the year 1777, used for awhile by Messrs. Anstie as a snuff mill, but no papers in proof of this seem to be at present in possession of the firm. Poulshot Mill is also traditionally said to have been once used for grinding snuff.

AQUILA.

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**Heralds' Visitations** (vol. iii, p. 141).—"How is it so few of the higher nobility are recorded?" *i.e.* at the Visitations.

The answer is simple, viz., that the deputies of the Kings of Arms (*Clarenceux* south and *Norroy* north of the Trent) were only instructed to summon the lesser nobility, such as baronets, knights, and gentlemen.

Q.

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**James Long** (vol. iii, p. 182).—The following question has been asked—"From the crest which crowns the Monument, Mr. James Long appears to have been a member of the ancient Wiltshire family of that name. To which branch did he belong?" I presume the family meant is that of Wraxall and Draycott. The crest on the Monument may be meant for that of the former, but the last known male descendant of that branch died in 1731, the Draycott branch (the only other one known) continuing till 1805, when the family became extinct. Mr. James Long, cannot, therefore, have belonged to the former branch, and it seems unlikely



that he could have been of the latter, as the pedigree is well-known. Perhaps the parish register might throw some light on his parentage. In any case, the crest, whatever it may be meant for, is valueless as evidence of descent.

Q.

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**Etchilhampton Monument** (vol. iii, pp. 181-2).—I should like to place on record that the writer of the inscription on the Monument on Etchilhampton hill—which is as follows :

Qui coluere coluntur

An: Dom: 1771.

This Monument

from a general Sense of Gratitude

was erected to the Memory of

JAMES LONG

Late of Wedhampton, Esq.

whose publick Spirit and Benevolence

which he ever exercised for the service

of Mankind, were remarkably exerted

in planning, promoting & completing

this new Road

An: Dom: 1768

By which

A former tedious and dangerous way

over the adjacent Hill

is avoided

To the great Pleasure

and Convenience of Travellers

In Recto Decus.

On another side is inscribed :—

By Permission of

MICHAEL TICHBOURNE,

Esq.

—was the Rev. Charles Gibbes, B.A. (died Nov. 1794), Rector of Chitterne All Saints and Chitterne St. Mary, but a resident in the parish of Urchfont, where, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Jaques, his brother-in-law, he conducted a school for the sons of neighbouring gentry. This information I had

some years ago from my cousin, the late Rev. Heneage Gibbes, M.B., at one time Incumbent of All Saints, Sidmouth, great grandson of the aforesaid Rev. Charles Gibbes, and grandson of the latter's only child, Rev. George Gibbes, D.D., Rector of Woodborough, whose only son, my informant's father, was Sir George Smith Gibbes, knt., M.D., F.R.S., &c., of Bath.

C. H. MAYO.

**The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism: Where is it?** (vol. iii, pp. 42-3, 140, 186-8, 236-240).—The paper of Mr. Kite, in the last number of *W. N. & Q.* deserves respectful consideration, and I should like to make an addition to, and an observation on it. The addition is to the list of the rectors of Milston. Lancelot Addison was first rector in 1660. The transcript, in the Diocesan register, contains under that date "Jane the daughter of Lancelot [*sic*] Addison, rector, baptised 23 of April, 1660." Addison signs, and Roger Pinckney, John Millip, attest.

In the same year was another rector, William Bean, whose tenure must have been very brief. On his cession came Robert Harris. On the floor in the chancel is a stone inscribed "Here lyeth the Body of Robert Harris, Rector of this place, who dyed 4th of November, 1662."

Mr. Kite, after referring to a statement of mine, says that the Rev. R. Webb "must certainly have been in possession of the volume dating from 1653 to 1703, which should have contained the entry of 1672, or he could not have shewn it to any other person." But Mr. Webb never complained of losing a volume. Moreover, when I succeeded Mr. Webb at Durrington, and very early enquired about Joseph Addison's baptism, I was at once shewn the old Milston Register, beginning 1540,

as that which had contained it, and from which it had been abstracted. That half a century was missing, and that it implied abstraction of three sections (for baptisms, marriages and burials were not intermixed) seemed never to have been observed. Two things contributed to the error. L. Addison had noted in it the birth of a daughter, and a collection made for the redemption of the English that are captives in Barbary, Oct. 30, 1671. This is one; the other was the very imperfect condition of the registers in the 18th century. There was no marriage register to be found from 1734 to 1813. To my mind there is nothing strange in any loss of Registers before Dr. Toogood's time. Mr. Edward Polhill was at Milston 40 years, "what manner of man he was the day of judgment will declare" was placed on his tombstone. The only record of baptisms and burials in his time is stated on the cover not to be a register. "This was designed for an Account Book and not a Parish Register." It begins "Milston and Brigmiston Rectory, Wilts. An account of Burials from June 1st, 1760, that is to say from the time that Edward Polhill first entered on the Cure of ye said Parish." The latter half of the book contains "An account of Baptisms from 1st June, 1760." There could have been no other register of Baptisms and Burials found when Mr. Polhill died, because the same book was used by Dr. Toogood's curates till the law required new registers in 1813. But the Marriage Register under Lord Hardwicke's Act has disappeared. It is not improbable that a Bowles may have borrowed and never returned it. In extenuation it may be said that Mr. Wm. Bowles was a banker at Salisbury, and his security would be supposed to be good; but he and his partner failed. Heale, Milston, and all his property was sold, and in the chaos, certain things may have disappeared. This was in 1813.

Dr. Toogood did not reside at Milston till 1816. He was rector of a parish in Somerset until then, but in 1816, having been appointed to Broad Hinton, he made an arrangement by which the incumbent of Durrington, who was also resident

curate of Milston, and he exchanged places—my predecessor going to Hinton.

I think that credence is to be given to Dr. Toogood's statement in its entirety; and as shewn above, "the other Registers," vaguely referred to, were missing when he came to Milston.

C. S. RUDDLE.

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**John Clare, S. J.** (vol. iii, p. 235).—He probably belonged to a South Wilts family of this name—one of whom—Robert Clare *alias* Dominick—was, about the year 1638, tenant of Chicklade Farm, near Hindon—rented at that time of the Bennett family.

In 1698, William Clare, of Heytesbury, gent, purchased lands at Upton Lovel, and from him, I believe, descended William Clare, of Devizes, surgeon, and for 50 years one of the Coroners for this County. He died in 1829, aged 82. *See* monumental tablet in St. James' Church, Devizes. His late residence, No. 23, Market Place, still retains the figure of Æsculapius in a recess over the doorway.

WILTONIENSIS.

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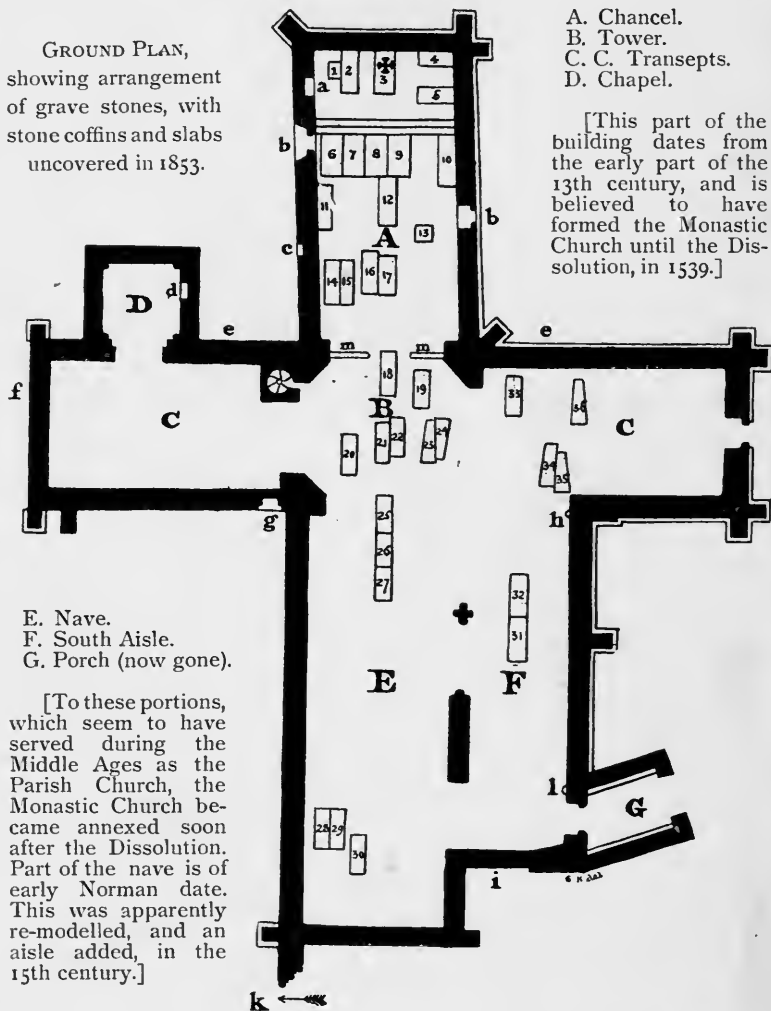
# Church of S.S. Mary and Meliorus, Amesbury.

—:O:—

GROUND PLAN,  
showing arrangement  
of grave stones, with  
stone coffins and slabs  
uncovered in 1853.

- A. Chancel.
- B. Tower.
- C. C. Transepts.
- D. Chapel.

[This part of the building dates from the early part of the 13th century, and is believed to have formed the Monastic Church until the Dissolution, in 1539.]



- E. Nave.
- F. South Aisle.
- G. Porch (now gone).

[To these portions, which seem to have served during the Middle Ages as the Parish Church, the Monastic Church became annexed soon after the Dissolution. Part of the nave is of early Norman date. This was apparently re-modelled, and an aisle added, in the 15th century.]

SCALE, 30 Feet to an Inch.

## REFERENCES.

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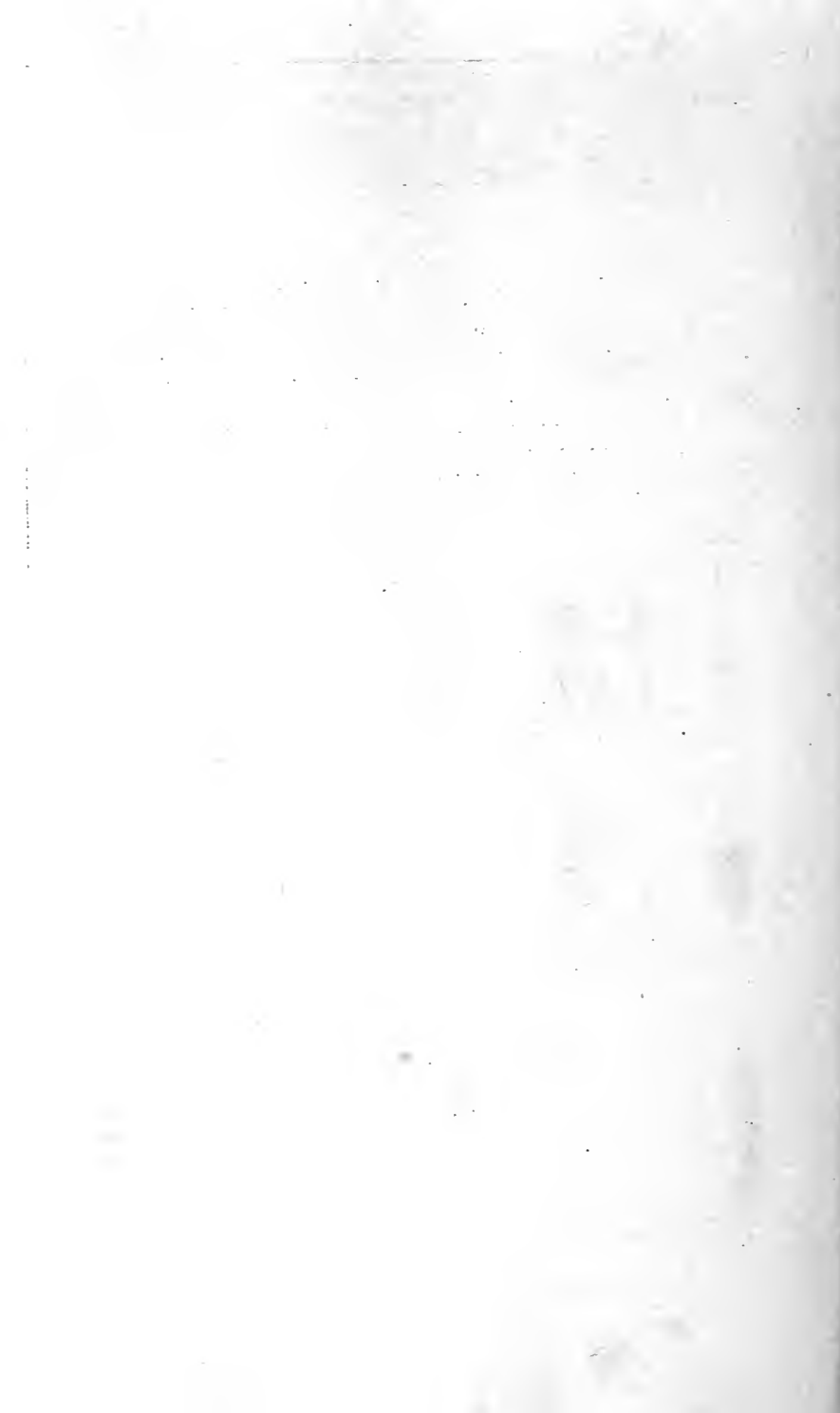
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|---|---|
| <p><i>a.</i> Recess with canopy.<br/> <i>b b.</i> Doorways, now closed up.<br/> <i>c.</i> Recess in outer wall, apparently an aumbry.<br/> <i>d.</i> Double piscina.<br/> <i>e e.</i> Arches in east walls of transepts, now blocked up.<br/> <i>f.</i> Low arch, blocked up.<br/> <i>g.</i> Doorway leading into cloister.</p> | <p><i>h.</i> Piscina.<br/> <i>i.</i> Doorway, blocked up.<br/> <i>k.</i> Jamb of Norman doorway [entrance to cloister?]<br/> <i>l.</i> Remains of Holy water stoup.<br/> <i>m.</i> Oak screen [15th century] removed in 1853.</p> |
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## GRAVESTONES, &c.

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| <p>1. George Cuthbert.<br/>         2. Jane Stokes.<br/>         3. Rev. Thomas Holland.<br/>         4. William Rigdon, gent.<br/>         5. William Cousins.<br/>         6. Henry Cox, gent.<br/>         7. Henry Cox, gent.<br/>         8. Mary Keene.<br/>         9. Rev. Thomas Neale.<br/>         10. John Cousins.<br/>         11. Rev. Henry Head.<br/>         12. Giles Sadler, gent.<br/>         13. Entrance to vault.<br/>         14. Mary Head.<br/>         15. Rev. Richard Head.<br/>         16. Brassless slab of Purbeck marble.<br/>         17. Edith Matyn (brass plate)</p> | <p>18. }<br/>         20. } Inscriptions worn out.<br/>         22. }<br/>         19. Vault.<br/>         21. Eugenia Nugent.<br/>         23. } Coffin slabs of Purbeck<br/>         24. } marble.<br/>         25. }<br/>         26. } Inscriptions worn out.<br/>         27. }<br/>         28. Incised slab.<br/>         29. }<br/>         30. } Plain slabs.<br/>         31. Eleanor Stallord.<br/>         32. William Stallord.<br/>         33. Purbeck marble slab.<br/>         34. } Stone coffins and lids.<br/>         35. }<br/>         36. Stone coffin.</p> |
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# Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

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## AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

*(Continued from p. 267.)*

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ALL monastic property surrendered to the King came, as a matter of course, into the Court of Augmentations, which had been newly called into existence to deal with its revenues; and from a very full survey among the documents of this Court, now preserved in the Public Record Office,<sup>1</sup> we are enabled to glean a little more about the doings of the Royal Commissioners, and what took place at Amesbury immediately after the suppression.

The yearly revenues of the Monastery, spiritual and temporal, according to the valuation given by Speed, produced at this time a gross sum of £558 10s. 2d., from which certain

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<sup>1</sup> Exchequer Augmentation Office. Miscellaneous Books, vol. 494, ff. 31-36.

fees, annuities, pensions, and corrodies,<sup>1</sup> granted to divers persons by letters patent of the House, amounting to £59 12s., had to be deducted, which gives a net sum not far from Dugdale's estimate, viz., £495 15s. 2d.<sup>2</sup> Out of this the thirty-four "late religious women of the Monastery" were allotted pensions for life. Joan Darell (late Prioress), £100; Joan Horner (sometime High Prioress), Cristian Iddersley (late Prioress of the Cloister), and Margaret Beche,<sup>3</sup> (one of the nuns), £6 13s. 4d. each; Edith Curtens (late Sub-prioress), and four nuns, £6; ten other nuns, £5; and the remaining fifteen £4 each; amounting in all to £260 per annum; and leaving, on this portion of the Commissioners' account, an almost equal balance to the use of the Crown.

From the same Survey it appears that the ornaments, goods, and chattels, belonging to the Monastery, were sold at once by the Commissioners, and produced £147 5s. 2d. With this money in hand they proceeded to "dispatch" the inmates of the House, distributing amongst the thirty-four "late religious" the sum of £74 13s. 4d., by way of gratuity "of

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<sup>1</sup> A *Corrody* is described by Cowel (*Law. Dict.*) as "a sum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and clothing, due to the King from an Abbey, or other house of religion, whereof he is the founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of such a one of his servants, being put to his pension, as he thinketh good to bestow it on." The question of *corrodies* became of very general interest on the dissolution of religious houses, and the 34-35 Hen. VIII, cap. 19, provides for "pensions, portions, *corrodies*, indemnities, sinodics, and proxies." On the dissolution of Malmesbury Abbey Sir Henry Long, the then owner of the Wraxhall and Draycote estates, claimed for himself and his heirs, a *corrody* of seven white loaves and seven conventual *flagons of beer*, to be allowed weekly out of the Abbey.

<sup>2</sup> In the money of those days, which would equal perhaps nearly or quite as many thousands at the present time; but the returns then made of Abbey lands were notoriously under the mark, being made by the stewards, who wished to be, and in many instances became, the principal purchasers. The income of Amesbury Monastery was, at this time, exceeded only by two other Houses in Wiltshire—the great Abbeys of Malmesbury and Wilton.

<sup>3</sup> Among the list of names we find also those of Alleyne, Bulkeley, Eyre, Fettiplace, Gifford, Goddard, Hunton, and other families either belonging to, or connected with Wiltshire.

the King's Majesty's reward"; and a further sum of £31 8s. 4d. to four priests, and twenty-three servants, for their wages and liveries. The Commissioners had arranged with the Prioress to receive and discharge the debts of the House, and on this account £20 14s. 5d. owing to divers persons for victuals and other necessaries, was also disbursed; leaving a balance to the King of £20 19s.

The whole of the Monastic plate, weighing 659 ounces of silver, nearly half of which was either gilt, or parcel gilt, also fell into the hands of the Crown.

The records and evidences of the House remained in the Treasury there, safely to be kept to the use of the King; the keys whereof were delivered to the charge and custody of Richard Paulett, esq., receiver.<sup>1</sup>

From the same Survey we also learn that the habitable portion of the Monastic buildings, assigned to remain undefaced, were the Lodging called the late Priory Lodging, the Hall, Buttery, Pantry, Kitchen, and Gatehouse as it was enclosed within one quadrant unto the Convent Kitchen, the Long Stable with the Hay Barn adjoining, the Wheat Barn, the Baking-house, and the Gate with the Gatehouse in the Base Court.<sup>2</sup>

The buildings deemed to be superfluous were the Church, Cloister, Fraternity [or Refectory], Dormitory, and Chapterhouse, the Convent Kitchen, with all the houses adjoining to the same, the Old Infirmary with the Chapel, Cloister, and Lodgings adjoining, the Sextry, with houses joining the same, the Steward's, Receiver's, Auditor's, and Priests' lodgings, and all other houses in the Base Court not above reserved.

The weight of the lead remaining upon the Church, Quire, Aisles, Steeple, Chapels, Vestry, Cloisters, Fraternity, Hall and

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<sup>1</sup> If these records and evidences had come into the hands of the Crown they would probably be found in the Public Record Office, but no Chartulary of Amesbury is known to exist, and it is to be feared that many of the other monastic documents here must also have perished.

<sup>2</sup> The outer yard appropriated to stables, offices, &c.

Chambers, with the gutters belonging to the same, was estimated at 230 fothers; and that of the four bells in the steeple at 14 hundred weight.<sup>1</sup>

Thus far the survey made for the Court of Augmentation. The Ministers' Accounts, 32 Henry VIII [1540-1], also preserved among the Public Records, contain a list of the possessions of Amesbury Monastery, with their value, during the short time which they remained in the hands of the Crown. But the sites of the dissolved monasteries, with their estates, were soon granted one by one, either altogether or piecemeal, to courtiers or speculators; and Amesbury, with much other monastic property, came to the share of an individual destined to become a great historical personage of his day—the King's own brother-in-law—Sir Edward Seymour, successively Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset, and Lord Protector of England.

The marriage of Henry VIII with his Wiltshire queen, Jane, daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolfhall, took place in 1536. With this introduction at Court, and the Seymour family then enjoying the full tide of royal favour, it is not surprising that her elder brother, Sir Edward, became a recipient of liberal grants from the King, of lands which were then falling into the Royal hands, on the dissolution of monasteries. In the year of his sister's marriage Sir Edward became owner of two Wiltshire Houses, viz., Monkton Farley, a cell to the great Cluniac Priory of Lewes, in Sussex; and Easton, near Pewsey, one of the few establishments (numbering twelve only throughout England) of the Maturins or Friars of the Holy Trinity.<sup>2</sup> Next year (1537) Maiden Bradley Priory

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<sup>1</sup> The Inventories of Church goods, taken 1552, include these four bells, which were then remaining in Amesbury Church.

<sup>2</sup> The Seymour family, and their ancestors, the Esturmies of Wolfhall, had been patrons of Easton Priory, which they used as a burial-place; Sir John Seymour, father of Queen Jane, was buried here in 1536, as was also a son of the same name, who died young, in 1510; but the Priory Church afterwards becoming ruinous during his minority, Edward, the next Earl of Hertford (son of the Protector) on succeeding to the estates, re-built Easton Church in 1591, having previously removed their bodies to Great Bedwyn, and re-interred them in the chancel of that church.

(originally founded as a Hospital for Lepers), also fell to his lot, and two years later, on the suppression of the greater monasteries, that of Amesbury likewise came into his hands.

But this included only his Wiltshire share of the monastic spoil, for the same nobleman was also grantee of Muchelney, in Somersetshire; Ottery, in Devonshire; Wimborne, in Dorsetshire; Shene, in Surrey<sup>1</sup>; Sion, in Middlesex; and other religious houses, together with lands thereto belonging.

Although the actual grant of Amesbury from the Crown to the Earl of Hertford bears date 7 April 1541, he was probably in possession of the site soon after its surrender (sixteen months previously), for the survey above referred to states that the whole of the monastic buildings, whether "deemed superfluous" (*i.e.*, *sentenced* to be destroyed), or not, were committed by the Royal Commissioners to the custody of John Barwick, "servant to the Earl of Hertford", and we find the Earl mentioned as owner 31 Henry VIII, *i.e.*, before 22 April 1540.

Some very interesting papers relating to Amesbury Monastery, at this date, were found at Longleat, in 1866, by the late Canon Jackson, and printed in the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*, vol. x, pp. 61-84. One of them, a survey of the lead on the roofs of the monastic buildings, will give some idea of their respective proportions.

Content of the lead upon the late monastery of Amesbury, viewed by Christopher Dreye and George Hynde, plumbers, at the commandment of Thomas Cumine, the King's Sergeant Plumber, 22 September, 32 Hen. VIII (1540).

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<sup>1</sup> The dissolved Priory of Carthusians at Sheen (founded by King Henry V in 1414) soon became a residence of the Earl, for in some Amesbury papers at Longleat, date 1541-2, we find:—

"For a basket of quynses [quinces] that Maister Thyn caused to be send [from Amesbury] to my Lord's place at Sheen."

"Maister Thyn"—afterwards Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat—was secretary to the Earl. The Amesbury quinces must have been something special, for there is a further payment for "a horse load of quinces," also sent from thence to Sheen.

THE CHURCH. A steep roof over the High Altar and Quire, 51 feet long and 24 feet in depth on either side.

*North Aisle* [this apparently refers to the *North Transept*]. Steep roof 40 feet long, and 20 feet deep on each side.

*South Aisle* [*South Transept*]. Steep roof 39 feet long, and 24 feet deep on each side.

*Spire*. Octagonal, 61 feet high, each of the sides 10 feet wide at bottom, 7 feet in the middle, and tapering to 6 inches at the top. [This spire would represent a tower at least 24 feet square].

*Body of Church*. Steep roof 120 feet long, and 24 feet on each side.

*Lady Chapel*. Flat roof 32 feet long, by 13 feet on one side and 12 on the other.

*St. John's Chapel*. Flat roof, six times 10 feet square, and 50 other feet.

*Vestry*. Flat roof 22 feet long, and over 16 feet deep.

THE CLOISTER. Flat roof of four squares, each 104 feet long and 12 feet deep.

THE DORMITORY. Flat roof 200 feet long, and in depth on either side 18 feet.

THE FRATRY, or REFECTORY. Flat roof 110 feet long, and on either side 15 feet.

THE JESSYE.<sup>1</sup> Flat roof 110 feet long, and on either side 16 feet.

THE HALL. Flat roof 70 feet long, and on either side 14 feet. [Little entry from Hall to Kitchen, with spiral staircase also mentioned.]

KENT'S CHAMBER. Flat roof 65 feet long, and on either side 10 feet.

THE ABBESS' CHAMBER. Flat roof 24 feet long, and on either side 14 feet.

THE OLD PARLOUR. Bastard roof 22 feet long, and on either side 22 feet.

<sup>1</sup> "Mastris Wardour's chamber in the lower end of the Jesse," is also mentioned in the Longleat papers. Margaret Wardour was a nun here at the dissolution of the Monastery. The Jessye at Amesbury (an apartment 110ft. by 30, of the same length and a little wider than the Refectory), perhaps derived its name from a representation, either in sculpture, or stained glass, of what is known as the *Tree of Jesse*—a mediæval representation of our Lord's genealogy under the semblance of a vine springing from a recumbent figure of Jesse; spreading in luxuriant foliage, disposed so as to sustain and surround a long succession of royal personages, among which the kings David and Solomon, appear conspicuous; and terminating with our Lord in the arms of his Mother, in glory and surrounded by angels. The effect of this as sometimes executed must have been remarkably striking. It was common, during the 13th and 14th centuries, in illuminations of manuscripts, stained glass, sculpture, and embroidery.

JOAN HORNER'S CHAMBER [late Prioress]. The roof crested with lead.

The LEADEN CHAMBERS. A little chamber, the roof covered with lead.

The weight of this lead was estimated by the King's plumbers at 230 fothers [218½ tons], nearly doubling in quantity that on the roofs of the great Abbey of Malmesbury. Lead being, at the time, a very marketable commodity, the Crown officers evidently knew well how to dispose of it to the best advantage, and it was sold separately by the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation [Sir Richard Rich], to the Earl of Hertford, "*ex recognit' ejusdem Cancell' coram Audit'*"—with the recognizance of the said Chancellor, before the Auditor.

From another of the Longleat papers, relating to an exchange of lands between the King and the Earl of Hertford, we learn that the latter was to pay to the Crown, for the lead, and the woods of Amesbury, the sum of £547 2s. 7d.—in hand £100, at the next Christmas £200, and the remaining balance of £247 2s. 7d. twelve months later. The King, on his part, was to discharge the Earl of all incumbrances, except leases; and except also the yearly payment of £8 for the salary of a Priest to serve the Cure of Amesbury, and 7s. 6d. for synodals and procurations to the Archdeacon of Sarum.

The monastic buildings were handed over by the Crown officers, apparently intact, to the custody of Mr. John Barwick, the steward for the Earl of Hertford's Wiltshire property, who then resided on one of his master's newly acquired estates—the dissolved House of Trinitarian Friars, at Easton, near Pewsey,<sup>1</sup> and it appears to have been under Mr. Barwick's

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Barwick afterwards resided at Wilcot, the manor and advowson of which place (formerly part of the possessions of Bradenstoke Priory) he purchased of William Alleyne, the grantee from the Crown at the dissolution. His monument, with date 1574, still remains in the chancel of the parish church. Of his two daughters, the elder married into the ancient Wiltshire family of Wroughton, of Broad Hinton, and her portrait, which had passed

direction that the spoliation which immediately followed the Earl of Hertford's ownership of Amesbury (of which the Longleat papers are at present the only evidence) was carried out.

The lead was quickly stripped from the roofs, melted, and sold; and in these accounts we find payments made by William Nottingham, an old Amesbury name, not without interest. In 1522 William Nottingham, "of the George",<sup>1</sup> paid subsidy to the amount of 25s. In 1527 he was amerced at sixty quarters of barley, which he paid, but stated that he must buy more, as he supplied my lady [Prioress] at Amesbury with ale. The William Nottingham of 1541, in altered times, doubtless found a profit in the spoliation of the Monastery, whose maintenance must previously have been, either to himself or his ancestors, a considerable source of revenue.

William Nottingham's payments for trying, melting, and casting the lead, 31 March, 32 Henry VIII [1541].

[This work occupied ten weeks. Seven men were paid at the rate of 6*d.* a day; and a watchman, who sat up and watched the lead, received 4*d.* a night.

The church spire was destroyed in Easter week. The hire of a horse from Amesbury to Easton, "to speak with Mr. Berwick about the pulling down of the steeple," cost 4*d.*; two line cords, to be used for the same purpose, 12*d.*; and 2*s.* 8*d.* was paid for two pounds of gunpowder, bought at Salisbury, to "fire the great timber of the steeple."

The items also include payments for charcoal, and an ox hide to make a pair of bellows.]

by marriage from Wroughton to Montagu, hung for many years in the dining room at Stowell Lodge, and eventually came into possession of the late Admiral Montagu, of Seend. The pedigree and arms of Barwick—*Argent three bear's heads erased sable muzzled or*—will be found in the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1565.

<sup>1</sup> In 1542, during the spoliation of Amesbury Monastery 36 pieces of timber were delivered to Robert Payn to "the repaying of the singe [sign] of the George," at sundry times. This ancient hostelry, which must have flourished in the days of the Monastery, descended with the monastic property until part was severed and sold at a comparatively recent date to redeem the land tax on the whole. Some tile paving, used here perhaps when the sign was repaired in 1542, again came to light in some alterations made a few years ago.



The late choir of the monastic church seems to have been the scene of some of these melting operations; the refectory was also used as a receptacle for part of the lead. One item is—

“To take down the great wall that was partition of the Mydquere (Mid-Choir, *i.e.*, the Ritual Choir) to *have out the lead that was there cast*, and to break down one part of the great cloister.”

The lead produced a total of 637 sows, weighing nearly 210 tons, over and above John Howell, plumber, *laid upon the chancel of the Parish Church*, and upon the gutter of the new Convent Kitchen, 11 cwt. Lead reserved for my lord and returned over 21 tons. The price realised appears to have been from £3 6s. 8d. to £4 per ton; so my lord of Hertford had apparently little cause to be dissatisfied with this part of his Amesbury bargain.

The principal buyers of the lead were Robert Eyre and Thomas Sembarbe [Saintbarbe], merchants of Sarum; both well-known Wiltshire names. Their purchase amounted to 162 tons. Robert Steward, sadler, in London, bought 5 tons; John Berenger, of Hampton [Southampton], merchant, about 10 tons. On 1st August 1541, a hundred sows, weighing nearly 30 tons, were conveyed from Amesbury to Southampton, in carts hired from Urchfont, Collingbourne, Cannings, Allington, Newton, Manningford, Enford, Chisenbury, Winterslow, Winterbourne, Stapleford, and Bedwin, some of them belonging, no doubt, to the Earl of Hertford's own tenants at these places. Lastly, on 28th June 1542, “Marchaunt of Hampton” [the merchant of Southampton], made a further small purchase of over 30 cwt., to be sent to Jersey for gunshot.

The other Amesbury papers at Longleat relate to the spoliation of some part of the monastic buildings [1539-1542]. The payments include items for taking down the roofs of part of the Church, *viz.*, the Lady Chapel, the great Choir, and that over the high altar; also the roofs of the dormitory, etc. Other payments are for taking up the paving tile in the vestry,

parlour, part of that in the inner parlour, the cloister, and chapter house, and for carrying the same into the north *aisle* (meaning, no doubt, the north *transept* of the church, as already described). Another item is for again removing the paving out of this aisle, or transept, to make room for the timber.

Among the materials sold are gravestones and tile paving from before the high altar; a tombstone; two tombs in the north *aisle* [*transept*], and rafters from the same; paving tile in the vestry, and in the south *aisle* [*transept*] by the Church door. Broken wood of the roof of the south *aisle* [*transept*]; timber of the spire and great cloister; broken wood of the spire; and the paling by the Church door, convent side, and cemetery in the park.

If these papers at Longleat had not come to light, the identity of the present parish Church of Amesbury with that of the dissolved Monastery—which had previously been a matter of general acceptance—might never have been questioned; but the question having lately been raised<sup>1</sup> upon several points which appear to the present writer to be somewhat inconclusive evidence, he is glad to have the opportunity of making a few remarks which may serve to explain certain items in the Longleat papers, apparently hitherto misread.

In the event of a *double use of the same building, both by nuns and parishioners* (which he has always believed to have been the case at Amesbury) the *body of the church*, i.e. the *nave*, with its *south aisle*, and formerly a *south porch*—would naturally be the part assigned to the latter; the nuns occupying the *chancel, tower and transepts*, which communicated with the cloister and other monastic buildings by blocked up doorways still visible in the walls. The *south porch* thus formed a separate entrance to the western portion (or Parish Church)

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<sup>1</sup> By Mr. Charles H. Talbot and the Rev. C. L. Ruddle, in papers read at the Amesbury Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society (1899) and printed in *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, vol. xxxi, pp. 8-32.

for the services of which the lady Prioress, as Rector, provided a Chaplain.

This being the case some of the items in the Longleat papers will perhaps appear less obscure. They certainly represent, as Canon Jackson has remarked, "considerable havoc in stripping off lead, pulling down a spire, selling paving tiles, &c." ; but, if looked at closely, this will be found to refer *only to the eastern portion, or Monastic Church* (then unoccupied) which, with the site and other buildings of the Monastery, had recently, by grant from the Crown, become the private property of the Earl of Hertford. The same remark applies to the *church mentioned in the Crown survey* taken after the Dissolution, as "*deemed to be superfluous*" ; which must not be taken literally as applying to the *whole of the Church*, but *only to such portion as had previously been connected with the Monastery*. On the dissolution of the House, and dispersion of its inmates, *the eastern portion of the Church, which had been occupied by the Nuns*, became temporarily useless, and (with the cloister, chapter-house, refectory and other unoccupied portions of the late Monastery) was *deemed superfluous*, i.e., *sentenced* to be destroyed.<sup>1</sup>

But this sentence, so far as concerned the Church, was never carried into effect. It appears from the Longleat papers that the timber spire was destroyed for the sake of its covering of lead ; the roofs over the great choir, and high altar, were also taken down,<sup>2</sup> and the gravestones and tile paving in the floor of this part of the building removed,<sup>3</sup> apparently to facilitate

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<sup>1</sup> It may be mentioned that the Abbey Church of Malmesbury was also *deemed superfluous*, which was, no doubt, the usual sentence passed on all churches or parts of churches, which had been attached to Religious Houses.

<sup>2</sup> We also find mention of rafters and broken wood of the *north and south aisles* [i.e., *transepts*]; but this may merely refer to the alteration, or repair, of the old timber work necessary in changing the covering of the roof from lead to tiles.

<sup>3</sup> Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, published 1786-96, vol. ii, p. 220, describes the chancel as being, at that time, *descended into by seven wooden stairs*—an arrangement probably resulting from this disturbance.

the Earl of Hertford's lead melting operations (part, if not all of which, seems to have been carried on here); but the lead once disposed of, these dismantled roofs must have been again replaced<sup>1</sup> and covered in—probably with tile from other of the monastic buildings<sup>2</sup>—and *the entire area of chancel, tower, transepts, nave, and aisle* thrown open, and appropriated wholly to parochial uses, as it continues to be at the present day.

One item in the Longleat papers mentions *taking down the great wall that was partition of the Mid Choir*—showing the existence, in mediæval times, of *a permanent separation in the midst of the church*, which, unless one and the same building was used by both nuns and parishioners, would not have been required.

With the dismantled roofs of *the eastern, or unoccupied portion of the church*, those on *the body of the building, used as the Parish Church*, have likewise been associated, and this part also described as *roofless and desolate*. But on looking carefully at the Longleat papers it will be found that there is *not a single item to show that the western part of the church, occupied by the parishioners was in any way interfered with* during the spoliation of the monastic buildings in 1539-1542—not even that the lead was stripped from the roofs—for, although the porch has been removed, and the gabled roof of the aisle is now covered with red tile—the nave will still be found to retain a covering of lead, which must always have been the case since

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<sup>1</sup> The old chancel roof, of Perpendicular date, destroyed when the church was restored in 1853, was of the same pitch as that which still covers the nave; but less ornamented. Its carvings did not exactly match—thus conveying the idea that it *had been taken down and unskilfully reconstructed*.

<sup>2</sup> As lately as the commencement of the present century the roofs of the eastern part of the church were still unceiled, and open from within, between the rafters, to stone tile and shingle. The south transept had been used for a school, and the north was occupied by sundry articles belonging to the parish, including an apparatus for extinguishing fires, invented by the Rev. Thomas Holland, a former incumbent, of whom a notice will be found in *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. i, pp. 4, 41, 92; vol. ii, p. 247.

the construction of the present roof. We may therefore assume that the parishioners *remained unmolested in their use of the body of the church*; and their wills serve to show that in 1542-1543 they were, as usual, desiring burial within its walls, as well as making liberal bequests towards the maintenance of its services.

In the days of the Monastery the lady Prioress had, as already mentioned, provided a Chaplain for parish work. The name of John Belton appears in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1534—five years before the Dissolution of the Monastery—when he was in receipt of a yearly income of £7. But, on the subsequent disposal of the site, the Crown (having absorbed the Monastic income) relieved itself of this responsibility by charging its new owner—the Earl of Hertford, who became lay Rector—with a *yearly payment thereout of £8 for the salary of a Priest to serve the cure of the parish*. If a separate Parish Church had existed it is quite clear that this arrangement would have been unnecessary.

The dimensions of the roofs of the church of 1540, as given above, in the survey of the lead by the King's plumbers, correspond nearly enough with those of the present building, one item only excepted, *i.e.* the *roof over the body of the church*, estimated at 120 feet by 24 on each side. This has been taken *literally to represent a nave 120 feet long*, the existence of which, at any time, the present writer is very much inclined to doubt; and he is equally inclined to doubt if any such meaning was intended. The measurement is that of the lead, *not on the roof of the nave alone*, but on *the entire body of the church*, which would include *both nave and its south aisle*<sup>1</sup>—and, as these roofs together would give a total length of about 120 feet, the plumbers (who had no interest in preserving to posterity the exact size of the building, but were simply estimating the weight of the lead) may have taken the entire length of

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<sup>1</sup> The south porch may also have been roofed with lead.

nave and aisle together, and averaged the width—considering this quite near enough for their purpose.

We next come to the spire—a framework of timber, 61 feet in height, covered with lead, and taken down in Easter week 1541. It is described as an octagon, measuring 10 feet on each of its sides at the base.<sup>1</sup> This would represent a square of 24 feet, and the actual corresponding measurement of the tower is 28 feet by 25, inside the parapet wall. The objection, therefore, that the actual dimensions of the present church tower at Amesbury cannot be reconciled with the recorded dimensions of the spire of the Monastic Church, apparently vanishes. The appearance of the present tower roof suggests the idea that, on the removal of the spire, the roof was very roughly made up with part of its old timbers laid down unevenly, and the whole covered with lead.<sup>2</sup>

The Crown survey, taken immediately after the Dissolution, mentions *four bells in the steeple of the Monastic Church*. In 1552 (some twelve years later) the Commissioners appointed to make a survey and inventory of all church goods remaining at that time, found, apparently in the same tower, *the same four bells* used by the parish. These they again left undisturbed, as being “requisite for Divine Service”.

If any further proof were necessary to establish the identity of the Monastic Church, with that used by the parishioners in mediæval times, *the dedication ought in itself to settle the question*. Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, says that Queen Ethelfrida, on founding her Benedictine Nunnery at Amesbury, in 980, *commended it to the patronage of SS. Mary and Meliorus*. The royal charters confirming the

<sup>1</sup> The actual spire measured probably not more than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet on each side, as the plumbers, in estimating the weight of the lead, would naturally allow for the overlapping joint at each angle.

<sup>2</sup> Among the many names and dates which appear on this lead (from at least the year 1647 downward) some are enclosed within *an outline representing a tower and spire*, which, repeated from time to time by different individuals, seems to perpetuate a tradition of the tower having once actually possessed such an appendage.

grant by Henry II of this earlier foundation to the Abbey of Font Evrault, in 1177,<sup>1</sup> distinctly mention that the church included in that grant *bore the same dedication*; and this—with the relics of St. Meliorus deposited here—continued, without doubt, to be *the dedication of the Monastic Church*.

Now, in 1492 (whilst this very Church of SS. *Mary and Meliorus* was *in full possession of the nuns*, and its dissolution, some half a century later, not yet even dreamt of), we find Thomas Bundy, a parishioner of Amesbury, desiring, by will, that *his body might be buried in the same church of St. Melore*.<sup>2</sup> This alone seems to be conclusive evidence of *the use of the same Church, at the same time, both by nuns and parishioners*. Later on, in 1542 (three years after the dissolution of the Monastery, and whilst *the eastern portion of the Church*, lately used by the nuns, was unoccupied, and partially unroofed), we have the will of Nicholas Chamber, another parishioner, desiring burial "*in the body of the Church of St. Melore, before the rood*"<sup>3</sup>—thus distinctly showing *the use, at that time, of the western part of the building (in a perfect state) as the Parish Church*. In the following year (1543) Henry Watkins, also a parishioner, wills to be buried in the *same church of St. Melore*<sup>4</sup>; thus proving satisfactorily, in the opinion of the

<sup>1</sup> Although the Order of Font Evrault included religious of *both sexes*, we find *brethren* at Amesbury mentioned only in 1294, and a *prior* a few years later; but this may merely refer to the priests maintained in the Monastery—the principal one of whom may have been known as Prior.

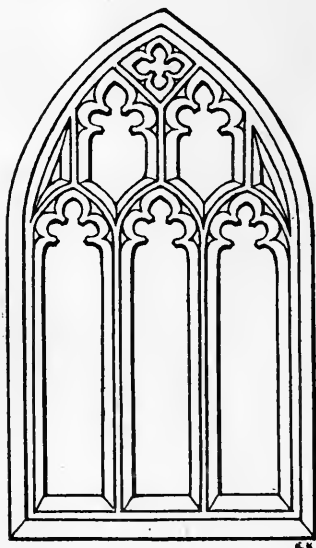
<sup>2</sup> There is also in the church a small brass plate to Edith, wife of Robert Matyn, who died in 1470. Gough describes it, more than a century ago, as being then in the nave of the church (where, as a parishioner, she would have been buried); but it has since been removed, and is now buried beneath the pavement of the chancel. Robert Matyn, of Durrington, in his will (1509), leaves to my lady Prioress of Amesbury 3s. 4d., to every lady householder of the same place 8d. and to every lady veiled 4d. To the *Parish Church of Amesbury* he also bequeaths *four sheep*.

<sup>3</sup> He makes a bequest to *the high altar of St. Melore*—as well as to *All Souls light, St. Stephen's light, and the Maiden's light*, in the same church. Also a canopy to be carried over the Host on Corpus Christi day; and a pall, embroidered in gold and silk for the Easter Sepulchre.

<sup>4</sup> In later Amesbury wills of the time of Edward VI, we find mention of a *Jesus Chapel, in the Parish Church*. This may have been at the east end

present writer, that the one Church of *SS. Mary and Meliorus* (still the Parish Church of Amesbury) was (excepting the Chapel of the Infirmary) the only consecrated building belonging to the Monastery; and that (as at Edington) its *eastern portion* served as the Monastic Church, the *western portion* being appropriated to parochial uses.<sup>1</sup>

In the nave of Amesbury Church, as it now stands, there are some architectural remains, at least of the early Norman



period,<sup>2</sup> which may possibly have been part of the Church given to Font Evrault in 1177, or re-built at about that date. The chancel, tower, and transepts (used by the nuns) belong to the Early English style (13th century), the north and south walls of the chancel each contain a Decorated window, an insertion of somewhat later date. The nave and its south aisle, include the earlier Norman remains, re-modelled during the Perpendicular period (15th century). The west window of the nave (removed in 1853) is represented in the annexed sketch.

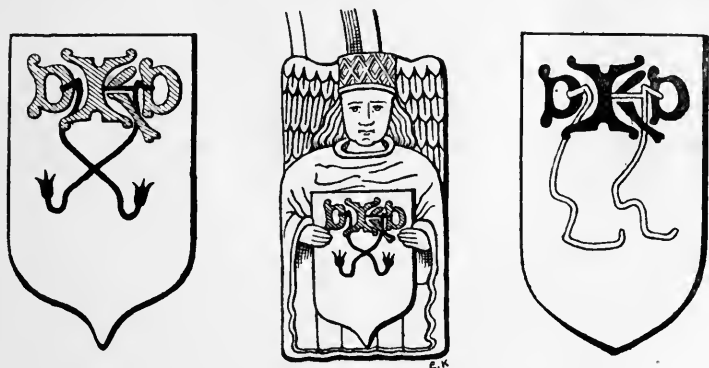
of the south aisle, where there are traces of a piscina; and an altar very probably stood here. It was called *Jesus Chapel*, no doubt, *from the Jesus service said in it*; but this would not necessarily be its actual dedication.

<sup>1</sup> No person, with a practised eye in such matters, who has carefully looked at Edington Church, and carried the same eye into that of Amesbury, will have failed to see in both, distinct traces of one and the same arrangement in mediæval times.

<sup>2</sup> These remains seem to have been overlooked by Sir Richard Hoare, who remarks that the church *cannot boast of any Norman architecture*. (*Amesbury Hundred*, p. 73.) They were probably plastered over, and less visible in his time than at present. The very considerable inclination of the chancel to the north also appears to have escaped the notice of Sir Richard, and is not shown in his ground plan of the building.



The east window of the chancel (also removed in 1853) was a late insertion, probably of the time of Henry VII, or Henry VIII. It is shown in the engraving of the Church from the south-east, given in Hoare's *Modern Wilts*. The dripstones of this window were of especial interest, as examples of the use of coloured clay, which is rarely found in work of this kind. They are now preserved within the Church, being built into the



north wall of the chancel, as supports to the credence table ; and represent angels bearing escutcheons on which are carved the initials *DKD* interlaced with a cord (*see illustration*), and filled in with red and black clay. The principal initial *K* probably represents the name of *Kent*, well known as one of the officers of the Monastery,<sup>1</sup> and to some of this family the window may have been inserted as a memorial.<sup>2</sup>

EDWARD KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

<sup>1</sup> There was, among the buildings of the Monastery, a large apartment known as *Kent's Chamber*. Peter Kent, who had previously held office in the Monastery, was collector of rents for the Earl of Hertford in 1544 ; and one of the lodges on the east side of the park towards Grey Bridge—curiously constructed of flint-work, and bearing the date 1607, is still well known as *Kent House*, probably from its first occupier.

<sup>2</sup> On one shield the initials are *red* interwoven with a *black* cord. On the other the same initials are *black* with the *red* cord loosed, as if to intimate by the hand of death. A notice of these escutcheons was communicated many years ago to the Archæological Institute by the Rev. W. Grey, of Allington. See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. ii, p. 194.

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**RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.**
**BRATTON.**

(Continued from page 252.)

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EXCHEQUER Q. R. DECREES AND ORDERS, Book v, f. 272.

[*Easter Term, 18 Elizabeth.*] 4 June, 1576.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court of Exchequer [on the cause of Gilbert Gerrard, attorney-general, against John Marquis of Winchester, touching the evidences of the manors of Steeple Ashton, Bratton and Northstoke<sup>1</sup>] that the letters patents, dated 26th January, 3 Edward VI, of the enrolment and exemplification thereof shall from henceforth be void to all intents and purposes, and that the same letters patents and the enrolment and exemplification thereof to all respects and purposes shall be taken to be as letters surrendered and void according to the true intent and meaning of the late lord Marquis of Winchester, from the day of the date of the second letters patents, 4 Edward VI; and for the Queen's further security, that the said John, now Marquis of Winchester, shall not only confess in the court of Chancery that the enrolment of the former letters patents, 3 Edward VI may be cancelled, but also that he shall deliver unto this court the same and all such exemplifications as he hath, to be cancelled. Or else that he shall make a full release and surrender in writing under his hand and seal to the Queen of all the said manors of Steeple Ashton, Bratton, Northstoke, and all other lands and tenements specified in the said letters patents, 3 Edward VI, except such parcels thereof as were graunted in the said second letters patents to his father, or such parcels thereof as the now Lord Marquis can lawfully claim by force of any other letters patents,

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<sup>1</sup> *Exchequer Q. R., Bills and Answers, Elizabeth.* Wilts. No. 5. *Vide* pp. 208-214 *Wilts Notes and Queries.*

made after the date of the said first letters patents. And yet, nevertheless, because the defendant "is a noble man and a great pere of this Realme," the court at this present is contented to give day to the said defendant until the quindene of St. Michael next, to show cause why the Court should not then proceed to give further order against him for the executing the premises according to their true intention, order and determination.

IBID. Book vi, f. 228. [*Trinity, 20 Elizabeth.*]

*Monday, 9 June.*

WILTES. { Frauncis Martyn being present in court is  
 enioyned that he increase his suyt agaynst Henry  
 Whiteacre, the Queen's Majesty's tenaunt of a parcell of lande  
 in Brackton, vpon payne of cxlii.

EXCHEQUER DEPOSITIONS. WILTS. [*2 James I, Hilary No. 3.*]

Depositions of witnesses taken at Westbury, 17th Jan.,  
 2 James I, in a cause defending in the Court of Ex-  
 chequer between Adam Stanshall, Roger Bisse, Henry  
 Betton and Thomas Webbe, tenants of Brembridge, co.  
 Wilts, complainants, and Sefton Bromwich, gentleman,  
 defendant.

*Witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs.*

A.D. 1604.—John Caraway, of Dilton, labourer, aged three  
 score and ten years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined,  
 deposeth as followeth:—

[1, 2, and 3, answers concerning the manor of Brembridge  
 and the fields of Westbury.]

To the fourth interrogatory he saith that he knows that  
 the Defendant, Sefton Bromwich, is owner of the farm of  
 Bratton, Wilts, which farm this deponent hath known by the  
 space of threescore years, but doth not know the down and  
 sheep sleight of the said farm. Further that there have been  
 anciently kept upon the down and sheep sleight 400 sheep,  
 and that the sheep sleight doth lie about a mile from the  
 water, and that he kept sheep four or five years in the fields

called Westbury fields and Ley Field, during which time, in time and necessity of draught, the farmers of Bratton have had their sheep come down running, being athirst, from the down to the water, where they would drink for the space of half-an-hour, and presently the shepherd would take his course and have them up again to their sleight upon the down, but whether the same were of courtesy, or neighbourhood, or of right, he knows not.

To the sixth interrogatory he saith that Sefton Bromwich divers times hath sleighted down his sheep of late through Westbury fields and Leys fields at times when there was no necessity of waterings, which sheep were about 400, as he takes it, and do usually depasture there the better part of a day, and that this deponent and others have often chased the sheep of the farmer of Bratton for feeding there, but doth not know whether the farmer's sheep were ever impounded, and further deposeth not.

Roger Kendall, of Frome, Somerset, husbandman, aged fifty, saith [much the same as the foregoing].

John Lisle, of Warminster, shepherd, aged fifty . . . saith . . . That the tenants of the manor of Brembridge, and other the inhabitants of Westbury, have used to have the pasturage of the fields of Westbury and Leys severally from the farmer of Bratton, except three days in Leys field and three days in Westbury at the breach, and the tenants of Brembridge and the inhabitants of Westbury have often disturbed the farmer's sheep of Bratton from their feeding in the same fields, and have chased them with dogs, and this was so done about 34 years ago, this deponent being a shepherd there seven years or thereabouts. And that one old Knight and Stanshall did at one time impound the farmer's sheep of Bratton from out of the said fields, and after the said old Knight died he heard no more of the matter.

William Kendall, of Brook, in the parish of Westbury, aged four score, deposeth . . . That he hath known the farm of Bratton these three-score years and upwards, and that

he knoweth the sheep sleight belonging to it, upon which the farmers of Bratton have kept four or five hundred sheep, which sheep-sleight lieth a mile from the water. . . . That the tenants of the manor of Brembridge and the inhabitants of Westbury have used to have the feeding of Lyes field and Westbury field after the first three days breach to themselves severally from the farmers of Bratton. That the sheep of the Lord Admiral, being the flock of Bratton, three-score years ago depasturing the said field, were out of Lyes field impounded by Robert Bowyers, John Whatley, Robert Cooch, of Lye, because they did continue a day longer than their three days in the said field, and that time the Lord Admiral's flock were denied to feed in the same field after their breach . . . .

Richard Westwoode, of Steepleashton, husbandman, aged about three-score years and five, saith [much as the others].

John Doninges, of Westbury, aged 58 years, saith [as before]. . . . That the defendant doth feed his sheep in the said fields and doth keep them there of late by force; and that after the three days next after the first breach of the said fields, the farmer of Bratton hath brought therein sheep which have fed there, but have been chased from the same oftentimes within these 40 years; and touching the impounding of the farmer's sheep of Bratton this deponent saith one Thomas Kendall, one Stanshall, and others, to the number of four or five, about thirty years ago impounded the then farmer's sheep out of Lyes field and out of Westbury's field.

John Rawlings, of Westbury, shepherd, aged 50 years, saith [much as the others].

Mathias Wallis, of Westbury, yeoman, aged threescore years, saith: That Sefton Bromwich was presented and amerced at the law-day holden for Westbury Hundred the 28th March, 39 Elizabeth, for suffering his sheep to be kept and depastured in the fields of Lye above said.

Roger Burford, of Haukeridge in the parish of Westbury, husbandman, aged threescore and ten years, saith that the

farmers of Bratton have been used to water their sheep in Leyfield, where they have stayed for the space of an hour, and have then been driven back up to their sleight; and that he never knew the farmer's sheep of Bratton disturbed in their feeding in the fields of Ley and Westbury, for the said farmers have three days severally at the several breaches of the said fields and afterwards they were wont to go away out of the said fields, and this deponent was a shepherd there at the rising in the West fifty years ago, and since he hath not been shepherd there.

Robert Evans, of Westbury, husbandman, aged threescore years or thereabouts, saith . . . that he was one of those that hath beaten up the said farmer's sheep out of the said fields up to Bratton down by the commandment of his parents, and the like commandment was given to other shepherds in the said fields at that time [about 39 years before].

Richard Cooche, of Westbury, weaver, aged threescore and six years, saith that about 50 years ago the farmer's flock of Bratton did not use to feed in Leys field, but can say nothing of Westbury field, and this he knoweth because he was a shepherd there about that time.

*Witnesses for the Defendant.*

Thomas Hales, of Bratton, aged threescore years and six, sworn and examined, saith that he knoweth the defendant and Henry Belton, one of the complainants, but the other he doth not well know. That he knoweth the site and demesnes of Bratton, and hath known the same for 33 years, and the fields called Lyesfields and Westbury fields for 30 years. This deponent hath often seen the flock of sheep of Bratton to feed and depasture in Lyesfielde and Westbury fields, at the breach time of the fields. That one William Butcher and Roger Marks being several farmers of the said site and demesnes of Bratton, have with their several flocks of sheep of Bratton so fed and depastured in the said fields, and the flock of Bratton have used to depasture and feed in the said fields at all times at the will

and pleasure of the said farmer, after the breach of the fields, until the fields were sown again with corn. And the reason that he knows it is because he was a shepherd in the said fields for thirty years, and the flock of Bratton hath always been six hundred and three score, or thereabouts. That the defendant doth now use the like pasturing and feeding with his sheep in the said fields as the farmers of Bratton have done heretofore by all the time of this deponent's memory. That one old Springall being shepherd unto Butcher, sometime farmer of Bratton aforesaid, did keep the sheep of the said farm in Lyes field and Westbury fields as the defendant now keepeth his sheep there. . . .

Roger Markes, of Stepleasheton, yeoman, aged fifty-five years, deposeth that he was tenant for 20 years of part of the site and demesnes of Bratton. That the farmers and occupiers of the site and demesnes of Bratton have had by all the time aforesaid a flock of 660 sheep depasturing upon the downs, which said flock have always used to be sleighted, fed, and depastured in Lyes and Westburyes fields at the time of the breach and at all times afterwards at the will of the farmers and occupiers of the site of Bratton, until the same were sown again with corn. That this deponent's father, William Markes, and his grandfather, Walter Markes, were farmers of the said site and demesnes of Bratton, and did so use the said fields with their sheep. That the defendant Sefton Bromwich doth now so use them.

Ralph Cudgell, of Westbury, shepherd, aged 60 years, saith that the farmers of Bratton have had common of pasture for their flocks of Bratton in the said fields by all his remembrance being 40 years, but sometimes there hath been among the shepherds some "rappes" about it, as he hath been told by the same shepherds.

William Ballerd, of Bratton, aged 40 years, saith that he hath known the said fields for 30 years past, which fields the farmers of Bratton for the time being, namely, William Butcher, Richard Axford, and one Markes of Stepleashton,

have used by all the time of his memory for pasturage and feeding for their flocks of Bratton. . . .

Walter Hixe, of Westbury, husbandman, aged 50 years, saith [much as above ; gives the several former farmers using the pasturage in dispute, as John Markes, William Butcher, Richard Axford and Roger Markes]. . . .

John Gunstone, of Westbury, husbandman, aged 74 years, saith that he knoweth Lyesfield and Westbury fields for all the time of his remembrance, and that a farmer of Bratton did once heretofore feed and sleight his flock after the three days breach of Lyesfield in the said field, and this deponent was likely to have been then beaten by one Tynker, the shepherd of the flock of Bratton, for mingling his sheep with the said farm flock.

Richard Axford, of Bratton, husbandman, aged three score years, saith that he was farmer of the farm of Bratton 20 years, and his father before him 10 years before that, during all which time this deponent and his father used to have pasturage for their flocks of Bratton in the said fields after the breach, and were never disturbed.

Robert Greene, of Bratton, shepherd, aged forty, saith that he hath known Lyes field and Westbury's field for 23 years, and that all the time the farmer of Bratton used to depasture his flock, being 660 sheep, in the said fields, the first three days of the breach severally to themselves without the sheep of the tenants of Brembridge and the inhabitants of Westbury that had common there, and all the season of the year when the same is not sown with corn. That he being shepherd of the said flock for these sixteen years last past was never disturbed in the sleighting and feeding of his sheep in that manner in Westbury field, but in Lyes field, which was when old Mr. Bromwich had the farm of Bratton wholly to himself, and then some of Lyes men came unto him and told him that he must not have his sheep go in the said Lyes field, and willed this deponent to tell his master that he should meet them there the next morning about the same. Which



message he delivered to his said then master, who willed him to sleight the sheep there again the next morning, and if that Lyesmen would pen them, then they might, and he would take his course to right himself by law. Before which time he had nothing to do with them, and after that this deponent heard no more of the matter until two years last past.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity. 3 James I. R. lxxvi.*]

A.D. 1605. } Thomas Harris, serjeant-at-law, and Thomas  
 WILTS. } Chamberlayne, esquire, in their own persons,  
 sue against Henry Martyn, esquire, and Gabriel Cox, junior,  
 gentlemen, the manor of Westbury, *alias* Westbury Saint  
 Maure, with the appurtenances and 30 messuages, 6 tofts, 2  
 watermills, 2 dovecotes, 20 gardens, 600 acres of land, 200  
 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood,  
 500 acres of broom and heather, and 100s. rent, with the  
 appurtenances in Westbury, *alias* Westbury under the plain,  
 Bratton, Edington, Calston, Steeple Aston, Imber, Warminster,  
 North Bradley, Heywood, Hawkeridge, Brooke Lye, Dilton  
 Shortestreet, and Skidmores Upton, and a 4th part of the  
 hundred of Westbury and the portmote, with the appurten-  
 ances and fairs and markets and toll and *thele* in the fairs and  
 markets, as their right and heritage, &c., &c.

Henry and Gabriel call to warrant Alexander Chokke,  
 esquire, and Joan his wife, &c., &c.

Alexander and Joan call to warrant Edward Howse, &c.,  
 &c.

Thomas Harris and Thomas Chamberlain seek licence to  
 imparl and it is granted them. And afterwards they return  
 hither, &c. And the foresaid Edward, &c., makes default,  
 therefore it is considered that the foresaid Thomas Harris and  
 Thomas Chamberlayne shall recover their seisin against Henry  
 and Gabriel, of the manor, tenements, rent, and 4th part  
 aforesaid, with the appurtenances, &c.

LAY SUBSIDY. WILTS. <sup>199</sup>/<sub>368</sub>. [*Subsidy, 7 James I.*]

A.D. 1609. WESTBURY HUNDRED.

## BRATTON.

<i>In lands</i> —William Newman	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij <i>d.</i>	[subsidy].
Christopher White	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij <i>d.</i>	„
William Axford	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij <i>d.</i>	„
John Rawlings	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij <i>d.</i>	„
Maulde Smarte, widow		xxs.	1s.	iiij <i>d.</i>	„
Deanes (?) Ballarde	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij <i>d.</i>	„
John Aldridge	..	xxxs.	1s.	ij <i>d.</i>	„
James Blacke	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij <i>d.</i>	„
<i>In goods</i> —Margaret Butcher, widow				iiis.	„
Richard Hulbert	..	xij <i>li.</i>		xijs.	„
James Ballarde.	..	iiij <i>li.</i>		iijs.	„
Ralfe Aldridge	..	iiij <i>h.</i>		iijs.	„
Sum		1 <i>li.</i>		xiijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>

## RECOVERY ROLL. [8 James I. Hilary. Roll xxvii.]

A.D. 1611. } Matthew Ley, esquire, and Maximilian Petty,  
 WILTS. } gentlemen, in their own persons, sue against  
 James Ley, knight, and George Markes, gentleman, a half of  
 the manor of Lygh, with the appurtenances of 16 messuages,  
 10 gardens, 200 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 100 acres  
 of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 70*s.* rent, with the appur-  
 tenances in Lygh Penlye, Brooke, Bremebridge, Dilton,  
 Hawkeridge, Heywood, Bratton, and Westbury, as their  
 right and heritage, &c., &c.

James and George call to warrant Roger Coggeswell, &c.

Roger calls to warrant Edward Howes, &c., &c.

And Mathew and Maximilian seek licence to imparl and  
 it is granted them. And afterwards they return hither, &c.  
 And the foresaid Edward, &c., makes default. Therefore it is  
 considered that Mathew and Maximilian shall recover their  
 seisin against James and George of the half aforesaid, with  
 the appurtenances, &c., &c.

## PATENT ROLL. [11 James I, part 13.]

A.D. 1613.—The King grants to Queen Ann various rents from different estates in co. Southampton and Wilts, &c. ; and the annual rent or fee-farm of £93 4s. from the manor of Edington-Romsey, Twynehead, the Grange of Bratton, and the capital messuage of the manor of Steepleaston in Wilts, and other property elsewhere in England, for and during the whole term of her natural life.

Tested by the King at Westminster, 16 February.

By writ of privy seal.

LAY SUBSIDY  $\frac{199}{381}$ 

A.D. 1625.

[Subsidy, 1 Charles I.]

## WESTURY HUNDRED, BRATTON.

<i>In lands</i> —Robert Smart	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	[subsidy].
Giles Gilbert	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
William Axford	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
William Whetacre	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
William Heavell	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Christopher White	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Roger Ballard	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Willam Noble	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Marie Blanchard, widow	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
John Croome	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Christopher Butcher	..	..	xxs.	iiij <i>d.</i>	
<i>In goods</i> —Ralph Alderidge	..	..	ij <i>l.</i>	viijs.	
John Whetacre	..	..	ij <i>l.</i>	viijs.	
Henrie Cromwell	..	..	ij <i>l.</i>	viijs.	
John Alderidge	..	..	ij <i>l.</i>	viijs.	
Bartholomewe Cromwell <sup>1</sup>	..	..	ij <i>l.</i>	viijs.	

<sup>1</sup> In roll  $\frac{199}{370}$  (3 Charles I) there is entered William Bromwich possessing 5*l.* in land.

WILTSHIRE FREEHOLDERS' BOOK. [13 *Charles I*, A.D. 1637-8.

*Tune of Sir Edward Baynton, K.B., sheriff.]*

WESTBURY HUNDRED.	{	William Whittaker, of Bratton.
		John Nevell, of Bratton.
		John Whittaker, of Bratton.
		William Bromwich, de Bratton.
		John Croome, of Bratton.
		Timotheus Ballard, of the same.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [14 *Charles I*, *pt. 2*, No. 155.

*P. M. Henry Ley, Earl of Marlborough.]*

A.D. 1638. Inquisition taken at New Sarum 27 September, 14 *Charles I*. Henry Ley, &c., was seized of and in the manors of Westbury, Westbury Arundell, &c., and of, and in 7 messuages with the appurtenances, 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and 10s. of rent with the appurtenances, in Heywood, Hawkridge, Bratton, and Westbury, late the land of Richard Gawen; a messuage, 30 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture with 10s. rent, with the appurtenances in Bradford, Bratton, Westbury, &c., 17 messuages, 20 cottages, 8 water mills, flour mills, and fulling mills, 40 acres of land, 120 acres of meadow, 450 acres of pasture, 250 acres of wood, and certain other lands and tenements, and common of pasture for 500 sheep, or sheep and cattle, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Heywood, Hawkridge, Bratton, Milborne, Stoake, Coulston, Ligh, Dilton le Marsh, Shortstreet, Skidmore's Vpton, Penley, Brooke, Doddesmede, Steeple Ashton, Imber, &c., late the lands of John Batt and others (named); 2 messuages, a cottage, a barn, 240 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Bratton, Stoke, Leigh, Westbury, called, or known, by the name of St. Maure farme, being parcell of the manor of Westbury Seymour.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> No date of the Earl's death given.

LAY SUBSIDY. WILTS.  $\frac{199}{408}$

A.D. 1641. [*Collections of £400,000 granted 17 Charles I.*]

HUNDRED OF WESTBURY,  
BRATTON.

The Lady Mary Countesse Dowager.	..	ili.	xvis.
William Bromwich, gent.	.. ..	..	iiijl.
William Stoakes and Henry Usher	.. ..	..	jli.
George Markes, gent.	.. ..	..	viijs. vjd.
Robert Shepherde, for Mr. W. Smith	.. ..	..	xjs.
Anthony Silverthorne [?]	.. ..	..	iiijs.
Mary Burgis, widow	.. ..	..	is. vjd.
Anthony Martyn	.. ..	..	is.
John Mynty and William Hulbert, for Thomas Oxford	} ..	..	xs.
John Brown and Timothy Ballard	.. ..	..	vijjs.
John Whittacre..	.. ..	..	jli.
Henry Ballard	.. ..	..	vijjs.
Henry Ballard and Roger Ballard	.. ..	..	vijjs.

E. MARGARET THOMPSON.

(*To be continued*).

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**QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.**

(*Continued from p. 225.*)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

FIRST SERIES.

D.

1655-10-14.—Joan DODSON, dau. of Francis Dodson.

1659-8-17.—James DAVIS, son of Thomas, Jun., and Elizabeth Davis, of Corsham.

1660-7-14.—Alice DODSON, dau. of Francis Dodson, of Marlbro'.

- 1661-8-2.—Mary DAVIS, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Davis, of Pickwick.
- 1663-10-7[10].—Mary and Martha DODSON, twin dau. of Francis Dodson, of Marlbro' Meeting.
- 1664-2-24.—William DAVIS, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Davis, of Corsham.
- 1665-11-27.—John DAVIS, son of John and Susannah Davis, of Nettleton.
- 1666-7-13.—Daniell DODSON, son of Francis Dodson, of Marlborough.
- 1668-7-6.—Katherine DAVIS, dau. of John Davis, of Marlborough.
- 1673-10-3.—John and Hester DAVIS, twin son and dau. of John Davis, of Ogborne.
- 1675-10-12.—Hester DAVIS, dau. of John Davis, of Ogborne.
- 1681-6-11.—John DUCKET, son of Thomas and Mary Ducket, of Swinden.
- 1689-12-23.—Jane DANIELL, dau. of Andrew and Eliz : Daniell, of Corsham.
- 1691-12-7.—Mary DANIELL, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniell, of Corsham Meeting.
- 1692-8-25.—Jane DAVIS, dau. of John, Jun., and Elizabeth Davis, of Nettleton.
- 1694-4-12.—Thomas DEVINE<sup>1</sup>, son of John and Elizabeth Devine, of Nettleton.
- 1695-9-26.—At Fovent Stroud, Robt. DAY, son of Osmond and Elizabeth Day, of Fovent Stroud, cooper.
- 1695-9-27.—Rebecca DANIEL, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniel, of Hartham, Corsham ph.
- 1695-11-6.—John DAVICE, son of John and Elizabeth Davice, of Nettleton.
- 1695/6-11-6.—John DEVINE, son of John and Elizabeth Devine, of Nettleton.
- 1697-7-28.—Mary DAVICE, dau. of John and Elizabeth Davice, of Nettleton.
- 1698-3-7.—Andrew DANIELL, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniell, of Hartham, Corsham ph.

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<sup>1</sup> Alexander DEVINE, F.R.G.S., of Clayesmore School, Enfield, Middx., tells me he believes the DEVINES came originally from France, probably, as DEVIGNES, and then settled in Ireland. He does not trace any connexion with this Wiltshire family.

1699-3-7.—Hannah DARK, dau. of John and Mary Dark, of West Kington.

1699-12-18.—Rachel DAY, dau. of Osmond and Elizabeth Day, of Fovant Stroud.

## E.

1664-8-30.—Thomas ELLCOCK, son of Thomas Ellcock.

1667-12-6.—John ELLCOCK, son of Thomas Ellcock.

1667/8-1-23.—Benjamin EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1670-11-21.—Edward EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1673-5-31.—Samuell EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1673-10-30.—Anna EMMET, dau. of James Emmet, of Langly.

1673/4-10-21.—John EDWARD, son of Folke and Jane Edward.

1674-8-30.—John EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1677-2-1.—James EDWARDS, son of John and Anne Edwards, of Bitstone.

1677-5-20.—Rebecca EDWARDS, dau. of Edw: Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1678-2-1.—Mary and Elizabeth EDWARDS, twin dau. of John and Anne Edwards, of Bidstone.

1678/9-12-26.—Remote<sup>1</sup> EDWARDS, son [?] of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1680-4-3.—John EDWARDS, son of John and Ann Edwards, of Bidstone.

1681/2-11-2.—Edward EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1686-7-10.—William EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.

1688-5-3.—Walter EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> Query, son or dau.? The London copy does not determine the sex by use of these words. The name does not re-appear. The EDWARDS family, living round Biddiston, Notton, Brinkworth, must have been a large one, there being record of 36 births between 1667 and 1734, and 38 deaths between 1672 and 1819. The name also appears in the Gloucestershire Records as connected with Cirencester.

- 1688-10-22.—Sarah EDWARDS, dau. of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.
- 1691-7-15.—John EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1693-10-11.—William EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1695/6-12-14.—Elizabeth EDWARDS, dau. of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Bidiston.
- 1696/7-1-8.—Robert EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Bidiston [Slaughterford Meeting].

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Tottenham, Middx.*

(*To be continued.*)

## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 258.*)

### HENRY VIII (*continued*).

296. Anno 37.—William Wenman and Thomas Wenman, junr., gen., and Walter Chanyton *alias* Shangilton, gen.; manor of Shalborne Westecourte, messuages and lands in Shalborne Westecourt. £207.

297. Anno 37.—Christopher Willoughby, arm., and John Mervyn, arm., and Johanna his wife; manors of Westknoyle *alias* Knoyle, Odyerne, and Struggs, messuages and lands in Westknoyle *alias* Knoyle, Oderne, and Struggs. £620.

298. Anno 37.—William Button, gen., and Fulke Grevill, knt., & Lady Elizabeth his wife; manor of Cowlston, messuages and lands in Cowlston. £260.

299. Anno 37.—Matthew King and Thomas Malarde *alias* Malyard; messuages and lands in Malmesbury, Brokenborough, Milbourn, Burton, and Thurnehull. £100.

300. Anno 38.—John Bekynham and Edward Twynyhoo, and Edith, his wife; messuages and lands in the Highstreet, in the parish of Saint Thomas in New Sarum. £80.



301. Anno 37.—John Warneford & Anthony Pen, *and* Thomas Seymour, knt., and Andrew Baynton, arm.; manors of Bromeham, Bremehill, Stanley, Rowdon, Whitley, Shawe, and Whaddon, messuages and lands in Bromeham, Bromehill, Stanley, Rowdon, Whitley, Shawe, Whaddon, Rowde, Canning Epis., Bulkyngton, Hedyngton, Calston, Cheryell, Calne, Blacklands, Studhill, Stockley, Loxhill, Sperthill, Caddenham, Foxham, Cowiche, Chyppenham, Lacoce, Chytowe, Doveton, Corseham, Melkysham, Benacre, Hilpirton, and Throwbryge, with advowson of the churches of Bromeham, Bremehill, Whaddon, and Stanley.

302. Anno 38.—Nicholas Woode and Alan Lee *and* Francis Englefyld and Katherine his wife, manor of Hynton *alias* Henton. £200.

303. Anno 38.—Edward Baynton, gen., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; manors of Chapmanslade, Godysfeld, Berwyk, Bassett, Wroughton, and Chesynbury, messuages and lands in Chapmanslade, Godysfeld, Berwyk, Bassett, Wroughton, and Chesynbury. £440.

304. Anno 38.—Robert Keylway, gen., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; manors of Winterslow, Escott, Chelworth, and Crudwell, messuages and lands in Winterslowe, Escott, Chelworth and Crudwell. 700 marks.

305. Anno 38.—John Lambard *and* John Pope, gen.; messuages and lands in Hurdecote, Wenelsford *alias* Welnesford, and Lake, rectory of Shreveton, as well as advowson and presentation of the vicarage of Shreveton. 400 marks.

306. Anno 38.—John Blatehytt *alias* Blathet *and* Laurence Edmundys *alias* Edmondys, of the city of New Sarum; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 100 marks.

307. Anno 38.—Robert May *and* John Bonham, arm.; lands in Broughton Gifford, and a close called Crokes Croft in Broughton Gifford. £40.

308. Anno 38.—George Percy, gen., *and* Thomas Dynham, arm.; manor of Sealesaylesbury; messuages and lands in Sealsaylesbury. £400.

309. Anno 38.—John Stokys *and* Robert Wylkyns; messuages and lands in Waremaster. £39.

310. Anno 38.—Thomas Long *and* Stephen Ingram *and* Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Semyngton. £14.

311. Anno 38. William Button *and* James Chatreton, gen., *and* Agnes his wife; manor of Manton, messuages and lands in Manton and Presshat. £200.

312. Anno 38. Michael Skotte *and* Edmund Walwyn, gen., *and* Matilda his wife; manor of Combs, messuages and lands in Great Ambrysbury. £200.

313. Anno 38. John Bennatt *and* John Strognell *and* John Besaunt *and* Agnes his wife, *and* Thomas Besaunt, son *and* heir of John *and* Agnes; messuages and lands in Midelton, Est Winterslow *and* West Winterslowe.

314. Anno 38.—Edward Nicholason *and* Thomas Cobbe *and* Margaret his wife; messuage *and* garden in New Sarum in New Street. 40 marks.

#### EDWARD VI.

315. Anno 1.—Thomas Jacobs *and* William Mogeridge, gen., *&* Johanna his wife; messuages *and* lands in New Sarum. £100.

316. Anno 1. John Asteley, jun., arm., *and* John Butler, arm., *and* Silvestrias his wife; manor of Nettelton, messuages *and* lands in Nettelton with advowson of the church of Nettelton. £533 sterling.

317. Anno 1.—George Crede *and* Henry Crede; messuages *and* lands in Mylton, Est Knoyll, *alias* Bysshops knoyle. £80 sterling.

318. Anno 1.—Alexander Langford, gen., *and* Richard Kyrton, arm., *and* Elizabeth his wife, *and* Christofer Kyrton, gen.; a rental of 26 shillings *and* eight pence in Trowbridge. 40 marks.

319. Anno 1.—William Herbert, knight, *and* Anna his wife, *and* Henry Clyford, arm.; manor of Burdens Batle *alias* Burdens Batle, messuages *and* lands in South Newton, Wilton, *and* Fulton. £300 sterling.

320. Anno 1.—Geoffrey Dormer *and* Walter Shangulton and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Shawborne, and Westbedwyn. £220 sterling.

321. Anno 1.—William Harbarde, knt., *and* Edward Darell, knt.; manor of Knyghton, messuages and lands in Knyghton, and Chawke.

322. Anno 1.—John Scott *and* John Mychell, gen., and Katherine his wife, and Richard Beremylham, gen., and Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Hedynton Swyke, near the parish of Hedynton, and in Brode near the parish of Calston. 110 [?] marks.

323. Anno 1.—William Kente *and* John Bawdwyn and Anne his wife, John Mussell and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 80 marks.

324. Anno 1.—John Redman *and* Edward Clements, otherwise called Edward Broun; messuages and lands in Wilton and suburbs. 40 marks.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

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## SOME WILTSHIRE WIVES.

[*Temp.* Elizabeth.]

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The statute alluded to in the below quoted documents was "*the Bill for great Horses*," 33 Henry VIII, cap. 5, § 6.— "If the wife of any person or persons were any velvet in the lining or other part of her gown other than in the cuffs or purfels of her gown, or else were any velvet in her kirtell, or were any petticoat of silk, that then the husband of every such wife shall find one stoned horse of the stature above in this act recited [in height 'xiiij handfullis'] or shall incur the abovesaid penalty and forfeiture of ten pounds." This statute was confirmed by an "*Act for the having of Horse Armour*

*and Weapon*", 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, cap. 2, § 3, passed like the first "for the better furniture and defence of this Realm". Here it was enacted that every person who "by reason that his wife should wear such kind of apparell or other thing", specially mentioned in the statute 33 Henry VIII, was required to find one great stoned trotting horse, shall keep and maintain a gelding able and meet for a light horseman, with sufficient harness and weapon for the same, under the penalty of £10, half of which was forfeit to the king and queen, and half to the person suing for the same in any Court of Record by bill, plaint, action of debt or information. By the same act the Justices of the peace were directed to enquire of defaulters against the statute. The wearing of velvet was in these cases of course taken as a sign of the husbands being sufficiently prosperous to afford the costs of the gelding and weapons.

EXCHEQUER, Q. R. COMMISSIONS. WILTS.

[*Elizabeth, No. 2469.*<sup>1</sup>]

WILTES. } Inquysycyon Indented taken at the Cytye of New  
 } Sarum, yn the Countye of Wiltsh. Before Thomas  
 Carter, Maior of the Cytye of New Sarum, and John Hooper  
 [?] by vertue of the Quenes Maiestyes Comysyon to them and  
 others dyirected and hervnto anexed the Syxtenth daye of  
 December, yn the fyveth yere of the Raigne of our Soueraigne  
 Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce,  
 and of Irelande, Quene, defender of the fayth, &c. By the  
 othes of Anthonye Meekes, gentilman, George Wylton, gentil-  
 man, John Eyer the younger, gentilman, Edmunde Weckwycke,  
 gentilman, Roger Tanner, gentilman, John Eyer the elder,  
 gentilman, John Venarde [?], gentilman, William Moggrydge,  
 gentilman, Thomas Jaine, gentilman, Henrye Tyrell, Thomas  
 B. . . ston, Christofer . . . . . Roger Grundye and William  
 Smyth. Whyche doo saye vppon their othes that Broughtwood  
 Robyns, the wyff of John Robyns, of the Cytye of New Sarum

<sup>1</sup> Slightly abbreviated from the original.

aforsayd, in the Countye aforsayd, clothyer, the syxe and twentyeth daye of September laste paste, in the Cytye of New Sarum aforsayd, yn the Countye aforsayd, dyde weare a gowne commonlye called a Kassocke of black cloth, w<sup>th</sup> a cape of Blacke velvett yn the same gowne, the sayed John Robyns, her husband, at the sayed sixe and twentyeth daye of September, not havynge fendinge kepyng nor maynteynyng of his owne proper costes and expences one geldinge, able and mete for a light horseman, w<sup>th</sup> suffycyant harnes and weapon for the same accordynge to the forme of the statutes yn suche case provyded. Item they saye vppon their othes that Elizabeth Jefferey, the wyff of John Jeffereye, of the same Cytye, mercer, lyckwyse the thyrtyth daye of September, now also laste paste, in the Cytye aforsayed, dyde yn lycke manner weare a Gowne commonlye called a Kassocke, of black clothe, w<sup>th</sup> a cape of Blacke velvett in the same gowne, the sayde John Jeffereyes, her husband, at the sayed thyrtyth daye of September, not havynge fyndyng, kepyng, nor maynteynyng, &c. [as before]. Item they do lyckewyse present vppon theyr othes that Johane Rychardes, the wyffe of Davyd Rychardes, of the same Cytye, glover, lyckewyse the seven and twentythe daye of September, now also laste paste, at the Cytye aforsayed, dyde in lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a kassocke of Russet cloth, with a cape of Black velvett, yn the same gowne, the sayed Davyd Rychardes, her husbände, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they also present vppon theyr othes that Marye Tyler, the wyff of Thomas Tyler, of the Cytye aforsayed, yeoman, lickewyse the sayed seven and twentyeth daye of September now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforsayde, dyd yn lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a Kassocke of Russet clothe, a cape of blacke velvett, yn the same gowne, the sayed Thomas Tyler, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they do lickewyse present vppon theyr oaths that . . . . . the wyff of John Webbe, of the same Cyttye, gentyman, lyckewyse the thyrde daye of October now laste paste, at the Cyttye aforsayed, dyd yn lycke

manner weare a gowne commonly called a Kassoche, of blacke clothe, with a cape of blacke velvett in the same gowne. And also one kyrtell of Black . . . . with a yarde of Black velvett vppon the same kyrtell, the sayed John Webbe, her husband, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they do also present vppon theyr othes that Katheryne Webbe, the wyfe of William Webbe, of the same Cyttye . . . . lyckewyse the sayed thyrde daye of October now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayd, dyd yn lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a Kassock of Black clothe, w<sup>th</sup> a yarde of black velvett, vppon the same Kassock. And also one kyrtell of Blacke grogayne, w<sup>th</sup> a garde of blacke velvet vppon the same kyrtell, the same William Webbe, her husband, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they doo lyckewyse present [vppon theyr othes that Elizabeth Estcourte, the wife of Gyles Estcourte, of the same Cyttye, gentyman, lyckewyse the eyghtenthe daye of October now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayed, dyd yn lycke manner weare one kyrtell of Blacke worstede, w<sup>th</sup> a garde of velvet vppon the same kyrtell, the same Gyles Estcourt, her husband, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they doo also present vppon theyr othes that Sybyl Eyer, the wife of John Eyer the younger, of Sarum aforesayed, gentilman, lyckewyse the nyne and twentythe daye of September now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayed, dyd in lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a Cassock, of Blacke clothe, with a garde of blacke velvet vppon the same cassock, the sayed John Eyer, &c. And whether that the severall wyves of the severall persons before mencyoned be gyltye of the wearinge of the severall garmentes, w<sup>th</sup> those severall partes and parcelles of velvet before vppon them severally presented contrarye to the forme of the Statute yn that case provyded ye or not, the sayed Jurye doo praye the discharge and Judgement of the Justyces of the Quenes maiestyes honourable Courte of the Exchequer. Item they doo also present vppon theyr othes that Johane Mathew, the wyf of Edmund Mathew, of the Cyttye aforesayd, merchant, lyckewyse the syxtenth [?] daye

of December, now also laste paste, at the Cytey aforesayd, dyde yn licke manner weare a gowne, commonlye called a cassocke, of Russett cloth, with a cape of black velvet yn the same Gowne, the sayed Edmunde Mathew, her husband, then at the tyme of the wearinge of the sayed apparel not havynge fyndynge, kepynge, susteyninge and maynteyning of his owne proper costes and expences one gelding, able and mete for a light horseman, w<sup>th</sup> suffycyent harnes and weapon for the same. In Wyttenes wherof vnto thes presents, as well the comyssyoners as the Jurye aforesayed, have sett theyr severall handes and sealys . . . . [the daye and] yeare fyrste above wryten.

IBID. [No. 2471.]

*Inquest taken at New Sarum, 15 January, 5 Elizabeth.]*

The wives presented were :—

Anne Auntrans [?], wife of John Auntrans, of West Knoyle, husbandman.

— — wife of Sir John Myllord, of West Knoyle, clarke.

— — wife of Thomas Grene, of West Knoyle,

. . . . .

Jhone Candell, wife of William Candle, of West Knoyle, . . . . who wore a cassock with a "welt of velvet."

Briget Hunton, wife of William Hunton the younger, of East Knoyle, gentelman.

Edyth Blackman, wife of Andrew Blackman, of East Knoyle, gentelman.

Agnys Hayter, wife of John Hayter, of East Knoyle, husbandman.

[The rest of the names are illegible.]

IBID. [No. 2396.]

*Inquest taken at New Sarum, January, 5 Elizabeth.*

The wives presented were :—

— — the wife of William Walles, of Trowbridge.

Agnes Flower, wife of Richard Flower, of Potterne, "wever,"

Johane, the wife of William Longe, of Potterne, yeoman.

— — the wife of John Cope, of Boxe, yeoman.

Johan Levet, wife of John Levet, of Boxe, yeoman.

Margaret Hurde, wife of William Hurde, of Worle [?], in the parish of Pottern, husbandman.

Christian Wheler, the wife of Robert Wheler, of Waiston, in the parish of Pottarne, husbandman.

[There are many more names belonging to the parishes above-mentioned and to other places, but they are illegible, as is the greater part of the last two documents.]

E. MARGARET THOMPSON.

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### ELLANDUNE.

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In Mr. Conybeare's valuable contribution to our knowledge of King Alfred (*Alfred in the Chroniclers*) he tells us that in the same year, A.D. 800, Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Rome, and Egbert (Grandfather of Alfred) King of Wessex, but that "he had to wait 23 years before he was able to throw off the Mercian yoke, which he did in the great victory over Beornwulf King of Mercia at Ellandune, A.D. 823."—Where is this Ellandune?

- (1). Mr. Conybeare (note to p. 7) says it was probably Ellingham in S.W. Hampshire.
- (2). Mr. J. R. Green puts Ellandune at Wilton in his map (*History of the English People*, p. 45).
- (3). It is supposed to be Allington near Amesbury in Bosworth and Toller's *A.-S. Dictionary*.
- (4). Leland in his *Itinerary* says "Elendoun: quod est Worston" (vol. iii, p. 103).
- (5). <sup>1</sup>Canon Jackson and Canon Jones both say that Wroughton (anciently Worston), near Swindon, Wilts, is the

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<sup>1</sup> *Wiltshire Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 367, and Jones' *Domesday for Wilts*.



Ellandune of the A.-S. Charters, and the latter adds "see its land limits from Cod. Winton—printed in *Cod. Dipl.* 1184."

It is also called Elingdon Wroughton in Sarum Register, and Canon Jackson says "the most ancient name appears to be *Ellan-dun*, the 'Hill of Ella',"—and he goes on to repeat the story of Egbert's victory, and continues—"some topographers suppose Ellandun, the scene of this battle, to have been at Wilton, but Mr. Offer finds no authority for this, and places the battle here. [Hoare's *B. & D.*, 57, 59.]"

Mr. Conybeare's note (1) is open to this criticism. A place ending with *ham* is not likely to have been the same as one ending in *tun*; and Ellingham in S. W. Hampshire is much too far from the boundary of Mercia and Wessex (*i.e.*, the Thames), and this he acknowledges in a letter to me, in which he says "Ellingham always seemed to me unsatisfactory, both from its situation and termination, but it was better than Wilton." The same objection as to situation applies to 2 and 3.

On the other hand, Canon Jackson's and Canon Jones' opinion that Ellendune of the A.-S. Charters is Wroughton, is confirmed by the fact that it is the ecclesiastical name of Wroughton to this day, and Leland's<sup>1</sup> note about the gift by King *Æthelstan to the Church of Winchester of Ellendune "quod est Worston,"* points to the same conclusion.

The Living of Wroughton was in the gift of Winchester until the year 1852, when, by Order in Council, it passed into that of Gloucester and Bristol Diocese, and subsequently to that of Bristol.

The present Rector of Wroughton, the Rev. J. R. Turner, when the living was offered to him in 1875, found at Gloucester that there was no such place recorded as in the Bishop's patronage, but it was finally discovered by the Bishop's Secretary entered as *Ellingdon sometimes called Wroughton*.

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<sup>1</sup> Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. iii, p. 103.

Mr. Turner also tells me he frequently has circulars addressed to him, Ellingdon or Wroughton.

Sir T. Phillipps (*Wilts Institutions*) shows that the living was always called Elyndon till the year 1496, when the title Wroughton *alias* Elyndon first occurs.

"Capel Elacombe in paroc Elyndon" is mentioned in 1308 A.D. The place where this chapel stood was known till recent years, and the old Font is now preserved in the Rectory Garden, no other portions having been found; this Chapel was dedicated to St. Maria, and the Lords Lovel presented to it from A.D. 1308-1448.

Elyndon was held as a knight's fee by Geoffrey Bluett (see *Wilts A. M.*, vol. ii, 279), from Walter de Dunstanville in 1274, and by William and John Bluet in 1316 (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 50).

The fortified *Dun* is the high ground above Wroughton on one side, and the Combe (Elcombe) on the other. The Church, the Rectory (old and new), and the *Ivory* obviously "an old fortress or dun, the present road running along the foss of it," are all within the old enclosure, and are on that first ridge of the Downland commanding the country below in which flows the Thames and its tributaries, "the ridge which extends from Compton Bassett by Clyffe, Binknoll and Ellendune to Chiseldon and Wanborough; all of which places except the two first, have been probably the sites of entrenchments and salient points for defence of the country,"<sup>1</sup> and were subsidiary defences to the stronger line of fortresses, such as Barbury, Badbury, &c., which crown the higher land to the south, and it seems probable that here the battle of Ellendune was fought within sight of the boundary of Mercia and Wessex; where, as the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, in a letter to me, says, "Wessex and Mercia would be far more likely to fight it out, than in either of the other places mentioned."

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<sup>1</sup> See *Barbury Castle*, an address by N. S. Maskelyne, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, August 1886.

The name "Ivory,"<sup>1</sup> (the field inside the fort) may mean *Upper* from A.-S. *Yfera*; or it may have been taken from the title of the Lords Lovel of Yvery, to whom anciently much land in that neighbourhood belonged, and in whose gift was the presentation to the Chapel or Cantaria of Elcombe already mentioned. They were descended from the Lovels of Yvery in Normandy, who are known to have bestowed "perpetual alms" on the Abbots and Monks of Yvery from Minster Lovel in Oxfordshire, another part of their possessions.<sup>2</sup>

The origin of the name Ellandune, variously spelt in old documents Ellandune, Elendon, Elyndon, and as now Ellingdon, is of interest; the prefix *El* occurs not only in Ellendun, but in Elcombe—the combe below the Dun—and in the river Ely, a tributary of the Thames, also close by, and is probably Celtic, as in *Elan*, the name of a river tributary of the Wye, "and the mountain region of Elenid, in which Giraldus places the sources of the Wye, the Severn, &c." In the Rolls Office Edition of "Giraldus" the spelling is Elenwyth and Elenwith.<sup>3</sup>

It also occurs in the name of the Hundred *Elstubbe*—but that being an Anglo-Saxon word throughout, is probably of a more recent origin, representing the *Ellen*=*Elder*, *Stubbe*=*trunk*, perhaps the moot-place, or boundary of the Hundred, as mentioned by Canon Jackson.

The recurrence of this syllable *El* in the place-names of several Celtic localities and streams, and its association in this instance with an ancient *dun*, also a Celtic word, would seem to justify the attribution of a Celtic origin to Ellandune, the ancient name of Wroughton; and considering the position of that place in relation to the Wessex-Mercian frontier, the Ellandune of North Wilts has the strongest claim to represent the scene of Egbert's victory in 823 A.D.

<sup>1</sup> See *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. i, p. 418.

<sup>2</sup> From Anderson's *History of the House of Yvery*.

<sup>3</sup> *Descriptio Cambriæ*, pp. 119, 138, &c.

Another fact that merits enquiry is that the church of Wroughton, *alias* Ellington, has a double dedication, to St. John the Baptist and St. Helen.

Miss Arnold Forster<sup>1</sup> thinks that this dedication "to St. Helen may have been a late addition, a relic of some long forgotten chapel in honour of St. Helen, in the outlying hamlet of Elcombe;" but from Phillipps' *Wilts Institutions* we learn that this chapel was in A.D. 1419 dedicated to S. Maria. Moreover the feast day of Wroughton occurs on the first Monday after St. John Baptist's Day, *old style* (July 4th), and not on St. Helen's day (Aug. 18th), which as Miss Arnold Forster points out is really that of the obscure Saint Agapitus.

Therefore, we must look further for a solution this question. Miss Arnold Forster goes on to say "It is one of the inexplicable anomalies of our national martyrologies that though the mother of Constantine was so extraordinarily popular in this country, her name is not to be found in the Kalendars of York, Salisbury, or Hereford." "A complete mythical history of St. Helena has been built up by Geoffrey of Monmouth and Henry of Huntingdon, according to whom she was the daughter of a shadowy British King."

According to Rhys,<sup>2</sup> *Elen*, a name famous in Welsh mythology, happens to coincide with the form which the classical *Helena* takes in Welsh, thus the latter lady becomes in a Welsh translation *Elen Fanawc*. "But the Helen who led to the description of Peredur's wife as Empress of Constantine the Great, was doubtless Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, and wife of Constantius," and, as hinted in his *Hib. Lectures*, p. 165, "*Elen* was the consort of no foreign potentate, but of the Zeus of the Celts in one of his native forms."

These curious myths seem to point to some confusion between the Celtic *Elen* and the St. Helen of the church of

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<sup>1</sup> *Studies in Church Dedications*, vol. i, p. 186-7, vol. ii, p. 518.

<sup>2</sup> Rhys, *Arthurian Legends*, p. 109.

Ellandune; such as is known to occur in the case of other well-known church dedications, where the names of landowners have been corrupted into those of dedication Saints.

Since writing the above paper on "Ellandune," I have heard from Miss Earle that in a note (on the entry for the year 823) in the second volume of the new edition of *Two Saxon Chronicles Parallel* (Earle and Plummer), published at Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1899, Mr. Plummer says he originally identified Ellendune with Allington, adding "but the Rev. C. S. Taylor writes to me that Ellandune is Wroughton, a few miles from Swindon, that Wroughton is called Ellingdon now, and a large part of its modern parish is included in the Domesday manor of Elendune."

This is a most welcome corroboration of my views on the site of Egbert's victory.

T. S. M.

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### THE GIBBET, MADDINGTON.

REGISTER, MADDINGTON, CO. WILTS. Page 61.

*"William Lawne, sonne of Giles Lawne, barbarously slaine neere ye Windemill, Sept. 23rd, and buryed ye 24th of ye same, 1666."*

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Canon Lowther informed me that the old clerk of Orcheston St. George, whom he found in office when he took the Rectory in 1830, told him that the man who was murdered at the Gibbet, had taken a large sum of money at Warminster market. The ostler of the inn where he put up knew this, and after he had left Warminster followed him, and shot him at the place where the Gibbet now stands, making off with the money. The murderer was apprehended, and hanged in chains at the crossways of the London and Warminster and Shrewton and Devizes tracks. Old people remembered the stump of the Gibbet when I came to Maddington, and there is still a tradition that where it stood, "on a place like a grave

(which I could never find) nothing will grow." Canon Lowther told me that the story was stated to him by the clerk in Orcheston St. George churchyard, who pointed out a place to him, saying, "And here, sir, lies the man that heard the shot fired." The Canon had no idea that it took place so long ago as the entry in Maddington Register Book proves it did, and he believed that the clerk claimed to have known the man who heard the shot fired.

F. B.

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### Queries.

**Comes de Elendune.**—In connexion with the above Notes on Ellandune I should like to ask who was the "Comes de Elendune," mentioned by Leland in his *Collectanea*, vol. i, 67, in a passage where he says—"Wulstanus comes de Elendune id est Wiltonæ"?

There is no mention of this title of *Wulstanus* in connexion with *Wilton* in Canon Jones' *Domesday for Wiltshire*.

T. S. M.

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**Lady Close.**—Can anyone throw light upon this field name?

C. V. G.

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**Flemings in Wilts.**—Mrs. Emma Marshall, in her last novel, p. 274, *The Parson's Daughter*, describing the Bradford-on-Avon riots in the beginning of this century, states that the Flemish operators went in fear of their lives because they refused to strike. Were there any Flemings living there as late as this? She also speaks of the quaint Flemish-looking houses in Bradford Market Place; has she any authority for this? It has often been stated that one of the Edwards and Henry VII planted Flemings at Seend, but I have never seen any authority for this; if it is true it might be possible to get the names of the original settlers. Is there any published list of Flemish names in Wiltshire?

A. J. S.

**Stokes Pedigree.**—Some years ago this pedigree (of Stokes of Seend, Titherton, and Stanshawe), then in the possession of Dr. Adrian Stokes, was printed in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea*; where is the original now? Are the following in any way connected with this family:—*John Stokes, Esq.*, of Southwark and Banbury, will proved 1424; *John Stokys*, of Romney, will proved 1405; *John Stokys*, Rector of Gyslyng-ham, will proved 1407; *John Stoakes*, Captain R.N. 1653?

IBEX.

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### Replies.

**Tan Hill** (vol. ii, pp. 535-7; vol. iii, pp. 188-9, 240).—I do not know why "Wiltoniensis" thinks Tanngate has anything to do with the question about St. Ann's Hill; I cannot find that any church (or part of the Cathedral) was dedicated to St. Ann in Salisbury (see *Wilts Archæolog. Mag.*, x, xv).

T. S. M.

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**William Edington** (vol. iii, p. 214).—Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, says that in 1362 this prelate carried through Parliament the famous statute (36 Ed. 3, c. 15) whereby it was enacted that all pleadings and judgments in the Courts of Westminster should in future be in English . . . and that all schoolmasters should teach their scholars to construe in English—the author adds, although the French language no longer enjoyed any legal sanction . . . it continued to be voluntarily used by legal practitioners down to the middle of the 18th century.

Mr. Leach, in his admirable *History of Winchester College*, in the face of many previous writers, asserts that there is no evidence for Wykeham being in the service of, or owing his rise to Edington—he quotes the act of attorney (see above, p. 215) as "merely a case of a lawyer acting for both sides in a conveyance"—and goes on to say that "it is conclusive against

Edington being his patron, that among the numerous patrons and benefactors for whose souls special prayers were directed in his College, Chapels, and Cathedral Chantry he is not once mentioned." We see, however, that Edington mentions him in his Will amongst the first three of his numerous legatees, bequeathing him a very valuable jewel, and that Mackenzie Walcott gives the dates and places where he received various Holy Orders from Edington.

EDITOR.

**Baynton Monument** (vol. iii, p. 242).—Perhaps the connexion between the Gaunt and Baynton families may be a probable clue to the reason for placing this Monument in the Gaunt or St. Mark's Chapel.

G. P. T.

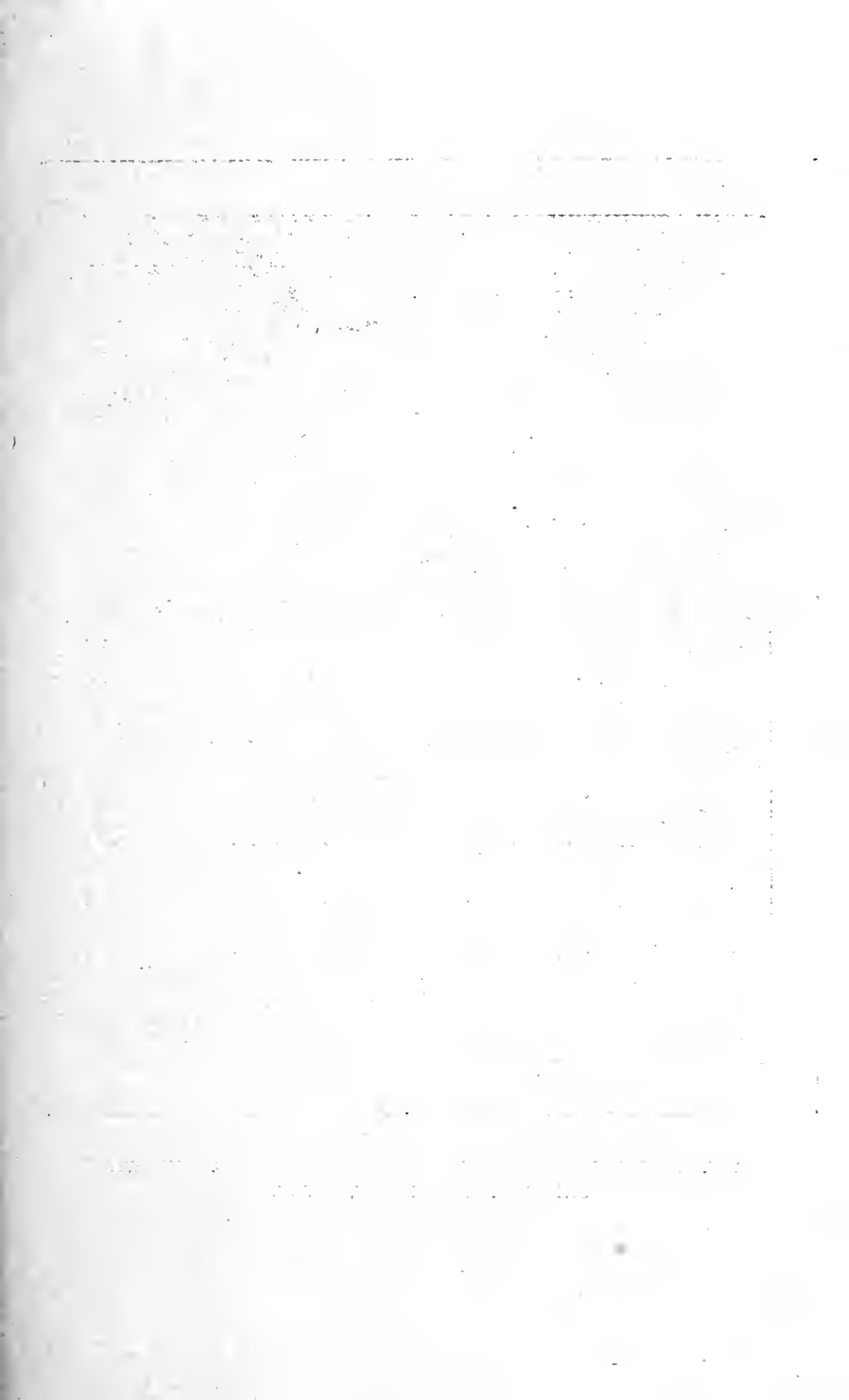
**Johanne de Gennes, Prioress of Amesbury** (vol. iii, pp. 264, 265).—I find that, in my paper read at Amesbury, and published in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, I have fallen into an error in giving 1294 as the equivalent of the 6th March, 25 Edward I (the date of the *inspeximus*), which arose in this way. The letters patent of Margaret, Abbess of Fontevraud, recited in the *inspeximus*, are clearly dated 1294—"Donn le Dimanche que l'an chanta en Sainte Yglyse, 'Cantate Domino laudem,' l'an de Grace mil, deus cenz, quatre vinz e quatorze." Having made a note of that date, I mistook it for the date of the *inspeximus*, and forgot to reduce the latter to the year A.D. which is, of course, 1297.

However, I do not think that this affects, in any way, the date at which Johanne de Gennes became Prioress of Amesbury, which appears to me to be 1294, the date of the letters patent, as the document from Rymer's *Fœdera* (printed at page 266) shows that, prior to the Parliament held at Leicester, which gave the temporalities of the alien priories to King Henry V, the King's assent to the election or appointment of a prioress was not required.

C. H. TALBOT.

*Lacock Abbey.*







Conditor & redemptor corporis & anime  
 Sit michi medicus & custos & uirulus  
 Dame Katherine y<sup>e</sup> wife of & William Hud  
 desfeld & daughter of & Philip Courtenay knight

SIR WILLIAM HUDESFIELD AND KATHERINE COURTENAY, HIS WIFE,  
SHILLINGFORD CHURCH, DEVON.



## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1900.

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### ROGERS-COURTENAY-HUDESFIELD,—OF BRADFORD-ON- AVON, WILTS; CANNINGTON, SOMERSET; AND SHILLINGFORD, DEVON.

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HIS descent, founded at Bradford-on-Avon, subsequently by migration to Cannington in Somerset, and by a second marriage to Shillingford in Devon, contains features of considerable interest.

**Thomas Rogers**, of Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, Serjeant-at-Law, is the first member of the family mentioned in *Visit. Som.* 1623.

He appears to have married, first, **Cecilia**, daughter and heir of *William Bessils*, of Bradford. By her he had two sons, *William* and *John*.

*William Rogers*, eldest son, married *Johanna*, daughter of *John Horton*, of Ilford, Wilts. He is mentioned in the will of his stepmother (Katherine Courtenay) thus:—"I bequethe to *William Rogers of Bradford, gent., son of the said Thomas Rogers, a standyng cup of silver and gilt, with a cover of dragons' wings.*" He left two sons, *Anthony* and *Henry*, and two daughters, *Cecily* and *Awdrie*. *Anthony*, who married,

*Dorothea*, a daughter of *Ernely*, of Cannings, Wilts, left three sons, *Anthony*, who married *Anna*, daughter of *Thomas Wroughton*, of Broughton, Hants, *Richard*, *Ambrose*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *William Cavell*, of Bath.

*John Rogers*, his brother, was probably of Sutton-Valence, Kent. In her will his step-mother adds: "*To his (William's) brother John Rogers, a flatt cup of silver white, with a cover of my own Arms.*" Nothing further is recorded of this brother.

Secondly, he made a distinguished match, and married **Katherine**, daughter of *Sir Philip Courtenay*, of Powderham, Devon, knt., ob. 16 Dec. 1463, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G.*, who ob. 14 Dec. 1476—and she, Katherine, was sister to Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter and Winchester.

At the time of her marriage to Thomas Rogers, she was the relict of *Sir Seintclere Pomeroy*, knt., son and heir of *Henry de Pomeroy*, ob. 1481, by *Alice*, daughter of *John Raleigh*, of Fardell, Devon. Sir Seintclere, died in the lifetime of his father, 31 May 1471, s.p.

By her he appears to have had one son, *George*. The date of his death does not appear. In his wife's will she directs "*the churchwardens of Bradford, Wilts, to take my wryten Mass-Book to pray for the souls of me, and of Thomas Rogers, sometyne my husband, and Serjeant at the Lawe, and, I will that there be a stone laid upon hym my said husband at Bradford aforesaid.*"

**George Rogers**, son and heir, aged thirty at his mother's death. He is described as of Lopit (Luppit), Devon. This is a parish near Honiton, in which Mohuns-Ottery is situate, the seat of the Carews, whose occupant at the time was Sir Edmund Carew, who had married his half-sister, Katherine Huddesfield. He married **Elizabeth** . . . ., by whom he had a son *Edward*, and two daughters, *Katherine*, to whom her grandmother bequeathed "*twenty marks in money*," and *Elizabeth*, daughter "*of the same George my sonne*," who, with her father she constitutes two of her residuary legatees.

**Sir Edward Rogers, knt.**, son and heir. His name appears among those, "to the nombre of 40, that were advanced to the honorable Ordre of Knighthood in the happy reigne of Kinge Edward the Sixt, dubbed by the Kinge on Sondag the day of his coronation the 20 of February 1546"; his arms described as *Argent, a chevron between three stags passant sable, a mullet or for difference*. Crest—*A stag passant sable platée, attired and ducally gorged*.—(Metcalfe).

He was the first of Cannington, Somerset, and the Rev. Thomas Hugo, in his "History of Canyngton Priory," *Som. Arch. Trans.*, vol. xi, says:—

"In the 30th year of his reign, 1538, the King Henry VIII, 'of his special grace, and in consideration of good, true and faithful service,' granted to Edward Rogers, who had been in possession, as farmer, of the property, the whole House and site of the late Priory of Cannington, in the County of Somerset, and all the church, bell-tower, and cemetery of the late said Priory. And also all messuages, houses, buildings, gardens, orchards, &c., near the site of the said Priory,—also all the manor and rectory of Cannington, nomination and presentation to the Vicarage whensoever vacant, &c., all messuages and lands, &c., situate in Cannington, Powlett, Stowey, and Ffedyngton, Somerset, or elsewhere whatever; to be held by the said Edward Rogers, and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, in chief, by the service of a tenth part of one knight's fee, and a yearly rent of £16 8s. 10d. The grant dated 8 May 1538."

The Priory was of the order of Benedictine Nuns, and some very interesting remains of the structure still exist, and a few fragments of sepulchral memorials to the Nuns.

He married **Blavia**, daughter and coheir of . . . . *Lisley* or *Lisle*, co. Hants. By her he had two children, *George* and *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Bamfield*, of Hardington, Somerset.

**Sir George Rogers**, son and heir, of Cannington. His name appears among the twenty-two knights "dubbed in the progresse to Bristowe, 1574," which included several other Somersetshire gentlemen. He married **Jane**, daughter and heir of *Thomas (or Edward) Winter*, and left a son *Francis*.

**Sir Francis Rogers**, son, and heir of Cannington. A "Sr. Francis Rogers, Somerset, was made knight at Woodstocke, 28 Aug. 1616." He married **Helena**, daughter of *Sir Hugh Smith*, Knt., of Long Ashton, Somerset, by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Sir Thomas Gorge*, of Langford, Wilts. They left a son *Edward*.

**Edward Rogers**, son, and heir of Cannington. He married **Katherine**, daughter of *Sir John Popham*, Lord Chief Justice of England.

He appears to have been the last of the family who held the Cannington estate, which had been in their possession a hundred and thirty-four years, and passed from them at his death as its last male descendant, owing to the natural and in no way unusual circumstance, that his children consisted of daughters only, and as a consequence, under the original condition of the grant, it reverted to the Crown. This Mr. Hugo proceeds to narrate, accompanied by one of those extravagant and unwarranted commentaries as to the alleged cause, which occasionally deform the investigations of this painstaking writer.

"The property at Canyngton remained in the possession of the family of Rogers until the year 1672. Intestine feuds had bitterly cursed the doomed race (*i.e.*, for being in possession of what had been "church" property) when 'the estate taylor of the sayde Edward Rogers determined by the failure of his issue male, on or about the 2nd day of the month of September, 1672.' The sin attracted the usual judgment. The land reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Charles II, on the 15th July, 1672, to Thomas, Lord Clifford."

This "eminent man" (who was a Roman Catholic), continues Mr. Hugo, was raised to the peerage 20 April, and made Lord High Treasurer in November, in the same year in which he had received the grant of Cannington. He held the property about a year only, dying toward the close of the following year, but Mr. Hugo makes no allusion as to the "usual judgment." Lord Clifford's descendants continue to possess it.

From Collinson we learn that, on the south wall of the chancel of the church is an ancient monument of alabaster thus inscribed:—

*Amy, second daughter of Edward Rogers, of Cannington, Esq., in the Countie of Somersett, and Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir John Popham, knight, Lord Chief Justice of England; the beloved wife of Henry Saint Barbe, of Ashington, in the same county, Esq., died An'o Dni 1621, aged 33; whose pious life warrants her eternal happiness with Christ.*

Arms—*Paly of eight argent and sable, per fess counterchanged (St. BARBE) impaling Rogers.*

We have now to revert to the third alliance of Katherine Courtenay.

*Katherine Courtenay*, surviving her second husband, *Thomas Rogers*, married thirdly, *Sir William Huddesfield, knt.*

He is described as being the grandson of *William Huddesfield*, of Honiton, and son of *William Huddesfield*, of Shillingford, near Exeter, by his wife, *Alice*, daughter of *John Golde*, of Seaborough, Somerset, who died before 1427.

He was of Shillingford, and Dr. Oliver, speaking of him, says:—

"I have seen a deed dated 21 April 1481, by which this learned gentleman, describing himself as Attorney-General of King Edward IV, assigns and releases to Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter 1478-1487 (his wife's brother), to Robert Morton, Master of the Rolls, and others, the manor of Shillingford, the advowson of its church, and of St. Mary Steps' church, Exeter."

The tangle of marital relationship in this descent is very remarkable.

Sir William Huddesfield, had married as his first wife *Jennet*, daughter of *John Bosom*, of Bosom's Hele, Devon. He was her second husband, she being relict of *Sir Baldwin Fulford*, knt., of Fulford in Dunsford, Sheriff of Devon, 1460, by whom she had *Sir Thomas*, son and heir, ob. 1489 (who married Philippa Courtenay, sister to her second husband's second wife), *John*, canon of Exeter, ob. 1518, *Thomazine*, married to Thomas Wise, of Sydenham, Devon, and *Anne*, to Sir William Cary, of Cockington, Devon, beheaded after the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.

By Sir William Huddesfield, Katherine Courtenay-Rogers, appears to have had two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Katherine*. Genealogists have differed as to the assignment of the mother of *Elizabeth*, but the remarkable clause in her will as to this daughter, and the appearance of *two* daughters on the brass, apparently confirms that she was mother of both.

*Elizabeth Huddesfield*, eldest daughter, she married *Sir Anthony Poyntz*, of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, who died 26 Henry VIII, 1535. In her (presumed) mother's will is this conditional bequest :—

*“My daughter Elizabeth Poyntz to have all such stuff as remaineth in my place at Britporte (Bridport), as in a bill made and subscribed by me, is specified and declared, so that the said Elizabeth and her husband Sir Anthony Poyntz, &c., &c. If they vex, or trouble my Ex'ors, I give it to my son George.”*

*Katherine Huddesfield*, second daughter, she married *Sir Edmund Carew*, Baron Carew, of Mohuns-Ottery, Luppit, Devon, he was knighted at Bosworth, and killed at Terouenne, 24 June, 5 Henry VIII, 1514. She predeceased her husband and her mother, her will being proved at Lambeth 6 July 1499, and this would account for no mention of her in her mother's will.

*Sir William Huddesfield* died 20 March, 1499. *Dame Katherine*, his wife, her will dated 21 Nov. 1510, proved 1514. In addition to the bequests before recited, she first desires :—

*“My body to be buried in the Church of the Grey Friars, Exeter, before St. Francis, beside the High Awter.”* And in conclusion names as *“residuary legatees, George Rogers my sonne, Edward Rogers his son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth, daughter of the said George.”*

But it is probable she was buried at Shillingford with her husband ; in which church there is now, on the north side of the chancel, a plain high tomb, with cover stone of grey marble, round whose verge is an indent for an inscription, now lost. Over the tomb, affixed to the wall, is a brass, whereon, depicted under a double canopy, are the figures of a knight and lady, with a son and two daughters.

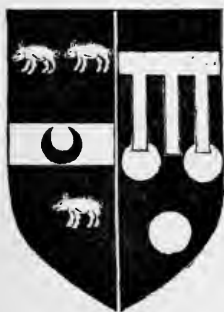


The knight is in armour, with sword and spurs. He is bare-headed, and wears over his armour a tabard, on which is embroidered the arms of Huddesfield—*Argent, a fess between three boars passant sable, on the fess a crescent for difference.* He kneels before a *prie dieu*, on which is an open book, and on the floor by his side lie his gauntlets, and helmet with mantling and crest, *a boar rampant.* The lady kneels in the other canopy behind the knight. She has the pedimental head dress and lappets, gown, ornamented girdle, with dependant pomander. Over this she wears a robe of estate, on which is her arms, *Or, three torteaux a label of three,* for Courtenay. Behind her kneels her only son by her second husband, *George Rogers*, and following them her two daughters by Sir William Huddesfield, in similar costume to their mother, *Elizabeth Poyntz*, and *Katherine Carew.*

Below is this inscription, the abbreviations of the Latin extended :—

*Conditor et Redemptor, corporis et anime  
Sic michi medicus et custos utriusque.  
Dame Kateryn ye wife of S'r Willia' Huddesfeld  
& dought' of S'r Phil' Courtney kny'ht.*

In the centre of the cover-stone of the tomb is a shield with the arms of Huddesfield impaling Courtenay.



When Westcote, in 1630, visited the church, he noted this inscription, which was probably on the ledger line round the table of the tomb, and has since disappeared :—

*"Here lieth Sir William Huddesfield, knight, Attorney-general to King Edward IV, and of the Council to King Henry VII, and Justice of Oyer and Determiner; which died the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1499. On whose soul Jesus have mercy, Amen. Honor Deo et Gloria."*

And further observes:—

"In a window over his picture, in glass,—"*Hi tres sunt mihi spes, Jhesus, Maria, Johannes.*" Over the head of her picture, "*Quæ peperit florem, det nobis floris odorem.*" Under both their pictures—"Orate pro bono statu Willihemi Huddesfeild militis et Katharinæ uxoris ejus."

These "pictures" have disappeared, and Westcote speaks also of some shields of arms. These have been preserved and carefully reinstated, in this secluded, well-kept, little church; and are found in the south chancel window,—1. Courtenay,



impaling, *Sable, two bars and in chief three roundels, argent,* (HUNGERFORD) for Lady Katherine's mother.—2. *Or, three lions passant sable,*—(CAREW) impaling Huddesfield,—for her daughter Katherine's alliance.—3. Huddesfield, impaling, *Azure, three bird-bolts in pale, points downward or* (BOSOM) for the first wife of Sir William.—4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Huddesfield, 2, Courtenay, 3, *Gules, a chevron argent*—(FULFORD), for his first wife's first husband.

Sir William Huddesfield built the tower of the church, and on its west front are three sculptured panels, with arms and labels, but greatly denuded. On the first is Huddesfield impaling Courtenay, with supporters a *boar* and *dolphin*, in the sinister spandrel, the *three sickles interlaced*, of Hungerford,—inscription on the label indistinguishable. The second shield and label quite denuded. The third shows traces of arms as on the first, and the words "*Spes mea Marea . . . .*" is all that is decipherable on the label.

The church, Dr. Oliver observes, "is often described in the episcopal registers as "*Capella vel Capella curata*," is dedicated to St. George, and was probably at first a domestic chapel of the Shillingfords." The manor and advowson was purchased by John Southcote of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir William,—his gravestone is inscribed:—

*"John Southcote, Esquyer, sometymes Lord and Patron of this Church, who departed this present life the 6 day of September, A'no D'i MCCCCCLVI."*

The transfer, in the deed previously mentioned, to Bishop Peter Courtenay, (his wife's brother) and others, was probably temporary only, and for trusteeship purposes.

The seal of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, father of Dame Katherine Rogers-Huddesfield (in the illustration, drawn by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs), is taken from one of two (the other being that of his contemporary Sir William Bonville) appendant to a deed relating to Wynard's Charity, dated 14 Henry VI (1435-6), preserved among the Exeter City Muniments.

W. H. H. ROGERS, F.S.A.

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## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

## BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 317.)

CLOSE ROLL. [A.D. 1650, Pt. 43, No. 6.]

A.D. 1650.—This indenture made 28 September, A.D. 1650, between Thomas Coke, William Bosvile, John Sparrowe, William Kenriche, Ralph Harrison, William Scott, esquires, William Steele, Recorder of London, Silvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubberd, Cornelius Coke [or Cooke], esquires, John Hunt, gentleman, Sir Edward Barkham, baronet, Sir William Robert, knight, John Humphreis, Thomas Ayres, John White, James Stockall, esquires, Edward Cressett, gentleman, and Sir Richard Saltonstall knight, Daniell Searll merchant, Nicholas Lampriere, Nicholas Bond, Richard Tydenham and Robert Fenwicke, esquires, nominated in an act of this present parliament, entitled, an Act for selling the feefarm rents belonging to the Commonwealth of England formerly payable to the Crown of England, Duchy of Lancaster and Duchy of Cornwall, or any five or more of them. Who are by the said Act, and also by another Act of this present Parliament, entitled an Act for further explanation of the former act, authorised to contract, sell, and convey the said feefarm rents, and all tenths or rents reserved, &c., excepting such tenths and pensions in the said Acts excepted, Which by the said Acts are vested in the said Trustees and their heirs of the one part ; and Arthur Squibb, of the City of Westminster, co. Middlesex, esquire, of the other part. Whereas the late King Edward VI, by his letters patent of the 1st of May, the 4th year of his reign, granted to William, Marquis of Winchester, by the name of William, Earl of Wilts, his heirs and assigns forever, all the manors of Edington, Romseys, and, Tynhed, the grange of Bratton, and also the capital messuage of the manor of Immer, *alias* Imbre, with the demesne lands

to the same belonging, and the site and capital messuage of Steeple Ashton in Wilts, and of East Penyard and Westmonckton in Somerset, &c., &c., to be holden of the said late king his heirs and successors by the service of the 40th part of a knight's fee, and paying at Michaelmas only the yearly rent of fourscore and thirteen pounds and 4 shillings, as by the particular thereof certified to the said Trustees under the hand of James Syms, auditor, 26 September 1650, according to the direction of the said Act, and remaining with the Registrar to the said Trustees, and as by the aforesaid letters patent may more at large appear. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Thomas Coke, &c., the Trustees before named in pursuance of the said Acts of Parliament, in consideration of the sum of £815 10s., which Sir John Wollaston, knight, and Thomas Andrewes, Alderman of London, treasurers appointed by the said first mentioned Act to receive the same, by writing dated 20 September 1650, have certified to be paid by the said Arthur Squibb his heirs and assigns for ever, the said yearly rent of fourscore and 13 pounds and 4 shillings, reserved and payable as aforesaid, and every part or parcel thereof, and penalties, benefits of forfeiture, &c., powers and conditions of re-entry and retyner, &c., for non-payment of the rent by the said letters patent are granted. To have and hold to the said Arthur Squibb his heirs and assigns to the only use and behoof of the said Arthur, &c., forever, in as full, large and ample manner to all intents and purposes whatsoever as any king or queen of England, or any person or persons in trust for them, formerly had, &c. In witness whereof to the one part of this indenture remaining with the said Arthur Squibb the said Trustees have set their hands and seals, and to the other part thereof remaining with the said Trustees the said Arthur Squibb hath put his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [*Trinity, 28 Charles II.*]

A.D. 1676.—At Westminster, three weeks after the Feast of the Holy Trinity. Between Mary Norborne, widow,

plaintiff, and John Ashe, esquire, deforciant, of 2 houses, a dovecote, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 500 acres of land, 110 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 5 acres of wood, 200 acres of gorse and heath, and common of pasture for all beasts, liberty of folding and a run for 80 sheep upon the down,<sup>1</sup> with the appurtenances in Hawkridge, Heywood, Brooke, Bratton, Milborne, Stokeleigh, and Westbury. Plea of covenant was summoned. John acknowledged the right of Mary as of his gift, and quitclaimed from himself and his heirs to Mary and her heirs for ever. And moreover John warranted to Mary and her heirs against himself and his heirs forever. For this Mary gave John £500 sterling.

LAY SUBSIDY  $\frac{199}{427}$ .

[Subsidy and Hearth-Money, temp. Charles II.]

## BRATTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Bremridge ...	v			Widdow Rawlines	—	—	
Thomas Wanklin, Esq. ... ..	ij	ij		William Wettaker	—		iiij
Mr. Stoakes and Thomas Watts ...		xij	(?)	Hugh Kinge ...	vj		viiij
Richard Rich ...		xj		Jo. Minty ...	—		—
Mr. Markes ...		ix		Walter Aldredge	iiij		ij
Mr. Martin ...	—	—		Widdow We— ...	iiij		viiij
Anth. Silverthorne		iiij	x	— — — ...	—		—
Tho. (?) Freker ...		iiij		— — — ...	iiij		vj
Jo. Wettaker ...	i	viiij	vj	Widdow Whittaker	v		viii
Henry Ballerd ...		xij	iiij	— — — pe ...	vj		iiij
Jo. Ballerd ...		iiij		— — — Ballerd ...	v		v
Ralph Aldredge ...		vij	x	— — — ...	ij		iiij
Jeff. Wettaker ...		viiij	ix	John Cole ...	vj		vj
Phillip King for Ballerds ...		xij	iiij	— — — Black ...	ij		iiij
William Blagden ...		v	iiij	Philip (?) Black ...	vij		ij
John Croome ...		xij	iiij	Wid— — — ford			
Mr. Hinde and William Hickman		x		and Henry Ballerd	iiij		iiij
Widdow Cruland (?)		ij	ix	B— — Luker ...	vij		ij
John Rawlines ...		vj	ij	— — — Rawlines ...	iiij		
				— — — Pam . . . r	iiij		
				John Aldridge ...	x		ix

<sup>1</sup> *Super Calveta.*

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Michaelmas 34 Charles II. R. cccxix.*]

A.D. 1682. } Richard Hickes, gentleman, and Thomas Beach,  
 WILTS. } gentleman, demand against Walter Sloper, gentleman, and Stephen Palmer, gentleman, 12 messuages, 2 gardens, 200 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 16 acres of pasture and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Steeple Ashton, West Ashton, Bratton, and Westbury. Samuel Marvin, gentleman, vouchee.<sup>1</sup>

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity, 7 William III. R. clxxiii.*]

A.D. 1695. } Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, and Heneage Finch,  
 WILTS. } esquire, demand against Thomas Windham, esquire, and William Freeman, esquire, the Hundred of Warminster and the manors of Deverill Langbridge, &c., &c., also 50 messuages and lands and pastures, &c., in Corsley, Deverill Langbridge, Warminster, Frome, Horningsham, Bratton, Westbury, Fifield, Broad Chalk, Imber, and various other parishes of Wilts.

Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, vouchee, who called to warrant Henry Thynne, his son and heir apparent.

IBID. [*Deeds enrolled, m. 4.*]

A.D. 1695.—Indenture tripartite made 28 May, 7 William III, between Anne Ernle, of Ashlington *alias* Etchilhampton, Wilts, relict of Edward Ernle, esquire, who was son and heir apparent of Sir Walter Ernle, late of Ashlington, aforesaid, bart., deceased, and Sir Edward Ernle, of Maddington, Wilts, bart., son and heir male of the body of Edward Ernle, by the said Ann Ernle of the first part; Thomas Foley the younger, son and heir apparent of Thomas Foley, of Whitby, co. Worcester, esquire, of the second part; and William Ashe, of Haytesbury, co. Wilts, esquire, of the third part. Witnesseth that for the barring of all estates intail and reversion and

<sup>1</sup> For the form of recovery *see* the earlier numbers of Bratton Records.

remainder thereupon expectant of the manors, &c., hereinafter expressed. And for the sum of 10s. the said Ann Ernle and Sir Edward Ernle have granted and sold to the said Thomas Foley the younger, his heirs and assigns, all that the manor or lordship of Ashlington or Etchilhampton, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, in the said county of Wilts, and all the farm of Wadhampton, &c., in Wilts; and all that grange and farm of Bratton, with the appurtenances in Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, Wilts, and those arable lands, containing by estimation  $346\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and 10 acres of pasture, and 37 acres of meadow in Bratton aforesaid, and all that meadow ground, containing by estimation 12 acres, and the first vesture of all those 3 acres of meadow in Bratton, and all that pasture and feeding for 24 oxen and 700 sheep to be fed yearly in the fields and downs of Bratton, and all those lands, feedings, meadows, and pastures called Broad Mead, Little Broadmead, and Oxen Crofts and Great Oxen Crofts, with their appurtenances in Bratton. All which premises in Bratton were heretofore purchased by the said Sir Walter Ernle to him and his heirs of William Bromwich, esquire, and Rachel his wife, Arthur Bromwich, gentleman, and John Harris and Ann his wife, or of some of them; and all that the site of the manor and capital messuage, and farm of Escott, with the appurtenances in Escott and Urchent *alias* Urchfount *alias* Erchefount, co. Wilts; and all those lands, meadows, leayns, pastures, woods, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances called Westham Wood, Marsh Field, Marsh Cliff, and Escott Common, containing by estimation 12 acres, all that wood and certain hereditaments, with their appurtenances called Maggott Wood, containing by estimation 4 acres, the meadow called Stable mead, containing by estimation 3 acres, the meadow called the Thoungs, containing by estimation one acre, the meadow called Maggott mead, and the wood and woody grounds and certain lands and hereditaments called Beane lands, containing 10 acres, and all that meadow round and certain hereditaments, with their appurtenances, called



West heath, containing by estimation 12 acres, and all those 3 Claves of arable ground and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, containing by estimation 3 score acres, and the lands called East Fore Deane, otherwise East Fore hill, 20 acres, and all those arable lands and hereditaments called the West Fore Deane or West Fore Hill, 20 acres, and all those lands, &c., called Redlands, 10 acres, and that parcel of arable land by the South, 27 acres, abutting on the Town acres, and the arable lands called Long Haven, 25 acres, a parcel of arable land lying by Long Lawne, 50 acres, the pasture called Pasture Down for Sheep, 100 acres: all which premises in Estcott and Urchfont were heretofore purchased by Sir Walter Ernle to him and his heirs, that is, 2 third parts thereof of William Knapton, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Arnold, gentleman, and Mary his wife, and the other third part of Robert Heming, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, and Peterell Meggs, gentleman, and Mary his wife; and all that capital messuage or tenement with the appurtenances in Erchfont, sometime in the tenure of Robert Whood *alias* Crooke, and since in the tenure of John Muspratt or his assign or assigns, and all those 20 acres of meadow in Urchfont now divided into 5 several closes, and commonly called Franklynys, and that parcel of meadow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre, commonly called the Crofts in Erchfont, and the several parcels,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of arable land to the same last-mentioned messuage and premises belonging, lying in the common field of Urchfont, whereof  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres lying in the east field, 2 acres in the middle field, and 3 acres in the west field; and those 5 several cottages, 4 orchards, and 5 gardens with their appurtenances in Erchfont in the several tenures of Robert Neate, John Peyte, John Gilbert, Christopher Taylor and John Whelpeley and Maurice Alexander or of their undertenants, and common of pasture and feeding for 12 Rother beasts, and a bull and 3 score sheep, in through and over all the woods, downs, common fields and commonable places of Erchfont, which said messuage and premises Sir Walter Ernle purchased to him

and his heirs of the said John Muspratt; and all that manor or lordship of Northcombe with the appurtenances in the parish of Urchfont, that is the tenement now or late of John Willis, the tenement now or late of John Giddings, the tenement now or late of John Roser, the tenement now or late of John Collett, the tenement now or late of Maud Whood *alias* Crook, and also all that messuage or tenement situate in Erchfont, commonly called Bassetts, except the site of the said manor of Northcomb, or farm called Swellis Farm, and one croft called Reeve land, or Noyses Croft, which said last mentioned manor and premises, except before excepted, were heretofore purchased by Sir Walter Ernle to him and his heirs of William Jeay and Ann his wife: and property at Bishop's Cannings, Wootton Bassett, Cleve Anstey; also all that manor and farm of Tilsett or Tilshead, with all lands, tenements, hereditaments thereto belonging, and all and singular messuages, cottages, bartons, farms, dovehouses, barns, stables, buildings, orchards, gardens, yards, backsides, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and common of pasture downs, sheep-walks, heaths, furzes, moors, marshes, wastes, wast grounds, hedges, ditches, trees, woods, underwood and the ground soil thereof, rents, revenues, services, waifs, strays, courts leet, views of frank pledge, Courts Baron, perquisites and profits of courts, free warren, goods and chattells of felons, fugitives, &c.; reliefs, escheats, fines, heriots, &c., ways, passages, &c., waters, watercourses, &c., and all advantages, benefits, and appurtenances whatsoever belonging to the foresaid premises in anywise, and all other property in the forementioned parishes in which Anne Ernle and Sir Edward Ernle have any estate or interest: To the use of the said Thomas Foley the younger and his heirs: To the end that one or more common recovery or recoveries may be thereof had, for which purpose it is hereby covenanted between all the said parties that it shall be lawful for the said William Ashe or some other person or persons named by the said Sir Edward Ernle, and at his costs and charges, before the

end of Trinity term next, the date of the presents, to sue out of the Court of Chancery one or more writs of entry *sur disseisin en le post* returnable before the Justices of the common pleas at Westminster, thereby demanding all the said manors and other premises against Thomas Foley the younger: to which writ or writs the said Thomas Foley the younger shall appear gratis and vouch to warranty the said Sir Edward Ernle, who shall also gratis appear and enter into the warranty and vouch over the common vouchee of the same court, who shall also appear and after make default so as judgment may be thereupon had for the said William Ashe to recover the said manors, &c., and that every other thing may be had needful for a common recovery, with double voucher according to the course of the law. And he and his heirs, &c., shall stand seized thereof to the several uses hereafter mentioned, namely, of the farms and of the premises in Bratton, and Escott, and Erchfont to the use of Anne Ernle for the term of her life, and after her death to the use of Sir Edward Ernle, his heirs and assigns for ever; of the manor, &c., at Arlington and Wadhampton to the intent that Anne Ernle and her assigns during the term of her life may receive a yearly rent charge of £150, to be paid half yearly at Michaelmas and the Feast of the Annunciation in equal portions, with right to Anne Ernle to enter on the said premises to distrain for the said rent when in arrears 21 days after either of the said feasts. And as concerning the other premises intended to be hereby bargained or sold, not hereinbefore limited in use to Anne Ernle for life, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Sir Edward Ernle, his heirs and assigns for ever. In witness whereof, &c.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity. 8 William III. R. lvj.*]

A.D. 1696. WILTS.—Robert Pitt, gentleman, demands against William Day, gentleman, 50 acres of meadow, 70 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Heywood, Hawkeridge, Bratton, and the parish of Westbury. James Ashe, gentleman, vouchee.

IBID. [*Hillary. 9 William III. R. xxi.*]

A.D. 1697. WILTS.—Henry Hargrave, gentleman, demands against James Ash, senior, esquire, 5 messuages, a dovecot, 9 gardens, 100 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Westbury Brook, Hawkeridge, Heywood, and Bratton. John Ash, senior, esquire, James Ash, junior, gentleman, and John Ash, junior, gentleman, vouchees.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

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## AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

(*Continued from p. 305.*)

It was apparently in 1542, whilst everything was still in disorder—the buildings of the late Monastery partly standing, partly pulled down—that the Earl of Hertford, its new owner, paid his first visit to Amesbury.<sup>1</sup> In the Longleat papers we find payments—

“To 2 men, and a woman, to make clean the hall chambers, the court, the convent chambers, and the fylthy places ther agenst my Lord’s fyrst comyng to Amesbury.

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<sup>1</sup> The Earl sometimes travelled with a cavalcade of mounted servants and retainers. In the autumn of 1537 he made a progress from his Wiltshire residence at Wolfhall. On the 4th September he was a guest of the Lord Stourton, at Old Stourton House (of which Aubrey has preserved a sketch), and on the two following days, of Lord Chief Justice Fitz James, at Redlinch, near Bruton; on the 7th he lay one night at Lord Hungerford’s, at Farley Castle; on the 8th at Sir Henry Long’s, at Draycote; on the 9th at Malmesbury; on the 10th at Bradenstoke; and on the 12th at Mr. Ernley’s, at Whetham House, when the horses belonging to his retinue, 40 in number, were quartered for the night at Devizes; from thence returning to Wolfhall.—*Steward’s Accounts at Longleat.*

“For 2 days work (2 men) to make the stables necessary for my Lord's great horses.

“For carrying 6 loads of hay to the stables.”

The lodging, called *the late Priory Lodging, i.e.*, the late residence of the Lady Prioress, was, on the dissolution of the House, in 1539, the principal part assigned by the Royal Commissioners to remain undefaced (*see* p. 291), as being best suited to domestic purposes; and this, judging from the circumstances which followed, most probably continued for several generations, without any very considerable alteration, to be the Amesbury residence of the Seymour family of the younger line.

The Earl of Hertford lived but a few years to enjoy the possessions which the fall of the Monasteries had enabled the Crown to bestow so freely upon him. In 1547 he was created Duke of Somerset; and, several years later, when Protector of England during the minority of his nephew Edward VI, he is styled in some of the documents belonging to his Wiltshire property, “The High and Myghtye Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset.”<sup>1</sup> In 1551 we find him a State prisoner in the Tower of London, and on the 22nd of January following he was beheaded and attainted. His decapitated body and head were placed in a coffin, but did not find a resting-place with his ancestors in the Priory Church at Easton Royal (which had now become his own property, and was afterwards rebuilt by his son, in 1591). They were carried back, and interred in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower precincts. Such was the fate of the first lay owner of Amesbury Monastery.

His eldest son, Edward, by his *second* marriage with Ann,

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<sup>1</sup> On the tomb of his father, Sir John Seymour, in the chancel of Great Bedwyn Church, he is described as “Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour, Uncle to King Edward VI, Governor of his Royal Person, Protector of all his Dominions and Subjects, Lord Treasurer and Earl Marshal of England.”

daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope,<sup>1</sup> was the inheritor, by special entail, made by Act of Parliament 32 Henry VIII [1540], of most of his father's dignities and estates. He was created Baron Seymour 1 Edward VI [1546-7], but by Act 5 and 6 of the same reign [1551-2], when he was only thirteen years old, they were given to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth created him Baron Beauchamp of Hache, and Earl of Hertford, in 1559; but he quickly incurred her lasting displeasure by marrying in the following year, without her consent, the Lady Catherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey, and at that time the only surviving coheir of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Frances, elder daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon, also Duke of Suffolk, and his wife Mary Tudor, Queen Dowager of Louis XIII of France, and sister of Henry VIII; an alliance which, on the failure of Henry's issue, by the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1602-3, brought the heir of the Wiltshire family of Seymour within measurable distance of the Crown of England.<sup>2</sup> For this offence the Earl of Hertford was heavily fined, and, with his Countess, imprisoned in the Tower of

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<sup>1</sup> The Protector was twice married, but having been divorced from his *first* wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir William Filliol, he passed over her issue in the succession, and, so far as lay in his power, secured his titles and estates on the children of his *second* wife, Ann Stanhope. In course of time, however, all his plans became reversed, for by failure of the *younger* branch in 1749, the *elder* House of Seymour recovered the title, and the lineal descendants of Catherine Filliol, as its rightful heirs, have since continued successively to represent the Dukedom of Somerset.

<sup>2</sup> Lady Southwell, an eye witness of Elizabeth's death-bed, says that among others proposed to the Queen as her successor, was the Earl of Hertford's eldest son, Lord Beauchamp, in right of his mother. On hearing his name Elizabeth roused herself, and said angrily "*I will have no rascal's son in my seat, but one worthy to be a King.*" This claim of the Seymour family to the Crown was not, however, forgotten some half a century later; for, in an anonymous volume, published in 1655, and entitled *A Treatise concerning the Broken Succession of the Crown of England, inculcated about the latter end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, the author attempts to prove that all the pretenders to the English Throne after Elizabeth's death are illegitimate, and that between the Infanta of Portugal, and the Earl of Hertford's second son, lies the reasonable choice.

London, where several children were born, and where the Lady Catherine died on the 26th January 1567-8.<sup>1</sup>

On his release from the Tower, after a nine years' imprisonment, the Earl appears to have retired into Wiltshire, where he resided, partly at Wolfhall—the paternal residence of his family, which they had acquired by marriage with the heiress of Esturmy—and partly at Amesbury. On 22nd March 1574, he writes "*from Ulphall, determined to go to Awmesbury to-morrow, but to be here again on Thursday next.*"

He married, secondly, Frances, third daughter of William first Lord Howard, of Effingham, who died in 1598; and, thirdly, another Frances Howard, granddaughter of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, and widow of a London vintner named Henry Prannell<sup>2</sup>; but neither of these left any issue. The latter was the donor of the bell which forms the fifth of the peal now in the tower of Amesbury Church. It was cast at Salisbury in 1619.

The two lodges on the east side of the park, curiously constructed of flint work, with quaint towers and cupola-shaped roofs, belong, one to the close of Elizabeth's reign, the other to the early part of that of James I. They were both erected during the second Earl of Hertford's ownership of the estate. The earlier of the two, known as "*The Round House*", has an inscription over the door, "DIANA HER HOVS 1600"—the name of the goddess of the chase apparently indicating its original

<sup>1</sup> The Bible used by them during their imprisonment, containing entries of the births of their children, is still preserved at Longleat.

<sup>2</sup> A tragic incident which occurred at Amesbury, after the Earl's marriage with this lady, will be found in Brydges' *Peers of James I*, p. 297. It is thus briefly alluded to by the Duke of Manchester, *Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne*, i, 210:—"When she married the Earl of Hertford, a rival wooer, Sir George Rodney [of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset], went down to an inn at Amesbury, pricked himself with his sword, wrote a 'dying love song with his blood, and finally ran upon his weapon and expired'. The "love song," which he sent to the Countess, is printed in the *Topographer*, i, 398, from a MS. in the British Museum. But the Countess, we are told, easily passed this over, and so wrought upon the good nature of the Earl, her husband, that he settled above £5,000 jointure upon her for life.

use as a hunting lodge. This interesting building has been well illustrated in Blomfield's *Renaissance-Architecture*. The other lodge, known as "*Kent House*," has already been noticed (see note on p. 305). The date of the original building, as seen in raised figures on the north side of the octagonal tower, is 1607; but some additions have been made to it by a later owner.

It was most probably at the time when these lodges were built that some interments were discovered on the site of the old Monastery. One of them, of considerable interest, is thus described, some years later, by Inigo Jones :<sup>1</sup>

"Amongst other sepulchres found at the said Monastery it's worthy memory that, about the beginning of this century, one of them, hewn out of a firm stone, and placed in the middle of a wall, was opened; having upon its coverture, in rude letters of massive gold, "R. G. A. C. 600."<sup>2</sup> The bones within which sepulchre were all firm, fair yellow-coloured hair about the scull, a supposed peece of the liver near upon the bignesse of a walnut, very dry and hard, and together therewith were found several royall habiliments, as jewels, veils, scarfs, and the like, retaining even till then their proper colours. All which were afterwards very

<sup>1</sup> Inigo Jones, by direction of the King [James I], in 1620, wrote an account of Stonehenge, which was published in 1655, under the title of "*The most notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stone-heng, on Salisbury Plain*. Restored by Inigo Jones, Architect-Generall to the late King." The author died in 1651, and his work was issued four years afterwards, by his son-in-law, John Webb.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Jones conjectures that the remains may have been those of Guinever, wife of King Arthur; who is said by Leland, on the authority of several other writers, to have taken a nun's veil at Amesbury, died, and was buried there. But Mr. Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, is inclined to think that they belonged to a much later date, and were more probably those of Eleanor, queen of Henry III. The letters, as given by Mr. Jones, may, he thinks, have been misread for *Regina Alianora, &c.*, as on the tomb of her daughter-in-law—Eleanor, queen of Edward I—in the Confessor's Chapel at Westminster, which belongs to nearly the same date, and is inscribed "*Icy gist Alianor, jadis Reyne d'Angleterre, femme a Rex Edward I<sup>er</sup>*". [Here lies Eleanor, formerly Queen of England, wife of King Edward the First.] We have, he says, no authentic evidence that any monastery existed on the present site, at Amesbury, earlier than the foundation of Queen Ethelfrida in 980; and as King Arthur's death is presumed to have taken place about the year 542, Guinever could scarcely have survived him 58 years.



choicely kept in the collection of the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Hertford;<sup>1</sup> and of the aforesaid gold divers rings were made and worn by his Lordship's principall officers."—*Stone-heng Restored*, p. 25.

The partly destroyed buildings of the Monastery most probably supplied the Earl with materials for his new work, and the removal of some of the old walls may have brought to light this interment—apparently of some royal personage. The remains seem to have been placed in a stone coffin, built into the wall, perhaps beneath a recessed arch, afterwards walled up. The original inscription, Mr. Jones says, he could not procure, but inserted the relation on the credit of those persons of quality from whom he received it; and there are reasons for believing that the date, at least, must have been misread.

Some of this Earl of Hertford's correspondence, relating to his office of Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, in the early part of the reign of James I, is printed in *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*, i, 223, and Waylen's *History of Marlborough*, p. 543. It is dated from Amesbury, and Easton Royal, and on one occasion from Tottenham, near Marlborough. In one of these letters, about the clergy's finding of arms, dated from Amesbury 6 August 1608, and addressed to the Bishop of Salisbury [Henry Cotton], the Earl thanks his lordship very heartily "for his good pains at Amesbury, and the good sermon which he preached at the Church." In September following he writes "from my house at Easton"; and other letters, bearing date 1610-11,<sup>2</sup> were again written from Amesbury.

<sup>1</sup> Aubrey mentions another Amesbury relic in the Earl's collection:—

"In the reign of King James I, as boyes were at play in Amesbury street, it thundered and lightened. One of the boyes wore a little dagger by his side, which melted in the scabbard, and the scabbard not hurt. This dagger, Edward, Earle of Hertford, kept amongst his rarities. I have forgotten if the boy was killed. (From old Mr. Bowman and Mr. Gauntlet.)"

<sup>2</sup> A letter from the Earl of Hertford to Lord Salisbury, dated from Amesbury 2 October 1610, is printed by Lady Theresa Lewis, in *Lives of Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon*, iii, 148-9.

Aubrey, in his *Natural History of Wiltshire* (1656-91) says:—

“Io Coperario, whose real name I have been told was Cowper, and Alfonso Ferrabosco lived most in Wiltshire, at Amesbury and Wulfall, with Edward, Earl of Hertford, who was the great patrone of musicians.” (p. 120).

He also tells us that William Lawes, a native of Salisbury (brother of Henry Lawes, gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and composer of the music to Milton's *Comus*) was also indebted to the Earl for his musical education:—<sup>1</sup>

“William Lawes, the brother of Milton's friend, Henry Lawes, was born in the Close (at Salisbury), and baptized May 1, 1602. Having from his childhood displayed a decided taste for music, he was taken under the protection of Edward, Earl of Hertford, and brought up at his expense. He received his musical education from John Cooper, a dependant of the Hertford family, and an eminent performer, whose name has been Italianised into Giovanni Cooperario.” (p. 81).

During the last few years of his life, we find the Earl residing at Netley, co. Hants—another monastic property of the Seymour family. In a letter to Sir Robert Gordon (son-in-law to the Dean of Salisbury) dated from thence 31 March 1619, and printed in Craik's *Romance of the Peerage*, he mentions the death of Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I, “which hath spread itself into a general grief among us all.” He was then, with his Countess, preparing to attend her funeral on the 29th April following. His last public appearance was probably in the procession which accompanied King James on his opening Parliament 30th January 1621. Sir Simon D'Ewes, who was present, has the following note in his *Autobiography*:

“Among the nobility I especially viewed the Lord Seymour, Earl of Hertford, now some 83 years old, and even decrepit with age.”

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<sup>1</sup> William Lawes, and his brother Henry (servant to King Charles I, in his publick and private musick), were composers of some of the songs in Playford's “*Select Musicall Ayres and Dialogues. In three Bookes*, 1653. London, printed by T. H. for John Playford, and are to be sold at his Shop in the Inner Temple near the Church doore.” Henry Lawes, also a Wiltshire-man, whose name is so closely identified with the Church Music of the 17th century, was baptized at Dinton, 5 January 1595-6.

He died at Netley on the 6th April following, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where there is a sumptuous monument to his memory. His third Countess, who survived him, re-married Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox. On 27 April 1623 she was one of the godmothers at the baptism of the Earl of Hertford's great granddaughter, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Seymour, which took place at the Lodge in Savernake Park; and three years later she was again a widow, residing at Easton Royal.

Five years after the Earl's death (1626) two inquisitions were taken at Marlborough. The first of these, dated 4th April, relates only to the site of the late Priory at Easton, with the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage there; to which his eldest surviving grandson, William Seymour, was heir. The second inquisition, taken 27th September following, includes his settled estates in Wilts, Berks, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Lincoln, and Middlesex. From this it appears that the manor of Amesbury Earls, and the woodland called de Bentley Woodes, with the markets and fairs of Amesbury, were among other property conveyed by indenture 7 January 1617, to John Kent, of Devizes, and William Gunter, of Milton, near Pewsey, in trust, to the use of the Earl for life, then to his grandsons Edward, William, and Francis, and their heirs male in succession, then to the heirs of the same grandsons successively, then to the heirs of the said Earl, with remainder to Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, co. Devon, and Sir John Seymour, of Marwell. co. Hants, and their male heirs; and lastly, to the right heirs of Edward Seymour, grandson of the Earl, for ever. (*Wilts Inq. post mortem, temp. Charles I*, pp. 17, 23.)

Edward Seymour, the eldest son and heir of Edward, second Earl of Hertford, and Lady Catherine Grey, was born in the Tower of London, 21st September 1561, and baptized there on the 25th. He was, as we have seen above, among others, proposed to Queen Elizabeth on her death-bed as her successor. James I created him Baron Beauchamp 6th May 1609, and he

also obtained a patent enabling him and his heirs male to take the title of Earl of Hertford; but, dying before his father, he did not succeed either to that honour, or to the family estates. He died at Wick, near Pewsey, and was buried at Great Bedwyn 21st July 1612, where a small brass plate, formerly affixed to a slab in the pavement of the chancel<sup>1</sup>, but now on the north wall, thus briefly records his memory:—

“Bellocampus eram Graia genetrice S emerus,  
Tres habui natos, est quibus una soror.”

His wife was Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of Brianston, co. Dorset; and the three sons mentioned in the epitaph were (1) Edward, (2) William, (3) Francis<sup>2</sup>. Edward, the eldest, afterwards K.B., was baptized at Camberwell 12th June 1586, and died in 1618, without surviving issue<sup>3</sup>.

On the death of their grandfather in 1621, the second son, William, born 1587-8, and then 33 years old, was found to be the heir. In 1610, when at the age of 22, he had clandestinely married Lady Arabella Stuart, the King's first cousin, without the Royal consent, and thus incurring the displeasure of James I, was obliged to fly the kingdom, whilst the Lady Arabella was imprisoned and died in the Tower—his early matrimonial difficulties being almost an exact counterpart to those of his grandfather and the unfortunate Lady Catherine Grey. Both ladies lost their lives in the Tower, whilst the offending husband, in each case, regained his liberty, re-married, and survived for many years.

<sup>1</sup> Aubrey describes it as “a pittifull grafted freestone gravestone.”

<sup>2</sup> Created Baron Seymour of Trowbridge in 1641.

<sup>3</sup> His wife was Ann, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Marriage articles dated 20th March 1608-9. They were married at Westminster 1st July. In 1626 she was living at Easton, with other members of the Seymour family; and afterwards married Sir Edward Lewys, of the Van, co. Glamorgan, residing for many years in the old mansion of the Pawlett's at Edington. Sir Edward died 10th October 1630; his widow surviving until 25th September 1664. Both lie beneath the chancel of Edington Church, where a sumptuous tomb, with effigies, records their memory.

From a manuscript account of his family, written about this time by Sir Edward Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset,<sup>1</sup> we learn that the writer (whose mother was a niece of Queen Jane Seymour and the Protector Somerset) was, when eight years old, sent to the Grammar School at Trowbridge, where also were his relatives, the sons of Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp. Here a lasting friendship sprang up between them, and after the marriage of Sir William Seymour with the Lady Arabella Stuart, Mr. Rodney (afterwards Sir Edward) then aged 21, accompanied him in his escape to Dunkirk.<sup>2</sup>

"Anno 1611. Hee went beyond the seas with Sir William Seymour, second son of *William* [Edward] Lord Beauchamp, who fled with the Lady Arbella, whom he had married privately, whereat King James took great offence, and committed them both to several prisons, from whence they escaped; but the Lady Arbella was taken again, and committed to the Tower, where she died of sickness; Mr. Rodney returned again in Candlemas term the same year, but Mr. Seymour not until four years after; and not till the Lady Arbella was dead.<sup>3</sup> After that he returned and is now, by the death of his elder brother, Earl of Hertford.

"Sir Edward Rodney, and those brothers the Seymours, were bred together in the schools of Trowbridge and Oxford, which contracted such

<sup>1</sup> Lately printed in vol. xvii of *The Genealogist*, new series. The writer tells us that after six years' education at Trowbridge Grammar School, and four at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, he became a student in Middle Temple, "where he saluted only the law afarre off, and mispent his time."

<sup>2</sup> About November 1611 Mr. Pelling, one of his grandfather, the Earl of Hertford's Chaplains, was sent over to him; and his grandfather, in a subsequent letter, dated 23rd October 1613, written to him whilst still abroad, speaks of *my instructions sent you by your Tutor Pelling*. John Pelling, B.D. (whose father held the living of Burbage for 32 years) was, in 1595, presented by Edward, Earl of Hertford, to the Rectory of Trowbridge. He was also Rector of Bath [1608-1621], Canon of Wells [1613], and Chaplain to the King. The Burial Register of Bath Abbey describes him as "the worthie instrument for building the Church," *i.e.*, repairing the Abbey Church, where his monument still remains. On his death, Thomas Pelling, his son, was inducted, 25th November 1622, to the vacant Rectory of Trowbridge, of which William Seymour, Earl of Hertford, after his return from Dunkirk, and the death of both his elder brother and grandfather, had recently become patron.

<sup>3</sup> The Lady Arabella was buried in Westminster Abbey 27th September 1615.

a friendship between Mr. William Seymour and him that he readily exposed himself to any hazard to be in his company; and since so much favour from the same person being Marquis, and so much respect from Sir Edward Rodney to the Marquis as to no man so much. It is true they were nearly allied, for Sir Edward Rodney was more than half a Seymour, by his mother, who was daughter to Sir Henry Seymour, who was brother to the Duke of Somerset, and Queen Jane Seymour."

After the death of the Lady Arabella, her husband Sir William Seymour sought permission to return to England, which was granted 5th January 1616. He soon afterwards re-married Frances, eldest sister and co-heir of Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex. Two of their children, the Lady Frances and the Lady Jane Seymour, were baptized at Amesbury, in 1625 and 1637.—*Parish Register.*

Sir William, who had succeeded to the Earldom of Hertford on the death of his grandfather in 1621, was created Marquess of Hertford 3 June 1640. During the Civil Wars he was conspicuous for his loyalty to Charles I; and at the Restoration, by a special Act in the Parliament begun at Westminster 25th April 1660, he was restored by Charles II to the Dukedom of Somerset, forfeited by the attainder of his great grandfather, the Protector, with all privileges as fully and amply as if the Act of Attainder [5 Edward VI] had never been made; the King remarking that "as this was an Act of an extraordinary nature, so it was done for an extraordinary person, who had merited so much of his royal father and himself as any subject could do; and he therefore hoped no man would envy it, because he had done what a good master should do to such a servant."

It was apparently in the latter years of this nobleman that the mansion at Amesbury was wholly rebuilt from the designs of Inigo Jones, carried out by his son-in-law, John Webb. Campbell, in his *Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. iii, p. 7, published 1725, gives a front elevation, with plans of the first and second storeys, and the date, Anno 1661. The great staircase, he says, is remarkable here for having a little one in the middle of it. Of

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<sup>1</sup> He was General of the King's forces in the West.

the shield formerly on the pediment of the principal front there is a drawing in *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, vol. ii, p. 586. It bore the six principal quarterings of Seymour, enclosed within a garter, and ensigned by a ducal coronet<sup>1</sup>—thus identifying the second Duke of Somerset as the builder. The well-known crest of Seymour—a *phoenix in flames*—was also introduced among the foliage of the capitals of the four columns of the portico, as well as those within the saloon.

The second Duke of Somerset lived but a very short time to enjoy his restored title. He died on the 24th of October 1660, in the 74th year of his age, and was buried at Great Bedwyn, his only memorial there being the inscription on his coffin plate (of which the writer possesses a rubbing),<sup>2</sup> and the following entry in the parish register:—

“William Semor, Duke of Somerset, late Marquis of Hartforde, was buried on the feast of All Saints at night, being the first day of Nov’ber in the yeare of our Lord God 1660.”

In 1662 John Ray visited Amesbury, which he thus notices in his *Itinerary*, vol. iii, p. 303:—

Monday, July 14th. —“At Amesbury, in the wall of the Abbey, we saw an old grave-stone, supposed of Queen Guenever, King Arthur’s wife; these remains are just behind the Marquis of Hertford’s house, in a little park.”

This at once identifies the space at the back of the then newly-erected mansion as the site of the discoveries made at the commencement of the 17th century, and described by Inigo Jones. The same site was again excavated for new foundations in 1860, when stone coffins, emptied of their contents, and broken to pieces, were brought to light as evidence of this earlier spoliation. Ray’s mention of “the wall of the Abbey”

<sup>1</sup> The same shield of arms is said to have been repeated at the back of the house.

<sup>2</sup> His coffin plate states that he was K.G., Chancellor of Oxford, Lord Lieutenant of Wilts, Somerset, and the City of Bristol, a Privy Counsellor, Groom of the Stole, &c.

shows that after the completion of the new mansion in 1660-1 some remains of the monastic buildings close by, were yet standing.

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

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### ON "THE JESSYE" AT AMESBURY.

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I notice that Mr. Kite, in the interesting series of articles on Amesbury Monastery that you are now publishing, follows Canon Jackson in his explanation of "the Jessye".

That "the Jessye" was the name of a building and not an apartment is proved by "Mastris Wardour's Chamber" being "in the lower end of the Jesse," so that it must have contained two rooms at least. It is highly improbable that a building 110 feet long would receive its name from a window of peculiar design lighting one of the apartments into which it was divided.

On examining the Survey of the "content of lead" it will be seen to contain only those buildings surrounding the cloister.<sup>1</sup> By laying these down on paper in their usual positions we get a very complete plan of the claustral buildings of a monastery. "The Jessye" is not required to fill up any space save one, and that is the *necessarium* or reredorter, which is not otherwise mentioned. The reredorter is hardly likely to have been the only building in connexion with the main

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<sup>1</sup> Save "Joan Horner's chamber" and "The Leaden chamber," which might have been anywhere. Joan Horner's chamber was probably a new room added to the prioress' house during her time of office. "Kent's chamber" was probably a guest house. The kitchen is not mentioned, as being probably stone roofed, as at Durham, Glastonbury, and elsewhere.



block that was not roofed with lead, which would be the only explanation for its absence from the survey.

In monastic days, as at present, the *necessarium* was known by many names. Thus at Canterbury it was called "the Third Dorter," and is so mentioned in a decree of the Chapter, 1547.<sup>1</sup> The usual name for this building, employed by the surveyors at the Suppression, was "Jakes" or "Jakis," of which word I take "Jessye" to be a canting variation, probably used by the nuns themselves.

The buildings at Amesbury being on a large scale, 110 feet for the length of the reredorter, is not at all disproportionate to a dorter<sup>2</sup> 200 feet. At Castle Acre, with a dorter of only 110 is a reredorter no less than 91 feet. At Fountains the dorter was 187 feet and the reredorter 100, which is practically the same proportion as Amesbury.

That Margaret Wardour's chamber should be in the reredorter is not an unusual arrangement, as in later monastic days the regulations for using the reredorter appear to have been modified, judging by the number of instances in which this building has been curtailed. At Fountains the Abbot appropriated 40 feet of the lower end as an enlargement for his house. A similar curtailment occurred at Rievaulx, while at Lacock more than one-half of the old reredorter was incorporated into an enlargement of the dorter. At Hulme, Netley, Fountains, and other places, the lower storey was used as a living room, with a fireplace, from the first.

There were two distinct types of these buildings, the one and the commonest type was formed of a long chamber with the drain running down one side wall, over which were the

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<sup>1</sup> *The Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury*, by the Rev. R. Willis, M.A., F.S.A. (London, 1869), p. 87.

<sup>2</sup> The old English word "dorter," meaning a dormitory or sleeping place, occurs before the end of the 13th century, and was used continuously by monastic writers until the suppression and after. It is derived from the old French *dortour* or *dortoir*, which comes from the Latin *dormitorium*. See *A New English Dictionary*, iii, 507—*Dortour*, *Dorter*.

seats, and the other divided into two chambers by a partition wall in the centre, against which were the seats back to back, with the drain occupying the whole lower storey, as at Furness, Whalley, and the lay-brothers' reredorters of Fountains and Kirkstall. "Every seate and partition was of wainscott, close of either syde, verie decent, so that one of them could not see one another when they weare in that place."<sup>1</sup>

In Cistercian houses the *dormitorii necessaria* were among the buildings that had to be visited by the Sunday procession.

In the additional rules for the nuns of St. Bridget at Sion, we find "in the howse of secrete nede, silence is ever to be kepte."<sup>3</sup>

It was also to be visited every night by the searchers to see none lingered there.

HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

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## QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 320.)

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### III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

#### F.

1651-1-22.—Joane FEW, dau. of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1653-12-26.—Richard FEW, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1656-7-3.—Walter FEW, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1659-2-10.—John FLOWER, son of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.

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<sup>1</sup> *Rites of Durham, Written 1593.* Surtees Society, 15, (1842), p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> Aungier's *History of Sion*, p. 296.

- 1660-11-20.—Daniell FEW, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1661-10-21.—Hannah FLOWER, dau. of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.
- 1663-7-2.—Samuell and Jane FLOWER, twin son and dau. of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.
- 1664-4-6.—Isaac FEW, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1665-9-3.—William FLOWER, son of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.
- 1666-2-21.—Joseph FEW, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1666-10-4.—Christopher FREEMAN, son of Christopher Freeman.
- 1667-5-6.—Ruth FRY, dau. of John Fry, of Blackland.
- 1667/8-12-11.—Robert FREEMAN, son of Christopher Freeman.
- 1669-2-25.—James FLOWER, son of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.
- 1669-7-28.—Charitie FREEMAN, dau. of Christopher Freeman.
- 1671-7-6.—Daniell FREEMAN, son of Christopher Freeman, of Marlborough Meeting.
- 1673/4-1-8.—Mary FREEMAN, dau. of Christopher Freeman.
- 1676/7-11-12.—Margaret FREEMAN, dau. of Christopher Freeman.
- 1677-1-21.—Elizabeth FILKES, of Purton Meeting.
- 1679-9-20.—Francis FREEMAN, son of Christopher Freeman, of Marlbro' Meeting.
- 1681-9-6.—Elizabeth FREEMAN, dau. of Christopher Freeman, of Marlbro' Meeting.
- 1687-2-3.—Mary FRY, dau. of Zeph. and Jane Fry, of Sutton.
- 1688-11-30.—Zephaniah FRY, son of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.
- 1691-6-18.—William FRY, son of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.
- 1694-3-21.—Richard FRY, son of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.
- 1694-6-26.—Mary FIFIELD, dau. of John and Mary Fifield, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1696-8-24.—Jane FRY, dau. of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.
- 1699-12-24.—Margret FRY, dau. of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.

## G.

- 1656-8-7.—Steven GARDNER, son of John Gardner, of Purton.
- 1659/60-11-1.—Judeth GINGELL, dau. of Edward Gingell.
- 1660-6-15.—Thomas GARNER [GARDNER], son of John Garner [Gardner], of Purton [Lavington Meeting].
- 1662-1-25.—Abygaile GENGELL, dau. of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.
- 1662-1-30.—Alice GUDDERIDGE [GUDRIDGE], dau. of John Gudderidge [Gudridge], of Purton [Lavington Meeting].
- 1662-2-4.—Thomas GARNER [GARDNER], son of John Garner [Gardner], of Purton.
- 1663-6-4.—Mary GARNER [GARDNER], dau. of John Garner [Gardner], of Purton Meeting.
- 1664-3-16.—Jonah GENGELL, son of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.
- 1664-7-8.—John GUDDERIDGE, son of John, Gudderidge, of Purton.
- 1664/5-1-23.—William GRIMES, son of William Grimes.
- 1666/7-11-17.—Hannah GARDNER [GARNER], dau. of John Gardner [Garner], of Purton Meeting.
- 1666/7-1-25.—Phillip GUDDERIDGE, son of John Gudderidge, of Purton Meeting.
- 1667-4-21.—Jonathan GENGELL, son of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.
- 1667\*-1.—John GEY, son of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1668-10-17.—Ann [Anne] GRIMES, dau. of William Grimes, of Crickled.
- 1668-9-12-6.—Jeremiah GENGELL, son of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.
- 1669-7-4.—Edward GEY, son of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1669-8-2.—Elizabeth GARDNER, dau. of John Gardner, of Purton Meeting.
- 1672-4-7.—Sarah GERRISH, dau. of Thomas and Ann Gerrish, of Bromham.
- 1672-4-12.—Walter GALE, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Foxham.

- 1672-10-18.—Hannah GEY, dau. of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1674-1-10.—Edward GALE, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Voxham.
- 1674-8-15.—Rebeckah GUDDERIDGE, dau. of John Gudderidge.
- 1674-9-2.—Mary GEY, dau. of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1675-1-12.—Hester GERRISH, dau. of Thomas and Ann Gerrish, of Bromham.
- 1675-8-28.—Adam GOULDNEY,<sup>1</sup> son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1676-9-25.—Thomas GALE, son of Charles and Joane Gale.
- 1677-5-10.—Christian GERRISH, dau. of Thomas and Ann Gerrish, of Bromham.
- 1677-6-8.—Edward and Samuel GEY, twin sons of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1678-2-25.—John GALE, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Voxham.
- 1678-3-23.—Mary GOULDNEY, dau. of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1680-6-30.—Jane GOULDNEY, dau. of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1680-12-11.—James GALE, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Voxham.
- 1683-10-12.—Thomas GOULDNEY, son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1698-8-8.—Daniel GRANT, son of George and Ann Grant, of Bradford, clothier.
- 1699-4-11.—John GYE, son of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Market Lavington.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Tottenham, Middx.*

*(To be continued.)*

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<sup>1</sup> A well-known Wiltshire name. The earliest mention of the name in the Records is a marriage in 1674, and the latest is a death in 1761. There are four Adam Gouldneys in direct descent recorded. The name also occurs with frequency on the Minute Books of the Society in Wiltshire. See *W. N. & Q.*, Dec. 1896, p. 178, where the date of the death of Mary Gouldney, the minister, should be 1716.

## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 323.)

### HENRY VIII.

325. Anno 1.—Robert Griffithe *and* John Milbridge; messuage in New Sarum in “le Whele Rewe” in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle. 80 marks.

326. Anno 1.—Thomas Horton *and* Thomas Long; messuage and land in Trowbridge.

327. Anno 1.—William Rowswell *and* Robert Leusage, arm., and Jane his wife; manor of Fedyngton, messuages and lands in Estlavington and Westlavington. £104 sterling.

328. Anno 1.—William Anstye and Elizabeth his wife *and* William Rycheman; messuages and lands in Brodehenton. £30 sterling.

329. Anno 1.—The King *and* George Haward, arm.; manors of Wylye, Berwicke, North Newton, and Hulcote, messuages and lands in Wylye, Berwicke, Hulcote, Savernake, and Woore, with advowson of the churches of Wylye, Berwicke, and North Newton. £1000 sterling.

330. Anno 1.—Richard Blount, arm., *and* Richard Lyster, knt.; manor of Wodrewe, messuages and lands in Wodrewe, Mylksham, Bromehame, and Ambresbury. £140 sterling.

331. Anno 1.—William Daly *and* Thomas Long; manor of Madyngton *alias* Wynterbourne Madyngton; messuages and lands in Madyngton *alias* Wynterbourne Madyngton. £180 sterling.

332. Anno 1.—Thomas Seymour, knt. of the most noble order of the garter, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, and Great Admiral of England *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; manor of Compton Chamberleyn, messuage, and lands in Compton Chamberleyn, and Bereford. 800 marks.

333. Anno 1.—William Dutton, arm., *and* William Smyth, and Mary his wife, daughter and heir of George Cluden, messuages and lands in Fúlston and Wylton. £30 sterling.

334. Anno 1.—Christopher Becke *and* Thomas Layton and Elizabeth his wife, messuages and lands in Warminster, Norton Bavent and Ensford. 200 marks.

335. Anno 1.—Anthony Leeson *and* Walter Mohun, arm.; messuages and lands in New Sarum, Fysherton . . . . Byssett. Document damaged and illegible.

336. Anno 1.—William Sheryngton, knt., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., and Edward Baynton, gen.; manors of Wroughton and Cheseldon; messuages and lands in Wroughton and Cheseldon. £160 sterling.

337. Anno 1.—Henry Goldstone *and* George Ludlowe, arm., son and heir of William Ludlowe of Huldeverell, and Edith his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum and Alwardbury. £35 sterling.

338. Anno 1.—Thomas Chaffyn, gent., *and* John More, arm.; messuages and lands in Mere and Woodland. £306 sterling.

339. Anno 1.—Henry Bull *and* William Stumpe, gen.; messuages and lands in Cheppenham. £56 sterling.

340. Anno 1.—William Herbert, knt., *and* Humphrey Stafford, knt.; manor of Dechington *alias* Dechehampton; messuages and lands in Dechington *alias* Dechehampton, with the advowson of the church of St. Andrew. 530 marks.

341. Anno 1.—Thomas Arundell, knt., *and* Fulke Grevyll, knt., and Elizabeth his wife; manor, castle and park of Warder; messuages and lands in Warder. £600 sterling.

342. Anno 1.—Nicholas Snell, gen., *and* Thomas Wilton and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Semyngton. 80 marks.

343. Anno 1.—Edward, Earl of Somerset, and Henry Carye, arm.; the hundred of Kynwardeston (with all its rights and liberties of frank pledge, court, etc., etc., given at length). £300 sterling.

E. A. FRY.

*(To be continued.)*

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**MADDINGTON.—ABBASTON MANOR.**

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EXTRACT FROM MADDINGTON REGISTER.—No. 1.

1659.—Susannah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Gilbert, of Abbaeston, in this parish, was buried on the 26th of March, 1659.

1661.—Mr. John Gilbert, of Abeston, the elder, was buried the Eleventh day of August, 1661.

Abbaston Manor is identified by Sir R. C. Hoare and Canon Jones with the Winterbourne land of the Abbot of St. Peter's, Winchester. In the Exon Domesday it immediately follows Maddington, in the Hundred of Dole.

By Sir R. C. Hoare it is identified with Asserton, in the parish of Winterbourne Stoke, for reasons given, but by Canon Jones with Rollestone, simply because he was convinced that Abbaston was close to Maddington, and there was no other unidentified manor. The sale of Mr. W. Davis' estate, occupied by Mr. W. K. Melsom, published the fact that it was the lost manor. This was some time after the publication of Canon Jones' Domesday, but it could not be altered, and he was not disposed to correct it. His assertion that Rollestone was transferred from Dole to Elstub and Everley had no authority beyond his own conjecture. Rollestone in the Domesday is given under Elstub Hundred.

I had not then transcribed Maddington register, which confirms the identification of Abbaston.



The isolation of Rolleston in the midst of the Great Manors of the Lemoignes, in Maddington, and Amesbury Abbey, and its singularly isolated existence, has led me to think that this was owing to its importance under a Saxon Lord, which was continued after the Conquest. That the King's Thane Cudolph appears to me not improbably to be the Saxon owner, and to suggest that he was the Domesday owner who achieved the independence of the parish and manor, which has lasted to the present time. None of the other unidentified manors seem at all likely, and Sir R. C. Hoare's remarks as to the traces of early buildings south of the Church point to the fact that Rollestone virtually commanded the fords of the Winterbourne, on the old London and Exeter track, and would be the natural home of a lord who would execute the demands of law and justice among his neighbours and protect travellers when delayed by floods or deep snow from crossing the stream, or of continuing their journey over the plain—as in 1881.

FREDK. BENNETT.

*Exmouth.*

**A Landlord's Caution to his Customers.**—The following lines, printed in antique type, on a broad sheet 23 inches by 18, have for many years hung, in a heavy frame, on the wall opposite the bar window of the *Lion and Fiddle* Inn, at Hilper-ton. Being the only copy I have met with of a somewhat rare version, it may perhaps be worth recording in the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.*

THE LANDLORD'S | KIND | CAUTION TO HIS CUSTOMERS. |

Right welcome all my Masters, that come here,  
To drink a Health of wholesome *English* Beer;  
My Liquor's good, I hope 'twill please you well,  
I'm sure there's none in Town can it excell:  
*Call, Gentlemen, call, I'm ready for to sell.*

If I refuse to trust a Friend,  
He takes it in Disdain;  
If I him trust, or Money lend,  
My House he will refrain.

Then judge, my Masters, in what  
Men of my calling be; [plight,  
For when I do demand my right,  
My Friend proves Foe to me.

I therefore am advis'd hereby,  
Where e'er I am a Dweller:  
To keep my Money in my Purse,  
My Beer within my cellar.

If I trust, and ne'er am paid,  
'Tis true I am like to find;  
T'will make my Maltster so afraid,  
His Horses will go blind.

Then if that ye no Money have,  
Nor none that ye can borrow;  
I pray forbear to drink To-day,  
And I will trust To-morrow.

But yet I will advised be,  
In any Thing that's just;  
I'll give a Pot, nay two or three,  
But not one Farthing trust.

Whoe'er ye are, think of the Shot,  
Or what Place e'er ye be;  
*He's welcomer that pays one Pot,  
Than he that scores up Three.*

If this kind Caution ye mind all,  
No Frowning will be then;  
For if ye pay for what ye call,  
Ye are *Welcome, Gentlemen.*

*Gentlemen, ye are welcome, sit down at your Ease,  
Pay what ye call for, and drink what you please.*

*Printed and Sold at the Printing Office in Bow-Church-Yard, London.*

It is enclosed within a finely engraved border, consisting of forty shields of arms ascribed to the different counties of England (reminding one of Speed's Maps, published in the early part of the 17th century), with the Royal Arms, and a Printer's device, in the centre at top and bottom.

WILTONIENSIS.

**Wiltshire, 1707.**—Having in my possession a book entitled *Angliæ Notitia: or the Present State of England, &c.*, published in 1707, I find the following passages which, I think, may be interesting to the readers of *W. N. & Q.*

*Wiltshire*, is in the diocese of Salisbury, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 876,000 acres, and 27,093 houses. A pleasant and healthful air and soil; the men are warlike and hardy: its rivers, *Isis, Kennett, Avon, Willy* and *Nadder*. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and choice rabbits of *auburn* chase. Here's knot-grass ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 foot long; its long knots will fat swine. The woollen manufacture of this county is very great; it has 304 parishes, and 23

towns, besides the city of *Salisbury*; 70 miles from *London*; which has one of the finest Cathedral-churches in the world, founded by *Richard Poore*, Bishop of *Sarum*, in the year 1216. It has as many doors as months, windows as days, and pillars as hours in the year. Its steeple is the highest spire of *England*; most of the streets of this city have rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the fam'd wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington* are supposed to have been the tombs of some great warriors. *Hendon* and *Chippenham* have great markets. Its chief seats are *Marlborough* and *Allington-house*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Eddington*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Wilton* and *Falston* or *Fallersdown*, the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, the Earl of *Berks*'; *Longleat*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, Duke of *Newcastle*.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—*Broad-Hinton*, the *Minister*, teaches the poor children to read, *Gratis*. *Deverel*, 32 children taught, to which the *Offertory* is apply'd, and £4 *per An.* given by a private person. *Salisbury*, two schools for 30 boys and 20 girls, all clothed, and taught to read, card, knit, and spin: so that some of the children earn 1/-, 1/6, and 2/- per week; for which £40 *per An.* is given by the *Bishop*.

J. C. P.

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### Queries.

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**Bampfylde Moore Carew, and Lord Weymouth.**—In the December *Cornhill* is an article upon this “amazing vagabond,” in which is related the following story:—Carew, disguised as a shipwrecked sailor, on nearing Longleat fell in with another in the same plight as himself; after having been successful in obtaining alms and food at the mansion, they adjourned to a public house, and, having had a good carouse, separated.

Shortly afterwards Carew was overtaken by two horsemen sent by Lord Weymouth to bring back the two sailors. When ushered into the great man's presence Carew was treated very roughly. . . . He was then removed to await the capture of his comrade, and soon that ragged gentleman entered the room where Carew was confined. They had just time for a hurried consultation together before they were again separated, and Carew was once more brought before the Lord of Long-

leat, who thereupon, to the unbounded astonishment of the prisoner, disclosed the extraordinary fact that his ragged shipwrecked comrade was none other than himself! . . . . It seems that he was in the habit of thus playing the vagabond, partly to relieve a natural *ennui*, and partly to learn what was really going on in the neighbourhood of his vast estates. I should add that he insisted on Carew staying with him at Longleat some time. . . . .

Although G. E. C. in his *Complete Peerage* has some remarks about his character, he does not mention this idiosyncrasy. What truth is there in this remarkable story?

A. J. S.

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**Bennett.**—Can any of your readers inform me whether Wiliam Bennett, of Maddington, who married Mary Munday, of Shrewton, on 24th September 1721, is descended from the Bennetts of Pythouse, or the Bennetts (*or* Benets) of Norton Bavant?

F. BENNETT.

Oakdene,  
Salisbury.

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**Field Names.**—What do these names mean—*Conigre*; *Lippiatts*; *Cadley*; *The Grove*? These names all occur in Melksham Parish, and the first three elsewhere to my knowledge.

*The Conigre* is a name given to four or five enclosures which contain some of the best land in the parish, so that I cannot accept the derivation given by some that it means "rabbit warren". As this was in ancient days a Royal Manor I suggest that this is an old word applicable to Royal Demesne lands.

*Lippiatts* is also spelt *Lypyates* and otherwise. *Yate* or *Yatt* in some parts of England means a gate. If that be the case here, what does the first part of the word mean?

*Cadley* I know nothing about.

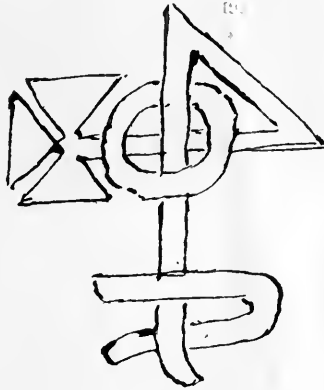
Has *The Grove* any special meaning? It is applied to three or four grounds.

I may add that I have attempted to classify and extract the meaning from some 300 Field-names in Melksham Parish, all of which seemed to challenge attention.

T. G. J. H.

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**Old Sarum Kettle.**—A friend of mine showed me recently an "Old Sarum Kettle" (so called) which had been given to her. It was a piece of brown ware (new) made by Doultons of



Lambeth, and bore the device, shown above, which I sketched as nearly as I could. Can anyone tell me anything about this device, if it has any meaning?

J. S.

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## Replies.

**Lady Close** (vol. iii, p. 334).—Perhaps an old enclosure, of which the rent was formerly appropriated to the service of some Church or Chapel dedicated to the Virgin.

Here in Melksham there are two local names, "The Ladies' Pond," and "The Ladies' Ford," which, I expect, carry us back to the days when the Ladies of Amesbury were Ladies of the Manor.

T. G. J. H.

**Flemings in Wilts** (vol. iii, p. 334).—Here are some names from Melksham which seem to be Flemish. *Brouncker* or *Bronker*; *Guppy*, spelt Goupi in Aubrey and Jackson; *Stantials*; *Brabant*; *Yude*; *Haverd*; *Maslin* (perhaps Mechlin); *Vanderplank*; *Ghent*; *Certain* or *Sartain*; *Parfit* or *Perfect*; *Jordan*; *Olivier*.

With regard to Flemish-looking houses, I lately saw, in an illustrated magazine, a drawing of typical Flemish or Dutch houses. They at once reminded me of certain houses in Melksham, Beckington, Road, and elsewhere, where the clothing industry was once prevalent.

T. G. J. H.

[Perhaps we might add, *Clutterbuck*, *Goddard*, *Bruges*, *Paradise*, all of which names are still to be found in Holland or Belgium. Bradford has been called the "English Bruges."  
—Ed.]

**Amesbury Church** (vol. iii, p. 298).—Mr. Kite says, “If these papers at Longleat had not come to light, the identity of the present parish Church of Amesbury with that of the dissolved Monastery—which had previously been a matter of general acceptance—might never have been questioned,” &c. Why should it not have been questioned? If Mr. Kite supposes that my view originated, in any way, from the Longleat papers, he is entirely mistaken. I contend that it is precisely since the publication of Canon Jackson’s paper, and partly in consequence of such publication, that this theory has been gaining ground and becoming established as an accepted opinion. Mr. Kite also speaks of Mr. Ruddle and myself, as if we had raised a new question, for the first time, at the Amesbury meeting. I consider that what we then did was simply to dispute a view, which, though it may not be new, is at any rate, of entirely modern origin. I do not think Sir Richard Hoare says anything to show that such an opinion was prevalent, when he wrote, or that he held it himself. I shall be glad if anyone can tell me when it was first put forward. I have been given to understand that it was in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but I have been unable to obtain any definite information on the point. If that was the time, the idea would appear to have sprung up when the building of Lord Carleton’s house and the subsequent alterations by the Duke of Queensberry had almost entirely obliterated the traces of the monastic buildings, and, no doubt, obscured the traditions associated with them. In the early seventeenth century, when the site of the nuns’ church may probably have been remembered, it does not appear to have been heard of at all.

C. H. TALBOT.

*Lacock Abbey.*

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## Notes on Books.

COMPLETE BARONETAGE. EDITED BY G. E. C. VOLUME I.  
1611-1625. Exeter: William Pollard & Co., Ltd., 39  
& 40, North Street, 1900.

All those who have the good fortune to possess, or be acquainted with, that truly monumental work the *Complete Peerage*, compiled by G. E. C., will hail with pleasure the issue of the first volume of the *Complete Baronetage* by the same learned and accurate writer, whose name now is no secret. The work is to be in eight volumes (harmonious with the *Peerage*), the first treating only of those English and Irish Baronetcies created by James I. There is a long preface, consisting of twelve pages, by which we learn that the creation of this title does not seem to have been an original idea of the British Solomon or of his "little beagle," William de la Pole and his heirs (according to Sir Robert Cotton, the antiquary) having had letters patent in 1339 conferring on them the dignity of Baronet *in return for a sum of money*; this is succeeded by a list of printed Baronetages, beginning with that of Arthur Collins (the well-known editor of Collins' *Peerage*) in 1720; at the end of the volume is a list of subscribers, which ought to be, and would be, much longer if people were aware of the merit and increasing value of this work.

We append some notes on Baronetcies connected with our County, created by James I:—

SAINT JOHN.—Cr. 22 May 1611, *afterwards* (1716) Viscounts Bolingbroke and St. John; John St. John, of Lideard Tregos, s. and h. of Sir John St. John of the same, by Lucy, da. and h. of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley.

SEYMOUR.—Cr. 29 June 1611, *afterwards* (1750) Dukes of Somerset; Edward Seymour, of Bury Castle, co. Devon, Esq. (he was the eldest son by the first wife of the Protector, but was not the heir apparent to the peerage, there being a *spec. rem.* to the



heirs male of the body of the grantee by his second wife failin which, &c. ;) his descendant Sir Edward, of Bury and Maiden Bradley, Wilts, succeeded in 1688, this son Sir Edward (by his first wife Margaret, da. and co-h. of Sir William Wale, of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, Alderman of London,) of Bury and Maiden Bradley, succeeded in 1708; Sir Edward Seymour, son of the last-named (by Letitia Popham, of Littlecote,) succeeded in 1740, having married at Monckton Farley 5 (not 8) March 1716-17, Mary,<sup>1</sup> da. and h. of Daniel Webb, of that place, and Melksham, Wilts, by Elizabeth; dau. of John, and sister and heir of Edward Somner.

BRUDENELL.—Cr. 29 June 1611, *afterwards* (1628) Baron Brudenell, (1661) Earl of Cardigan, (1868) Marquess of Ailesbury.

ENGLEFIELD.—Of Wootton Bassett, cr. 25 Nov. 1611, ex. 21 March, 1822.

GORGES.—Of Langford, cr. 25 Nov. 1611, *afterwards* (1620) Baron Gorges, ex. Sept. 1712.

BURDETT.—Cr. 25 Feb. 1618-9. In 1797 Francis Burdett succeeds, being of Foremark (near Repton), and of Ramsbury

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<sup>1</sup> As a widow she lived for some years until her death in what is still (or was until quite lately) called the Great House at Seend; over the porch on the north side, carved on a stone shield, is a *fesse dancetty ermine* as borne by Somner; these arms with a field *vert* are also placed on the Tipper and Somner Monument; her signature occurs only once in the Seend Churchwardens' Book at the bottom of the Easter Vestry minutes, 1759, her son, Lord William Seymour, signing on her behalf on all other occasions. She lies buried with her mother in the Nave of Seend Church: "Here lye the remains of her Grace, Mary Dutchess Dowager of Somerset, Daughter and Sole Heiress of Daniel Webb, of Monckton Farley, in the County of Wilts, Esq., and likewise Sole Heiress to her Uncle Edward Somner, of this place, Esq., who departed this Life Feb. 1st, 1768, aged 70. Here also lyeth Elizabeth Webb, her Grace's Mother, who departed this Life Oct. 2nd, 1725, Aged 72. On a lozenge ensigned by a ducal coronet SEYMOUR (with augmentation but without the usual quarterings) in pretence a *fesse dancetty*." Our authority for this inscription, now so many years illegible, is *The Monumental Inscriptions of Wilts*, 1821; the arms are partly covered by a pew and SOMNER is invisible; this is the only instance known to the writer where these arms occur on the shield of Seymour; they are, we believe, not registered to this family in the College of Arms, although they may be to SOMERS-COX, who still bear them, and the family is not mentioned in the printed Visitation of 1623, except as *ignobilis*.

Manor, (grandson and heir,) son and heir of Francis Burdett, by Eleanor, dau. and coheir of William Jones, of Ramsbury.

LEY.—Cr. 20 July 1619, *afterwards* (1623) Baron Ley, (1626) Earl of Marlborough, ex. 1679. James Ley, of Westbury, the well-known lawyer and statesman, youngest son of Henry Ley, of Teffont Ewyas, by Dyonisia de St. Mayne, was the first Baronet and Earl of Marlborough.

HICKS.—Cr. 21 July 1619, *afterwards* (1834) HICKS-BEACH. In 1834 Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach succeeds, being of Williamstrip, co. Gloucester, and Netheravon, (great nephew and heir), son and heir of Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, of Netheravon (son and heir of Michael Hicks-Beach, by Henrietta Maria Beach, of Netheravon).

MOODY *or* MODY.—Of Garesdon, cr. 11 March 1621-2, ex. *presumably* 1661. The first baronet was a son of Christiana, dau. and co-heir of John Barwick, of Wilcot.

BUTTON.—Of Aiton, *afterwards* of Tockenham Court, cr. 18 March 1621-2, ex. 29 Nov. 1712.

The whole volume is illustrated with numerous notes, gathered from all sorts of sources, which sufficiently relieve what many might consider the dry-as-dust dulness of such works.

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PEDIGREE WORK: A HANDBOOK FOR THE GENEALOGIST,  
&c. By W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. London:  
Phillimore & Co., 124 Chancery Lane, 1900.

This shilling booklet, by a well-known expert, issued on purpose to aid the young genealogist, will prove useful to even some of the more experienced "searchers after truth". Amongst other instructive matter it gives a large number of Sources of Information, consisting of Public Offices, MSS. and printed documents. At the end is a list of Regnal Years from the Conquest up to date. Consisting of nearly 80 pages it can, however, be carried with ease in the breast pocket.

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COUNSELLOR GOODENOUGH.



## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1901.

### THE GOODENOUGHS OF SHERSTON.<sup>1</sup>

**T**HOSE who have read Dean Spence's highly interesting article, "The City of the White Walls," in *Good Words* of April and May 1894, can hardly doubt the identity of Sherston Magna (a little town five miles west of Malmesbury) with the "White Town in the bosom of the wood" of Llywarch Hen's ancient British poem, commemorating the crushing defeat of the British by the Saxons at the battle of Deorham, A.D. 577, and the destruction of the three cities of Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester. The wood has long withdrawn its shelter from Sherston, but the scars of battle remain in the neighbouring earthworks and signs of military occupation, while a fighting man is still the sign of one of its oldest hostelries, the redoubtable "Rattlebones" himself, whom one is inclined to regard as a sort of incarnation of the old warlike spirit of the place.

<sup>1</sup> In the absence of property-deeds and with but very slight information as to lands held by the Goodenoughs, the writer of this paper can only offer a few notes upon a family of some mark in their day, introducing documents, one at least of which can hardly fail to be read with interest, as bearing upon public events of the time at which it was written.

But our subject has to do with far more modern, though still somewhat turbulent times; and the traveller in passing through Sherston to-day, admiring, as he certainly will, its lofty church tower, its lych-gate, and the fine old yew-tree in the churchyard, can hardly fail to notice the tombstones of the Goodenough family, with their ancient but well-kept appearance and quaintly simple inscriptions:—

“Here lyeth the Body of John Goodenough.”

“Here lie the Bodies of Thomas and Mary Goodenough.”

Nothing more—no eulogies, and not even a date, on these two more prominent stones, although there are at least three others close by with long inscriptions to members of the same family. The details have not been easy to procure, but it is most probable that John Goodenough (a son of Thomas and Mary), whose will was dated August 23rd, 1749, was the person who left a bequest for the keeping up of the tombstones; and from time to time the succeeding trustees, after doing their duty by the tombs, have met and dined together in accordance with the wishes of the testator and founder of the feast.

Other inscriptions under the shadow of the yew-tree are to the memory of Richard Goodenough, attorney-at-law, who departed this life April 16th, 1692, aged 77. Ann, his wife, died Nov. 28th, 1689, aged 76. Francis, their son, attorney-at-law, died August 26th, 1728, aged 77. John Goodenough, “Batchelor of Physick”, died August 5th, 1718, aged 72. Rachel Goodenough, died Oct. 1722, aged 76. Mr. Richard Goodenough, attorney-at-law, died Dec. 25th, 1752, in the 60th year of his age. These and many others of the same name are to be found in the Sherston parish register, which dates from 1653,<sup>1</sup> and there is little doubt that the following entries

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<sup>1</sup> The family was located in Sherston many years before the earliest register or tombstone dates, as seen by a reference to the Court Rolls of the Manor of Sherston in the Bodleian library mentioned by Canon Jackson in note to Sherston Magna (*Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 108). Here the name of Richard Goodynough, “*libri tenenti*,” with a clerly signature, occurs

may be taken as representing the grand-parents and parents of two large families, which, with their descendants, comprised many Richards, Rachels, and Johns, the prevailing names in the Goodenough family.

"Mergery, the wife of John Goodenough, dyed on the 12th day of June (1656), and on the 16th day of the same June was buried."

"John Goodenough dyed on the 2nd day of March (1658), and on the 5th day of the same month was buried."

"Francis Goodenough dyed on the 10th day of April (1666), and on the 14th day of the same April was buried."

"Edith Goodenough, widow, was buried on the 31st day of August, 1678."

"Mrs. Ann Goodenough was buried on the first day of December, 1689."

"Mr. Richard Goodenough was buried April 18th, 1692."

The will of Edith Goodenough,<sup>1</sup> of Great Sherston, widow, after leaving to son John Goodenough various agricultural implements, and "that bed which is the best of my beds except two which are better", continues as follows:—

"Also the sum of £30 for which my said son hath given a penall bond to my daughter Anne, which was my money, and the bond taken in trust for me shall be remitted to him and said bond cancelled and delivered up to him, and I also remit to him all debts due by him to me. Also to said son John half a dozen of my pewter dishes and my best brasse pot and one brasse kettle being my best kettle except two, and one of my spits and the pewter flagon which was my father's.

"To son Smart Goodenough my table board with the double frame standing in the parlour and my great yeating (?) stoue in the Little Court.

"To son Francis Goodenough my wedding ring. To Edith my daughter, the now wife of Richard Tylor, £10. To every one of my

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several times in the years 1585-8; he served on the juries, sometimes made excuses not to serve, and was prosecutor in a suit against Francis Drew when he paid for a licence to plead, evidently given to litigation, and a fitting progenitor of a long line of attorneys-at-law, if not himself in the profession.

<sup>1</sup> Probate granted 9th Oct., 1678, to Anne and Sarah Goodenough. No. 21 Archdeery. Wilts.

grandchildren 10s. apiece. All the rest of my goods, chattells, cattle, corn, hay and other my worldly estate to my daughters Anne and Sarah Goodenough, whom I make joint executors."

*Witnesses*, Richard and Francis Goodenough.

Ann Goodenough, spinster (daughter of Edith), made her will in 1692 (proved 28th April of the same year, No. 100, Archdecry. Wilts), and left :

"To cousins Richard and Francis Tyler, sons of Richard Tyler, gent., of Wootten-under-edge, by my sister Edith, £5 apiece.

"To Richard and Anne, children of Jonathan Nelmes, of Wootten-under-edge, clothier, by Mary his late wife, daughter of the aforesaid Richard Tyler, £5 apiece.

"To my brother John Goodenough all my close of arable land lying in the North field of Great Sherston which I purchased of Benedict Hall and Elizabeth his wife for his life, with reversion and remainder after decease of said brother to Francis Goodenough, son of my brother Smart Goodenough, merchant, and his heirs for ever.

"To said brother John Goodenough £10.

"To my sister Sarah, the wife of John Scott, 1s.

"To brother John Goodenough all that barne with the garden belonging situate in Great Sherston which I purchased of my said brother John, and which was formerly in the possession of John Cong, to him and his heirs for ever. Rest and residue to brother Smart Goodenough, whom I make whole and sole executor.

"Item, my will is that my brother John shall have all my timber and tyle."

These two wills make it clear that the family of Edith Goodenough (wife probably of Francis) consisted of John, Smart, Francis, Ann, Sarah, and Edith. Of these, one at least, Smart Goodenough, had a history and a career away from his native county. It may be safely said that he was a successful London merchant, residing sometimes in Holland, where, at Dordrecht, in 1669, a son Francis was born, who matriculated at St. Edmund Hall 4th December, 1687; student of the Inner Temple 1689 (*Foster's Inns of Court Register*). From 1692 to 1720<sup>1</sup> Smart Goodenough resided at Barton Grange, in the

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<sup>1</sup> Communication was kept up with Sherston, as shown by an entry in the diary of another member of the family in 1711, mentioning the payment of 10s. by one John Wicks "towards Cousin Smart Goodenough's debt".



parish of Pitminster, near Taunton, which he had purchased from the Coventry family, situated in a beautifully wooded park, and formerly the summer residence of the Priors of Taunton. In the list of High Sheriffs for the county of Somerset we find the name of Smart Goodenough, esq., for the year 1699; he was patron of the living of Pitminster, and there in 1696 a daughter, Henrietta, was married, at the age of 19, to William Earle, of the Middle Temple. Another daughter, Anne, married Joseph Milner, a merchant of Leeds and Rotterdam, from whom is descended the present owner of Barton, Mr. Francis Murray Newton, who has kindly supplied this information.

But to return to the branch more largely represented at Sherston, we find Richard Goodenough,<sup>1</sup> attorney-at-law, who died in 1692, Anne his wife, and their children Thomas, Richard, John, Francis, and Rachel. There is little doubt that the principal residence of this branch of the family from about the middle of the 17th century was the large old house at Easton Town (a suburb of Sherston adjoining Pinkney), now in the occupation of Mr. Goodenough Hillier, the present representative of the family. In a deed of some Estcourt property in 1718 mention is made of "a messuage and lands in Easton Town in possession of Thomas and Francis Goodenough, gents., of the yearly value of £25", and as there are very few messuages of any kind in Easton Town, it may well be conjectured that the Goodenoughs purchased whatever landed property they possessed of Sir Thomas Estcourt, the then

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<sup>1</sup> In the will of Thomas Gore, the antiquary, of Alderton, three miles from Sherston (date 1683), the item occurs:—"To my friend Mr. Richard Goodenough of Easton Town 20s. for a ring" (*Archæol. Mag.*, No. 40, Vol. xiv). These Goodenough attorneys probably had a fair share of the legal business of the country-side, their signatures occurring early in the 18th century in deeds of the families of Gore, Child of Heddington, and Alexander of Somerford, as previously related in this magazine (Vol. ii, p. 407). The statement that they were actually an Irish family is now regarded as doubtful, though there was a long connexion with Ireland, and it is probable that descendants of the family may still be found there.

owner of the Pinkney estate, or his heirs. Situated on the confines of Pinkney Park, and approached by a short private road, the most marked feature of this interesting old homestead is the "fishpond" in an enclosed shrubbery at the foot of the sloping ground near the house. Great trees overhang the deep, dark pool, the Pinkney brook runs close by, adding to the charm of this weird, secluded spot, where, in days gone by, these old-time physicians and men of law must often have walked and pondered their cases; and, as we shall see, there is more than a suspicion that some of the sinister schemes of a turbulent time may be traced to a member of this Sherston family.

In looking up the records of the past, there is always a slight risk of discovering that one of your ancestors was hanged for sheep-stealing, and in the present case it certainly came as a surprise that the perhaps more respectable crime of high treason nearly brought to a bad end two at least of the Goodenoughs, who went from Sherston forth into the great world to plot and intrigue against their lawful sovereign. The *Dictionary of National Biography* gives: "Goodenough, Richard, flourished 1686, conspirator and attorney of bad repute, who contrived nevertheless to obtain the under-sheriffdom of London, which he held in turn with his brother Francis for some years." The tale goes on, and tells of packed juries, riots, indictments, fines and imprisonment, leading up to the Rye House Plot in 1683, in which Richard Goodenough was deeply implicated, and which caused him to seek an "Asylum in the Low Countries". A reward of £100 was offered for his capture; a true bill was found against both the brothers for high treason, and both were outlawed. Monmouth's rebellion brought Richard back to England, where he rose in high favour with that unfortunate aspirant to the crown, and was appointed his Secretary of State; but the rout at Sedgemoor put an end to all such dreams, and Goodenough, after nearly making good his escape, was captured and brought to London. His life was spared, and he was eventually pardoned in order

that, as he had been in the thick of the plot, he might turn King's evidence and swear away the lives of his fellow-conspirators. After a time he judged it best to keep out of the way, and at the trial of Charlton in May 1689 was not forthcoming when called upon. Richard Goodenough was certainly not born to be hanged, and, according to Swift, he went to Ireland, where he practised his profession, and where he died. A few more particulars may be gleaned from one of the authorities quoted by the *Dictionary*—Thomas Sprat's *A True Account of the horrid Conspiracy against the late King*—a copy of which is in the Guildhall Library. The various witnesses in their depositions swore to having met Mr. Richard Goodenough (under-sheriff to Mr. Bethel and Mr. Cornish, late sheriffs) in company with Wade, Nelthrop, and West, "all barristers-at-law," at the Sun Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, the Salutation Tavern in Lumbart Street, the Dolphin Tavern, Richard's coffee house, and the Young Devil Tavern; the brother Francis also being implicated. Most of the witnesses testified that they had been asked how many men they could procure to get rid of "the Blackbird and the Goldfinch" (the King and the Duke); Goodenough himself, who was "a rich man and would be free of his purse", offering to contribute "about 3 score £ in plate and 50 or 3 score £ in gold, and had he more it should all go to the same use". William Hone, a joiner, deposed that Mr. Richard Goodenough came to him in Clifford's Inn, where he was at work, and told him he wanted "labourers", and would supply money to buy horses and arms. Hone was also employed by Goodenough to make a secret place in the roof of his house, "large enough for a man", to hide anything in dangerous times. None of the documents so far examined give parentage or birthplace, but there can hardly be a doubt that Mr. Under-Sheriff Goodenough and his brother Francis were members of the Sherston family—sons, in fact, of the Mr. Richard Goodenough, attorney-at-law, mentioned in Thomas Gore's will; a search among some State papers in the British

Museum<sup>1</sup> having resulted in the discovery of Goodenough's "Confession", or, rather, his "information against the Earl of Stamford", written in Newgate 1st Nov. 1685, the small, fine writing of this document being almost a *facsimile* (the signature remarkably so) of the writing in a letter, a year or two later, from Richard Goodenough to his father at Sherston. It is likewise almost certain that the portrait of "Counsellor Goodenough" (*see* illustration), so labelled on the back, is that of the notorious conspirator himself. The portrait is a copy of a small oil painting in the possession of a descendant of the family, the dress is that of the Stuart period. No other member of the family is known to have been a barrister, and the following copy of admission from the records of the Middle Temple is quite satisfactory, the date and the previous admission to the Inner Temple pointing in the right direction as to age :—

"Feb. 5<sup>o</sup> 1678. Mr. Ric'us Goodenough filius s'c'dus Ric'i Goodenough de Sherstone in com. Wilts, gen. admissus est in societatem Medii Templi specialiter. Prius fuit admissus in societatem Interioris Templi 8<sup>o</sup> die July 1671."

The following letter, already referred to, is in itself of considerable interest, and, though the rebellious spirit was no doubt tamed, and caution in speech was advisable, the party bias is still evident, and also the fact that the writer enjoyed the sympathy of his family.<sup>2</sup> The address of the letter is gone, and the blank side of the half sheet of paper is covered with legal notes and law Latin in another hand.

<sup>1</sup> *Lansdowne MS.* 1152A, f. 298. Since writing the above this document has been compared side by side with Richard Goodenough's letter to his father at Sherston, and the opinion of Mr. Scott, keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, is given in the following words:—"I have no doubt that your letter is a holograph of the conspirator."

<sup>2</sup> Sarah, the grandchild of Richard Goodenough, gent., was buried 9th Feb. 1683 (*Sherston Parish Register*). Probably a child of the son Richard and his wife Sarah; the date being coincident with one of the under-sheriff's many "trials", it may well be that his family took refuge at Sherston under the paternal roof.

"Deare Bro: pray convey this L're vnder written to our father & tell Betty yt her mother wounders she hath not rec'd any L're from her of late though desired, nor whether she hath rec'd ye Muff Box sent her by Wiltshire.

"Sr

"I rec'd not yor L're of ye 6th Instant before yesterday. Osborn hath appeared to ye Bill & I want a Com'rs name for to see ye Answere sworn, as to Cousin Adye I can say no more than I have already said. So soon as I have ye Bill for ye 10*li*. I will go again to Mr. Cooper & endeavour to despatch ye affaire with Isaac, inclosed is ye writt for Cousin Scott. I had not opportunity to learn who is Vnder sheriff of Cambridgeshire, but it is probable yt he lives in Cambridge. If my cousin goes to Mr. Richard Pike, an attorney-at-law living in Cambridge, & tell him yt he was recom'ended to him by Mr. Seth Powell, of Barnards Inne, he will assist him, paying him what is reasonable for his paines. I spake with Mr. Powell, & he hath given liberty to vse his name.

"A Bill to sett Oates right having past ye house of Com'ons hath taken vp ye L'ds 3 dayes time, & ye further debate thereof is putt off vtill to-morrow. Some of ye L'ds endeavor to throw it out of ye House. The K. of ffrance is endeavouring to take vp at 6*li*. per cent. about one Million & a half sterling. A Popish ffrrench merch't of this City hath rec'd a L're from ffrance intimateing yt Mr. D'Avaux hath desired ye K. to recall him from Ireland for yt the late K. J. employes his cheifest time in hunting & is governed by his Priests & is now building a Chapple & yt he will not hearken to men of business & Experience, & therefore to contend for him will be to no purpose. ffrom London Derry the Gazett will informe you yt ye Beseiged hold out stoutly, yt ye Enemy are very much weakened, yt they have made severall attempts vpon ye Town & yt they have been as often repulsed with great loss. That in an Attack vpon a Windmill a whole Regim't was cut off except ye Lt-Colonel & 15 men, & yt they had again attacked on ye 29th of June ye same place but with no better Success, yt Kirke gives the Enemy frequent Alarmes by landing his men. further the L'res say yt ye Town had ye 30th of last Month 2 Months Provisions & 7,000 men, yt the co'ication Kirk had with ye Town was by one yt swam from his Vessel in ye night & that he returned ye same way back again, yt he had tryed severall other wayes w'ch all proved vnsuccessfull. I am much troubled to heare you are in a worse Condition of health than vsuall, I pray ye Lord in mercy to restore yo'r health perfectly. I intend to buy ye p'spective desired. My duty to yo'r self & my mother & love to my Bro: & Sister, &c. I am,

"Yo'r obedient Son,

*Richard Goodenough*

"11th July 1689."

It had long been taken for granted that this letter, preserved between the leaves of an old family Bible, and containing so many allusions to Ireland, was written from Dublin, but a more careful reading shows at once that the writer was evidently in communication with Barnard's Inn, and aware of the daily incidents of a Parliament, which was certainly the English one, therefore probably resident in London. Good-enough had indeed been "pardoned" a year or two before, and perhaps the accession of William and Mary enabled him again to hold up his head and resume the practice of his profession. That he went to Ireland, as Swift says, and there ended his days, is proved from the following wills, obtained from the Four Courts, Dublin, the persons named in them appearing also in other wills of the Sherston family.

WILL OF RICHARD GOODENOUGH, 1708.

"The 24th day of September 1690, I, Richard Goodenough, of the Middle Temple, London, gent., Do make and publish my last Will in manner and forme following: First I give and bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, my Creator and Supporter, and as to those Worldly Goods God of his Bounty hath lent me, I give and devise them to my dear and loving wife; also I give unto my said dear wife and to her heires for ever all my Right, Title and Interest, both in Law and Equity, in all my Lands, tenements and hereditaments lying in the county of Bucks, with all my other lands, &c., whatsoever, scituate in any other place in the Kingdom of England, not doubting but she will make the best provision she can for the support of my two daughters, and I appoint my said wife executrix of this my last will and testament delivered by the said Richard Goodenough in presence of Ja. Strangways, Walter Drew, Mary Drew."

WILL OF SARAH GOODENOUGH, 1720.

"I, Sarah Goodenough, of the city of Kilkenny, widow, relict and sole executrix of Richard Goodenough, late of the city of Dublin, Esq., deceased, do make this my last will. All my lands in Great Britain or elsewhere to be sold, and out of the money arising from the sale I leave to my grand-daughter Sarah Sayer £150 and my two silver cans without a crest and six silver spoons. To my grandson Richard Clarke my silver tankard. To my grand-daughter Elizabeth Clarke a pair of silver salvers. Rest and residue to my exors. James Clarke, of the city of Kilkenny, Esq., my son-in-law, and my daughter Elizabeth his wife. To every one of my grand-children living at the time of my death a broad piece of gold."

Signed 22nd January 1716. Probate granted to James Clarke, of Kilkenny, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, 11th January 1720.

John Goodenough, another son of Richard and Ann, has left a portion of a will which, though it must have been made some years before his death<sup>1</sup> (as he is mentioned in his sister Rachel's will of 1722), and could not have been exactly carried out as then made, is yet most useful as a family document ; it is not dated, but from internal evidence must have been written about the year 1710.

"In the Name of God, Amen, I, John Goodenough, of Eastontown, in the parish of Sherston Magna, Physician,<sup>2</sup> being above 70 years old and in good health and of sound mind, do make and ordain this my last will and testament as followeth : And first I resign my soul to God who gave it, and my body to the earth to be devoutly yet frugally interred in the churchyard of the Parish where I shall happen to die, without a sermon, the expences of my funeral not to exceed ten pounds.

"To my brother Thomas Goodenough, and to my sister Rachel Goodenough, five pounds apiece in 6 months after sale of estate. To my brother Francis Goodenough my horse, bridle and saddle, my silver tankard, and all the rest of household goods. To my nephew Francis Goodenough, eldest son of my brother Thomas, my reversion and remainder in my messuage situate in Littleton Drew in the county of Wilts, wherein one William Wimbow now dwelleth. Item, I give and devise unto Charles Bailiefe of Segary, in the county of Wilts, gent., and to William Montjoy of Biddeston, in said county, gent., and to Benjamin Derby of Blandford, in the county of Dorset, clerk,<sup>3</sup> all

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Goodenough was buried 23rd August 1723 (*Sherston Parish Register*). The inscription upon one of the tombstones to John Goodenough, "Batchelor of Physick," 1718, must refer to another person, perhaps the J. G., son of Francis and Edith.

<sup>2</sup> The following "receipt for diet drink", found with the old papers, may be a specimen of the physic with which Doctor Goodenough dosed his patients. It is headed "A special electuary for ye cough of ye longes or any other distemper in ye bodie. Take maydenheyre hertstongue sarmander agrimony hidwort scabious horehound coltsfoot of each 8 handsfull. To this take half a pound of fine searcht licorish and as much searcht rootes of Aly campany (?), ye hearbs must seeth in 6 gallons of water till they come to 2 gallons then strayne them forth and to ye liquor put your powders and 3 quarts or a gallon of honey and soe lett it boyl till it bee as thicke as treacle. This you must use for ye cough of ye loungs mornings and evenings, as much as a good nutmegg either of itselpe or in 2 or 3 spoonefulls of warm beere. And for other paynes or ackes or distempers take half a spoonefull and better and heat it hot in beere and give it ye party to drink and lett him lye downe and sweate."

<sup>3</sup> Rector of Glanvilles Wootten, Dorset, and Master of Blandford School about 1710, a noted school where a good many years before Aubrey recovered his health and got his "latin and greeke".

my messuages, lands and tenements in Sherston Magna aforesaid, upon trust that they shall sell the same, and after discharging my debts, funeral expences and legacies, the remainder shall be disposed as followeth, namely: The moiety or one-half thereof to the use and behoof of my nephew, John Goodenough,<sup>1</sup> youngest son of my brother Thomas (as being least able otherwise to provide for his maintenance) to be set out at interest by my said trustees, and the product thereof to be employed for his maintenance and education, and paid unto the said Mr. Derby, so long as my said nephew shall be continued under his care and tuition, which I desire may be untill he shall attain learning sufficient to render him very fit for further progress in the study of Arts and Sciences in some University or for some other liberal or ingenuous employment as his genius and disposition shall then incline him to embrace and (his circumstances considered) shall be thought most expedient for his future well-being by my said trustees, with the assistance of my brother, Francis Goodenough, which I request of him if then surviving.

"Item, I give and bequeath the surplus of the other moiety from the sale of my said lands unto my nephew Richard, second son of my brother Thomas Goodenough, and to my grand-nephew, the eldest son of my niece Elizabeth, now wife of James Clarke, of Dublin, attorney, to be equally divided between them. And as to the share hereby given to my said nephew, Richard Goodenough, my will is that the interest shall be paid to his master James Clarke aforesaid yearly towards my said nephew's clothing and other necessary expences."—(*Unfinished.*)

Rachel Goodenough, spinster, sister of the physician above, made her will in October 1722 (Proved 2nd Jan. 1722, P.C.C., No. 7 Richmond) as follows:—

"To brother John Goodenough £5. To brother Thomas Goodenough £10. To nephews Richard and John, sons of brother Thomas, £10 apiece. To Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Clarke, a daughter of brother Richard, late deceased, £10. To the four children of said James and Elizabeth Clarke one guinea apiece. To Ruth, now wife of Thomas Mason and daughter of said brother Thomas, £10 and all such money as she now owes me. To Sara Sayer, in the Kingdom of Ireland, whose mother was the daughter of my said brother Richard, £10. To Mary Baker, daughter of Joseph Baker, deceased, by said Ruth, £10. To Rachel Baker, sister of said Mary Baker, £15. All wearing apparel, linen and woollen, to be equally divided and delivered to said Mary and

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<sup>1</sup> Baptized 14th June 1700. It is probable that this boy was sent to Winchester, and not to Blandford after all, as the following entry from Kirby's *Winchester Scholars*, in spite of the slight discrepancy as to age, no doubt applies to him: "1711, Goodenough John, Oct. 8, Easton, Wilts." He *may* have been of the "Founder's Kin", though there is no mention of it, as in the case of many of the name of Goodenough at Winchester.



Rachel Baker when they shall be fit to wear them. To Mary, now wife of said brother Thomas Goodenough, 2 guineas, she having attended me in my sickness. All rest and residue to my brother Francis Goodenough, my sole executor."

After the deaths of the aged brother and sister, John and Rachel Goodenough, the surviving members of the family in Sherston were: Francis, an attorney, who died<sup>1</sup> in 1728 aged 77,



and Thomas (wife's name Mary), who died in 1726, leaving several children, he being apparently the only member of the family who left descendants, excepting Richard, whose daughters remained in Ireland. The sons of Thomas and Mary Goodenough, all mentioned in the draft of their uncle John's will, were Francis, Richard, and John, the latter being in all probability the man who left the bequest about the tombstones. There was also a daughter, Ruth, who married first Joseph Baker, having daughters, Mary, who was married about 1730 to Solomon Jones, of Luckington, and Rachel, who became the wife of John Newport; their mother's second husband being Thomas Mason, by whom she had a son, Richard. Thomas Goodenough's second son was another Richard, who, as we have seen, had been articulated to his relative by marriage, Mr. James Clarke, of Dublin; and the

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<sup>1</sup> No mention of wife or children, but a Francis Goodenough is mentioned in the pedigree of Lyte of Easton Percy (Jackson's *History of Kington St. Michael*) as having married, perhaps about 1680, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Lyte, alderman of London. This may very likely have been the Francis mentioned above, who must have spent many years in London if (as is almost certain) he were the fellow conspirator and under-sheriff.

following letter shows that in 1726 he was practising the law in that city:—

"To Mr. Richard Goodenough, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, High Street, Dublin.

"Youghal, 14 Jan. 1726-7.

"Sir,

"Yours of the 7th Instant I have before me, and remember the receipt of a former which was mislay'd and therefore not answered. I remember nothing of the Note you mention and wonder it should be as you write, especially since I find by my Sermon Notes I preach'd Noah Clift's Funeral Sermon and was paid for it. But if it be as you write I hope to be in Dublin soon in the Summer and will discharge the Note and would do it sooner but that I have lately paid four hundred pounds sterl. and thereby emptied myself of Ready Cash for the present. In the mean time I must Expostulate with you for threat'ning to issue out a Presse (?) to the Outlawry for so trivial a sume against a Clergyman and the Chaplain of two English Noblemen who are very tender of their privilege and seldom fail to punish any that should presume to breake in upon it. Not to mention that the Note (which at present I know nothing of) must be proved. I suppose you are an Attorney, who are usually men better affected to the Gown; you'l excuse this gentle reproof from your Humble Servant,

"ARTHUR D'ANVERS."<sup>1</sup>

Another letter from Dublin in 1729 to the same Richard Goodenough shows that he had returned to Sherston; and there is reason to believe that he died unmarried in 1752 at a house in the main street of Sherston, which had belonged to his uncle Francis, having evidently come in for a good deal of the family property.

"To Mr. Richard Goodenough at Sherstone, near Malmesbury, Wilts.

"Dublin, 15th Nov. 1729.

"Dear Sr. Richard,

"I think I now have a Call on you for a L're this being my fourth, and tho' in the middle of Term yett have sufficient time to tell you there is little or no business in the Courts the Excheq'r seldom sitting more than

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<sup>1</sup> The letter bears a seal showing a *chevron between three mullets*, the ancient coat of Danvers (*see* Aubrey, plate xvii, No. 299). The present rector of St. Martin's, Looe, Cornwall, has kindly given the information that the Rev. Arthur d'Anvers was rector of that parish for a year or two from April 1715, the patron of the living about that time being the Duke of Bolton, and later the Duke of Cleveland, so these may possibly have been the "noblemen" to whom Mr. d'Anvers was chaplain.

two Howers a day and sometimes not one, ever since the beginning of the term there have not been about 18 Causes sett down for all this term, you may by that see in what miserable circumstances we are in, but we must live to Expect better times. Our Parliament here are upon the best contrivance to assist us that they can and we still hope something may be don or way found out to help us, they have agreed to a Bill for the borrowing of 220,000*l.* by way of Lone on their security to pay off the Debt of the Nation, they propose to have it at 6 p. cent. but where the money will be found we know not except they gett it out of England. I had a L<sup>r</sup>e from George Higgins who gives you many thanks for your present to him, he tells me your cheese stood him in great Stedd the other day on your Tenas (?) Walke where he p<sup>r</sup>duced it before a Parcell of Huntsmen. I have don nothing yett with Capt. Hinds who putt me off from time to time tho' several times appointed to meet me. Tho' I have writt several times to Mr. Myhill can't have the favour of an Answer. Mr. Mason says he has not sold the Effects as yett nor pd the prior debts, hopes in a short time to doe it. Damer is not come to town this term as yett. Capt. Spencer did not goe off as I wrote in my last but hath been Detained by Contrary winds but hope you'l have your Effects before this comes to hand.<sup>1</sup> I believe I have by this almost Tyred you, our friends here are well and Laughing Jenny Rogers desires to be remembered p<sup>r</sup>ticularly. Pray give my humble service to your Brother and accept the same from he that is

“Dr Dick your very Humble Servant

“ J. WAKFIELD.

“My Mother and Sister desire to be remembered to you.”

The will (with codicil) of Richard Goodenough of Great Sherston, gentleman, was proved 20th February 1753 (45 Searle), and disposed of his possessions as follows:—

“To brother John Goodenough the piece of ground called the summer lug tyning in the parish of Bagpath in the county of Glo'ster, also message or tenement with ground called Laycroft in the parish of Littleton Drew, Wilts, immediately after my decease to him and his heirs for ever. To John Shipway, Esq., of Rodborough, Glo'ster, and William Burgh of Pinkney, gent., all my messuages, closes, lands, and tenements in Great Sherston to the use and behoof of my cousin Mr. Edward Clarke for his life, and after his decease to use and behoof of John Jones, one of the sons of Solomon Jones by Mary his wife my niece, and to his eldest son and heirs, or in default to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth or

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<sup>1</sup> The letter was franked by Thomas Clutterbuck, and, from a jotting on the cover, it was not received in Sherston till the 3rd of December, though when the winds were not contrary, intercourse between Dublin and Sherston (about 20 miles from Bristol) could not have been very difficult, and seems to have been kept up pretty frequently by the Goodenough family.

every other son of said John Jones, or in default of such issue to Shipway Jones, another of the sons of said Solomon and Mary Jones, and to his sons in order as before, or failing such issue to Francis Jones, eldest son of said Solomon and Mary Jones and to sons as before, or else to same trustees for use of John Newport, son of John Newport by Rachel his wife, my niece, for his life, and afterwards to my nephew Richard Mason and his heirs.

"To sister Ruth Mason £20. To cousin Hannah Shepley, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Shepley, £100. To nephew Richard Mason £20. To my said niece Mary Jones £20. To niece Rachel Newport £20. To niece Ann, wife of David Rice, £20. To niece Sarah, wife of Alexander (corrected in codicil to Israel) Holborow, £20. To Mr. Francis Lodge, attorney, of Dublin, £10, and to Mrs. Sarah Milsum, of Pinkney, £20. To cousins Eliz<sup>th</sup> Clarke, elder and younger, £50 apiece to buy mourning. To said trustees £20 apiece. To said John Jones £400. To William, son of Daniel Thompson, labourer, of Sherston, £10 to apprentice him to some trade. Rest and residue to trustees for benefit of said John Jones."

Signed 18th May 1752.

Codicil 7th December 1752.

"To cousin Mr. Edward Clarke all sums of money owing to me upon the estate of Daniel Ready, Esq., by two several judgments entered in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Dublin at my suit. To David Rice, husband of my niece Ann Rice, £5 and my furnace and brewing vessels, my largest Budget Pot and my Mare, bridle and saddle. To Mrs. Sarah Milsum my great Kettle for washing, and do forgive her all debts.

"To Mrs. Jane Weeksy of Sherston £10. To Cousin Elizabeth Clarke the younger my gold watch and all my silver plate. My six best shirts to nephew Richard Mason, and all the rest of my shirts to Mrs. Sarah Milsum. To John Wicks the younger £5 as a reward for his honesty and care in my business. To brother John all my books. To Sarah Singer the elder £5 as a reward for her care and trouble in my illness. To Mr. William Burgh my largest looking-glass now in the parlour, and to John Shipway, Esq., my best Clock."

*Rich. Goodenough*

By way of postscript it may be worth while to notice a curious old record of accounts in diary form, 1710-25, entitled "Praters", which, though it is unsigned, was most likely kept by Francis Goodenough, attorney and ex-conspirator,

"Brother Thomas" and "Brother John" being mentioned in the contents, which are written in a fine scholarly hand, sometimes quite microscopical, Latin terms being freely used through the pages. The beginning is lost, but an immense amount of minute detail remains, all concerning "Work don in and ab't Praters", a house in Sherston in which the writer took up his abode in 1710,<sup>1</sup> and employed a little army of workmen in repairs and various kinds of labour. The name of Prater occurs in the early part of the Sherston register, and the house in question (though the name seems lost) was most likely the one next the "Tollsey" in the main street of Sherston, where the last Richard Goodenough is known to have lived. More than fifty names occur through the book, which is in some respects quite a village record. Stone was obtained from Mr. Child and "Cousin Nathaniel Power", there was a good deal of timber hauling, cellar-digging, filling up of a "quar" and "poole" with the mixon or anything that came handy, as well as ordinary farm labour. There are columns of *id'm*, *ib'm*, and the words *nil*, *mane*, *tantum*, often occur. Sunday was pay-day, and the wages were mostly 1s. a day, but sometimes "it rained all day, *nil*", and "*Nil* Monday" is very suggestive. A few extracts will give some idea of the potterings of these "forefathers of the hamlet", as well as of the humour of their master, whose former career had been such an eventful one.

Sept. 18.—Brush went off at 10 to mow his barley.

21.—Our fair day, most of the men went to fair between 10 and 11 of the clock *mane*.

1711. March 4.—Thomas Holborow came voluntary after his impudence.

May 12.—John Wicks, contrary to order, being influenced by Thomas Holborow, made a great thick wall against the rock in the cellar, left for a chimney stack, for wh. I will allow nothing, so this must be set down for half a day only.

Thomas Holborow for spoyling my cellar  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day and turned him off.

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<sup>1</sup> "Memorand. yt the 11th Dec. 1710, being the shortest day, was the first night I lodged at Praters house alone."

- June 6.—John Mason carried the Jams from the hollow way, near Rice's mill, 1 load and 2 loads from my Quarr at Hankle Hill.
- 11.—Paid lazy Roger Wicks for 1 week's sawing and Loitering, 8s.
- July 10.—John Hobbs went off to the masons, now their man.
- August 24.—Wm. Wimbow *tantum* 1 day finished the kitchen loft after a cobbling manner.
- Sept. 6.—Jona Hayes fetched water with Mr. Cresswell's barrel.
- Oct. 31.—Wm. Wimbow *tantum* 1 day making one cubbord over the passage dore and went away like a K.
- Nov. 3.—Wimbow came but went away agen, would not let him have his tools.
1712. Oct. 17.—David Rice digged some stones out of the bowling green garden, gathered some kidney beans and threw a little earth into the Quar & watered the horse twice, abt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day. *Idem* came  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 8 and went away before sunset ? a day.
- Dec. 5.—Paid Jona Hayes's widow for her pick ax 1s. 6d.
- Jan. 23.—John and Tho. Mason went at 10 *mane* to Noble X and sawed off and clove out the old trees. I was with ym.
- 24.—John Mason carried the wood, it was one good load, but he made two journeys for it. *Idm ibm*  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day the rain beat him off.
- Feb. 17.—Shrove Tuesday pd. Tho. Mason 3s. 6d., and for looking to my horse 6 weeks, the horse being lame and troublesom, therefore I allowed him 8d. per week, so I pd. him 7s. 6d., being his full demand and 1d. over for everything except fflagoting, gave him the odd penny to go to Mr. Cresswell's for me.
- 19.—Tho. Mason went for me to Luckington for white rasberries and afterwards went to Mamby for Robt. Hunt to come and arrest James.
- 28.—*Idem* fetching rasberries from Bro. John's pd. Gabriel Kingson in money 4s. 6d., in parsnips and potatoes 5s., debt 4d.
1713. March 30.—It rained and a very cold day, Gabriel had the gripes, *nil*.
- April 1.—*Idem* digged in the bowling green and set some beans, 3 rows, amongst the collett stumps.
- 10.—*Idem* went home sick after a little work *mane*.
- 21.—Gab. K. came at 2 and went off at 5 with J. Wicks to Surrenden to reach Rooks.
- July 24.—John Wicks abt the studdy window and pulling open the best chamber window; 1 day staid almost 3 hours at dinner.

- 27.—*Idem* 1 day put 2 thin stones on the Tunn of the kitchin chimney and took ym down agen and fetched in some street dirt for mortar, and picked out the rotten lintel of the window and looked after a new lintel. *Idem* one day cut off and hewed a new lintel and walked abt to see for another, but could find none, a poor daies work; he saies there is 14d. yet due to him. I say not.
- Sept. 14.—Pd. young Bingham for 9 sacks of Lyme 10s. 6d.; he cheated me of a sack and sold it to Giles Hitchens.
- 15.—Thomas Maris, of Wootton Bassett, abt Tacks in buttery and study, stopping rot holes in Cockloft 1 day.
1716. Mar. 25.—Tho. Mallard went down to Bristow with Cousin Dick. I pd. him 3s. to bear his charges, he did not com up before ye 27th, 11 in the morning.
1716. May 24.—Richd. Weeks and his boy here 1 day, they set up the bedstead in Parlour chamber, put up the settle in the kitchen, hung up the two window leaves over ye parlour, put on locks and cut out and scraped som stuff to darken ye window in ye chamber over my study.
- June 25.—Roger Wicks and Tho. Deverell felled 4 oakes in Tweenwoods and cut ym above ground like Rascalls, so yt I lost 12 foot of timber thereby; John Holliday carried the trees home, used me ill that I had not those carried out of Holfords Ham. Note yt all the 4 trees were pollards and grew in the hedges except one, which was a small one and a Maiden tree.

The entries become fewer and fewer in the years just before the writer's death in 1728, the last of his generation. Most, if not all of the Goodenough possessions in Sherston ultimately came to Mr. Shipway Jones, to whose memory there is a marble tablet in Sherston church stating that he was "great-grandson of Thomas Goodenough, Esq., and Mary his wife", and that he departed this life Feb. 18th, 1825, aged 88 years. Mr. Jones lived at the old house in Easton Town already referred to, and was a famous sportsman with dog and gun and a crack shot at the snipe. His first wife, Dorothy (Hillier), died in 1802, and a second wife, Anne (Purnell), survived him till 1863, leaving one daughter and only child, who married Mr. William Hillier of Easton Town; their only son, as already stated, being the present representative of the Goodenough family.

MARY LIGHT.

## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

## BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 354.)

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity. 7 Anne. r. 195.*]

A.D. 1708. } Henry Kelsey demands against Thomas Hors-  
 WILTS. } nell, gentleman, 6 messuages, 10 gardens, 155  
 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 70 acres of pasture, 10 acres  
 of wood, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, in  
 Easttowne, West Ashton, Steeple Ashton, Bratton, and West-  
 bury. John Marvyn, vouchee.

DEEDS ENROLLED [*Recovery Roll. Trinity. 10 Anne. r. 1.*]

A.D. 1711.—Indenture tripartite made 23 May 1711 between Richard Long, of Rood Ashton, Wilts, esquire, and Richard Long the younger, gentleman, son and heir apparent of the said Richard Long the elder, of the first part; Michael Collins, of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, of the second part; and Henry Horton, of the Middle Temple, gentleman, of the third part. Witnesseth that Richard Long the elder and the younger for 5s. to each of them have sold unto the said Michael Collins: the manor of Rood Ashton *alias* Chappell Ashton, and a messuage and land, &c., there in the parish of Steeple Ashton, the manor of West Ashton and farm and land there: diverse tenements situated in the vills and parishes of Steeple Ashton, Westbury, Bratton, Semington, and Hinton, co. Wilts: and also all that messuage or tenement now or late in the possession of John Whitaker and Philip Ballard, and other tenements and lands in Steeple Ashton, and property in the parish of Filedean, Wilts, with all rights belonging to the premises; to the use of Michael Collins his heirs and assigns; to the intent that he may be perfect tenant of the freehold of the premises until one or more perfect recoveries may be had



against him, the said Michael Collins, of the same premises with their appurtenances. And it is covenanted between the said parties that it shall be lawful for the said Henry Horton, before the last day of Trinity term next the date of the presents, to present out of the Court of Chancery a writ or writs of *entry sur disseizin in le post* against Michael Collins, whereby he may demand the premises against him, &c. [according to the form of recoveries]. And that the recovery so to be had shall be and enure. And Henry Horton, his heirs, and all other persons whatsoever that now are or hereafter shall be at any time seized of the said manors and other premises with their appurtenances immediately after the passing of the said recovery, shall be seized of the said manors and premises to the uses to be declared by indenture bearing even date with the presents. In witness, &c.

IBID. [*Trinity. 10 Anne. r. 149.*]

A.D. 1711. } Henry Horton, gentleman, demands against  
WILTS. } Michael Collins, gentleman, the manors of Rood Ashton *alias* Chappell Ashton and West Ashton, with the appurtenances and 23 messuages, 1 toft, 26 gardens, 800 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 1,200 acres of pasture, 1 acre of wood, 8s. 7½*d.* rent, and common of pasture for all beasts, and free fishery, with the appurtenances in Rood Ashton *alias* Chappell Ashton, Steeple Ashton, West Ashton, Hinton, Seamington, Bratton, Westbury, &c.

Richard Long, senior, esquire, vouchee, who called Richard Long, junior, gentleman, to warranty.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Hillary. 6 George II. r. cclxxxi.*]

A.D. 1732. } Simon Michell, esquire, and John Chambre,  
WILTS. } gentleman, demand against William Phipps, esquire, 5 messuages, 16 orchards (?), 9 gardens, 100 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and common of pasture for all beasts, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Brooke, Hawkeridge, Heywood, and Bratton.

Thomas Phipps, esquire, vouchee.

IBID. [*Trinity. 12-13 George II. r. 12.*]

A.D. 1739. } William Hooper demands against Solomon  
 WILTS. } Hughes, gentleman, 1 messuage, 2 gardens, 5  
 acres of land, and common of pasture for all cattle, with the  
 appurtenances in Bratton and in the parish of Westbury.  
 Richard Hooper, vouchee.

IBID. [*Michaelmas. 31 George II. r. 143.*]

A.D. 1757. } John Davy, gentleman, demands against Francis  
 WILTS. } Fawkes, gentleman, the manor of Leigh and  
 Ludborn, with the appurtenances and 45 messuages, 4 mills,  
 410 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, and 174 acres of  
 pasture, and also three-fifth parts of 150 acres of wood, and  
 common of pasture for all cattle, with the appurtenances in  
 Westbury-under-the-Plain, Dilton, Bratton, Leigh, Brooke,  
 Brembridge, Penley, Haywood, Hawkridge, Southwyke, and  
 North Bradley.

The Rev. Grandville Wheler, esquire, and Granville  
 Wheler the younger, vouchees.

IBID. [*Easter. 33 George II. r. 284.*]

A.D. 1760. } John Davis, gentleman, demands against Thomas  
 WILTS. } Fosbrooke, gentleman, the manor of Leigh and  
 Ludborne, and other property as above recited. Granville  
 Wheler, esquire, and Granville Wheler the younger, esquire,  
 vouchees.

IBID. [*Easter. 4 George III. r. 468.*]

A.D. 1764. } John Hughes, gentleman, demands against  
 WILTS. } George Green, gentleman, 13 messuages, 8  
 gardens, 90 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, and common of  
 pasture for all cattle, with the appurtenances in Bratton and  
 Westbury, and in the parish of Westbury. William Aldridge  
 Ballard, vouchee.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [*Trinity. 6 George III.*]

A.D. 1766.—At Westminster on the morrow of the Holy  
 Trinity. Between Thomas Whitaker, gentleman, plaintiff, and

Broadhead Baleard, spinster, and William Free, gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant of 13 acres of land, 13 acres of meadow, and 13 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Bratton, in the parish of Westbury. Plea of covenant was summoned. Broadhead, William, and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of Thomas, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Thomas and his heirs. And moreover Broadhead granted warranty against herself and her heirs forever, and William and Elizabeth granted warranty against themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth forever. For this Thomas gave Broadhead and William and Elizabeth £60 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter. 6 George III.*]

At Westminster fifteen days after Easter Day. Between William Salmon, gentleman, plaintiff, and Sarah Prior, spinster, and Elizabeth Hooper, widow, deforciant of a messuage, a garden, 2 orchards, 2 acres of land, 2 acres of pasture, and common of pasture, with the appurtenances in Mulborne and Bratton, in the parish of Westbury. Plea of covenant was summoned. Sarah and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of William as of their gift and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to William and his heirs forever. And moreover each granted warranty against herself and their heirs forever. For this William gave them £60 sterling.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Michaelmas. 9 George III. r. 13.*]

A.D. 1768. } William Shaw demands against Godfrey Kettle,  
WILTS. } 6 messuages, 10 gardens, 170 acres of land, 50  
acres of meadow, 70 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and  
common of pasture for all cattle, with the appurtenances in  
Eastown, West Ashton, Steeple Ashton, Bratton, and West-  
bury. Toby Chauncy esquire, vouchee.

IBID. [*Trinity. 19 George III. r. 139.*]

A.D. 1779. } Robert Smith demands against Godfrey Kettle,  
WILTS. } 6 messuages, 10 gardens, 220 acres of land, 70  
acres of meadow, 70 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and

common of pasture for all manner of cattle, with the appurtenances in Eastown, West Ashton, Steeple Ashton, Bratton, and Westbury. William Henry Chauncy, esquire, John Richards, and Mary his wife, and Anna Maria Chauncy, spinster, vouchees.

FEET OF FINES. [*Divers Counties. Trinity. 29 George III.*]

A.D. 1789.—At Westminster three weeks after the Feast of the Holy Trinity. Between Henry Thomas, esquire, plaintiff, and Thomas Viscount Weymouth, and Thomas Thynne, esquire, deforciant of the Hundred of Warminster, and the appurtenances, and of the manors of Warminster, Devirill, Longbridge . . . . Bratton . . . . and the parks of Longleat and Corsley . . . . and of 623 messuages, 11 mills, 9 dovehouses, 630 gardens, 8,200 acres of land, 3,800 acres of meadow, 5,650 acres of pasture, 780 acres of wood, 3,500 acres of furse and heath, £19 12s: 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rents, common of pasture, free fishings, warren, court leets, courts baron, perquisites of courts, view of frankpledge, and other privileges in Warminster, Corsley . . . . Imber, &c., in Wilts, and of estates and tenements in Somerset and Gloucestershire. Plea of covenant was summoned. The Viscount and Thomas Thynne acknowledged the right of Henry as of the gift of the Viscount, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to him and his heirs forever, and moreover granted warranty against themselves and their heirs forever. For this Henry gave them £33,160 sterling.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Trinity. 30 George III.*]

A.D. 1790.—At Westminster three weeks after the Feast of the Holy Trinity. Between James Beaver, plaintiff, and John Helps, and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant of 2 messuages, 4 gardens, 30 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, 15 acres of pasture, and pasture for 6 beasts and 60 sheep, with the appurtenances in Bratton, and the parish of Westbury. Plea of covenant was summoned. John and Elizabeth acknowledged

the right of James and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to him and his heirs forever. And moreover they granted warranty against themselves and the heirs of John forever. For this James gave them £100 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter. 34 George III.*]

A.D. 1794.—At Westminster fifteen days after Easter Day. Between George Rabbits, gentleman, plaintiff, and William Aldridge Ballard, esquire, and Hannah his wife, deforciant of 2 messuages, 1 cottage, 1 malthouse, 2 barns, 2 stables, 2 gardens; 2 orchards, 45 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 7 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle, with the appurtenances in Bratton, in the parish of Westbury. Plea of covenant was summoned. William Aldridge and Hannah acknowledged the right of George as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of William and granted warranty against themselves and the heirs of William forever. For this George gave them £60 sterling.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Easter. 40 George III. r. 202.*]

A.D. 1800. } John Cope, gentleman, demands against Richard  
WILTS. } Debarry, gentleman, 1 messuage, 1 barn, 2  
stables, 2 gardens, 60 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, and  
60 acres of pasture, and common of pasture, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Haywood, and Bratton, and in the parish of Westbury. Richard Kebby and Ann his wife, and John Kebby, vouches.

IBID. [*Michaelmas. 45 George III. r. 135.*]

A.D. 1804. } William Nethersole, gentleman, demands against  
WILTS. } Charles Septimus Portal, gentleman, 17 messuages, 1 fulling-mill, 14 gardens, 90 acres of land, 26 acres of meadow, 96 acres of pasture, and a moiety of 26 acres of meadow and 26 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle, with the appurtenances in Leigh, West Ashton, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Kingston Deverill, Crowswell Downs, Hoopers, Bratton, Dilton, and the parishes

of Westbury, Westbury Leigh, and Kingston Deverill. Edward Frowd Seagram, and Mary his wife, vouchees.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Trinity. 6 George IV.*]

A.D. 1825.—At Westminster three weeks after the Feast of the Holy Trinity. Between Joshua Whitaker, plaintiff, and Thomas Whitaker, and Sophia his wife, deforciantes of 2 messuages, 2 barns, 2 granaries, 4 gardens, 4 orchards, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Bratton, in the parish of Westbury. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas and Sophia acknowledged the right of Joshua, and quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Sophia to Joshua and his heirs forever. And moreover granted warranty against themselves and the heirs of Sophia forever. For this Joshua gave them £200 sterling.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

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### **SOME NOTES ON THE DELAMERE FAMILY, AND THEIR CHANTRY AT MARKET LAVINGTON.**

The family of Delamere [de la Mare] is said to have originally sprung from the neighbourhood of Caen, in Normandy. After they had migrated into England, and the parent stock had taken a firm root under the Norman kings, their name appears, in the 13th century, as landowners in the counties of Essex, Hertford, Oxon, Somerset, and Wilts. In Somersetshire they were lords of the principal manor of Nunney (formerly Nunney *Delamere*), near Frome, where the ruins of their castle, which was either completed or wholly rebuilt by Sir John Delamere about the middle of the 14th

century,<sup>1</sup> yet remain, as well as some of their tombs, with effigies, in the parish church.

In Wiltshire their name still survives in two villages of which they were once lords—Fisherton *Delamere*, in the vale of Wylye; and Leigh *Delamere*, near Chippenham. In 1322 Sir John Delamere and his wife Alice obtained from the Bishop of the Diocese a licence for an oratory within their manor of “Langley and Lye”<sup>2</sup>—now Langley Burrell and Leigh *Delamere*—which property they appear to have sold in 1343. They were also early landowners at Market Lavington, and Winterbourne *Gunner*—the latter so-called from a lady Gunnora *Delamere*—who held it in the reign of Henry III.<sup>3</sup>

At Wanborough we find a Hugh *Delamere* in 1329. This Hugh, with his brother Richard, and their parents William and Agnes *Delamere*, were among the individuals especially commemorated in a Chantry founded within the Chapel of St. Katherine, at Wanborough, by Emmeline, widow of Stephen Longespee, Justiciary of Ireland,<sup>4</sup> before 1276, and subsequently augmented, in 1336, by John de Wambergh, Canon of Wells.

They also had property at Berwick *Basset* and Compton *Basset*, which may have come into their hands through the marriage of Sir Helias *Delamere*, who died in 1308, with Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Adam *Basset*.

In the reign of Henry III [1216-1272] we find the name of *Delamere* as landowners in Market Lavington.<sup>5</sup> Their

<sup>1</sup> Sir John obtained the necessary licence from the Crown to fortify his building here, 47 Edw. III [1372-3].

<sup>2</sup> Mortival Register, Sarum.

<sup>3</sup> Gunnora de la Mare died in 1248, seised of the manors of Alsiscote, co. Oxon, and Winterbourne, co. Wilts. *Inq. p. m.*, 33 *Hen. III*, No. 38.

<sup>4</sup> Younger son of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, by his wife Ela, heiress of D'Evreux, and Foundress of Lacock Abbey.

<sup>5</sup> The name is variously spelt Staple, Stuple, Steeple Lavington, Cheping Lavington, Lavington Forum, and Market Lavington—all from its now extinct market, which was held weekly on Wednesday. Also East Lavington as a distinction from the neighbouring village of West, or Bishop's Lavington.

property here was held directly of the Crown, by military service at Devizes Castle. The exact tenure is thus explained in the Hundred Rolls of the 39th year of this reign [1254].<sup>1</sup> Under the heading "Of Wards of Castles", the jurors for the hundred of Rubergh<sup>2</sup> present that "Richard de Rokell owes to the Ward of the Castle of Devizes twenty shillings by the year, in the time of peace,<sup>3</sup> for his land in Lavinton; and Robert de [la] Mare owes *twenty shillings to the same Ward, by the year, in the time of peace*, for his land in the same town; and Richard Paynell owes twenty shillings for his land in Littleton [Littleton Paynell in West Lavington]; and they *render the same Ward at the feast of Saint Michael, and in the time of war every of them owes by the year Ward in the same Castle, in their proper persons, by forty days, at their own costs.*"

From the Inquisitions *post mortem*, and other sources, we are enabled to trace with tolerable accuracy the descent of the manor in Market Lavington which belonged to the Delameres, and continued to be held by them of the Crown, *in capite*, until the time of Henry IV.

We begin with PETER DE LA MARE, who was possessed of an estate in "Stupellavinton" *temp.* Henry III; but the inquisition taken after his death is undated, and the exact year of decease consequently uncertain.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Inquisition taken at Wilton, before Roger de Thurkelby and Robert de Shotendone, on Saturday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 August]; of the rights, liberties, and other matters appertaining to the king.

<sup>2</sup> This Hundred, which formerly included Devizes, Rowde, Potterne, Worton, East and West Lavington, Littleton, the two Cheverells, Tilshead, and part of Imber, is now divided between those of Potterne and Cannings, and Swanborough.

<sup>3</sup> These payments, in lieu of military service, continued long after Devizes Castle, as a Royal fortress, had ceased to exist. In 1610 they were still payable to the Crown at Michaelmas, under the name of *Castle Guard Rents*.

<sup>4</sup> In 5 Hen. III [1220-21] William de la Rokele sued Peter de la Mare for the manor and advowson of Lavington, of which he claimed that his ancestor, Godefrid de la Rachele, was seised four generations previously, in



ROBERT DE LA MARE was seised, in 1271, of "Stupell-  
aunton" manor, held as of Devizes Castle. *Inq. p. m.* 56  
*Hen. III, No. 7.* This seems to be the owner whose name  
appears in the Hundred Roll of 1254 already referred to; and  
from other entries in the same roll we find that the yearly  
payment of 20 shillings, or 40 days of military service in  
person, at Devizes Castle represented a tenure amounting to  
an entire knight's fee, or about 800 acres of land.<sup>1</sup>

PETER DE LA MARE, KNIGHT, was the next owner. He  
died in 1291, seised of lands, &c., at "Stupellampton" [*sic*], co.  
Wilts. He also held a manor in Offley, co. Herts, called  
De la Mares; the manor of Cherinton, and lands at Minchin-  
hampton, co. Gloucester; the manors of Lyvinton and Monk-  
hampton, co. Devon; and Mershbaldinton, co. Oxon. *Inq.*  
*p. m. 20 Edw. I, No. 39.*

ROBERT DE LA MARE, son and heir of Peter, died in 1308,  
seised of Stepel Lavynton manor, and Knabwell manor, in  
Stanton St. Quinton, co. Wilts—the former held as of Devizes  
Castle, the latter as of the manor of Trowbridge. To his  
father's property in other counties he appears to have added  
the manor of Heyford ad Pontem, co. Oxon., as well as some  
lands in co. Hereford. *Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. II, No. 68.*

PETER DE LA MARE, the next heir, was a minor, and only  
15 years of age at the time of his father's death. His name  
appears in the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edw. II [1316], as the  
principal holder in Stupel Lavington. In 1343, when at the

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the time of Hen. I. *Cúria Regis Roll*, 5 Henry III, No. 79. He may have  
succeeded in obtaining a moiety, for in 1254 Robert de la Mare and Richard  
de Rokele were both holders of land here under the Crown; and the latter,  
who had set up a weekly market in the manor of Stupellavinton to the  
serious detriment of the King's market at Devizes, died 5 Edw. I [1276]  
seised of lands in Lavynton.

<sup>1</sup> The Exchequer Rolls of Edward II make 10 acres a furlong, 4 fur-  
longs a virgate, 4 virgates a hide, five hides (or 800 acres) a knight's fee;  
but the inquisition *post mortem* of Peter de la Mare [1348-9] describes his  
holding in Market Lavington as two carucates—apparently a much smaller  
quantity.

age of 50, he founded a Chantry within the parish Church there, and obtained the Royal licence to endow it with parcel of the lands which he held *in capite* of the Crown.<sup>1</sup>

“PRO CANTARIA DE STEPEL LAVYNGTON.

“Pro Petro de la Mare } Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem.  
 Licet &c. Volentes tamen dilecto et  
 fideli nostro Petro de la Mare }  
 fideli nostro Petro de la Mare gratiam facere specialem concessimus et  
 licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est  
 eidem Petro quod ipse tresdecim mesuagia et viginti et septem acras  
 terre cum pastura pro quinquaginta bidentibus cum pertinenciis in villa  
 de Steple Lavyngton que de nobis tenentur in capite ut dicitur dare  
 possit et assignare cuidam Capellano divina singulis diebus in Capella  
 Beate Marie virginis in ecclesia de Steplè Lavyngton pro salubri statu  
 ipsius Petri dum vixerit et pro anima eiusdem cum ab hac luce sub-  
 tractus fuerit et animabus antecessorum et heredum ipsius Petri ac  
 animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum iuxta ordinacionem ipsius Petri  
 celebraturo. Habendum et tenendum eidem Capellano et successoribus  
 suis Capellanis divina singulis diebus in capella predicta in forma  
 predicta celebraturis inperpetuum. Et eidem Capellano quod ipse  
 mesuagia et terram cum pastura predicta cum pertinenciis a prefato  
 Petro recipere possit et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis  
 divina sicut predictum est celebraturis inperpetuum tenore presencium  
 similiter licenciam dedimus specialem. Statuto predicto non obstante.  
 Nolentes quod predictus Petrus vel heredes sui aut prefatus Capellanus  
 seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros,  
 seu ministros nostros quoscumque molestentur in aliquo seu graventur.  
 Salvis nobis et aliis capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis  
 et consuets. In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Turrim Londonie xxij die  
 Marcii.  
 “per breve de privato sigillo.”

*Patent Roll, 18 Edw. III, prima patent, m. 31.*

By this licence he was permitted to give and assign to a certain chaplain 13 messuages, 27 acres of land, and pasture for 50 sheep, with appurtenances, in Steple Lavyngton, “daily to celebrate in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, in the Church of Steple Lavyngton, for the good estate of the said Peter whilst living, and for his soul *when he shall be withdrawn from this light*, for the souls of his ancestors and heirs, and the

<sup>1</sup> By the Statute 18 Edw. I tenants *in capite* were prohibited from alienating lands or tenements to corporations, guilds, and fraternities, lest the superior lord should lose the service due for them.

souls of all the faithful departed; according to the Ordination<sup>1</sup> of the same Peter, about to be published. To have and to hold to the same Chaplain and his successors, Chaplains celebrating the Divine offices daily in the Chapel aforesaid, in form aforesaid, for ever."

He died at the age of 55, on Monday after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (15 August), 23 Edw. III [1348-9], seised of two carucates of land, etc., in Stepel Lavynnton, and Knabwell manor, in Wilts; 200 acres of land at Offley, co. Herts, held as of the manor of Hitchen; and the manors of Heyford ad Pontem and Marshbaldinton, co. Oxon, the latter held as of the honour of Wallingford.—*Inq. p. m.* 23 *Edw. III, second Nos.* 143.

ROBERT DE LA MARE, KNIGHT, was 32 years of age and upwards at the time of his father's death. He presented to the Lavington Chantry in 1349, and again in 1379 when it had become vacant by resignation. He died in 1381,<sup>2</sup> at about the age of 66, on the Sunday after the Feast of the Epiphany, seised of Stepel Lavington manor, and Knabwell, co. Wilts; Offley manor, Herts; the manors and advowsons of Heyford

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<sup>1</sup> The "*Ordinatio*" or "*Ordering of a Chantry*" is a document very seldom to be found in print. It usually enumerated the daily services required by the Founder both before and after his decease; sometimes providing a house for the chaplain, with cattle, corn, and implements for stock and tillage of his land, the whole, or the value thereof, to remain to the use of him and his successors; also the necessary furniture of the Chapel, including vestments, apparel for the altar, a chalice with corporals, and a Missal and Breviary—the service books being often supplied after the Founder's decease from his own library. The chaplain, on his admission, was required to make oath before his diocesan to fulfil and maintain everything to the Founder's full intent and meaning. If absent from any just cause more than a month, he was required to provide another fit person at his own cost. In case at any time the Chantry be vacant, by lapse, the diocesan, having notice, to present within a certain number of days.

<sup>2</sup> An Alice de la Mare was seised in 1385 as Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester, of the Wiltshire manors of Allcannings and Erchfont. She had an obit in the church of her late Abbey, as appears from a MS. Psalter (*circa* 1420) anciently in use there, and recently offered for sale in London by Mr. Quaritch.

and Marshbaldiston, Oxon, with Cherinton manor, a messuage and land at Minchinhampton (held as of the honour of Wallingford), and some other property in co. Gloucester. *Inq. p. m.* 5 *Rich. II*, No. 40. His widow long survived him. She presented to the Lavington Chantry in 1403, as Matilda de la Mare "*Mulier*". By will dated 20 March in this year, and proved 1404 [*P.C.C.* 9 *Marche*], she desires to be buried in Steeple Lavington. She died, apparently at an advanced age, 20 April, 6 Hen. IV, having held for her life the property of which her husband had died seised some twenty years previously. *Inq. p. m.* 6 *Hen. IV*, No. 38.

From an apparently correct pedigree of the Offley branch of de la Mare, printed in Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, vol. iii, p. 100, it appears that she had a son, Peter de la Mare, who married Matilda, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke, co. Dorset. He must have died, without issue, probably in his father's lifetime; for no inquisition appears to have been taken on his decease,<sup>1</sup> and a daughter Willelma,<sup>2</sup> married in 1378 to Sir John Roche, of Bromham, and also a widow at the time of her mother's death, succeeded to the de la Mare property in the counties of Wilts, Herts, Devon, and Gloucester.

WILLELMA, the heiress of de la Mare, and widow of SIR JOHN ROCHE, died on Friday, the eve of All Saints, 1410, six years after her mother. By will dated the same year, she desires to be buried "in the Church of Bromham, near her lord" [*P. C. C.* 22 *Marche*]. Of the Wiltshire property in-

<sup>1</sup> He was dead in August 1396, and in June 1401 his widow had remarried Sir John Dinham. She died 1 Nov. 4 Hen. IV [1402], and her younger sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Southwick Court, eventually became sole heiress.

<sup>2</sup> In Harl. MS. No. 1,052, fol. 406—and also in Harl. MSS. Nos. 1,111 and 1,443, as well as other copies of the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts—she is called *daughter and heir of Peter Delamare Knight*, by Maud, daughter of Sir Hugh Hastings. In a portion of the Delamare pedigree printed in Hoare's *Modern Wilts, Heytesbury Hundred*, p. 256, a generation is omitted, and her name consequently does not appear.

herited from her mother she was seised at her death of Knabwell, but not of Market Lavington. [*Inq. p. m.* 12 *Hen. IV*, No. 38.] This is explained by a Patent Roll dated 29 Nov. 1410, from which it appears that she had previously given and granted the manor of Market Lavington, with its appurtenances,<sup>1</sup> to Walter Beauchamp and his wife Elizabeth, to have and to hold to them and their heirs for ever; and on payment of a fine of 100 shillings into the hanaper they obtained from the Crown the following licence to enter thereon, by virtue of the said gift and grant.

“Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Monstraverunt nobis dilectus armiger noster Walterus Beauchamp et Elizabeth uxor eius qualiter Willelma que fuit uxor Johannis de Roche Chivaler tenuit de nobis in capite per servicium militare manerium de Stepul Lavyngton cum pertinenciis in Comitatu Wiltes ut de Castro et dominio nostris de Devyse qui quidem Castrum et dominium cum feodis ad eadem pertinentibus una cum aliis maneriis infra comitatum predictum per nos carissime consorti nostre Regine per has nostras patentes concessa fuerunt habendum et tenendum pro termino vite sue nomine dotis sue et qualiter prefata Willelma dedit et concessit dictum manerium cum pertinenciis predictis Waltero et Elizabetha habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis inperpetuum virtute quorum doni et concessionis iidem Walterus et Elizabeth inde seisiti fuerunt. Nos de gracia nostra speciali et pro centum solidis salutis in hanaperio nostro perdonamus eisdem Waltero et Elizabeth transgressionem quam fecerunt manerium predictum cum pertinenciis virtute doni et concessionis predictorum ingrediendo licencia nostra super hoc non optenta. In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Leycestriam xxix die Novembris.

“per breve de privato sigillo.”

*Patent Roll, 12 Hen. IV [1410], membrane 30.*

WALTER BEAUCHAMP, KNIGHT, the next owner at Market Lavington, is described in Harl. MS. No. 1,111, as second son of Sir William Beauchamp, knight, by Jane, daughter of the Lord Zouche of Harrington [Haryngworth], and grandson of Sir Giles. He was Sheriff of Wilts 1402-4. In 1415 he presented to the Lavington Chantry as “*armiger*”, and in 1424 as “*miles*”. His will, dated 25 Dec. 1429, was proved in

<sup>1</sup> The Castle and lordship of Devizes, under which it was held, with the fees appertaining thereto, had been lately granted by the Crown for the term of her life, as parcel of the dower of Queen Joan of Navarre.

1429-30 [*P.C.C.* 12 *Luffenham*]. He desires to be buried in the Chantry of Steeple Lavington. The inquisition taken on his decease is dated 9 Hen. VI [1430]. His wife Elizabeth, the elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Roche, by Willelma [de la Mare], was 25 years of age at her mother's death in 1410. She presented to the Lavington Chantry in 1434—after the death of her husband; and two years later to the Church of Whaddon, as “Elizabeth Beauchamp, of Lavington Forum”. In her will, dated 6th and proved 21st Feb. 1446 [*P.C.C. Reg. Stafford f.* 145-6], she desires to be buried “in the Chantry Chapel of the Saints Mary, Katherine, and Margaret, in her parish church of Steeple Lavington, near the tomb of her husband.”<sup>1</sup>

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, eldest son and heir,<sup>2</sup> presented to the Lavington Chantry in 1450. He was summoned to Parliament [1449-1455] as Lord St. Amand, *in right of his wife*, and died 19 March 1457. By will dated 18 March, and proved 17 May in this year [*P.C.C.* 16 *Stokton*], he desires to be buried in the Chantry Chapel of the Saints Mary, Katherine, and Margaret, in the parish church of Steeple Lavington.<sup>3</sup> He held the office of Sewer to the King, and in 1441 was Chamberlain of North Wales.

He married, before the year 1426, at which time she was only 16 years of age, Elizabeth, daughter of Gerard Braybrooke, by Parnill [Petronilla], daughter of the Lord Grey, of Wilton, co. Herts, and heiress of the Barony of St. Amand, which had fallen into abeyance on the death of her great-grandfather, Almeric de St. Amand, without male issue, in

<sup>1</sup> There is now no trace of any tomb or memorial of *ante* Reformation date in the church at Market Lavington; and, so far as known to the writer, no sculptured fragments likely to have belonged to such a tomb were discovered in a restoration of the building some years since.

<sup>2</sup> His younger brother, Richard Beauchamp, was Bishop of Salisbury 1450-1482, and the first Chancellor of the Garter.

<sup>3</sup> Executors, Elizabeth my wife, Richard my son, Henry Longe and Thomas Horton. He gives 10 marks to the shrine of St. Osmond in Salisbury Cathedral.

1402-3. After the death of her first husband, and before 1466, she re-married Sir Roger Tocotes—apparently of a family deriving their name from Tocketts, a township in the parish of Guisbrough, co. York, where they were long resident.<sup>1</sup> Sir Roger, after his marriage, was twice Sheriff of Wilts in the reign of Edw. IV. In 1476 he was executor to Lady Margaret Hungerford, of Heytesbury and Farley Castle (of whom see *W. N. and Q.*, vol. iii, pp. 224-227), and presented, jointly with the Lady St. Amand, his wife, to the Lavington Chantry in the same year. Afterwards, taking part with the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III, he was attainted of treason, but this was quickly reversed by the overthrow of Richard at Bosworth, and the accession of Henry VII. In 1485 [1 Hen. VII] he was again Sheriff, as well as Constable of Devizes Castle, Steward for the Crown of the manors and lordships of Marlborough, Devizes and Rowde, of Sherston, Cherhill and Brodetown, and of the lordships, hundreds, manors, &c., parcel of the Earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury, and of the Duchy of Lancaster, in co. Wilts. He was also sometime Knight of the Body, and Comptroller of the Household to Henry VII. In his will, dated 2 September 1492, he desires to be buried “in the middle aisle of Our Lady’s Chapel at Bromham”, where, in the centre of the elegant chapel of the Tudor period, on the south side of the chancel, richly decorated with heraldry, and amidst later memorials of the Baynton family, is an altar tomb bearing the recumbent effigy, in alabaster, of a knight clad in the armour of the period, and wearing the Lancastrian collar of SS—the undoubted memorial of Sir Roger; for Dingley in his *History from Marble* (1684), as well as a note made by Thomas Gore, of Alderton, the Wiltshire antiquary, at about the same date, and subsequently copied by the Rector of 1781 on the fly-leaf of the earliest

<sup>1</sup> Many of them were benefactors to the Augustine Priory of Guisbrough, founded by Robert de Brus in 1129. A pedigree of Tocketts, commencing with Roger de Tocketts, circa 1550, is in Dugdale’s *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1666.

parish register, both give the inscription, of which some part was then remaining :—

“ . . . . maritus domini Elizabeth domina de Sancto Amando et miles pro corpore Henrici Septimi Regis Angliæ ac contrarotular . . . . Cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.”

[. . . . husband of Lady Elizabeth, Lady of St. Amand, and Knight of the Body of Henry the Seventh, King of England, and Comptroller . . . . On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.]

He died soon after the execution of his will, for the inscription taken on his decease bears date 8 Hen. VII—the same year. The will mentions Dame Elizabeth, Lady St. Amand, as “my late wife”. She must, therefore, have predeceased him, and was also buried at Bromham, where her monumental brass, once richly decorated with enamel and gilding, still remains. It is affixed to the wall of the same chapel, near the tomb of her second husband, and enclosed within a canopied altar tomb. In the centre is the kneeling effigy of a lady addressing a brief supplication to a mediæval representation of the Holy Trinity, now missing. Of the four shields of arms at the angles, two have disappeared since the time of Dingley’s visit to Bromham in 1681.<sup>1</sup>

E KITE.

(To be continued.)

## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 374.)

### EDWARD VI.

344. Anno 1.—Thomas Chaffyn, sen., Robert Eyer, and Richard Holt, and Thomas Moren and Margaret his wife ; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £80 sterling.

<sup>1</sup> The heraldry on this tomb is interesting. The *first* shield is ST. AMAND singly, representing the Barony. The *second* is ST. AMAND quartering BRAYBROOKE, for Lady Elizabeth, and *impaling* DELAMERE quartering ROCHE (without any quartering of BEAUCHAMP) for her first husband. The *third* shield was TOCOTES *impaling* BRAYBROOKE, representing her second marriage, by which she conferred no title on her husband, and her shield is here impaled in the usual manner. The *fourth* bore the arms of TOCOTES singly.



345. Anno 1.—Thomas Chaffyn, sen., Robert Eyer, and Richard Holte, *and* George Ludlowe, arm., son and heir of William Ludlowe, of Huldeverell, and Edith his wife ; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 215 marks.

346. Anno 1.—John Harward *and* George Ludlowe, arm., son and heir of William Ludlowe, of Huldeverell, and Edith his wife ; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £85 sterling.

347. Anno 2.—John Thynne, knt., *and* George Ludlowe and Edith his wife ; messuages and lands in the parish of Hill Deverell and Horningsham. £40 sterling.

348. Anno 2.—Robert Thistilwayte, arm., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., manor of East Winterslowe otherwise called Roche Court ; messuages and lands in Est Winterslowe, Middelwynterslowe, Westwynterslowe, and Aldwardbury. £153.

349. Anno 2.—William Poole, arm., and John Poole, *and* Francis Earl of Huntingdon and Lady Katherine his wife, manor of Russhall *alias* Rusteshall Hungerford ; messuages and lands, and advowson of the church of Rusteshall. £880.

350. Anno 2.—Edward Earl of Somerset, *and* Thomas Cheyne, knt., Nicholas Crispe & Frances his wife, Thomas Kempe, knt., and Katherine his wife, and Anna Cheyne, manor of Shalborne Estecorte ; messuages and lands in Shalborne Estcorte, Shalborne, and Oxenwodd. £600.

351. Anno 2.—Robert Eyere *and* Robert Tydesley ; messuages and lands in the parish of Chychlade.

352. Anno 2.—The names in this fine are obliterated. It refers to messuages and lands in Kingeston Deverell.

353. Anno 2.—Edward Isaak and William Moldsworth, *and* John Seyntjohn, Nicholas Seyntjohn, and Elizabeth Blount, manor of Ledyiard Treygose ; messuages and lands in Ledyiard Treygose.

354. Anno 2.—John Redman *and* Edward Broun *alias* Clement ; lands in the parish of St. Mary, Wilton. £20 sterling.

355. Anno 2.—John Coryett *and* Thomas Coke and Juliana his wife ; messuages and lands in High Street and New Street, New Sarum. £80 sterling.

356. Anno 2.—John Owen, arm., *and* Fulke Greville, knt., and Elizabeth his wife ; manor of Southwicke *alias* Sowthwicke, with advowson of the chantry of Sowthwicke. £800 sterling.

357. Anno 2.—John Gett *and* Edward Broun *alias* Clement ; messuages and lands in the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Mary, Wilton. £20 sterling.

358. Anno 2.—John Broun *and* John Waylond and Margaret his wife ; messuages and lands in the parish of Calne. £40.

359. Anno 2.—Thomas Longe, William Longe, and Henry Longe, *and* William Stourton, knt., Lord Stourton and Elizabeth his wife, manors of Powlesholte, Madyndon *als.* Wynterbourne, Madynton Awlton and Ablyngton ; messuages and lands, one fulling-mill, rent of a lb. of pepper and a quarter of a lb. of ginger in Powlesholte, Worton, Merton, Potern, Chetowe Chenell, Hurste, Awlton, Madynton *alias* Wynterbourne, Madyngton, Ablyngeton, and Chesynbury, with free fishery in the waters of Awlton and Ablyngton. £255 sterling.

360. Anno 2.—William Button, arm., *and* Robert Temmys, arm., manor of Rowde Assheton ; messuages and lands in Rowde Assheton, Steple Assheton, West Asheton, and Hinton. 200 marks.

361. Anno 2.—Edward Earl of Somerset *and* William Thornehill, arm., and Robert Thornehill, gen., son and heir apparent of the same William, manor of Colingbourne Southampton ; messuages and lands in Colingbourne Sothehampton, Colingbourne Kingstone, Colingbourne Abbis, Boreampton, Aston Shaw next Chuyte and Eston. £330 sterling.

362. Anno 2.—John Wyssse and Thomas Wyssse, *and* Anthony Rogers, arm., and Anna his wife, manor of

Smalbroke ; messuages and lands in Smalbroke, Warmynster, Bogeleggh, Bishoppistrowe, Mochell Sutton, Lettell Sutton, Deverell Langebrydge, and Norton. £440.

363. Anno 2.—Richard Phyllippes, arm., and John Hawles, gen., and Henry Aÿssheley, arm. ; messuages and lands in parish of St. Martin, New Sarum, and Trowbridge.

364. Anno 2.—Edward Earl of Somerset and Geoffry Dormer and Agnes his wife, manors of Collyngbourne Valence and Salborne Westcourte *alias* Shallborne ; with messuages and lands in Collynbourne Vallence, Collyngbourne Kyngeston, Berampton, Aston and Salborne Westcourte *alias* Shallborne and Rivers. £569 sterling.

365. Anno 2.—William Sharyngton, knt., and Richard Blount, arm., and Eliz. his wife, manor of Wodrewe ; messuages and lands in Wodrewe, Mylksham, Bromeame, and Ambresbury. £540 sterling.

E. A. FRY.

*(To be continued.)*

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## QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

*(Continued from p. 371.)*

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### III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

#### H.

- 1656-11-28.—William HALE, son of David Hale, of Charlcott.  
1658-11-2.—Ann HUSDY, dau. of Edward and Mary Husdy, of Slaughterford ph.  
1660-2-3.—Thomas HANCOCK, son of John and Joane Hancock, of Corsham.  
1660-5-10.—Joane and David HALE, twin dau. and son of David Hale, of Charlcott Meeting.  
1660-7-25.—John HUSDY, son of Edward and Mary Husdy, of Corsham Meeting.  
1660-9-10.—William HITCHCOCK, son of William Hitchcock, of Marlbro'.

- 1661-2-4.—Rachell HELPS, dau. of Samuel Helps, of Rowde.
- 1662-6-5.—Bridgett HITCHCOCK, dau. of William Hitchcock, of Marlbro'.
- 1663-6-24.—Sarah HENLY, dau. of Arthur Henly, of Purton.
- 1663-10-20.—Jane HALE, dau. of David Hale, of Charlcott.
- 1664-4-6.—Sarah HAND, dau. of John Hand, of Lyneham.
- 1665-5-31.—John HITCHCOCK, son of William Hitchcock, of Marlbro'.
- 1665-8-8.—Joseph HENLY, son of Arthur Henly, of Purton [Meeting].
- 1667-2-13.—John HAND, son of John Hand, of Lyneham.
- 1667-5-27.—Thomas HITCHCOCK, son of William Hitchcock, of Marlbro'.
- 1667-9-6.—Samuel HARRIS, son of John Harris, of Charlcott.
- 1668-5-5[10].—Mary HUCKINGS, dau. of Roger Huckings, of Grittleton.
- 1669-3-27.—Sarah HARRIS, dau. of John Harris, of Great Acre.
- 1670-1-1.—Sarah HUCKINGS, dau. of Roger Huckings, of Grittleton.
- 1671-1-11.—Joane HARRIS, dau. of John Harris, of Goat Acre.
- 1671-11-24.—Sarah HARRIS, dau. of John Harris, of Tytherton.
- 1673-7-21.—Mary HARRIS, dau. of John Harris, of Titherton.
- 1674-1-14.—James HAND, son of John Hand, of Lyneham.
- 1674-1-25.—John HARRIS, son of John and Joane Harris, of Goataker.
- 1674-5-20.—William HAND, son of Richard Hand, of Tetherton, Brimhill ph.
- 1676-1-3.—Henry HUNT, son of Henry and Mary Hunt, of Chittway.
- 1676-1-4.—Margret HARRIS, dau. of Nathan<sup>n</sup> and Jone Harris, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1676-4-12.—Daniel HARRIS, son of John and Sarah Harris, of Titherton Callweys.
- 1676-11-7.—Ann HARRIS, dau. of Nathan<sup>n</sup> and Jone Harris, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1677-11-3.—Mary HUNT, dau. of Henry and Mary Hunt, of Bromham.
- 1678-5-4.—Hannah HARRIS, dau. of John Harris, of Goataker.

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- 1678-8-\*.—Stephen HOLLAWAY, son of Stephen and Sarah Hollaway, of Tetherton, Brimhill ph.
- 1679-5-14.—Jane HARRIS, dau. of Nathan<sup>n</sup> and Jone Harris, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1679-12-28.—Susannah HARMAN, of Purton Meeting.
- 1680-7-13.—Jeane HILLER, dau. of George and Edith Hiller, of Devizes Meeting.
- 1680-8-9.—Jeane HAYWARD, dau. of Thomas Hayward, of Charlcott.
- 1680-8-24.—Mary HARRIS, dau. of John Harris, of Goatacre.
- 1680-9-\*.—Robert HOLLOWAY, son of Stephen and Sarah Holloway, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1680-9-20.—William HAND, son of W<sup>m</sup>. Hand, of Tytherton.
- 1681-5-7.—Thomas and Love HARRIS, twin son and dau. of Nathan<sup>n</sup> and Jone Harris, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1682-8-\*.—Joseph HOLLAWAY, son of Stephen and Sarah Hollaway, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1682-11-23.—Sarah HARMAN, of Purton Meeting.
- 1682-11-26.—George HILLIER, son of George Hillier, of Aven.
- 1683-8-18.—John HIBBERD, son of John Hibberd, of Bewly.
- 1684-9-\*.—Sarah HOLLAWAY, dau. of Stephen and Sarah Hollaway, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1686-12-\*.—Ann HOLLAWAY, dau. of Stephen and Sarah Hollaway, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1687-9-5.—John HOBBS, son of Edward Hobbs, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1688-6-\*.—Daniell HOLLAWAY, son of Stephen and Sarah Hollaway, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1691-2-21.—Thomas HAYWARD,<sup>1</sup> son of Thomas and Ideth Hayward.
- 1692-2-21.—Thomas HAYWARD, son of Thomas and Ideth Hayward, of East Harnam.
- 1692-5-17.—Thomas HAYWARD, son of Thomas Hayward.
- 1693-8-11.—Thomas HAYWARD, son of Thomas Hayward.
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<sup>1</sup> Probably there is a duplicate entry of the birth here, the first-named date being the correct one. There is a notice of the death of Thomas HAYWARD, son of Thomas and Edeth Hayward, 1691-6-21— and of Thomas "second son," 1692-5-31. The third son of the name apparently lived to grow up.

1694-10-13.—Rebecca HAYWARD, dau. of Thomas Hayward.

1699-10-12.—Jabez HODGES, *alias* LITTLE, son of George and Mary Hodges, *alias* Little.

Tottenham, Middx.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

## LANGFORD, OF TROWBRIDGE, Co. WILTS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER MADE SEPT. 1898.

*Baptisms commence 1538; Burials, 1538; and Weddings, 1563.*  
*Searched to 1620.*

### BAPTISMS.

- 1547 May. Thomas Langeford was baptized the 13th daie of May.
- 1552 Sept. John Langeford was baptized the 29 daie.
- 1570 Dec. Marie, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Edward Langeforde the younger, was baptized the 10th daie of december.
- 1575 Jan. Alexander Langeford, junior, was baptized the 19 daie of January.
- 1578 Sept. Mary Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Edward Langeford, was baptized the 13th daie.
- 1580 June. Anne Langeford, the daughter of Mr. Edward Langeford, was baptized the 26 daie.
- 1582 March. Alice Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Mr. Edward Langeford, was baptized the 29th daie.
- 1582 Nov. Marie Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Richard Langeforde, was baptized the 18th daie.
- 1583 Dec. Elizabeth Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Mr. Edward Langford, was bapt. the firste daie.
- 1585 Maye. Jone Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Mr. Edward Langford, was baptized the 2 daie.
- 1587 Apr. Anne Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Richard Langeforde, was baptized the 13th daie.
- 1592 Oct. Grace Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Richard Langford, was baptized the 1 daie.

- 1605 Aug. Phillip Langford, sonne of Richard Langford & Marie his wife, was baptized the 4th daie.

## BURIALS.

- 1542 Aug. Edith Langeforde was buried the 7th daie.  
 1542 Aug. Thomas Langeforde was buried the 16 daie.  
 1542 Aug. William Langeforde was buried y<sup>e</sup> 20th daie.  
 1552 Feb. Edward Langeforde was buried the 6 daie.  
 1571 Mar. Marye Langeford, y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Alexander Langeforde, was buried the 8 daie.  
 1575 Apr. Henry Wallis, servaunte to Mr. Edward Langeforde, was buried the 4 daie.  
 1587 Nov. Johane Langeford, widow, was buried the xi daie.  
 1594 Dec. Edward Langeford, gentlma', was buried the 9 daie.  
 1598 Nov. Anne Langeford, the daughter of Richard Langeford, was buried the 26 daie.  
 1601 Jan. Alexander Langeforde, gentleman, was buried the 19 daie.  
 1609 June. Anne Langford was buried the xiiiith day.  
 1609 July. Robert Langford was buried the xith day.

## WEDDINGS.

- 1597<sup>1</sup> Apr. Mr. Henry Hide and mistris Marie Langeforde was married the 3 daie. ✕  
 1599 Nov. Richard Langeforde and Marie Dowle was married the 24 daie.  
 1606 Oct. Henry Parrie was married to Elizabeth Langeforde the 2 daie.  
 1608 Dec. Richard Wiggon married to Alles lanford the 20th day.  
 1609 Feb. Henry Carington and Mary Langford were married the sixth day.  
 1620 Nov. Robert lanford was married to Avis Sheephard the 28 day.

V. L. OLIVER.

*Sunninghill, Berks.*


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<sup>1</sup> On p. 157, vol. i, the year 1595 has been given as the date of this marriage.

✕ Ancestor of Susan Anne

## Queries.

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**Goal and Marshall Money.**—In the Churchwardens' accounts of Upton Scudamore occurs the following:—"It was allowed to the overseers . . . to collect *Goaile and Marshall mony for ye year 1761.*"

Perhaps you could also tell me what "Common Fine, 7s. *od.*," in the year 1836-7, means?

R. POWLEY.

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**Wiltshire M.P.'s.**—*Ralph Cokerell* was M.P. for Ludgershall in 1547-52. Who was he? His name is not found in the Official Returns.

*John Cocks*, M.P. for Calne, 1547-52. Is anything known of him? All returns for Wiltshire are wanting in the Blue Book Return of Members to Parliament.

*John Collins*, Esq., described as "of Chute, co. Wilts", was returned M.P. for Andover in the Parliaments of 1660, 1661-79, 1681, and 1685-87, in the last of which he is styled Knight, having received Knighthood in 1681. Who was he? Is Chute correctly described as in "co. Wilts"?

*William Coles*, "of Woodfalls", M.P. for Downton in 1659 and 1660. He matric. at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, 13 February 1634-5, aged 18, as son of Barnabas Coles, "of Woodford", Wilts; and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1645. Any further information respecting him will be acceptable. He appears to have married before 1658—his son Barnabas matric. at Magdalen Coll. in 1665, then aged 17.

W. D. PINK.

*Lowton, Newton-le-Willows,  
Lancashire.*

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**Stafford, Earl of Devon** (vol. ii, p. 257).—I have seen that Mr. Kite states he had two daughters who died unmarried, but I do not remember observing this mentioned elsewhere, nor does Mr. Greenfield appear to have been aware of it; but Mr. Kite will doubtless be able to tell us from what source he obtained the information.

W. H. H. ROGERS, F.S.A.

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### Replies.

**Old Sarum Kettle** (vol. iii, p. 379).—The device on the "Old Sarum" Kettle, about which your correspondent enquires, is the merchant's mark used by the Guild of Wool Staplers in Salisbury during the 14th and 15th centuries. The Rev. Edward Duke, in his book on *The Halle of John Halle*, describes it as a curious combination of the cross, triangle, and circle, representing Christianity, Trinity, and Eternity.

There is, in this book, much of interest concerning John Halle and his connexion with the Wool Guild, and I shall be pleased to lend a copy to anyone interested.

*Salisbury.*

FRANK WATSON.

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**Henry Chivers, of Quemerford** (vol. iii, p. 280).—Although I cannot give the information asked for by Mr. Pink, I should like to point out that Seacole Chivers had more than one daughter. John Methuen, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, married, in 1672, Mary, daughter of Seacole Chivers. Canon Jackson (*Aubrey's Collections*, p. 103) says she was half sister to Elizabeth, and describes the monument to that little lady in Leigh Delamere Church, where she is described as the "eldest daughter". As she died in 1653 at the age of two years and nine months, she may well have been the eldest instead of (as she presumably was in 1651) the only child.

In the Subsidy Act, 29 Car. II, there is a Henry Chivers mentioned amongst the Commissioners for putting the Act into operation in the County of Wilts. J. S.

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### Notes on Books.

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ALFRED IN THE CHRONICLERS. By Edward Conybeare, M.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1900.

In *Alfred in the Chroniclers* Mr. Conybeare has given English readers the opportunity of examining for themselves what to most of them have hitherto been sealed books, and thereby becoming acquainted with the sources of information for the life of King Alfred; an opportunity for which those who have imbibed somewhat of the spirit in which he has written his exceedingly charming and interesting introduction must feel grateful.

In King Alfred's translation of St. Gregory's *Pastoral Care* occurs the following passage, which is very appropriate to our present thought: "Yet full little fruit wist they of those books, for that they were not written in their own land speech, therefore I think it meet that we too should turn some books which are most needful for all into that tongue we all do know;" and Mr. Conybeare has followed the example set by Alfred "by not keeping his gathered learning to himself," and we have to thank him for enabling us to read the happy expressions of respect and love with which Asser, the old Monk of St. David's, speaks of his "kindest and most worshipful lord and master" (whose Court he joined in 884 A.D., after the Peace of Wedmore), and gives us the words of wisdom and thoughtful consideration for his people that are recorded as Alfred's own.

It is a melancholy thing to come across people who confess that all they know of King Alfred are the stories of the cakes and the candles; or to hear of Celtic Arthur and

Saxon Alfred being mixed up in their minds. It is to such a public that this book should especially appeal; for Mr. Conybeare has written an introductory sketch full of charm, which cannot fail to give the most ignorant a desire to know more of Alfred's wonderful character; whilst in the second part of the book he has given us translations from the Anglo-Saxon Chroniclers, prefacing each with a short account of the author, and giving in a tabulated form a sketch, with dates, of the contents of each, enabling the reader to see at a glance where to find what he wants.

It is, however, with the account of Wiltshire places mentioned in these Chroniclers that we are especially interested in *Wilts Notes and Queries*; and Ellandune, where King Egbert (grandfather of King Alfred) defeated in 823 A.D. Beornwulf, King of Mercia, comes the first of these in time.

The question as to where Ellandune is has been discussed in a previous number (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 328), and since that paper was written the testimony of Sir R. C. Hoare, from a little known and scarce work,<sup>1</sup> has been added to what was there suggested, and Ellandune shown to have been considered by him, as long ago as in 1827, to be the modern Wroughton *alias* Ellingdon, near Swindon in N. Wilts.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Conybeare's note to page 7, supposing Ellandune to have been in S.W. Hampshire, is thus shown to be incorrect; and this is an important point to notice, as other topographers have quite recently published equally erroneous views regarding the identity of Ellandune with another place, viz., Wilton. Sir R. C. Hoare points out in this *Registrum Wiltonense* where the error, copied and handed in by Leland, as to the existence of two Ellandunes, originated; at the same time disposing of it, and saying that Ellandune is not mentioned in the Wilton Chartulary.

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<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Wiltonense*, pp. 54 and 55, Sir R. C. Hoare, pub. 1827.

<sup>2</sup> See also "Ellandune Identified," *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xxxi, p. 241.

Mr. Plummer, who formerly, in a note to Earle and Plummer's *Two Saxon Chronicles Parallel*, edition 1899, identified Ellandune with Allington, now accepts the identification with Wroughton

Many of the battles of 871 A.D. were fought in Wiltshire. After the defeat of the Saxons by the Danes near Reading the battle of Ashdown was fought and won by Alfred on the borders of Wilts and Berks. Then followed his defeat at Basing in Hampshire and the fatal field of Meretun, which has been identified by the Rev. R. Nicholson and the Rev. W. Simcox, as the modern Marden in Pewsey Vale (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. ii, pp. 185-189), but placed by Mr. C. Oman at Marton near Bedwyn. These places are much nearer Wimborne, where King Ethelred was taken to die after the battle, and also nearer Wilton, the scene of Alfred's first battle after he became King, than the far away Surrey site mentioned by Mr. Conybeare at page 21.

Important battles in 878 A.D. were also fought in Wiltshire. One was at Ethandune, which our author (rejecting Bishop Clifford's unsatisfactory Somersetshire site) holds to be identical with the modern Edington, not far from the scene of the next successful fight at Chippenham, after which the defeated Danes were driven out of Wessex, over the Mercian frontier, to Cirencester; and this victory was followed by the Baptism of Guthram and the Peace of Wedmore.

We must hope that this book may be in the hands of every Englishman interested in the history of the making of our Empire from its beginning 1,000 years ago to the present day, when the kingdom of Alfred has expanded to the world-wide Empire, in which Colonies and States are united, even as the Great King brought the provinces of England together under his crown; and that when a new edition is called for, Mr. Conybeare may add a chapter with the translation of the Great King's will, which is a document of very great interest and instruction.

T. S. M.

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## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1901.

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### AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

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(Continued from p. 366.)

**A**MONG the documents relating to the Seymour family preserved in the Evidence Room at Tottenham Park is the counterpart of a conveyance of Amesbury, and also of Hungerford Park, dated 1674, from John, 4th Duke of Somerset (the last surviving son of William, 2nd Duke), to Mrs. Oldfield.<sup>1</sup> This nobleman died at Amesbury in the following year without issue, and in 1676 his niece, Elizabeth Seymour (daughter of his deceased brother, Henry Lord Beauchamp<sup>2</sup>), by

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<sup>1</sup> Query, if any relation to Mrs. Anne Oldfield, the celebrated actress, who was born in 1683 and died in 1730, and whose library, consisting of 218 volumes of plays, was sold in London in the following year.

<sup>2</sup> Aubrey, in *Nat. Hist. of Wilts* (written 1656-1691), speaks of the mansion at Amesbury as the Duke of Beaufort's. The widow of Lord Henry Beauchamp, who died 1653-4, re-married, in 1657, Henry, Marquess of Worcester, afterwards first Duke of Beaufort, who, in right of his wife, may have had an interest in the Amesbury property, to which her daughter by her former husband had become heiress.

marriage with Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ailesbury, conveyed the estates to the family of Bruce.

According to Sir R. C. Hoare, Amesbury was sold in 1720 by Charles Lord Bruce (son and heir of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, and Elizabeth Seymour) to his uncle, Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and principal Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne. He was created Lord Carleton in 1714,<sup>1</sup> and died unmarried in 1724-5, leaving the manors of Amesbury Earls and Amesbury Priors to another nephew, Charles, 3rd Duke of Queensberry, for life, and afterwards to his first and other sons in tail male. The Duke had, in 1720, married a lady with a Wiltshire ancestry—Lady Catherine, second daughter of Henry Hyde, 4th Earl of Clarendon and Rochester—the “Kitty” of Prior’s *Female Phaeton*—

“Kitty, beautiful and young,  
And wild as colt untam’d”—

by whom he had two sons and a daughter, all of whom predeceased their parents. The Duchess was well known for her hospitality and wit, and as the patroness of Gay<sup>2</sup> and other literary characters of the age. The former, according to local tradition, wrote his fables in a grotto here, still well known as “Gay’s Cave,” and it is recorded by Johnson that he enjoyed “the affectionate attention of both the Duke and Duchess, into

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<sup>1</sup> The noble avenue of lime trees leading from the gateway on the east side of the park towards Radfyn is still known as “Lord’s Walk”, or “Lord Carleton’s Walk”—no doubt from its having been planted during that nobleman’s ownership of the estate. Three other avenues of limes which formerly led from the front of the mansion in the direction of the church may also have been planted at the same date.

<sup>2</sup> The Duchess, in her earlier days [1728-9], for being solicitous at Court in obtaining subscriptions towards Gay’s Sequel of the “Beggars Opera”, which the Court had forbidden to be acted, as reflecting on the Government, received a message from the King (George II) requesting her to abstain from making her appearance at Court. Of her well-known caustic reply, that “she never came to Court for diversion, but to bestow a great civility upon the King and Queen”, the copy kept by herself is now in the British Museum, *Additional MS.*, 15,599.

whose house he was taken, and with whom he passed the remaining part of his life." <sup>1</sup>

During his long ownership of Amesbury [1725-1778] the Duke appears to have done much towards improving both the mansion and estate. The Duchess, writing to Dr. Swift in May 1733, thus describes some of the earlier alterations :—

"His Grace and I have been here this fortnight, with no other company than bricklayers and labourers. We are throwing down a parcel of walls that blocked us up every way, and making a sunk fence round the house. This will make the place as cheerful again, and we find great entertainment by inspecting the work."<sup>2</sup>

A few years later the mansion itself was considerably enlarged, two new wings being added from the designs of the then Earl of Burlington, known as the "Modern Vitruvius." This was apparently about 1750.<sup>3</sup> The "Great Bridge" at the entrance to Amesbury bears the later date of 1775, and the "Baluster Bridge" within the park that of 1777. The part of the estate towards Stonehenge, including some of the barrows, was also planted with firs and evergreen trees, which De Foe, in his *Tour through Great Britain* (1769), describes as "a great beauty to these open downs".

On the death of the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, in 1753, the Duchess of Queensberry, then his only surviving

<sup>1</sup> Gay died in the Duke's house, in Burlington Gardens, 4th December 1732. Dr. Arbuthnot, writing to Dr. Swift on the 13th January following, speaks of his interment in Westminster Abbey "as if he had been a peer of the realm; and the good Duke of Queensberry, who lamented him as a brother, will set up a handsome monument upon him". The monument was afterwards erected by the Duke and Duchess, the epitaph being written by Pope.

<sup>2</sup> In front of the mansion was a courtyard, with a fountain in the centre, enclosed within a semi-circular wall. The iron gates and piers now at the entrance to the park, near the church, are said to have been removed from here.

<sup>3</sup> The following is from a letter written at this date:—"Ambrosbury. Saw the Duke of Queensberry's: a Chinese house and bridge, and fine canals in the gardens. In the House a grand new Room and furniture, Chimney pieces red and white marble, the Fable of the stork and the fox carved on them, emblems of her Grace's hospitality."

child, was administratrix to his affairs, and became possessed of half the personalty, including also half of the valuable collection of pictures which had descended from the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon, and were removed to Amesbury. The Duchess died in 1777, at the age of 77,<sup>1</sup> and on the decease of the Duke, in the following year, the pictures at Amesbury, which were made heirlooms by his will, descended with the title to his cousin William, 3rd Earl of March and Ruglen. "The mansion-house at Amesbury, and all *except the pictures*, he bequeathed to the said Earl; these pictures (both oil and paintings in water colour) to descend as heirlooms so long as the law will admit." In 1786 they were removed from Amesbury to the Duke of Queensberry's residence at Richmond,<sup>2</sup> where they were seen by Horace Walpole, who thus notices them in a letter to Lady Ossory:—

"I went yesterday to see the Duke of Queensberry's palace at Richmond, under the conduct of George Selwyn, the *concierge*. You must imagine how nobly it looks now the Amesbury Gallery are hung up there. The great hall, the great gallery, the eating room, and the corridor, are covered with whole and half lengths of royal family, favourites, ministers, peers, and judges, of the reign of Charles I."

William Douglas, who succeeded his cousin Charles as 4th Duke of Queensberry in 1778, was eight years after created a British Peer by the title of Baron Douglas, of Amesbury.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wilts* is an engraved portrait of the Duchess, from a miniature belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, at Dalkeith. A painting in the possession of the Earl of Essex represents her as a shepherdess, apparently also in her earlier days. Another painting, by Hudson, executed in 1745, is in the collection of the Earl of Clarendon, at Watford House, Herts; whilst a crayon in possession of Earl Cathcart, and another oil painting belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, both represent her at a later period of her life.

<sup>2</sup> On the death of William, 4th Duke, these pictures were again removed from Richmond to Bothwell Castle, in Scotland, where they still remain.

<sup>3</sup> In 1788 was published a poem, in two parts, entitled *The Abbey of Ambresbury*, by Samuel Birch, author of *Consilia*, &c., 4to. *The Gentleman's Mag.*, in a review, says:—"Some MSS. chiefly relating to this house, when it is supposed to have been in its first stage of decay, have furnished the author with materials whereon this poem is principally founded."



This bachelor Duke, known in his later life as "Old Q." and "The Star of Piccadilly," was never more than an occasional visitor in Wiltshire, and with advancing years these visits became less frequent. In 1792 Sir Elijah Impey, Knt., late Chief Justice in India, came to reside for a while at Amesbury, as tenant of the Duke; but in the spring of 1794 he again removed to Newark Park, in the weald of Sussex. At the close of the year 1794 the mansion at Amesbury was once more occupied by a society of English Nuns, Canonesses of St. Augustine, who had been expelled from their convent at Louvain, in Belgium, by the French, soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, and came to seek protection in their native country.<sup>1</sup> They set sail from Rotterdam 5 July 1794, and reached Greenwich after a twelve days' journey. For the next five months a temporary residence was provided for them at Hammersmith, and on the 31st December they removed to Amesbury, where, within the walls of the Duke of Queensberry's mansion, on New Year's Day 1795, they celebrated for the first time their usual choral service.

In 1797 one of the nuns, Sister Monica, a lady between 60 and 70 years of age, who had been for some time ill, died on St. Monica's Day [4 May] whilst the other nuns were hearing mass in the chapel which had been fitted up for them within the mansion, and her remains were subsequently con-

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<sup>1</sup> On the suppression of the English monasteries, Sister Elizabeth Woodford, a professed nun of the Augustine Priory at Dartford, in Kent, retired to Louvain, and was there admitted into the Monastery of St. Ursula. In process of time many other English ladies were also received into the Flemish community, which in 1609 had become so numerous as to require a division of its members. A separate English monastery was accordingly established at Louvain, under the title of the Conception of the B. V. Mary, St. Michael and St. Monica, an English lady—Mary, daughter of Thomas Wiseman, of Broadoak, Essex—being elected the first abbess. During their residence at Amesbury they were presided over by a tenth abbess, Mary Benedict Stonor, who resigned her office in 1812.

veyed to Winchester for interment in the Roman Catholic burying ground in that city.

In 1798 a malicious report was, it seems, circulated in Amesbury, which must have been anything but pleasant to the occupants of the mansion. In consequence of an information given by the constables of Amesbury, the magistrates of the division granted warrants empowering them and their assistants to search the Abbey house, and other houses in the town, on a suspicion that a quantity of gunpowder, balls, fire arms, and other implements of destruction, were secreted there. After the strictest search, however, nothing was found to give the slightest colour to the report.<sup>1</sup>

At the expiration of their term of five years, the community removed to Spetisbury, near Blandford, co. Dorset.<sup>2</sup>

In October 1801 *The Salisbury Journal* announces that the Prince of Condé, with the Duke of Bourbon, paid a visit to that city, and went from thence to view Amesbury Abbey, with intent to hire it for their summer residence. They were much delighted with the house and grounds, but declined entering into any engagement, the house not being already furnished as they had expected to find it. They returned in the evening, slept at the Antelope Inn, and the next morning set off for London.<sup>3</sup>

The 4th Duke of Queensberry died in 1810, when his Wiltshire property passed, by a settlement executed by

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<sup>1</sup> These reports of secreted arms and explosives were one of the alarms to which the earlier Hanoverian Kings of England were periodically subject from the favourers of the Pretender—so that the search may fairly be taken to indicate that the persons thus treated were, if not really in favour of the Stuart succession, at least suspected of being so. The owner of Monkton Farley House had, among others, been subject to the same annoyance as the Nuns at Amesbury.

<sup>2</sup> In the autumn of 1861, the inmates of the Convent, altogether 68 in number, again removed from Spetisbury to their present magnificent residence at Abbots Leigh, near Newton, co. Devon.

<sup>3</sup> The Prince of Condé subsequently became the tenant, for five years, of Tylney House, at Wanstead, during the minority of its then owner—Sir James Tylney Long.

Charles, 3rd Duke, to Archibald James Edward, first Baron Douglas, son of Sir John Stewart (afterwards Douglas) the subject of the celebrated trial known as the Douglas Cause, and his wife, the Lady Jane Douglas.

In 1824 the Amesbury estate was purchased by Sir Edmund Antrobus, first baronet, who died in 1826, when it again passed, with the baronetcy, to his nephew, Sir Edmund William, grandfather of the present owner.

By the second baronet the mansion of 1660, with its later additions by the Earl of Burlington, was almost entirely rebuilt; and during the earlier progress of the work, about the year 1840, the discovery of some decorative tile paving, and other remains of mediæval date, at once revealed the fact that the mansion stood on the actual site of some part of the despoiled Monastery. The discoveries of this date were beneath the part of the building comprising kitchen, servants' hall, &c.

In the spring of 1860, whilst digging out trenches for the foundations of some additional buildings at the back of the mansion, it became evident that the perfect floors of several apartments still lay buried at a depth of from three to four feet below the surface of the ground, and it was through the courtesy of Sir Edmund William Antrobus, the then owner, who most kindly allowed much of the surface soil between the new foundations to be temporarily cleared away, that the writer is enabled to introduce the annexed plan (*Plate iv*), with an account of the discoveries which were then made. Although the plan is in itself scarcely sufficient to determine the exact arrangement of this particular block of buildings, it may not be without value if further excavations should be made here at some future time.

The long wall (*a*) at the foot of the plan ran in a line nearly close to, and almost parallel with the outer back wall of the present mansion. Within the angle at the south-west corner (*b*), near an entrance doorway (*c*), was an object of carved freestone, which had probably been used as a lavatory

(Plate v, fig. 1). It was lying on its side, almost uninjured. The dimensions were :

Height	...	...	...	...	2ft.	4in.
Diameter of interior	...	...	...	...	1ft.	5in.
Depth of interior	...	...	...	...		6in.

with a circular hole, five inches in diameter, running down the centre. The paving here (B) was a mixture of small tiles, black, green, red, and yellow, laid diagonally. At (d) were traces of a doorway, with a stone sill, very much worn. From this point (d) to the angle (e) the wall was faced with green sandstone, and apparently was an outside one.

The space (A) represents the principal apartment which was laid bare. It measured about 29 feet from east to west, by 21 from north to south, and was surrounded, or nearly so, by a stone seat about 18 inches wide. The floor was paved throughout with encaustic tile, dating from the 13th century, and including nearly fifty varieties of design, among which the annexed pattern of four tiles appeared to predominate.<sup>1</sup> Some



PLANTAGENET KINGS from 1154 to 1340.

of the larger tiles, seven inches square, represented in Plate i (at p. 145 of the present volume), bore the arms of royal patrons and benefactors to the Monastery after it had been re-founded by Henry II, in 1177, as seen in the pedigree (p. 146).

Of these, the *three lions of England* (No. 1), borne singly, represent the PLAN-

<sup>1</sup> Above the floor of this apartment was a shallow pond, the bottom of which reached almost to the tile paving.

The *three lions rampant* (No. 3) may have been intended for DE CAMVILLE,<sup>1</sup> whose heiress, about 1226, married William, son of William Longespée, Earl of Sarum, by Ela, heiress of de Evreux, well known as the Foundress of Lacock Abbey. Ela's Norman ancestor had the lordship of Amesbury by gift from the Conqueror, and here also was the place of her own birth.

The *three chevronels* (No. 10) are the well-known bearing of the great baronial House of DE CLARE, Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, of whom Gilbert, seventh Earl, married Joan of Acre, younger daughter of Edward I, and his sister became the wife of EDMUND PLANTAGENET, second EARL OF CORNWALL, who is also represented by the shield (No. 12) bearing a *lion rampant crowned within a bordure bezanty*—the arms of the Earldom.

On the tile, No. 7 of the same series, although not borne on a shield, we have apparently the *Castle of Castile*, for ELEANOR, first Queen of EDWARD I.<sup>2</sup> On another tile (*Plate iii, No. 1*) the outline of a castle may have been also intended.

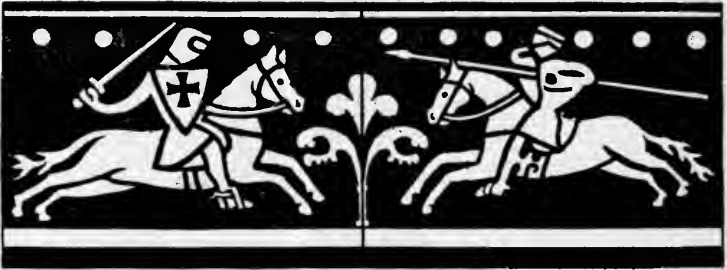
Among the numerous designs on the smaller tiles (*Plates ii and iii*) there is an heraldic one (*Plate iii, No. 18*) bearing perhaps *barry of six ermine and gules* (the ermine spots being much worn) for some member of the family of HUSSEY, who held property at Figheldean and other places in the immediate neighbourhood, by grant from Richard I, which passed on the marriage of co-heiresses in the reign of Edward II.

In *Plate iii, No. 15*, we have a single broken tile, of which, more than fifty years ago, a perfect pair (each 9 inches by 6½ inches), many times repeated, formed a border to the paving in

<sup>1</sup> Papworth gives a coat of CAMVILLE—*Azure, three lions rampant argent*, and one of LONGESPÉE—*Azure, three lions rampant or*, perhaps assumed by the latter after marriage with the Camville heiress—for William Longespée, first Earl of Sarum, bore *six lioncels rampant*, as seen on his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral.

<sup>2</sup> In Great Bedwyn Church there was at this time a series of encaustic tiles, numbering altogether some forty patterns, many of which were found at Amesbury. Some of them also occur in the Chapter House at Salisbury.

the chancel at Great Bedwyn (see *Gentleman's Mag.*, July 1845). The design consists of two armed figures, apparently intended for a Saracen and Crusader, on horseback, each in vizor and surcoat, riding towards one another in deadly combat; one carries a sword and shield, the latter bearing the well-known



cross of a Knight Templar; the other a shield and long lance or tilting spear.<sup>1</sup> Other border tiles (*Plate iii, Nos. 7 and 8*) bore animals of the chase; whilst No. 10 represents an intersecting arcade of Norman type.

Of the entire pavement some of the tiles were in good preservation, others considerably worn with the footsteps of three successive centuries. Much of the original floor had evidently, from time to time, been replaced by tiles of different size and design, and lastly it was roughly patched up, in one or two places, with pieces of flag stone and stone tile from the roof. In the south wall, not far from the centre, were indistinct traces either of an opening or recess some five feet in width. This may have been a fireplace, for a corresponding space (*i*) in the floor, 5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., and about two feet distant from the wall, was paved with plain tile laid diagonally, with a border on two sides; perhaps representing the hearth. Beneath the paving were foundations of two walls which had

<sup>1</sup> One other specimen of this tile is given in Nichols' *Examples of Decorative Tiles* (No. 80) from Romsey Abbey.

evidently belonged to an earlier building.<sup>1</sup> In the foundation of the north wall was a course of red roofing tile laid diagonally.

The next apartment (D) was on the same level, and paved throughout with plain red tiles, 10 by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The whole of the walls here had been plastered.

The apartment (C) had also been paved with plain red tile a foot square, on which lay a stone vessel, apparently a mortar (*Plate v, fig. 2*). About a foot above the tile paving was a later floor of lime grit, with the level of which the fireplace (*f*) in the east wall, as well as the floors of the adjoining apartments, seemed to correspond. This fireplace was 6 ft. 6 in. wide, by 2 ft. deep, and may have been hooded, as the masonry on each side projected a foot into the apartment. The plaster on the walls reached only to the depth of the grit floor. Some molten lead was found here.

The short pieces of wall on the upper part of the plan are shown precisely as they appeared when trenches for building purposes were opened in a straight line northward, but as the intermediate space here was not cleared, they are insufficient to afford much idea of the apartments to which they belonged. The fragment at the extreme north-east corner (*g*) was faced with sandstone, and appeared to have been an outer wall. The inner walls were mostly constructed of flint, sometimes mixed with stone or chalk, some parts of the foundations being entirely of the latter material.



The space between the walls at (E) was paved with red tiles resembling bricks,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches thick; whilst in the wider space at (F) was a pavement of plain red tile a foot square, as at (C), with encaustic tiles of the annexed pattern as a border. Of the drain (*h*) a continua-

<sup>1</sup> Both these earlier walls had deep foundations, whilst the south wall of the apartment itself reached but a very little distance below the ground level.

tion, running south-east, was found in digging for a tank in the open space in this direction.

At a short distance eastward from (F) was a floor of mixed coloured tiles, as at (B), mended in several places with encaustic tiles of different patterns.

A stone object, apparently a mortar, found on the floor of the apartment (c) has been already noticed. Portions of two others, one of stone, the other of Purbeck marble, were also found among the *débris* during the excavations (*Plate v, figs. 3 and 4*).<sup>1</sup> A stone coffin hollowed out to receive the corpse, with a circular cavity for the head, was also found, emptied of its contents and broken in pieces; also part of a second coffin, of Purbeck marble; and a coffin-shaped slab of blue stone,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and tapering from 26 inches to 13, with grooves near the outer edges into which the upright sides had apparently been inserted. A small two-handled vessel of red unglazed ware, 4 inches in height and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  diameter at top (*see illustration*), and some fragments of mediæval green glazed ware, were also found among the *débris*, as well as broken pieces of the bearded mugs, of Dutch manufacture, known as "bellarmines", of a date subsequent to the destruction of the Monastery.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Of these early examples of stone mortars, the late Mr. Charles Roach Smith has engraved a similar one in his *Illustrations of Roman London*. Other specimens of the same kind noticed by the present writer are one dug up in the neighbourhood of Bath Abbey, now in the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Institution of that City; another in the Abbey kitchen at Glastonbury. A portion of a third, of Purbeck marble, was discovered in the foundation of the Early English chancel of Bromham Church (13th century), when re-built in 1861. A fourth is in the Museum at Ipswich; and several others were, it is believed, discovered many years since in the crypt of Gloucester Cathedral.

<sup>2</sup> These globular vessels of glazed ware, with the bearded head on the neck, appear to have been in common use in the days of Shakspeare and



Some fragments of stained glass, and window lead, were also found, as well as molten lead, mixed with charcoal and wood ashes. One lump weighed as much as seven or eight pounds.

Of the remains of roofing there were four different kinds—lead, wood shingle, stone shingle, and red tile. Also a yellow glazed crest tile of the pattern shown in the annexed sketch.



Near the east corner of the foundation of the stables some architectural fragments were found; including part of a trefoil-headed window of the Early English period (13th century), with many Norman capitals of earlier date.

It now remains to identify the foundations thus investigated in 1860 with the particular block of monastic buildings to which they belonged. The site, measured in a straight line from the north transept of the church, is fully a thousand feet distant. The solution must not, consequently, be looked for either in the chapter house, refectory, dormitory, or any part

Ben Jonson. The latter author, in his play of *Bartholomew Fair*, Act iv, Scene 3, says:—

“Who’s at the best, some round grown thing,

Faced with a beard, that fills out a jug to his guests.”

Beneath the bearded head is usually a medallion, either surrounded by foliage or bearing the arms of the Dutch town at which they were made. At Amesbury they were no doubt in use during the ownership of Edward, Earl of Hertford, son of the Protector Duke of Somerset [1552-1621], and the broken fragments thrown among the ruined walls of the old buildings which then remained. “During the religious feuds which raged in Holland the Protestant party originated a design for a drinking jug, in ridicule of their great opponent, the famed Cardinal Bellarmine, who had been sent into the Low Countries to oppose in person, and by his pen, the progress of the Reformed religion . . . it was as often called ‘a grey beard’ as it was ‘a Bellarmine.’ It was so popular as to be manufactured by thousands in all sizes and qualities of cheapness. It met with a large sale in England, and many fragments of these jugs of the reign of Elizabeth and James I have been exhumed in London. The writers of that era very frequently allude to it.”—*Book of Days*.

of the main block of buildings surrounding the principal cloister, all of which were no doubt grouped together, and immediately adjoining the church itself. At Amesbury these buildings were on a large scale, and with the great cloister 104 feet square, a dormitory 200 feet in length, a refectory 110 feet, a great hall 70 feet, and the rest in like proportion, the site of the main block in which they were included must have occupied no inconsiderable part of the space between the church and the present mansion; for the entire Monastery and precincts, including garden, orchards, fish ponds, cemetery, &c., covered no less than twelve acres, besides a certain pasture called "the Park", containing six acres, which the Prioress and nuns themselves also occupied.<sup>1</sup>

It was evidently on the main block of buildings, nearly adjoining the church, that the principal havoc took place after the dissolution of the Monastery. From the Longleat papers, 33 and 34 Henry VIII [1541-2], it appears that on their destruction the paving tile in the vestry, parlour, and a part of that in the inner parlour, the cloister, and chapter house, was taken up, and carried temporarily into the north transept of the church, which, being then unoccupied, was the nearest available place of storage. On 24 September 1542 is a payment by "Symon Reef, of Chisenbury," for part of the tile paving in the chapter house—thus showing that the tile floors belonging to the principal buildings in the main block *were taken up and sold*, whilst those of the more distant building in the rear of the mansion, laid bare in 1860, *remained intact*.

There is one building belonging to a monastery which,

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<sup>1</sup> The Longleat papers mention the *Cemetery by the Park*, and John Ray in his *Itinerary* (1662) describes the supposed tomb of Queen Guinevere, which he saw here, as "just behind the Marquess of Hertford's house, *in a little park*" (see p. 365). The tomb must therefore have been in the Nuns' Cemetery, to the east of the mansion, thus marked in the accompanying plan, Plate vi, where broken coffins were found in 1860. The *Park* must have adjoined the cemetery in the direction of Grey Bridge, where the principal entrance is supposed to have been in the days of the Monastery.

when space permitted, is sometimes found at a considerable distance from the main block. This was the Infirmary—generally complete in itself, having its own chapel, hall, refectory, and other minor offices. At Amesbury, besides the usual chapel, it had its own separate cloister, for among the buildings condemned at the Dissolution (*see* p. 291) we find mention of the *Old Infirmary with the Chapel, Cloister, and Lodgings adjoining*, and this the writer believes to have been the actual block of the monastic buildings identical with the foundations and tile floors laid bare at Amesbury in 1860<sup>1</sup>—their apparently long distance from the church being thus easily accounted for. The apartment (A), with its once rich tile paving, bearing the arms of royal patrons and benefactors, was probably the chapel of the Infirmary, which, besides the church itself, was the only consecrated building belonging to the Monastery, and the remains of long walls on its south and west sides, with a lavatory in the angle (b), may have been a part of the adjoining cloister connected with it.

In concluding these somewhat lengthy notes on Amesbury Monastery, the writer sincerely trusts that they may not have been entirely without interest in bringing together a few additional gleanings (collected partly from *under* ground) illustrative of the history of one of the most interesting of the early monastic remains of the County of Wilts.

EDWARD KITE.

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[The will of Thomas Bundy, mentioned at page 303, seems to deserve some additional notice. It is dated 10 February 1491, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 15 May 1492 (*Register 17 Dogett*). He desires to be buried in the Church of St. Melore (*corpusque meum tumulandum in ecclesia sancti Melori*) without mentioning any locality—thus showing that the name of the place was secondary to that of the dedication of its church, celebrated in mediæval times as containing the relics of St. Melore, and at the

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<sup>1</sup> In confirmation of this suggestion, it may be mentioned that the Longleat papers contain no items relating either to the removal or sale of any of the tile paving in the Infirmary.

same time pointing to this Church of St. Melore as the *one and only* Church of Amesbury. He bequeaths to the Church of the Blessed Mary at Sarum 3s. 4d., to the parish Church (*i.e.* of Amesbury) 10s., to the lights in the said Church 14 sheep. To the Lady Prioress for tythe forgotten 6s. 8d. He mentions a son, Sir Thomas, apparently a priest, another son, William, and two daughters, Matilda and Alice, to whom, besides silver cups, spoons, &c., he makes bequests only in corn and sheep. His wife Alice, and son William to be executors, and Sir Richard Belturm, overseer.

## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 410.)

[The following documents relate to Headinghill, which some authorities identify as part of Bratton; though from the fact that it is found in deeds relating to Westbury, and not in those relating exclusively to Bratton (namely, in those in which Westbury is not mentioned), and from the fact that in the *Edington Chartulary* (*Lansdown MSS.* 442) the property there of the Rectors of Edington appears under the heading "Westbury", and not under that of "Bratton" (Braeton, &c.), it would seem that originally at least it was part of the parish or manor of Westbury.]

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [40 *Henry III.* No. 41.]

*Post Mortem* Walter de Pavely.

[A.D. 1255-6. The King's writ for this inquest is dated 3 July, 40 *Henry III.*] Walter de Pavely held in chief of the lord King the manor of Westbury, with its appurtenances, to wit, Broc, Heueddinghull, Stokes, and Dilledon, by the service of a knight's fee. . . . . Reginald de Pavely, knight, son of Walter de Pavely aforesaid, is his nearer heir, and is of full age.

CHARTER ROLL. [26 *Edward I.* No. 1.]

A.D. 1298. The King grants to Walter de Pavely and his heirs for ever free-warren in all his demesne lands in Westbury,

Broke, and Heuedinghull, Wilts, not within the bounds of the royal forest ; so that none may enter to chase or take anything belonging to warren without his licence, &c., upon forfeiture of *10lib.* to the King.

[Dated] at Fynkale 17 November. "*Per ipsum Regem, nunciante Willelmo de Bello Campo, senescallo hospitii Regis.*"

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [17 *Edward II.* No. 70.]

*Post Mortem* Walter de Pavely.

A.D. 1323. Walter de Pavely held in his demesne as of fee on the day of his death the manors of Westbury, Broke, and Hevedynhulle of the king in chief by the service of a knight's fee.

. . . . There is at Hevedynghulle a capital messuage with a garden worth yearly *vjs. vijd.* [?] and *cc* acres of arable land, of which *c* acres are worth yearly *xxxiijs. iiijd.*, at *iiijd.* the acre ; and *c* acres are worth yearly *xxvs.*, at *iijd.* per acre ; and in the same place there are *xx* acres of meadow, worth yearly *xxxs.*, at *vijjd.* the acre ; and . . . .<sup>1</sup>, containing 6 acres, whose profit is worth yearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark, and the pasture there is worth yearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark. . . . . Reginald de Pavely is his son and nearer heir, and is 30 years old and more.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [21 *Edward III.* No. 48.]

*Post Mortem* Reginald de Pavely.

A.D. 1347. Inquisition taken at Westbury 23 February, 21 *Edward III.* Reginald de Pavely held in chief the manor of Westbury, with its members, viz., Broke and Hevedinghull. John de Pavely, knight, is the son of Reginald aforesaid, and is his nearer heir, and is 40 years old and more.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [35 *Edward III.* Pt. 2. No. 24.]

*Post Mortem* John de Pavely.

A.D. 1361. Inquisition taken at Devises [?] . . . . .  
35 *Edward III.* John de Pavely held, &c., the manor of West-

<sup>1</sup> Illegible word.

bury and the hamlets. He died the 21st October last year. They [the Jury] say that a certain Alice, daughter of the said John Pavely and his first wife Elizabeth, married to John de Seintlow, junior, still living, survived the said John de Pavely half a day; which Alice and John Seintlow had legitimate issue still living, viz.—Joan, 11 years old; Elizabeth, 8 years old; and Ela, 6 years old; who, Joan, Elizabeth, and Ela, and Joan the daughter of the said John de Pavely, begotten of Agnes his second wife, aged 8 [?] years, are the heirs of the said John de Pavely.

The participation of his lands was made by the Eschaetor at Westbury 21 January [?], 35 Edward III, between John de Seintlow, husband of the daughter Alice, tenant by homage, and Joan, the daughter by Agnes his second wife, in the king's wardship, viz.: for one part, the manor of Brouke and hamlet of Dicherigg, with half of the profits and perquisites of the view of frankpledge, the hundred, fair, market, and portemote of Westbury; and for the other part, the manor of Westbury and the hamlet of Hefdynghull, with the other half of the profits and perquisites, &c.; the yearly rent of either part being 11*lib.* 9*s.* 1¼*d.*

PATENT 36 EDWARD III. [*Edington Chartulary (Lansdowne MS. 442, f. 144b).*]

A.D. 1362. Edward, &c., to all, &c. We have granted to the venerable father William, Bishop of Winchester, the custody of the manor of Westbury and of the hamlet of Hefdinghull, and half the profits and perquisites of view of frankpledge, hundred, courts, fairs, markets, and portmotes of Westbury which belonged to John de Pavely, our tenant in chief, and which we have assigned to Joan, a daughter and heiress of the said John, being within age and in our wardship, for her share. For the yearly rent to John Seintlou, who married Alice, the other daughter and heir, now deceased, of John de Pavely, and who holds the other half of the said heritage belonging to Joan, Elizabeth, and Ela, daughters and heiresses

of the said Alice, begotten between himself and her, of 11*lib.* 9*s.* 1¼*d.*, the excess of the value of their share during the life of the said John Seintlou, then to the said heirs of Alice if they are of age, or to ourselves, or other guardian, if they are not of age. To hold the same until the legitimate age of the foresaid Joan, with the marriage of the foresaid Joan, or if she dies before she is of age, then to hold the same until the full age of her heirs with their marriage. Tested myself at Westminster, 5 February.

[This is followed by a copy of the mandate to the Eschaetor dated at Westminster 20th November, 35 Edward III, concerning the division of the Pavely heritage as above.]

IBID., f. 145.

A.D. 1368. The King commands the Eschaetor to make a new division of the said heritage, upon the representation of Ralph Cheyne, husband of Joan, daughter of John Pavely, now of age, that there were errors in the first division, that the said Joan's share was only 13*s.* 4*d.* in value in excess; wherefore, by the assent of the said heirs, the King assigns to Joan, Elizabeth, and Ela, daughters of John Seintloy, the manor of Westbury, with the hamlets of Hevedynghull, Stoke Mulbourne, and Leye, and all appurtenances, together with half the profits of the view of frankpledge, hundreds, fairs, markets, and portemotes of Westbury, and with all the rent from the "Shamelhous" in the town of Westbury; to return yearly to Joan, the foresaid daughter of John Pavely, £6 yearly at Christmas, Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and Michaelmas, in equal portions, right being reserved to the said Joan and her heirs to distrain for the rent; and to the said Joan, now wife of Ralph Cheyne, the manor of Broke, with the hamlets of Dicherigg and Haukerigg, with the other half of the profits, &c., of Westbury, with two marks rent to be received by the hands of the Prior of Cherleton, near Uphaven, and £6 yearly rent from the manor of Westbury and the hamlets of Hevedynghull, &c., as

aforesaid, and pasturage in the wood called "le holte", and a place whereon to build. Tested by the King at Westminster, 20th November, 42 Edward III.

ORIGINAL ROLL. [49 *Edward III.* No. 13.]

A.D. 1375. The Eschaetor in Wilts is to accept security from John Chidyok and Joan his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Alice, wife of John de St. Laud, knight, deceased, and from Ela de Bradestan, the other daughter and heir of the said Alice, of their properties of the manors of Westbury, Hevedynghull, and of half of the hundred of Westbury, with the appurtenances, held of the King in chief by knight-service; and to make them have full seisin of the same.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [49 *Edward III.* Pt. 2. No. 34b,  
1st Nos.]

*Post Mortem* John de St. Laud, knight.

A.D. 1375. Inquisition taken at Weremenstre on Thursday next before the feast of S. Katherine the Virgin, 49 Edward III. John de St. Laud, knight, held no land or tenement in chief of the lord King or of any other on the day of his death; but he held the manor of Westbury and Hevedynhulle, with half the hundred of Westbury, with the appurtenances, for the term of his life by the law of England after the death of Alice, formerly his wife, one of the daughters and heiresses of John de Pavely, of the lord King in chief by military service; the reversion of the said manor and half hundred, after the death of the foresaid John, belonging to Joan, wife of John Chidiok, junior, knight, one of the daughters and heiresses of the foresaid Alice, of the age of 21 years and more, and to Ela de Bradestan, the other daughter and heiress of Alice aforesaid, of the age of 18 years and more. The value of the said manor or half hundred according to the true value is 11*lib.* He died on Wednesday, 8th of November last. Alexander is the son of the foresaid John, and is of the age of half a year and more, being begotten of Margaret his second wife, still surviving, and is his nearest heir.



INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [14 *Richard II.* No. 12.]

*Post Mortem* John Chidyok, knight.

A.D. 1390. Inquisition taken at New Sarum on Thursday, the 22nd September, 14 *Richard II.* Sir John Chidyok, in right of Joan his wife, who survives him, held the 4th part of the manor and a 4th part of the hundred of Westbury, and a 4th part of the manor of Hulpryngton, and a messuage and land at Immere. He died the Friday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul last. John Chidyok, his son, aged 12 years and more, is his heir.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [2 *Henry IV.* No. 52.]

*Post Mortem* Ralph Cheyney.

A.D. 1400. Inquisition taken at Westbury 2nd December, 2 *Henry IV.* Ralph Cheyney held the manor of Broke, with the appurtenances, with half the profits of the hundred of Westbury, and half of the portemotes of the market and fairs there, and likewise *6lib.* rent from the manor of Westbury and Hevedyng hull, in chief by the service of half a knight's fee, and half a messuage and 2 carucates of land at Immere, and half the manor of Hulprynton, &c., in right of Joan, late his wife, and daughter of John Pavely. He died on Thursday, the Feast of St. Martin the Bishop last. William Cheyney is the son and heir of Ralph and Joan, and is 26 years old.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [8 *Henry V.* No. 46.]

*Post Mortem* William Cheyney, knight.

A.D. 1421. Inquisition taken at Devyses 4th February, 8 *Henry V.* William Cheyney, knight, held, &c., the manor of Broke, with half the profits and perquisites of the view of frankpledge, hundred, markets, &c., of Westbury, and mast without pasture for his swine in the wood of Westbury called "le Holte", &c., and *6lib.* yearly rent at the four principal yearly terms from the manor of Westbury and the hamlets of

Heuedynghulle, Stoke Mulbourne, and Lyghe . . . . .  
 He died the 27th of September last. Edward Cheyney is his  
 son and nearer heir, and is 18 years old.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

### ELLENDUNE AND ITS ANCIENT BOUNDARIES.

The interesting question of the localisation of Ellendune has already been discussed in *W. N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 328, and it is hoped that no doubt now remains as to the existence of one, and *one only*, place of this name.

Readers interested in Wroughton may be further interested in an account of the several portions of land now united under the name of Wroughton, and in the recital of the land limits of that part of it which in A.D. 956 was called Ellendune, which is alluded to in *W. N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 329.

Leland's statement of the gift of King Æthelstan of "Ellendune quod est Worston", to the Church of Winchester, is there mentioned, but he is probably wrong in attributing this gift to Æthelstan (though not long after his death Ellendune certainly belonged to Winchester).

We learn from *Codex Diplomaticus*, 1048, that Æthelwulf of Wessex confirmed previous grants of land to Malmesbury Abbey; and among them "Dæt is at Ellendune thirty hide" (Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, writes *thirty hide*). This was nearly 100 years before King Æthelstan's reign, and Rev. C. Taylor says: "I cannot help thinking that Leland was mistaken in saying that Æthelstan gave Elendoun to Winton; in any case, if he did, it had passed back to the possession of King Eadwig by A.D. 956, within 16 years of Æthelstan's death."

This we learn from *Codex Diplomaticus*, 1184, reciting that "Eadwig granted to his faithful minister and relative Ælfheah xxx manses at Ellendune."

It is in this same charter that the land boundaries are recited.

If these two entries about Ellendune refer, as is most probable, to one and the same place, we must seek some explanation for this giving away of Malmesbury Abbey lands, and the following suggestion is offered.

From *Codex Diplomaticus*, 460, we learn that in the same year (A.D. 956) King Eadwig made this gift to his relative, he gave a very large grant of land to Malmesbury Abbey; and Mr. J. Y. Akerman's (in a note below, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii, p. 10) remarks on this grant to Malmesbury are worthy of consideration in connexion with that of Ellendune:—"The political events of the short reign of this unhappy prince will explain the motives that influenced him to bestow on the Monks of Malmesbury so valuable a gift (*i.e.*, Brokenberigge), which enabled them to join house to house and land to land, and thus fuse into one compact territory a vast portion of the northern district of Wiltshire." Other lands are also mentioned in the Malmesbury Cartulary as being, for the same reason, given in exchange for land near the Monastery. We have not sufficient evidence to show how Ellendune came into the possession of King Eadwig; but it is just possible that it did so through some such exchange of lands previously held by the Monks of Malmesbury as is narrated above.

The boundaries of Ellendune A.D. 956, as recited in this Charter (*Codex Diplomaticus*, 1184), are as follows:—

These are the land boundaries of Ellendune.

First from the heathen burial place and along the way to Crerscumbe<sup>1</sup> (*i.e.*, Cresscombe).

thence to the cow pasture<sup>2</sup> (?) from the cow pasture<sup>2</sup> (?)

<sup>1</sup> Cœrscumbæ.

<sup>2</sup> Mædena cova.

to the Ridge way to Ealhere's burying place.  
 thence and along the ditch to Hawthorn  
 from the thorn to the broad stone  
 thence to Clover mere,<sup>1</sup> from the mere to helmesthorn<sup>2</sup>  
 From the thorn to the brook  
 thence to the elder stumps—from the stumps  
 to the Church highway—thence to Crudwell<sup>3</sup> (or Rudwell?)  
 from Crudwell to Risborough  
 from the barrow to Cold barrow from the barrow and along  
 the way to the stone, from the stone again to the  
 heathen burial place.

The Rev. C. Taylor has sent me the following remarks on this boundary:—"The valley where cress grows must be on the outcrop of the greensand where the springs are thrown up by the underlying gault, and the cress flourishes as it now does at Bishopston. So it is evident that the boundary started from some point North of the greensand, then ran across it up to the Ridgway, and followed the Ridgway to Ealhere's Grave; it ran down past various points to a brook, and by some elder stumps to the Church highway, and so by some barrows to the heathen burying place again, thus encircling the Manor of Ellendune. It is not clear, however, whether the starting point lay on the East or West side of the Manor—probably on the West. It is not likely that the boundaries are those of the existing parish of Wroughton, for that contains two Manors of Wroughton, rated at 20 hides, and the Manor of Elcombe, rated at 27 hides, besides the 30 hides of Ellendune. Ellendune would thus have contained about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of the parish, or some 2,400 acres; it must have been a narrowish strip, with the longer diameter running north and south.

"According to the methods of interpretation adopted by Mr. Eyton in his work on the Domesday of Somerset and

<sup>1</sup> Clæfær Mære.

<sup>2</sup> hælnes thorn.

<sup>3</sup> hrudwylle.

Dorset, the area of the Manors of Ellington-Wroughton would be approximately as follows :—

	Plough lands.	Arable.	Wood.	Mea- dow.	Pasture	Total.	Hides h.v.f.
Elendune	... 12 ...	1,440 ...	20 ...	60 ...	180 ...	1,700 ...	30.00
Elendune	... 1 ...	120 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	120 ...	1.2
Elecombe	... 8 ...	960 ...	20 ...	60 ...	60 ...	1,100 ...	27
Wertune	... 4 ...	480 ...	2 ...	— ...	30 ...	512 ...	10
Wervetone	... 4 ...	480 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	480 ...	10
	29 ...	3,480 ...	42 ...	120 ...	270 ...	3,912 ...	78.2

“The *present* area is given as 6,390 acres ; as only 270 acres of pasture are recorded, no doubt the greater part of the deficient acreage lay on the Downs stretching up to Barbury.”

Mr. Taylor's information will be welcomed by any one interested in trying to make out this ancient boundary of Ellendune.

T. S. M.

## FIELD-NAMES IN MELKSHAM.

i. From a Terrier of the parish compiled in 1836 it appears that the commonest field names are compounds of *Mead*, *Leaze*, and *Ground*—*e.g.*, Northmead, Shepherds Leaze, Home Ground.

ii. A smaller class is formed with *Field*, *Close*, *Leigh*, and *Croft*—*e.g.*, Buryfield, Corn Close, Long Leigh, Left Croft.

iii. There are a few compounds of *Marsh*, *Acre*, *Ham* or *Hame*, *Hill*, *Land*, *Hay*, *Grove*, *More* or *Moor*, *Conigre*—*e.g.*, Outmarsh, Beanacre, Wicky Ham, Bowerhill, Scotlands, Perry Hay, Upper Grove, Queenmoor, Long Conigre. We get some of these uncompounded, as The Acre, The Ham, The Grove, The Conigré—add to these The Lagger.

All the above are common names, such as one might expect to find in any parish, except the Conigres, which I should only expect to find where there was Royal demesne.

The Meads and Fields are probably the most ancient terms: the former being all Common Meads originally, and the latter Common Arable Lands.

The principal Meads of Melksham were Northmead, Broadmead, Islay Mead, Boatmead, Queenmoor, etc., lying along the River Avon; and there were others along the Brooks. They are all below the flood level, and so admitted of annual mowing. They are now all private enclosures.

The Common Fields were Buryfield, Holbrookfield, Woolmerfield, Avonfield, etc., in different parts of the parish, and are now all enclosed.

Besides the two or three hundred names that fall under the above three classes, there are a great many that have individual names not admitting of precise classification, as Rowleys, Sexwell, Gotharts.

Lastly, there are the many new enclosures by Act of Parliament.

A parish historian should be able to give the history and etymology of any field name in his district. May I experiment with some that I have given above, and invite fuller information—*e.g.*:

*Northmead*, an ancient common mead lying to the north of the town.

*Shepherds Leaze*, formerly Sheephouse Leaze or Lye. A sheep house seems in old days to have been a common feature in a pasture field. What leaze means in this connexion I don't know. The word is used to express the right to graze a beast on a common, and I find a farmer 150 years ago describing a field as his summer leaze.

*Home Ground*, an enclosure adjacent to a messuage or dwelling-house.

*Buryfield*, spelt *temp.* Ed. I. Bereghfield — a common field. Perhaps the first cultivators found an old burying place here.

*Long Leigh*. Leigh perhaps a variant of leaze.

*Left Croft*. I have seen it stated that a croft is an en-

closure about a chief tenant's message. The word Left was earlier Leaf, and earlier still, *temp.* Elizabeth, Leve or Lever, which, I believe, is Saxon or old English, meaning "lovely".

*Islay Mead*, spelt also Iley and Highley. Those who hold the view that the battle of Ethandun was fought at Yatton Down may think that this is "Ægglea", where Alfred encamped the night before the battle. They have this point in their favour, that from here to Chippenham there was continuous forest, which would have enabled a commander to mask his movements and inflict a surprise upon his enemy.

*Beanacre*, pronounced Binnegar: compare Wheteacre and Whittaker. Is the suffix the Latin "agrum" or a Saxon word? Conigre has probably the same derivation.

*Bowerhill*, probably equivalent to Buryhill: compare Buryfield.

*Queenmoor* and Queenfield, both within the Forest area. Two of the Queens of England had a grant of the profits arising from Melksham Forest, and it might be possible to connect these two names with the fact.

T. J. G. H.

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## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 423.)

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### EDWARD VI.

366. Anno 2.—John Wysse *and* Thomas Moyle, knt., and Katherine his wife; messages and lands with the third part of a watermill and granary in Warmyster, Smalbroke, and Bischipstraw. 200 marks.

367. Anno 2.—Edward, Earl of Somerset, *and* Roger Higford and Margaret his wife; manor of Knolle; messages and lands in Knolle, Tymeryge, Hynsett, Rydge Tyterydge, Estbedwyn, and Westbedwyn. £240 sterling.

368. Anno 3.—John Spencer and Thomas Strete and Thomas Richeman, *alias* Webbe, and Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Radborne and Chayney.

369. Anno 3.—Katherine Turney and Alice Turney, daughter and heiress of George Turney, and Walter Burden, son and heir of Richard Burden, son and heir John Burden; messuages and lands in Semley. 100 marks.

370. Anno 3.—Richard Bridges, arm., and Thomas Coke, gen., and Julian his wife; lands in Brodeblundesdown. £30 sterling.

371. Anno 3.—Robert Griffith and Fulke Mounslowe and Richard Holte; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £100 sterling.

372. Anno 3.—Robert Tyderleygh, jun., gen., and John Stapulls, arm., and Margaret his wife, and William Button, arm., manor of Lytelton Paynell; messuages and lands in Lytelton paynell and West Lavyngton. £360 sterling.

373. Anno 3.—Henry Longe and Andrew Baynton, arm.; one messuage called Hewood, *alias* Heywood, *alias* Temmys Leys, and lands in the parish and hundred of Westbury and Whorewaldowne, Hewood, and Hawkerudge. 80 marks.

374. Anno 3.—John Hegys and John Larder, sen.; one messuage and land in the High Street, Malmesbury. £20 sterling.

375. Anno 3.—Thomas Ayshelock and John Dodyngton; message and lands in Mere. £40 sterling.

376. Anno 3.—Thomas Arundell, knt., and Leonard Weste, arm., and Barbara his wife; a rental of £12 in Sutton Mainsfeld. £240 sterling.

377. Anno 3.—William Poole, arm., and John Poole and Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, and Lady Katherine his wife; manor of Russhall, *alias* Rusteshall Hungerford; messuages and lands in Russhall, *alias* Rusteshall Hungerford, with advowson of the church of Russhall, *alias* Rusteshall. £880 sterling.



378. Anno 3.—Thomas Longe *and* John Arundell, knt.; messuages and lands in Westbury under the Plain, Bratton, Imbar and Edyngton. £400 sterling.

379. Anno 3.—Gerard Eryngton, arm., *and* John Butler, knt., manor of Salterton; messuages and lands with free fishery in Salterton, Netton, Newton, and Durnford. £466 sterling.

380. Anno 3.—John Dyer and Leonard Westley *and* Thomas Stanton, arm., and George Poton; messuages and lands in Rutherdowne, Hokesfeld and Kingeston Deverell.

381. Anno 3.—Thomas Brynde *and* Thomas Yate, gen.; messuages and lands in East Wanborough, West Wanborough, and Wanborough, with free fishing in the waters of East Wanborough, West Wanborough, and Wanborough. £340.

382. Anno 3.—Nicholas Snell *and* John Danyell, arm., son and heir of James Danyell, manor of Bulhyde; messuages and lands in Kynton St. Michael. £80.

383. Anno 4.—Virgil Pledall and Robert Baynard *and* James Yate, gen., and Johanne his wife, and Edward Flower, gen., son and heir of Johanne, manor of Worton; messuages and lands in Worton, Pottern, Rowde, and Foxander *alias* Foxhanger. £353.

384. Anno 4.—Peter Pyers *and* Robert Smyth; messuages and lands in Marleburgh. £36.

385. Anno 4.—John Sampson *and* James Tusser, and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Ruscomb. £40.

386. Anno 4.—Robert Barley *and* Richard Atkynson and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in East Codford, *alias* Codford Marye, Bores and Burston Deverell. £20.

387. Anno 4.—Robert Topping *and* William Batten, arm.; messuage and garden in Marleburgh. £20.

388. Anno 4.—John Hooper *and* Thomas Travers, and Christina his wife; messuages and lands in the parish of S. Martin's in the city of New Sarum. £33.

389. Anno 4.—William Sampson *and* John Sampson and Mildred his wife; messuages and lands in Ruscome. £40.

390. Anno 4.—John Pyke, son of John Pyke, *and* Margaret Pyke, widow; messuage and land in Rudge Chylmarke and Fontelgifford. £40.

391. Anno 4.—William Pyke *and* Margaret Pyke, widow, a third part of the manor of Chycklade; messuages and lands in Chycklade, with advowson of the church of Chycklade. £60.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

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## QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 426.*)

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### III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

#### I.

1660-7-12.—Sarah ILES, dau. of John Iles, of Purton.

1663-8-31.—John ILES, son of John Iles, of Purton.

1665/6-11-20.—Zippora ILES, dau. of John Iles.

#### J.

1655-7-7.—Mary JAUQUES, dau. of Joseph Jaques, of Grittleton.

1660-9-1.—Thomas JONES, son of William Jones, of Brinkhill.

1660-10-3.—Sarah JAY, dau. of John and Elizabeth Jay, of Castlecombe.

1662-5-7.—John JONES, son of John Jones, of Calne.

1667\*-1.—John JEY, son of Edward and Agnes Jey.

1668-9-28.—Thomas JEAMES, son of Thomas Jeames, of Calne.

1680-2-20.—Sarah JONES, dau. of John Jones, of Littleton Drew.

1681-11-1.—Margret JEFFERYS,<sup>1</sup> dau. of David and Ann Jefferys, of Foxham, Brimhill ph.

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<sup>1</sup> There are more than eighty references to this surname in the Wiltshire Registers, and the spelling takes eleven different forms. The name still survives among the Friends (though not in Wiltshire), the spelling of the name by the descendants of the Wilts stock having settled down to JEFFERYS.

- 1682-10-7.—William JEFFERIES, son of William and Ann Jefferies, of Stowen Maish.
- 1682-10-21.—David JEFFERIES, son of David and Ann Jefferies, Stowm Maish [*sic*].
- 1683-10-22.—David JEFFERYS, son of David and Ann Jefferys, of Foxham.
- 1685-8-10.—Edward JEFFERYS, son of Edward and Frizard Jefferys, of Charlcott, Brimhill ph.
- 1685-8-19.—Edward JEFFERIS, son of Edward Jefferis, of Nailhom.
- 1686-4-1.—Edward JONES, of Southwicke, North Bradley ph., son of Stephen and Sarah Jones.
- 1686-7-22.—Thomas JEFFERYS, son of David and Ann Jefferys, of Foxham.
- 1693-5-17.—Mary JEFFERYS [JAEFFERIES], dau. of John and Mary Jefferys, of Charlcott, Brimhill ph. [of Berds.]
- 1695-5-4.—Hannah JOHNSON, dau. of Joshua Johnson, of Devizes.
- 1696-9-27.—Mary JOHNSON, dau. of Joshua Johnson, of Devizes.
- 1697-8-19.—Joseph JONES, son of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.
- 1699-3-19.—Rachel JONES, dau. of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.

## K.

- 1684-11-20.—John KNIGHT, son of Peter and Ann Knight, of Milsham.

## L.

- 1660-10-5.—Edward LEADER, son of Bridget Leader, of Calne.
- 1668-5-19.—Katherine LUFÉ, dau. of Robert and Katherine Lufe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1681-11-28.—John LUFÉ, son of John and Jane Lufe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1686-12-24.—Sarah LYNE, dau. of John and Mary Lyne, of Stockly.
- 1696-10-14.—Jacob LEWES, son of William Lewes.
- 1699-10-12.—Jaber [*sic*] LITTEL (*alias* HODGES), son of George and Mary Littel (*alias* Hodges).

## M.

- 1665-3-1.—Mary MUNDAY, dau. of Francis Munday, of Marlbro.
- 1675-2-12.—William MOORE, son of Wm. and Mary Moore, of Canings.
- 1675-3-23.—Bulah MARSHALL, dau. of Charles and Hannah Marshall, of Tytherton Calloway.
- 1676-6-27.—Hannah MARSHALL, dau. of Charles and Hannah Marshall, of Tytherton.
- 1678-11-21.—John MORSE, son of Richard Morse, of Purton Meeting.
- 1681/2-11-14.—James MASON, son of Benjamin Mason, of London.
- 1681-3-6.—Hanah MOORE, dau. of William and Hanah Moore.
- 1684-1-28.—Joseph MERRIFIELD, son of William Merrifield.
- 1688-4-22.—Hester MERRIFIELD, dau. of William Merrifield.
- 1691-5-1.—Roger MERIFIELD, son of William Merifield.
- 1694-3-28.—Benjamin MERIFIELD, son of William Merifield.
- 1697-2-1.—William MERIFIELD, son of William Merifield.

## N.

- 1657-3-\*.—Steven NEWMAN, son of William Newman, of Purton.
- 1659-2-10.—Margery NOYES, dau. of Israel Noyes, of Calne.
- 1662-2-27.—Mary NOYES, dau. of Israell Noyes, of Calne.
- 1664-12-14.—Elizabeth NOYES, dau. of Israell Noyes, of Calne.
- 1666-10-12.—Israell NOYES, son of Israell Noyes, of Calne.
- 1667-4-11.—Sarah NOYES, dau. of Samuell Noyes, of Devizes.
- 1668/9-12-1.—John NEATE, son of John Neate, of Calne.
- 1668-12-28.—John NEATE, son of John and Ann Neate, of Calne Meeting.
- 1670-5-11[19].—Joseph NEATE, son of John [and Ann] Neate, of Calne Meeting.
- 1670-11-27.—John NOYES, son of Israell Noyes, of Calne Meeting.
- 1671-8-18.—Eleinor NOYES, dau. of Samuell Noyes, of Devizes.
- 1672-12-8.—Thomas NEATE, son of John Neate, of Calne.
- 1673-1-3.—Daniell NEATE, son of John Neate, of Calne.
- 1675-5-6.—Samuell NEATE, son of John Neate, of Calne Meeting.

- 1677-4-21.—Mary NEATE, dau. of John Neate, of Calne Meeting.  
 1692-11-30.—Israell NOYES, son of Israell and Katerine [Katharine] Noyes, of [Bradford] Charlcott Monthly Meeting.  
 1694-9-18.—Melior NEWMAN, son of Paul and Mary Newman, of Melksham [?].  
 1695-6-20.—Aaron NEWMAN, of Melksham, son of Silas and Joane Newman, of Melksham, weaver.  
 1696-10-4.—James NEWMAN, son of Paul and Mary Newman, of Melksham, taylor.  
 1696-11-18.—John NEAT, son of John Neat, JUNR.

Tottenham, Middx.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

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## SOME NOTES ON THE DELAMERE FAMILY, AND THEIR CHANTRY AT MARKET LAVINGTON.

(Continued from p. 320.)

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RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, KNIGHT, only son and heir of William, Lord St. Amand, by Elizabeth Braybrooke, next presented to Lavington Chantry in 1490, the year probably of his mother's death. He had, with his father-in-law, Sir Roger Tocotes, also joined the standard of the Duke of Buckingham, been attainted by Richard III, and restored on the accession of Henry VII, in the twelfth year of whose reign [1497] he was summoned to Parliament as Lord St. Amand, under which title he again presented to the Lavington Chantry in 1504 and 1506. He was himself the founder of a Chantry in Bromham Church, dedicated to the B.V. Mary and St. Nicholas, within the chapel containing the tombs of his mother and father-in-law. He presented to this Chantry, as *fundator ejusdem*, in

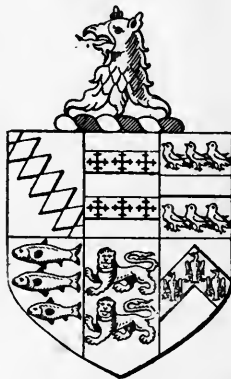
1508, and died, apparently in London, in the same year.<sup>1</sup> By will, proved in P.C.C. [*F 2 Bennett*], he desires to be buried in the Church of Blackfriars, Ludgate. His relict, Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Wriothesley, knight, presented, in the year of her husband's death, to the Lavington Chantry, and also to that at Bromham.

On the decease of the last Lord St. Amand without legitimate issue in 1508, this branch of De la Mare, Roche, and Beauchamp, became merged in the Wiltshire family of Baynton. Their ancestor, Nicholas Baynton, of Falston, had married Joan, the younger daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Roche, and their son, Sir John Baynton, afterwards marrying Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Dudley—the granddaughter and eventual heiress of Elizabeth, the elder daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Roche—the Bayntons thus became the representatives of both; and the arms of the heiresses of Dudley, Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, Roche, Delamere, and Swanton were blazoned as quarterings on the Baynton shield, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

1. Sable, a bend lozengy argent—BAYNTON.

2. Argent, two bars gules, each charged with three cross crosslets or—DANDELEY [*see Burke*].

3. Gules, a fess between six martlets or — BEAUCHAMP, LORD ST. AMAND.<sup>2</sup>



4. Azure, three roaches naiant argent — ROCHE.

5. Gules, two lions passant guardant, collared azure—DE LA MARE.

6. Argent on a chevron sable three eagles displayed or — WANTON [*see Burke*].

<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Long, of Wraxhall and Draycote, by will 11 Sep. 1508, bequeaths to his wife Margery [daughter of Sir George Darell, of Littlecote], *inter alia*, a gold ring "that was my lord St. Amands". Both had taken part in the expedition against Perkin Warbeck in 1497.

<sup>2</sup> On the brass of Sir Edw. Baynton (1578) in Bromham Church this quartering is *within a bordure argent*.

Before the year 1508, when they inherited "Roche's manor" in Bromham, the Baynton family had for many generations held the manor of Fallardeston, or Falston, in the parish of Bishopstone, in South Wilts, where they obtained the Royal licence to fortify their residence in the reign of Edw. III [1375-6]. John Baynton, the first owner of Bromham, who is described on his brass as "*consanguinei et hered Ricardi Beauchamp domini de Sancto Amando*", died in 1516, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, afterwards knighted, who was vice-chamberlain to three queens of Henry VIII, and grantee from the Crown of much monastic property in Wiltshire, as already mentioned at p. 131 of the present volume. Sir Edward was the last patron of the Lavington Chantry, to which he presented in 1537. He is supposed to have died in France, whilst attending the king, in 1544-5. His will [*P.C.C. F 28 Pynnyng*] was proved in the latter year. The Lady Isabel, his second wife, who survived him, was daughter of Sir John Leigh, of Stockwell, co. Surrey. After his death, in 3 Edw. VI [1548-9], she obtained, jointly with Sir Edward Hastings, knight, a lease from the Crown of the site of the dissolved Monastery at Edington, where she was apparently living in 1554—for she is described at that date as "Lady Isabella Baynton, of Edyngdon".

In 1545 [37 Hen. VIII] a Commission was appointed by the Crown to enquire into the revenues, &c., belonging to chantries, colleges, guilds, and fraternities, and by the statute 1 Edward VI [1546-7] all chantries were suppressed—their lands and property being conferred on the king, under cover of "providing for the poor, augmenting the incomes of vicarages, paying the salaries of preachers, and endowing free schools for the diffusion of learning." In March 1548, Commissioners were again appointed in every shire to take a further survey of the whole of these foundations within compass of the Act of Parliament. In one of the returns of the earlier Commissioners is the following entry relating to the de la Mare Chantry at Market Lavington—the revenues of

which, amounting yearly to £6 2s. 4d., were then [1545] in the hands of Lady Isabella, widow of Sir Edward Baynton.

"Una cant'ia in Estlavyngton unde quis sit fundator non cous . . . que cant'ia absqz sp'iali licentia d'ci d'ni Regis dissoluta fuit p . . . quartum diem februarii Anno regni ejusd'm D'ni Regis xxvijth [1535] cui' cant'ie possessiones & alia p'ficua ann'ti attingunt ad vjli ijs iiijd, que terre & possessiones sup'dic' cum p'tinen ad manus d'ne Isabelle Baynton vidue ann'ti deveniunt et in manibz suis existunt." *Certificate of Chantries, No. 56. Public Record Office.*

This brings to a close the history of the Market Lavington Chantry as a religious foundation, as well as that of its Founder and successive Patrons, and it only remains to add a list of the Chaplains instituted by the Bishops of Salisbury from its foundation, in 1343, until the general suppression in 1548. These are collected from the *Wilts Institutions*, privately printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart [1821-25] :—

A.D.		PATRON.	INCUMBENT.
1349.	Chantry of Stupel-lavington.	Robert de la Mare, kn.	{ Peter le Mason.
1379.	do.	Robert de la Mare.	{ John Bulmere, on the resignation of Mason.
1403.	Chantry of Chepyng Lavington.	Matilda de la Mare "Mulier".	{ Richard Wodyngton.
1411.	Chantry of St. Katherine and St. Margaret in Lavyngton Forum.	The Bishop.	William Marchall.
1412.	do.	{ Walter Beauchamp, Esq.	{ William Batayle, on the resignation of Marshall.
1415.	Chantry of Stepel-lavynton.	do.	{ Richard Vincent, on the resignation of Batayle.
[This incumbent belonged to the Order of Friars Preachers, of which there was, at that time, an establishment at Wilton.]			
1417.	Chantry of the Blessed Katherine and Margaret, Stepul Lavyngton.	{ Walter Beauchamp, kn.	{ William Marschall.
1424.	Chantry of Lavyngton Forum.	do.	{ Robert Swanhanger.



1434.	Chantry at the altar of St. Katherine and St. Margaret, Lavington Forum.	Elizabeth Beauchamp.	{ Richard Vincent, on the resignation of Swanangre.
1450.	St. Catherine and St. Margaret Chantry in Lavington Forum <i>alias</i> Stepel Lavington.	William Beauchamp, knt., Lord St. Amand.	{ Thomas Coke, on the resignation of Walter Newman.
1476.	Chantry of Stepel Lavington, <i>alias</i> Lavington Forum.	Roger Tocottes, knt., and Elizabeth, Lady St. Amand, his wife.	{ Roger Walker, on the resignation of Cokkes.
1490.	Chantry of East Lavington.	Richard Beauchamp, knt.	{ William Temset.
1504.	Chantry of the Blessed Mary of East Lavington.	Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand.	{ Simon Clement, on the death of Temset.
1506.	Chantry of East Lavington.	do.	{ John Plee, on the resignation of Clement.
1508.	do.	Ann Beauchamp, Lady St. Amand.	{ Thomas Webbe.
1537.	Chantry in the Church of Steeple Lavington, <i>alias</i> Lavington Forum.	Edward Bayntun, knt.	{ John Maggell, on the death of Webb.

The Delamere Chantry appears to have occupied the east end of the north aisle of Market Lavington Church, which was most probably separated by open screen work from the rest of the building. Beneath the east window, of three unconnected trefoil headed lights, there are distinct traces of an altar, and in the north face of the eastern pier of the nave arcade, close to the east wall, is the accompanying piscina, also trefoil headed. The side windows of the aisle, three in number, are of good design, and uniform, being square-headed, and each of three trefoil headed lights—the same number of trefoils forming the tracery above. In the wall between them is the doorway which formed a separate entrance from without—and it is not improbable that on the foundation of his chantry in 1343, Peter Delamere also added at least to the architectural features of the aisle.

It would be interesting to trace with accuracy the subsequent descent of the property which formed the endowment of the chantry, and whether, in the hands of the Baynton family,

it again merged into their manor, formerly held by the Delamares. From the inquisition taken 26 July 1631, on the decease of Sir John Dauntsey, of West Lavington, it appears that he was seised *inter alia* of the manor of Lavington *Baynton* (formerly de la Mares) and of 3 messuages, 200 acres of land, and 100 acres of pasture in Steeple Lavington, held of the king in chief, by knight service. Also of the manor of Lavington *Rectory* in Steeple Lavington, and of 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 40 acres of land, 10 of meadow, and 12 of pasture there, held of the king, as of his manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage, by fealty and the rent of 30 shillings yearly.

The following survey of the *Chantry manor* in Market Lavington, also held in socage as of the manor of East Greenwich, is of later date, and has been kindly supplied by Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham, Middlesex.

A valuacon or Surveigh of the Chauntry Mannor in Lavington fforum, *al's*. Steeple Lavington, in the County of Wilts, being socage tenure as holden of the Mannor of East Greenwich: And which was formly purchased by Gabriell Still, decd., from S'r frederick Hyde, knt., decd.

Tenants' Names.	Yeerely Value.			Herriotts.			Chief Rent.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John filkes ...	60	0	0	0	11	0	1	16	4
Thomas Purchase ...	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	7	2
Robert Coleman ...	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	10
Isaac Selve ...	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	7	2
John Holloway ...	25	0	0	0	13	4	0	10	0
Edward fforth ...	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
Moses Ruddle ...	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	4
John Mattock ...	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	4
Robert Sainsbury ...	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	13	4
Isaac Selve ...	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Nicholas Norris ...	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
Richard Hopkins ...	4	0	0	0	6	8	0	3	0
William Gibbs ...	6	0	0	0	3	4	0	3	1
Bridgett James, widd'. ...	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	2
The widd' Lye ...	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
William Wise and } Richard Naish }	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Oliver Cawley, Esq. ...	22	13	4	—	—	—	0	18	4
Henry Jackson ...	12	0	0	—	—	—	0	10	0
	£217 13 4						(sic) 6 8 1		

The King's Rents paid yeerely out of this Manno<sup>r</sup> is xjs.

Rpt. (*receptus*) p. Jas. Townsend.

Endorsed—"A particular of the Chantry Lands in Lavington fforum."

EDWARD KITE.

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**WILTSHIRE ARMS IN 1716.**


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In the history of Wiltshire Heraldry there is, perhaps, no more interesting period than the earlier half of the last century—a period of heraldic anarchy, when men of wealth assumed armorial bearings without right or title.<sup>1</sup> In most cases the pretender presumed upon his identity of name with that of some noble or aristocratic family. In most cases, also, the descent of the pretender can be carried back no further than the father or grandfather, or three generations at the outside. Nor is it without interest to search for such particulars as we may find in wills, deeds, and the like, of the standing or occupation of these progenitors. My experience is that they are generally merchants or tradesmen (more often than not clothiers), who, having acquired a fortune by such means, bought an estate and desired a title to gentility.

This appears to me to be the real reason why so many arms-bearing persons at the present day, attempting to trace back their descent, find themselves unable to go further back than the end of the seventeenth century, and can find no use of heraldic *insignia* until the eighteenth century. In this matter the Heralds' College has in former times, I think, been more to blame, perhaps, than the pretenders themselves, the Heralds seeming to have been willing to register any arms, without enquiry as to descent, so long as they obtained their emolument. In such a light, I trust that the following extracts may not be considered unworthy of these pages, and may be followed by further ordinaries of arms collected from early heraldic writers. They are taken from *Grammar of Heraldry*, published by "Samuel Kent, of London, Printer," in 1716. The title is somewhat deceptive,

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<sup>1</sup> It is not, perhaps, too rash to state that a large number of the Arms in our Churches has been *assumed* by those who exhibit them, and that of the rest many have not been duly *registered* in the College of Arms by those who have inherited them.—Editor *W. N. & Q.*

as the doctrinal part of it is very short, the main bulk of the little book being devoted to an Ordinary of Arms, for the most part accompanied by illustrations of shields. I have copied out the description of the charges in respect of those families who are said to be "of Wiltshire", and I would ask for the place of residence and such brief notes of the descent of each family as your readers may be able to supply. In many cases, of course, the title is undoubtedly genuine, but if I mistake not, there are others in which there is very much doubt. C. S.

BULLEIN (or BOLEN), of which was *Thomas*, once Earl of *Wiltshire*, and the Lady *Anna*, mother to *Q. Elizabeth*, bare; Argent, a chevron between three Bulls' Heads coupé Sable. *But this stands wrong* (depicted in outline).

CALY; He beareth Quarterly Argent and Sable, on a Bend Gules three Mulletts of the first (not depicted).

ERNLEY; The Field is Argent, on a Bend Sable three Eaglets displaid of the first (depicted in outline).

FLOWER; The Field is Sable, a unicorn passant Or, on a Chief Argent three July flowers proper (depicted in outline).

JASON; The Field is Azure, the Golden Fleece in a Border of Scotland (or double Tressure counterflory) Or (depicted in outline).

JORDAN; The Field is Azure, a Lion rampant between eight Cross-Croslets fitché, 3, 2, 2, 1, Or, and a Chief of the same (depicted in outline).

KELLOWAY; The Field is Argent, two Graziers Sable, between four Pears Gules, in a Border ingrail'd of the second (depicted in outline).

QUINTON; The Field is Ermine, on a Chief Gules, three Lioncels rampant Or (depicted in outline).

RESTWOLD of Berkshire and Wiltshire; He beareth Argent, 3 Bendlets Sable (not depicted).

THE REVEREND MR. SAMUEL ROSEWELL, of London, M.A., descended from the Rosewells of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and

Devon (who came in with the Conqueror), bears; Party per Pale Gules and Azure, a Lion rampant Argent.

THE BISHOPRICK OF SALISBURY has for its seal, Azure, our Lady with her Babe in her Arms, and a Scepter in her left Hand, all Or (depicted in outline).

SHERINGTON; The Field is Gules, two Cross-Patties Or, between as many Flaunches checkie Argent and Azure (depicted in outline).

STURMY; He beareth Argent, three demy Lions rampant Gules (not depicted).

TROWBRIDGE; The Field is Or, on a Bridge of three Arches in Fesse Gules, masoned Sable, the streams transfluent proper, a Fane Argent (depicted in outline).

VAUGHAN; The Field is Sable, a Chevron between three Children's Heads couped Argent, crined Or, enwrapped about the Neck with Snakes proper (depicted in outline).

WYNDHAM; These Quarterings are the chief of twelve, borne by Edmund Wyndham, of Wiltshire, Esq.; and are thus blazoned, 1st Azure, a Chevron between 3 Lions' Heads eraz'd Or. 2d. Azure, a Bend Or, a crescent for difference. 3d. Argent, a saltire engrail'd Gules. 4th Argent, three Rams tripping Sable. The said Edmund Wyndham (now residing at Humington, in the above county) was Escuyer to his Majesty Charles II, eldest son of Thomas Wyndham, Groom of his said Majesty's Bed-chamber; Grandson and Heir to Sir Edmund Wyndham of Cathanger, in Somersetshire, Knight-Marshal of the same King's Most Honourable Household, and lineally descended from Richard de Wymondham, of Crown-Thorp, in the county of Norfolk, who was witness to the Foundation Charter of the Priory of Wymondham there, *Anno* 1139, the 5th of K. Stephen.

YERWORTH; The Field is Argent, three Bucks' Heads cabosh'd Sable (not depicted).

(Amongst other families whose names have a Wiltshire sound are Bromwich, Delahay, Lavington, Long, Pyrton, and Whatley [of Frome].)

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### Queries.

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**Consecration of a Chapel at Chute, 1674.**—Whilst turning over the leaves of one of Mr. Higham's old catalogues of theological books, I came upon the following entry :—

“Kelsey, Joseph (of Newton Tony, Wilts).—A Sermon preached at the Consecration of a Chapel in the House of John Collins, of Chute, Wilts. 4to, half calf, 2/6. 1674.”

The consecration of a chapel in a private house, especially in the house of a commoner, is unusual, at least as far as my knowledge goes ; and I should be glad if some of your readers could give me further information about the chapel in question. Does it still exist ?

R. B. P.

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**Village and Wayside Crosses.**—Is there any printed list of those in England, or in Wiltshire ? I notice that these interesting memorials of the past seem to be more numerous in the neighbourhood round Swindon than in other parts of Wilts—*e.g.*, I think there are four at Ashton Keynes, the Church of which is dedicated to Holy Cross, and two at Cricklade.

A. J. S.

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**Trowbridge Grammar School** (vol. iii, p. 363).—Can any of your readers tell me anything about this school ? When was it founded ? When did it come to an end ? And whereabouts in the Town was it ?

H. D.

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**Quaker Pardons.**—In 1671, Charles II was pleased to grant a “pardon”, or release, under the great seal, to nearly 500 Quakers imprisoned in various parts of the country.

George Whitehead, a London Quaker, says in his journal in reference to this: "There are a few names of other Dissenters, who were prisoners in Bedfordshire, Kent, and Wiltshire (as I remember), in the same Catalogue and Instrument with our Friends, and released thereby." The Charter of Release, which is preserved among the archives of the Society of Friends at Bishopsgate, London, contains the notable name of John Bunyan, who was released thereby from Bedford Jail. The following refers to Wiltshire:—"Waltero Penn, Ioanni Miller, Iohanni Kingham, Roberto Button, Iohanni Leonard, Edwardo Gye, Iohanni Smith, Ioannæ Gaine, Ianæ Selfe, Isaaco Selfe, Henrico Long, Jacobo Eve, and Edwardo Marshall, Prisionariis in Communi Gaolâ pro Comitatu nostro Wilts." It would be interesting to know who of these were not Quakers, and for what reasons they had been imprisoned. The Friends' Registers contain the names of Button (of Calne), Leonard, Gye, and Smith (of Lavington), and the Selfes are known. I do not remember coming across the names of Miller, Kingham, Eve, or Marshall. The non-Quakers released in the three counties named were Baptists, Presbyterians, and Independents.

N. P.

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**An Ancient Indulgence Inscription.**—On a stone let into the right hand external side of the porch of Semington Chapel is the following inscription in old Norman-French in capital letters: "Ky pater noster: e: Ave Maria: pur le alme pur feleppur de Salc est et (?) crestiens dirra: quarante: jurs: de pardun avera: amen." (Whoever shall say a Pater Noster and an Ave Maria for the souls, for Philippa de Salcest (?), and Christians shall have 40 days of pardon.) Are there any more of these ancient Indulgences in our county? What is known of this family? H. D.

[In *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 354, under Steeple-Ashton, mention is made of a family of the name De Salceto—from such an Indulgence on behalf of a private person, we may perhaps infer that Philippa either built, or was a benefactor to, this chapel.—Ed.]

## Replies.

**The Warminster Amicable Society** (vol. ii, p. 532).—Perhaps *Scriba* will find that it was a local branch of some Benefit Society; I find in Burke's *General Armory* that an Amicable Society was incorporated by Royal Charter of Queen Anne in 1706, with the following arms:—*Azure, encircled by a snake or two hands conjoined in fess coupé above the wrist proper, on a chief embattled of the second an hour-glass sable between two wings expanded of the field.* Crest—*A snake nowed the head debruised towards the sinister thereon a dove proper beaked and legged gules, from the beak an escroll inscribed Prudens simplicitas.* *Motto*—*Esto Perpetua.*

H. D.

**Colonel Thomas Wanklyn** (vol. iii, p. 44).—*A. J. S.* may find some clue to further information from the following, which is taken from Colonel Chester's *London Marriage Licences*, edited by Joseph Foster:—"Thomas Wanklin, of Haywood, Wilts, Esq., widower, about 40, and Mrs. Frances Brandsby, of Bristowe Town, co. Somerset, widow, about 34, at St. Mary, Savoy, Middx. 8 July, 1671." By this he seems to have married about a year after the death of his former wife, the Countess of Marlborough.

H. D.

**Are there two Ellandunes?** (vol. iii, p. 328).—When the account of Ellandune was written we were (or I was) not aware of a passage in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Registrum Wiltunense*, in which he traces the source of Leland's confusion about two places of this name to a certain Henry Crumpe (*temp.* Richard II). This confusion has been handed on by many authors, and it is important to record Sir R. C. Hoare's opinion that Wilton had nothing to do with Ellandune, and that Ellandune of the Charters is Ellingdon *alias* Wroughton.

T. S. M.

[See Review of Rev. E. Conybeare's *Alfred in the Chronicles* in the last number of *W. N. & Q.*]



## Notes on Books.

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COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

The first two volumes of this monumental work—some writers have called it the “Wonderful Peerage”—were issued as a Supplement to the *Genealogist*, but this method of production proving too slow, the remaining six were printed by subscription, which, though much larger than that (at present) of the *Complete Baronetage* by the same learned writer, is not such as a work of so laborious and valuable a character deserves. Our readers may gather some idea of the magnitude of this Peerage when we say the eight volumes consist of 3,619 pages; they are illustrated generously throughout, with notes and articles from all sources, both ancient and modern, Burnet and Swift being largely drawn upon.

This Peerage differs from ordinary works of a similar sort—the plan adopted being almost the same as that of Nicholas' *Synopsis of the Peerage of England*—inasmuch as no collateral relations are given, confining itself to the actual owners of the Dignities and their immediate heirs, and no Arms are to be found.

There is a list of Lords Lieutenant dismissed by James II in 1687 for not supporting his policy, amongst whom we find the Earl of Pembroke and the Duke of Somerset; another, of those stated to be in arms with the Prince of Orange in 1688, amongst whom were Henry, Earl of Clarendon, and his son Lord Cornbury: “the former ejaculated, after a highly pathetic outbreak of rage and sorrow at his son's desertion of the King's cause, ‘O God, that a son of mine should be a rebel’;

a fortnight later he made up his mind to be a rebel himself!" Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset; "Squire Trenchard (? William Trenchard<sup>1</sup> of Cutteridge, in North Bradley, who married Ellen, daughter of Sir G. Norton, of Abbotsleigh, Somerset, and died 1713, aged 78;)" and Charles Pawlet, styled Earl of Wiltshire, afterwards Duke of Bolton; another list of those peers, viz., 22, who were created by James II (7 of which when he was *de facto* King of Ireland), with 49 by his son (James III), whilst in exile; the latter's son (Charles III) is not known to have created any, unless the title of Countess of Albany given to his daughter was one—she was legitimated by the French parliament, to which perhaps her title also was due; neither is the latter's brother, created by his father, Duke of York (Henry IX, the "Cardinal King", who died 1807), credited with any, though he did strike a medal commemorating his accession to those realms—*Dei gratia, non voluntate hominum*—which he was never destined to occupy; here one Wiltshireman occurs, viz., Henry St. John, Earl of Bolingbroke; in another list, of those who own 100,000 acres or more, we find the name of the Marquess of Lansdowne.

The last volume is largely made up of *Corrigenda*, and matters brought up to date.

It is impossible for us in these pages to give any adequate review of this great and learned work; we propose, as in our notice of the *Complete Baronetage*, to append short notices of some of the titles held by Wiltshiremen.

AILESBUURY—Robert Bruce, Earl, 1663-4; *a learned person well versed in English history and antiquities*; Marquess 1821; Earl of Cardigan, and Bruce 1821, Viscount Savernake 1821, Baron Brudenell, and Bruce; *Residence*, Savernake Forest.

ALBANY—H.R.H. Leopold, youngest son of Victoria (whom God assoil), and brother of the present King (whom God defend). Duke, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, 1881, ob. 1884; *Residence*, Boyton Manor.

AMESBURY—See QUEENSBERRY.

<sup>1</sup> *Marriage Licence*, 4 May 1668, she, a spinster and aged 19, with her mother's consent; he, described as of Cutteridge; at Abbots Leigh or in City of Bristol.

AMESBURY—Charles Dundas of Barton Court, Berks., Baron Amesbury of Kintbury, Amesbury, and Barton Court, 1832, *ext.* in same year; *this is probably not a Wiltshire title, Kintbury Amesbury being a part of the former place belonging to the Priory of Amesbury.*

ANDOVER—*See* SUFFOLK.

ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR—Thomas Arundell of Wardour Castle, created 14 Dec. 1595 (by patent dated at Prague, which is duly recorded in the College of Arms), Count of the Holy Roman Empire, for gallantly taking a standard from the enemy at Gran, in Hungary, whilst serving in the Imperial Army of Germany against the Turks; Baron, 1605; in 1739, by marrying Mary, heir of Richard Arundell-Beling, of Lanherne, Cornwall, Henry, 7th Baron, united these two branches of the family, which had been separated for two centuries; *Residence*, Wardour Castle.

BASING—*See* ST. JOHN.

BATH—*See* WEYMOUTH.

BATTERSEA—*See* ST. JOHN.

BEAUCHAMP DE ST. AMAND.—*See* ST. AMAND.

BEAUCHAMP OF BLETSOE—Roger Beauchamp of Bletsoe, Bedford, and of Lydiard Tregoz, said by Dugdale to have been a grandson of Walter Beauchamp of Alcester; he married 1stly before 1348 (in which year the manor of Lydiard was confirmed to him and his wife) Sybil, eldest sister and coheir of Sir William de Patshull, dau. of John de Patshull of Bletsoe, by Mabel, dau. of William Grandison of Lydiard; Baron by writ, 1363; Captain of Calais 1354-72; in abeyance since 1412.

BEAUCHAMP OF HACHE—*See* SOMERSET.

BEAUFORT—*See* WORCESTER.

BERKSHIRE—*See* SUFFOLK.

BOLINGBROKE—Oliver St. John, a descendant of Beauchamp of Bletsoe, Baron St. John of Bletsoe; Earl, 1624; *ext.* 1711.

BOLINGBROKE—Henry St. John, the Statesman, descended from Beauchamp of Bletsoe, through the same ancestor as the above named Oliver, viz., Oliver St. John, who died in 1437; Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoz and Viscount Bolingbroke 1712; Secretary of State to the son of James II, who created him Earl of Bolingbroke 1715; attainted in 1715, restored in blood 1725; *Residence*, Lydiard Park.

BOLTON—*See* WILTSHIRE.

BROOKE—*See* WILLOUGHBY DE BROOKE.

<sup>1</sup>BROUGHTON OF BROUGHTON-DE-GYFFORD—John Cam Hobhouse; Baron, 1851; *ext.* 1869; a friend of Byron, who dedicated to him the 4th Canto of *Childe Harold*, and who in his *Lines to Mr. Hodgson* writes:—

“Hobhouse muttering fearful curses,  
As the hatchway down he rolls,  
Now his breakfast, now his verses,  
Vomits forth and d—s our souls.”

He rented for many years Erlestoke Park.

CALNE AND CALSTON—See LANSDOWNE.

CHARLTON—See SUFFOLK.

CHURCHILL—See MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHILL OF WHICHWOOD—Francis Almeric Spencer, 2nd son of George, Duke of Marlborough; Baron, 1815; *Residence*, West Lavington House.

CLARENDON—Edward Hyde, Baron Hyde of Hindon 1660, 3rd son of Henry Hyde, of Purton and Dinton, by Mary, dau. and co-heir of Edward Langford, a rich clothier of Trowbridge (See their marriage *W. N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 427), and nephew of Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief-justice; Lord Chancellor; Viscount Cornbury and Earl of Clarendon 1661; his dau. Anne, who married the Duke of York, afterwards James II, is said to have been born in the house which is now occupied by the Trowbridge Conservative Club; he died at Rouen, and was buried in Westminster Abbey 1675. Foss, in his *Judges*, says:—*Will ever be regarded with admiration and reverence for his devoted adherence to Charles I during his misfortunes, and to Charles II for nearly 20 years after—the almost universal verdict, after two centuries of investigation—an unreserved acknowledgment of his loyalty, his wisdom, and his integrity.* Horace Walpole most happily writes, *in his double capacity of Statesman and Historian, he acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative*; all the honours became extinct 1753.

CONWAY—See HERTFORD.

CORSHAM—See METHUEN.

(To be continued.)

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<sup>1</sup> It is said that Lord Broughton deposited in the British Museum a sealed packet containing MSS. relating to Byron, with instructions that it was not to be opened until 1900; if this is a fact, has the packet been examined?





BENJ. GODDARD,  
1766-1861.



## Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

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### GODDARD OF ENGLISHAM—A NEW ENGLAND BRANCH.

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I. WILLIAM GODDARD, citizen and grocer of London, 7th son of (2) Edward Goddard, of Englisham, co. Wilts, by Priscilla, dau. of John D'Oyley, Esq., of Chiselhampton, co. Oxon. He was b. at Englisham, and bapt. there 28 Feb. 1627. Mar. — Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Miles, of London (whose wid. afterwards mar. — Foote, Esq., of Crosby Square, London). He emigrated to America in 1665, his wife and three surviving sons following the next year. He settled in Watertown, Mass., where he was admitted f.c.<sup>1</sup> 8 Jan. 1687-8, freeman Dec. 1677. He d. 6 Oct. 1691. Ad'mon granted in the Cambridge, Mass., Reg<sup>y</sup>. of Probate to wid. and two eld. sons; Inventory attached. His wid. d. 8 Feb. 1697-8.

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"Mar. 27 1680. These are to certify that Mr. William Goddard, of Watertown, whome the said towne by covenanting engaged to teach such children as should be sent to him to learn the rules of the Latine tongue, hath those accomplishments, which render him capable to discharge the trust (in that respect) committed to him.

"(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN, pastor." Co. Court File.

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<sup>1</sup> Full communion.

<sup>2</sup> See Visitn. co. Wilts.

In the Mid. Prob. Office is an agreement, dated 19 Oct. 1694, between Elizabeth, his wid., and his sons, William, Joseph, Robert, Benjamin, and Edward.

From the will of Robert Foote, of Crosby Square, dated 6 Apr. 1714 (son of — Miles by her 2nd husband, — Foote). "Item I give, devise and bequeath unto ye sons of my sister Elizabeth Goddard, in New England, deceased, the sum of £2,000, equally to be divided amongst such of them as shall be living at the time of my decease."—(P.C.C. 115 Aston.)

They had issue—

1. William Goddard, b. in London, — 1653; mar. 10 Dec. 1685, Leah Fisher of Sherbourne, where he settled, and was admitted an inhabitant in 1679. He d. 6 Feb. 1708, and his wid. d. 10 Sept. 1720. Children—
  1. Elizabeth, b. 23 Aug. 1687; mar. 5 Feb. 1708, Anthony Hancock, of Wrentham.
  2. William, b. 1689; d. 1703.
  3. Sarah, b. 1693.
  4. Abigail, b. 2 Dec. 1697; mar. 14 May 1716, Samuel Williams.
2. Joseph Goddard of Brookline, Mass., of whom afterwards.
3. Robert Goddard, b. in London, and bapt. at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 6 Feb. 1662, a weaver of Watertown; mar. 23 Feb. 1713-14, Elizabeth Shalluck. He d. Nov. 1716, leaving a dau. Elizabeth, b. 5 Nov. 1714. His wid. mar. 2nd, Ephraim Auger, who d. 19 Oct. 1724, and 3rd, 26 Apr. 1726, John Holland, of Marlboro, Mass.
4. Thomas Goddard, b. in Watertown, 8 June; d. 9 July 1667.
5. Benjamin Goddard, of Charlestown, Mass., b. 7 Aug. 1668; adm. f.c. in Watertown 31 July 1687; mar. — Martha



Palfrey, b. 1670; d. 27 Nov. 1737. He d. in Charlestown, 24 Oct. 1748, æt. 80, leaving 4 sons and a dau. His will dated 7 Feb. 1738-9.

M.I. IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Here lyes ye Body of  
Mr. BENJAMIN GODDARD,  
Who departed this life  
Oct. 24, 1748,  
in ye 81st year of his age.

Here lyes ye Body of  
Mrs. MARTHA GODDARD,  
Wife to Mr. Benjamin Goddard,  
Who died Nov. 26, 1737,  
Aged 67 years.

6. Elizabeth, b. 22 Jan.—; d. young.
7. Josiah Goddard, b. at Watertown, *circa* 1672; adm. f.c. 15 Oct. 1699; mar. 28 Jan. 1695-6, Rachael Davis, of Roxbury, who d. 23 Apr. 1740. He d. in Watertown 14 Nov. 1720, leaving 5 sons and 4 daus.
8. Hon<sup>ble</sup> Edward Goddard, of Framlingham, Mass., b. at Watertown 25 Mar. 1675; adm. f.c. 27 Apr. 1701; mar. June 1697, Susanna Stone, sister of the Hon. Mrs. Stone, of Newton. He resided in Watertown; a schoolmaster from 12 Apr. 1697 until about 1707, when he went to Boston, where he was a teacher. He moved to Framlingham 25 Mar. 1714, where he taught in a Grammar School for several years, and where he received numerous civil, military, and ecclesiastical appointments. He had 8 sons and 3 daus., and d. 9 Feb. 1754. For his character and services see *Barry*, p. 261, and the *Goddard Genealogy* (by W. Austin Goddard, Worc., Mass., 1833), pp. 9 and 64, *et seq.*

M.I. IN FRAMLINGHAM, MASS.

Here lies Buried the Body  
of  
THE HON'BLE EDWARD GODDARD,  
ESQ.,  
Who exchanged this Life for  
that of the Blessed,  
Feby ye 9<sup>th</sup>, A.D. 1754,  
Aged 78 years, 10 ms., & 4 days.

Here lies Buried the Body of  
of  
MADAM SUSANNA GODDARD,  
Consort of ye Hon. Edward  
Goddard, Esq.,  
Who Departed this life Feb. ye 4,  
A.D. 1754,  
Aged 78 years and 2 months.

II. JOSEPH GODDARD, of Brookline, b. in London—1655; mar. in Watertown, 25 Mar. 1680, Deborah Treadway, and settled in Brookline on a farm which he purchased of Dorman Marean, the first white settler who owned it. He died there 25 July 1728, aged 73.

Abstract of will of Joseph Goddard, of Brookline, in co. of Suffolk, within H.M. Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, cordwainer, dated 25 Dec. 1724. Engagement to Mary<sup>1</sup> my wife, given in writing before mar., to be paid her in lieu of Dower or 3rds of my estate, also a cow. To 2 daus., Elizabeth Adams and Deborah Child, each a cow. To son, John Goddard, £30 of Bills of Publick Credit in consideration of his not having a trade. Whereas all my other sons have had trades and my son John continued with me and has been a help to me in my advanced age, he to have all my housing, lands, marsh, and meadow in Brookline, which I value at £500, to him and his heirs for ever. He to pay to other children their shares of sd. £500 after debts and funeral expenses are paid, he to have one year's time after my dec. clear of interest, and two years more paying interest. The remaining value of sd. housing and lands and all other estate to be divided into 7 equal parts and distributed as follows, vizt.:—To 3 surviving sons, James, Robert, and John Goddard, and 2 daus., Elizabeth Adams and Deborah Child, 1/7th part each. To the wid. and children of eldest son, Joseph Goddard, decd., 2/7th equally divided between them, wid.'s part one year after my dec., 3 eldest children 5 years after my dec., and 3 youngest children at 25 years of age. To each grand-child a Bible. Two daus. to have all my household goods in part of their sd. shares.

Executors: Bro. Benjamin Goddard, and son John Goddard.

Overseers: Bro. Benjamin Goddard, and kinsman Mr. Josiah Jones, of Westtown.

Witnesses: William Davis, Joshua Child, Isaac Child.

Proved in Reg. of Probate, Suffolk, ss. 19 Aug. 1728.

M.I. IN BROOKLINE.

Here lies Buried ye Body of  
Mr. JOSEPH GODDARD,  
Who died July ye 25, 1728,  
In ye 73rd year of his age.

They had issue—

1. Elizabeth, b. in Watertown 8 Jan. 1680; mar. 27 June 1706,

<sup>1</sup> He probably married a second time.

Deacon John Adams of Framlingham, and had many descendants. (*Barry*, p. 116.)

2. Joseph Goddard, b. in Watertown 7 Nov. 1682; mar. —, and had 3 sons, 2 of whom d. young, the other settled in New London, Conn., and 1 dau., who mar. — Coburn.
3. James Goddard, b. —; mar. — Mary Woodward, who d. 30 June 1765. He d. 1734.
4. Robert Goddard, b. at Watertown 1694, settled in Sutton, now Millbury; mar. (1st) Mehitable Spring, who d. 18 Nov. 1760, and (2nd) Widow Child. He was J.P. from 1751-75, and d. at Sutton 8 May 1785, aged 91.

M.I. IN MILLBURY, MASS.

Here lyes Buried the Body of Mrs. MEHITABLE, Wife of Robert Goddard, Esq., Who Died Nov. 18, 1760, Aged 62 yrs., 5 m., and 6 days.	Here lies Interred the Remains of ROBERT GODDARD, Esq., Who Departed this Life May 8, 1785, Aetatis 91.
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5. John Goddard of Brookline, of whom afterwards.
6. Deborah, b. —; mar. — Child.

III. JOHN GODDARD, of Brookline, yeoman, b.— 1699. Inherited the homestead of his father; mar. (1st) Lucy 5th dau. of John and Sarah Seaver, b. 24 Nov. 1703, d. s.p.; and he mar. (2nd) Widow Hannah (Jennison) Stone, b. 1702, d. 4 Dec. 1777. (She was a granddau. of Samuel and Hannah (Manning) Stearns.) In 1745 he moved to Worcester, leaving his son John on the homestead, and d. there 26 June 1785, aged 86. He had 3 sons, John (of whom afterwards), Samuel, and Joseph Goddard, and a dau. Hannah.

Abstract of Will of John Goddard, of Worcester, co. Worcester, in H.M. Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, yeoman. Will dated, 12 Mar. 1759. To wife Hannah Goddard all indoor moveables which are to be divided at her dec. among my children, viz., John and Samuell Goddard and dau. Hannah Hawood. Wife to have half of my dwelling house in Worcester and half the cellar under it, and to have her choice which part she will have. Son Samuell to find her in firewood

enough to maintain one fire winter and summer, and cut same fit for the fire and to pay her £7 per ann. for provisions. Son John to pay her a like amount; and if what I have given my wife be not sufficient for her comfortable support then 2 sons to make such addition in equal proportions as shall be necessary. To son John Goddard and his heirs for ever all my housing and lands lying in Brookline, co. Suffolk, which together with what I have given him by deed (viz.), one half of my lands in Brookline, is his full share, he to pay to dau. Hannah Hawood £80 within 1 year after my dec. To son Samuel Goddard and his heirs for ever all my lands and buildings in Worcester and in the county goare adjoining, except 40 acres lying in sd. goare on W. side of road leading from Sutton to Worcester, 30 ac. of it being land I bought of James Hull, and 10 ac. more lying on the N. side thereof, and on W. side of sd. road bounding Easterly on sd. road, and N. on my own land, and W. on ye heirs of Ephraim Curtice, which I gave to dau. Hannah Hawood. My outdoor moveables and quick stock, &c., to be divided equally between 2 sons.

Executors: Sons John and Samuell Goddard.

Overseers: Son-in-law, Jonathan Stone, of Worcester, and Nephew Elisha Goddard, of Sutton.

Witnesses: James Greenwood, David Barton, Robert Goddard.

Proved in Prob. Ct. Worcs. Mass. 6 Sept. 1785.

M.I. IN WORCESTER, MASS.

Here lies buried the body  
of  
HANNAH GODDARD,  
Wife of John Goddard,  
Who died Dec. ye 10th, 1777,  
In ye 76th year of her age.

Here lies buried the body  
of  
MR. JOHN GODDARD,  
Who died June 26 1785,  
In the 87th year of his age.

IV. JOHN GODDARD, of Brookline, eldest son, succeeded his father; b. 28 May 1730; mar. (1st) 28 June 1753, Sarah Brewer, who d. 26 Jan. 1755; mar. (2nd) Hannah 5th dau. of Nathaniel and Hannah Seaver, b. 16 July 1735; d. 31 May 1821, æt. 86. He was Commissary-General for the American Army during the war with England, and during the siege of Boston "was in command of 300 teams which worked in darkness and by stealth in constructing the fortifications on Dorchester Heights, now South Boston." When the Federal Government was established he was chosen as a Representative for Brookline in the State Legislature from 1785-88 and 1790-92. He d. 13 Ap. 1816, aged 86.

Abstract of Will of John Goddard, of Brookline, in the co. of Norfolk (*sic*), and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yeoman. Will dated, 22 Jan. 1813. To wife Hannah the use of half of my dwelling house during widowhood and 100 dols. per ann. for life. To grand-dau. Sarah Gould 300 dols. to be paid her at my dec. and 60 dols. per ann. for life. To her children 800 dols. equally divided between them at 21. To grandson Samuel B. (Brewer) Goddard 1500 dols. from which to be deducted 600 dols. paid him 5 June 1812, and 500 dols. paid him 4 Nov. 1812, the balance to be paid him 100 dols. per ann., with interest till whole is paid. Grand-dau. Joanna Goddard 100 dols. at my dec., and 100 dols. per ann. for life. To grandson John Thomas Goddard, son of son Jonathan Goddard, decd., 2,000 dols. at 21, with interest at 6 per cent. from my dec. To kinsman Joseph Goddard, son of brother Samuel Goddard, decd., all wearing apparel. To daus. of bro. Samuel, viz., Mehitable, Mary, Lucy, and Eunice 100 dols., equally divided between them. Residue of estate, real and personal, to 5 sons in equal shares, viz., John, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, and William, who are appointed executors.

Witnesses: Isaac S. Gardner, Ebenr. Heath, William Acken.

Proved at Boston, 7 May 1816.

They had issue—

1. Sarah, b. 26 Apr. 1754; d. 26 June 1780.
2. Hon. John Goddard, of Portsmouth, N. H., b. 12 Nov. 1756; grad. Harv. Coll. 1777; studied medicine with Dr. A. R. Cutter of Portsmouth, but never practised it. After experiencing much hardship in the service of his country, being twice captured by the English and twice escaping, once by creeping through a port-hole and swimming to another vessel, he was for many years Representative and Senator for New Hampshire; he was also President of the New Hampshire Union Bank at Portsmouth. He was also nominated Senator to Congress, and as Governor to New Hampshire, but publicly declined both offices. He mar. (1st) 5 June 1783 Susannah, b. 27 Oct. 1758, d. 7 July 1787, dau. of John Heath of Brookline; mar. (2nd) 5 June 1788, Jane, b. 25 Sept. 1763, and d. in child-bed 11 Oct. 1790, eld. dau. of John (? George) Boyd, of Portsmouth, N. H.; mar. (3rd) 14 Dec. 1791, Mary, b. 14 July 1760, d. 14 June 1808, dau. of Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D., of Portsmouth, N. H., once Pres. of Harvard Coll.; mar.

- (4th) Jan. 1811, Ann White, b. 15 Sept. 1768, d. — Sept. 1832. He d. 18 Dec. 1829, aged 73. He had 14 children.
3. Samuel Goddard, b. 28 Feb. 1758; mar. — 1781, Johanna Brewer, b. 15 Jan. 1765; d. 1810. He d. 25 Aug. 1786. They had 3 children.
  4. Hannah, b. 30 Oct. 1759; d. 16 Sept. 1786.
  5. Joseph Goddard, of whom afterwards.
  6. Benjamin Goddard, b. 20 Jan. 1763; d. 28 June 1764.
  7. Lucy, b. 15 Feb. 1764; d. 11 Feb. 1777.
  8. Benjamin Goddard, b. 20 Mar. 1766. A merchant in Boston, where he owned a wharf where now stands the Asylum for Female Orphans. Here he carried on business first in partnership with his brother Nathaniel, and later with William Crehore. In 1809 he retired from the business and built a handsome house at Brookline, where he resided. Mar. (1st) 15 Dec. 1793, Louisa, b. 14 Dec. 1773, d. s.p. 18 Jan. 1832, dau. of Samuel May (see *Descendants of John May*, Boston 1878); mar. (2nd) 15 Jan. 1835, Catherine Brown, of Boston, who d. s.p. He d. 26 Oct. 1861, aged 95.
  9. Nathaniel Goddard, b. 5 June 1767, a merchant of Boston; mar. 2 May 1797, Lucretia, b. 9 Oct. 1773, dau. of Amariah and Dorothy Dana, of Amherst, Mass. He d. in Boston, 6 Aug. 1853, aged 86. He had 11 children.

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His eldest son, Frederick Warren Goddard, b. 25 Oct. 1800, was drowned in Lake Zurich, Switzerland, 22 Aug. 1820. This sad event was commemorated in some elegiac stanzas by the poet Wordsworth, who had been a fellow traveller of his for a couple of days previously. A handsome monument was erected in the Church of Küsnacht by a Swiss gentleman (Mr. Keller) on whose estate the body was cast ashore.

10. Jonathan Goddard, b. 26 Oct. ; d. 13 Nov. 1768.
11. Jonathan Goddard, b. 22 Nov. 1769 ; mar. 27 Oct. 1803, Charlotte Martin, b. 25 Nov. 1779. 2 children.
12. Abija Goddard, b. 25 Aug. ; d. 5 Apr. 1772.
13. Abija Goddard, b. 17 Apr. 1774 ; d. 29 Oct. 1794.
14. Warren Goddard, b. 25 Mar. 1776 ; d. 25 Dec. 1792.
15. Lucy, b. 30 Aug. 1778 ; d. 8 Dec. 1792.
16. William Goddard, a merchant of Boston, b. 12 Jan. 1781 ; mar. (1st) 26 Dec. 1805, Mary Storer, b. 27 June 1785, d. 24 Nov. 1806. Mar. (2nd) 18 June 1811, Mary, b. 22 Aug. 1788, dau. of Dr. Thatcher Goddard.

V. JOSEPH GODDARD, J.P., of Brookline, succeeded his father, b. 15 Apr. 1761 ; mar. (1st) 29 Oct. 1785 Mary, b. 31 Mar. 1764, dau. of Samuel and Sybil Aspinwall, of Brookline, and niece of the Hon. William Aspinwall, M.D., whose son, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, was for 30 years American Consul in London. She d. 5 Feb. 1825. Mar. (2nd) 18 Feb. 1830, Lucy Snelling. He was J.P. for Brookline 1811-24, and d. — Dec. 1846, aged 85.

Abstract of will of Joseph Goddard, of Brookline, co. Norf. (*sic*), and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentleman. Will dated 3 Dec. 1846. To son Abijah Warren Goddard and his heirs my Mansion House and the land belonging to it, on condition that he pay 2,000 dols. 6 months after my dec., and interest after that time to my exors. towards payment of legacies hereafter given ; if he decline, estate to be sold for most it will bring. Notice being first given in 2 of Boston Newspapers 3 weeks in succession prior to the sale. To son-in-law, Mr. Lewis Withington of New York, all wearing apparel. To exors. 1500 dols. to be invested to pay to dau. Lucy Withington the income for life, at her dec. the principal to her children or heirs. 1,500 dols. to be similarly invested for dau. Susannah Jones, at her dec. principal to her 2 daus., Louisa Rowland and Susannah Jones, in equal shares. 1,500 dols. similarly invested for dau. Elizabeth, at her dec. principal to her heirs. To son Joseph 1,500 dols. To son Samuel A. (Aspinwall) 1,500 dols. To son Abijah W. (Warren) 1,000 dols. To dau. Mary May 200. To children of dau. Hannah Stearns, decd., viz., George W. (Washington); John G. (Goddard), Hannah, Joseph G. and Lucy E. (Elizabeth) 1,500 dols. equally divided between them. To sister of wife decd., Sally Alley, and to

grand-dau. Hannah Stearns 300 dols. each. One half of a Tomb Town in Brookline burying ground, the other half being owned by my brother Benjamin, to be kept for ever as a family tomb for the use of my descendants in a direct line of ancestry.

Exors.: son Abijah Warren Goddard, and nephew John J. (Joseph) May, of Boston.

Witnesses: Benjamin Goddard, Sam Goddard, Harriet B. Goddard.  
Proved at Prob. Reg<sup>y</sup> of Boston, 30 Jan. 1847.

They had issue—

1. Hannah, b. 8 Sept. 1786; mar. 23 Mar. 1808, Capt. George Washington Stearns. She d. — 1829.
2. Mary, b. 15 Dec. 1787; mar. 19 July 1809, Samuel May, of Boston, b. 4 Dec. 1776; d. 23 Feb. 1870, aged 93. She d. 17 Mar. 1882, aged 94. They had issue 5 sons and 2 daus. (see *Descendants of John May*).
3. Joseph Goddard, b. 27 July 1789; mar. (1st) 30 July 1821, Clarissa Whitney, b. Mar. 1802, d. 18 June 1823; mar. (2nd) 23 Nov. 1825, Elizabeth Marianna Norton, b. 18 Nov. 1803, d. —. He d. —. They had issue 3 sons and 1 dau.
4. John Goddard, b. 17 Feb. 1791; d. 21 Sept. 1828.
5. Lucy, b. 12 Feb. 1793; mar. 4 June 1820, Lewis Withington of Roxbury, and afterwards of New York. She d. —.
6. Susannah, b. 14 Sept. 1794; mar. 17 Apr. 1822, James Jones, who d. 3 Dec. 1826. She d. —.
7. Samuel Aspinwall Goddard, of whom afterwards.
8. Louisa May, b. 2 Oct. 1798; d. 30 July 1826.
9. Elizabeth, b. 30 Nov. 1800; mar. — Charles Goddard. She d. s.p. — 1893, aged 93.
10. Abijah Warren Goddard, of Brookline, b. 30 Mar. 1803; mar. (1st) 23 Apr. 1829, Eliza Tilden, who d. 25 Jan. 1841; mar. (2nd) 4 May 1842, Abigail White Bass, of Boston. He d. 13 Aug.; bur. 15 Aug 1900, in Walnut Hill Cemetery, Brookline, age 98. He left a son and a dau.
11. Benjamin Goddard, b. 11 June 1805; d. 1 Nov. 1807.
12. A child by 2nd wife d. in infancy.



VI. SAMUEL ASPINWALL GODDARD, of Edgbaston, co. Warwick, b. 4th, bapt. 9th Oct. 1796, at Brookline, Mass.; came to England in 1817, and was naturalized by Act of Parliament; mar. 14 Sept. 1824, at Holy Trinity, Liverpool, Jemima, b. at Soho Street, Liverpool, 11 Feb. 1800; bapt. at Parochial Chapel of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, 23 Apr. 1803; d. at Frederick Road, Edgbaston, in her 75th year, 8 Jan.; bur. in family vault, Old Edgbaston Parish Church, 13 Jan. 1875; posthumous dau. of Captain James Bachope, of Soho Street, Liverpool, by Hannah his wife. He wrote, amongst other things, on the Decimal Coinage Question in the Parliamentary Blue Book 1857; *Letters on the American Rebellion*, published 1870, and *Historical Sketches of Brookline*, published 1872; d. at the Cottage, Little Aston, co. Staffs., in his 90th year, 24 July; bur. in the family vault at Old Edgbaston 29 July 1886. M.I.

M.I. ON ALTAR TOMB IN OLD EDGBASTON CHURCHYARD.

*On North Side.*

In loving memory of Samuel Aspinwall Goddard | Born at Brookline, Massachusetts, U.S.A., Oct. 4 | 1796. Died at Little Aston, Staffordshire, July 24, 1886 | And of Jemima, his wife, who died Jan. 8, 1875, also | of their children: Caroline, died April 17, 1850 | Mary Louisa May, died April 16, 1874. Fanny Pratt | wife of the Rev. Francis Aspinwall Goddard | M.A., died July 6, 1875. Julia Bachope, died Sept. 30, 1896.

*On East End.*

Emily Vanwart and | Constance Elizabeth died in early | childhood, and are | buried in St. Paul's | churchyard, Bir | mingham.

*On West End.*

The Rev. William Henry | Goddard, M.A., Rector of | East Mersea, Essex, died | at East Mersea May 17 | 1884, and is interred there. | The Rev. Francis Asp | inwall Goddard, M.A. | Vicar of Caverswall | Staffordshire, died | at St. Heliers, Jersey | Nov. 18, 1888, and is in- | terred at St. Brelades.

They had issue—

1. Julia Bachope, authoress, b. at Birmingham, co. Warw., 12 July 1825; d. unmar. at The Cottage, Little Aston, in her 72nd year, 30 Sept.; bur. in fam. vault at Old Edg-

- baston 5 Oct. 1896. M.I. Adm'on with will annexed, dated 25 Sept. 1877, and codicil dated 6 Dec. 1893, was granted at Lichfield 9 Feb. 1897, to Fanny Delavan Goddard, the sister, one of the next of kin.
2. Mary Louisa May, b. at Birmingham 28 Oct. 1826; bapt. at St. Paul's, Birmingham, 29 Aug. 1827; d. unmar. at Frederick Road, Edgbaston, in her 48th year, 16 Apr.; bur. in fam. vault 21 Apr. 1874. M.I.
  3. Edward Delavan Goddard, of The Cottage, Little Aston, b. at Birmingham 13 Apr.; bapt. at St. Paul's, Birmingham, 3 Aug. 1828.
  4. Rev. William Henry Goddard, of whom afterwards.
  5. Caroline Elizabeth Gray, bapt. at S. Paul's, Birmingham, 24 Aug. 1832; d. unmar. 17 Apr.; bur. in fam. vault 23 Apr. 1850. M.I.
  6. Fanny Delavan, of the Cottage, Little Aston, Staffs.
  7. Emily Vanwart, b. in 1835; d. aged 2 years 1 mo., 8 June, bur. in St. Paul's Ch'yard, Birmingham, 11 June 1837. M.I. at St. Paul's and at Old Edgbaston.
  8. Constance Elizabeth, b. 24 Oct. 1836; d. aged 2 years, 7 months, 8 May 1838, bur. with her sister in St. Paul's Ch'yard 16 May 1838. M.I. at St. Paul's and Old Edgbaston.

M.I. AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, BIRMINGHAM.

In affectionate remembrance of EMILY,  
Fifth daughter of SAMUEL A. and JEMIMA GODDARD  
(of Edgbaston, near Birmingham),  
Who Died on the 8th June 1837,  
Aged 2 years and 1 month.

\* \* \* \* \*

Also of CONSTANCE, sixth daughter of the above,  
Who died May 8, 1838,  
Aged 2 years and 7 months,

9. Rev. Francis Aspinwall Goddard, b. at Birmingham 8 Jan., bapt. at St. Paul's 14 Apr. 1841, of St. John's Coll., Oxford; matric. 16 Oct. 1858; B.A. (1st Class Law, &c.), 1861;

M.A. 1865; Curate of Mistley, co. Essex, 1864-66; Assistant Master of Dedham Grammar School, co. Essex, 1866-75; Curate of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, 1875-76; Vicar of Little Aston, co. Staffs., 1877-78; Vicar of Caverswall, co. Staff., 1878, until his death; mar. (1st) Fanny Pratt, dau. of Joseph Skinner Lampen, of St. Budeaux, co. Devon, at Haseley Parish Ch., co. Oxon, 24 Oct. 1867, by the Rev. Francis Goddard, Vicar of Hilmarton, co. Wilts. She d. at Sutton Coldfield, and was bur. in fam. vault at Edgbaston 12 July 1875. M.I.

They had issue—

1. Capt. Francis Ambrose D'Oyley Goddard, of 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, b. at Sutton Coldfield, co. Warw., 29 Oct., bapt. there 29 Nov. 1868; educated at Repton; mar. at Rangoon, Burmah, 18 Nov. 1896, Evelyn Maud, youngest dau. of Col. Alfred Le Gallais, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
2. Rev. Nigel Ernley Goddard, b. at Sutton Coldfield 16 June, bapt. there 6 July 1870; of Jesus Coll., Oxford; matric. 14 Oct. 1889; 3rd Class Mods. 1891; B.A. (2nd Class in Theology) 1893; M.A. 1900; Curate of Rugeley, co. Staffs., 1893-1901; Vicar of Christ Ch., Stafford, 1901; mar. at St. Agnes', Toxteth Park, Liverpool, 7 June 1900, Frances Georgina Mary, 2nd dau. of Richard Cottu, of Kingstown, co. Dublin.
3. Walter Giffard Goddard, b. at Sutton Coldfield 1 Mar., bapt. there 1 Apr. 1872; d. at St. Helier's, Jersey, in his 20th year, 31 July; bur. at St. Brelade's, Jersey, 5 Aug. 1891. M.I.
4. Dorothy Mary May, b. at Sutton Coldfield 7 Sept., bapt. there 28 Sept. 1873.
5. Millicent Agnes, b. at Sutton Coldfield 12 June, bapt. there 24 July 1875.

He mar. (2nd) at Sutton Coldfield 11 Feb. 1879, Francis, widow of Rev. James Raven, and. dau. of Edward Addenbroke; he d. at St. Helier's, Jersey, in his 48th year, 18 Nov.; bur. at St. Brelade's 23 Nov. 1888; M.I. at St. Brelade's and Old Edgbaston, and a memorial window in Caverswall Church. Adm'on granted at Lichfield 14 Feb. 1889, to Frances Goddard of Caverswall, co. Staff, the relict.

10. Samuel May Goddard, of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., b. at Birmingham 16 May 1843; bapt. at St. Paul's, Birmingham 27 Dec. 1846; mar. in Canada 1871, Isabella Octavia, youngest dau. of Arthur Cole Verner, Mayor of Sandwick, Essex co., Canada, by Harriet his wife, 3rd dau. of William Eayres, of Jersey, and great niece of Sir William Verner, 1st Bart.

They had issue—

1. Minetta Elizabeth, b. 2 Aug. 1872.
2. Edward Arthur Goddard, b. 6 Dec. 1873.
3. Edgar Eayres Goddard, b. 7 July 1876.
4. Lillian May, b. 30 Mar. 1878.
5. Ida Pauline, b. 23 July 1879.
6. Guy Goddard, b. —

VII. REV. WILLIAM HENRY GODDARD, b. at Birmingham 20th May; bapt. at St. Paul's, Birmingham, 23 Dec. 1830; educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Birmingham, and at Pembroke Coll., Oxford; matric. 16 Nov. 1848; Hon. 4th Class Litt. Hum. 1851; B.A. 1852; M.A. 1855; Ordained Deacon 1878, and Priest 1879, by Bp. of Exeter; Curate of Ashbury with North Lew, co. Devon, 1878-81; Rector of East Mersea, co. Essex, 1881, until his death; mar. at Birmingham 17 Feb. 1858, Harriet, b. at Badby 11 Mar.

1831, eldest dau. of Joseph Clarke, of Badby, co. Northants, by Hannah Mary, his wife, dau. of Samuel Easton. Author of *Nugæ Scholasticæ*, 1858. He d. at the Rectory, East Mersea, in his 54th year, 17th May; bur. in the churchyard there 23 May 1884. M.I. at East Mersea and Old Edgbaston. Adm'on was granted at the Principal Registry 28 July 1884, to Hannah Goddard, the relict.

M.I. AT E. MERSEA.

In Loving Memory of the  
Rev. WILLIAM HENRY GODDARD, M.A.,  
Rector of East Mersea,  
Who Died May 17, 1884,  
Aged 53.

They had issue—

1. Rainald William Knightley Goddard, of Denmark Hill, co. Surrey, b. at Birmingham 19 Nov. 1859; bapt. at St. Thomas', Birmingham, 22 Jan. 1860; mar. at Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, co. Surrey, 5 Apr. 1890, Elizabeth, only dau. of Edward John Cornock, of Berkeley, co. Glouc., by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Thomas Harper. They have issue one dau., Sara Beatrice Cornock D'Oyley, b. at Denmark Hill 12 May; bapt. at St. James', Knatchbull Road, Brixton, co. Surrey, 4 Oct. 1896.
2. Francis Warren Morrison Goddard, of Salida, Colorado, U.S.A., b. at Birmingham 15 Nov. 1862; bapt. at St. Thomas', Birmingham, 17 May 1863.
3. John May Goddard, of Salida, Colorado, b. at Enfield Place, Edgbaston, co. Warwick, 22 Nov. 1864; bapt. at St. Thomas' 1 Oct. 1865.
4. Edward Charlton Lethbridge Goddard, of New York, U.S.A., b. at Acock's Green, co. Worc., 18 July 1866, and bapt. at Hall Green; educated at Tamworth Grammar School; mar. at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A., 27 May

1898, Bertha, eldest dau. of Albert F. Hornby, of New York. They have issue a dau., Mary Adelaide; b. at Flatbush, Long Island, U.S.A., 13 Jan. 1900.

5. Rev. Gerald Henry George Goddard, b. at Acock's Green 9 Oct. 1869; educated at St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, co. Surrey; Denstone Coll., co. Staff., and at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; matric. 20 Jan. 1891; B.A. 21 Feb. 1895; Assistant Master at the Liverpool Institute; Ordained Deacon 1898, and Priest 1900, by Bp. of Norwich; Curate of Redenhall with Harleston, co. Norf., 1898.
6. Roland Frederick Norton Goddard, of Nelson, New Zealand, b. at Acock's Green 25 June 1871; bapt. there 18 Aug. 1872; mar. at Nelson, N. Z., 2 Jan. 1895, Emma, 3rd dau. of John Hunt, of Motueka, New Zealand. They have issue—

Roland William Henry Goddard, b. at Nelson, N. Z., 1895.

Frederick John May Goddard, b. at Nelson 1896.

Ruby, b. 1899.

RAINALD WM. KNIGHTLEY GODDARD.

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## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

*(Continued from p. 454.)*

[The following are notes of wills of families connected with Bratton, proved in the Probate Court of Canterbury or in the peculiar court of Precentor or Chantor of Salisbury.]

[*Chantor's Court of Salisbury*].

Inventory of the goods of REYNOLD ADLAM, of Bratton, intestate. 24 October 1684.

	£	s.	d.
Item in the Haell, one tabell Boerd and fower Foyr stools, and one Fornepot, one Kitle, one viore pane, one paer of tongis, one Skinmore, one fringe-pane, one hangellis, one paer of pottokis, 5 putter platteris, one flaggen, one putter cup, one paer of Billis, fower dishes, fower spoonis, half a duzen of Trencharis, one saef .. .. .	1	6	0
Item, in the Buttery, three Barrells, one trendle, one Coell, one Rangge .. .. .	0	6	0
Item, in the Loeft Chambare, towe vloke Bedis, and tow Coverlidis, and tow paer of Blanckets, two Bollsteris, and tow Bedsteedis .. .. .	2	10	0
Item one garden of tornvpis .. .. .	0	10	0
Item his waeringe perrell .. .. .	0	10	0
Item one hors .. .. .	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£7	2	0
	<hr/>		

“Henery Balard and Robertt Cooke praisers of this goodis.” This Inventory was exhibited at Westbury in the Registry of the Precentor, 17 August 1685, by Martha Adlam, widow of the deceased.

Bond of Martha Adlam, of Westbury parish, widow, and Henry Ballard, of the same, in £20, for the faithful administration of the goods of Reynold Adlam, late of Bratton, her husband; dated 17 August 1685.

[*Chantor's Court of Salisbury.*]

The Nuncupative Will of WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, 1698.

William Aldridge, of Bratton, yeoman, the 22 May 1698, gave to his son Jonathan Aldridge £100; appointed his wife his sole executrix of all goods not given; if either of his children die, his or her legacy is to become the survivors'; requested his father, William Aldridge, to take care of his children. Uttered in the presence of William Aldridge, Anne Whitaker, Jane Winseley, and Mary Somerel.

## Inventory of his goods taken June 16th, 1698.

	£	s.	d.
In the halls, a table and four stools .. ..	1	0	0
One Sideboard, six Cheares, one Cobert ..	0	15	0
the fire pan and tongs, Doggs and Andiers ..	0	15	0
In the Kitchen, a Pump and Furness .. ..	3	0	0
one Brewing Vate, and three Civers, and three tubbs .. .. .	1	0	0
one Bakenrack and two Flitches of Baken ..	1	10	0
one Cheespress, and other Lumber .. ..	0	10	0
In the Cheeselought, tacks and cheese .. ..	2	0	0
In the two buteris, Seven Barrells .. ..	1	10	0
one Silt and one powdering tubb .. ..	0	10	0
three brass potts, one kitle, and two skilets .	2	0	0
Four duzen of pewter dishes and $\frac{1}{2}$ a duzen plattes .. .. .	1	10	0
one pewter Tankard, one salt, and other small things .. .. .	0	5	0
three duzen of glass bottles .. ..	0	6	0
In the best Chamber, on Feather Bed and all belonging to him .. .. .	5	0	0
one Cheast of draers, and one looking Glass ..	2	0	0
one ovill table, and Four Leather Chears ..	1	0	0
one warming pan, one pair of Brass Doggs, Fier-pan and tongs, billos [ <i>sic</i> ], and one pair of Brass Candlesticks .. .. .	1	0	0
In the vutter Chamber, two Beds and all belonging to them .. .. .	5	0	0
one Cheast, one Coaffer and two trunks ..	0	15	0
For table linning .. .. .	1	0	0
One Sellow, three Harrows, one Ladder and one Fan .. .. .	1	10	0
Four Sacks, one wimsheet .. .. .	0	10	0
Four Cowes .. .. .	14	0	0
Forty sheep .. .. .	18	0	0
For two Swine .. .. .	2	0	0



	£	s.	d.
For Hay .. .. .	6	0	0
For 16 acres of corn on the ground ..	30	0	0
In money in House and money shouer [?]	150	0	0
His wearing Clothes .. .. .	5	0	0
The Total .. .. .	£259	6	0

[*Chantor's Court of Salisbury.*]

November the 20th, 1708.

JOHN ALDRIDGE, of Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, gardener, leaves his house to Joan Hooper, daughter of Richard Hooper, of Skudmoor's Upton, his household goods to Margaret Hooper, wife of the said Richard; to Joan Snelgrove, wife of Roger Snelgrove, 10s., his stocks of bees between the children of Margaret Hooper and Joan Snelgrove. The rest of his effects to the above said Richard Hooper, whom he makes his executor. Signed, John Aldridge. Witnessed by Jeffery Whitaker and Marian Whitaker.

Inventory of his goods, taken at Bratton, November 21, 1710, by Jefferey Whitaker and John Whitaker, the value of the whole being £38 8s.

[P.C.C., 756 *Howe.*]

CHARLES ALDRIDGE, of Warminster, Malster, to his four daughters Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary, his piece of freehold land in Morelyfield, in the parish of Warminster, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants; in lieu of part of the said piece, which his son Charles is to convey to them immediately after his death, he bequeaths to Charles Aldridge, his heirs and assigns, pasture land at Topps, in Warminster, purchased of Mr. Benet; various sums and goods he leaves to the daughters. To his son, Richard Aldridge, The White Hart Inn, in Warminster, pasture grounds called Butcher's Grounds and £200. To his son, Thomas Aldridge, £200. The rest of his personal estate he leaves to his son Charles, whom he makes his executor. Dated 9th June 1795.

[*Admon., February 1762.*]

On 6 February, administration of the goods of MARGARET ALDRIDGE, late of Warminster, Wilts, was granted to Charles Aldridge, her husband.

[*Chantor's Court of Salisbury.*]

JOHN AXFORD, of Bratton, Westbury Hundred, co. Wilts, Linen Weaver, leaves to his wife Bridget all his goods and chattels, except his leaseholds, and an iron pot, and a chilver sheep, and she to have a "a peasible dwelling in the house I now lives in till she marry or cheng her name." To his son, John Axford, his leasehold called Swets, in Bratton and Milborne. To William Axford, one shilling. To Abraham, his son, the house he lives in, standing on the ground purchased of John Browne. To his daughter, Joan Axford, his shop next adjoining his house. To his son Abraham and daughter Joan Axford, his garden and orchard adjoining the house in which he lives, equally parted between them. To his sons John Axford and Abraham Axford, all the rest of his goods, they being appointed his executors. Signed 16 July 1695, with his mark. He makes Jeffery Whitaker and Nathaniel White the overseers to his will.

*Inventory of his goods taken August 12, 1695.*

	£	s.	d.
Imprimus			
In the Hall, on table board and furme .. .	0	5	0
on cupboard, on setell, 3 Chairs, on fire pan and tongs .. .. .	0	7	0
Item, on bell-metell pot, on brass pot, on keetle ..	0	15	0
Item, on Iren poot, on hannels, 6 puter dishes, 6 puter plates, on fring pan, on fladgin, with other lumber .. .. .	1	2	0
Item, In the chamber, on beed-steed, with the beeding .. .. .	1	0	0
on chest, on boox .. .. .	0	10	0
In the butery, 4 barells, two tull', 4 covers, two pails, with other lumber .. .. .	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Item, two Akers and 3 yards of corne on the ground	3	0	0
on cow, 3 pidgs .. .. .	4	0	0
Item, In the shoop 3 looms with the harness, warp- ing barr, with other lumber .. .. .	4	0	0
Item, his two lesseholds, the one called Swets, the other his home .. .. .	20	0	0
Item, his wering aparill .. .. .	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£38	9	0
	<hr/>		

By us, Jeffery Whitaker.  
John Pryor.

[P.C.C. *Original Will.*]

ANTHONY BALLARD, of Weyley, co. Wilts, yeoman, 14 October 1643; leaves his body to be buried in Weyley parish church; to the poor of the parish, 40s., to be paid a month after his decease; to his kinsmen Roger Ballard and George Ballard, £20 apiece; to the Cathedral Church of Sarum, 5s.; the rest of his goods and chattels to his wife Bridgett, whom he makes his executrix; to his kinswoman Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Tucker, 10s.; makes William Everley and John Lee, of Weyley, the overseers of his will, with 10s. a piece for their pains; and leaves to his godchildren 5s. each. Signed with his mark. Witnesses, John Withers and Josias Doughty. [Proved at Oxford, 9 March 1643/4. Bridget Ballard widow, the executrix named, being sworn before Alexander Hyrd, L.D. and Rector of Weyley, &c.]

[P.C.C., 48 *Pembroke.*]

STEPHEN BALLARD, of Baydon, co. Wilts, husbandman; leaves to his son Roger, £10, to be received from Edward Gillmore, of Ramesbury, being due from him upon a bond, 5s. more, "my long table-board and frame, and one of my worst bedsteads." To his son John Ballard, £10, and his great "seltinge trough." To his daughter Joan, wife of Austin Smith, of Totnam Wick, and other daughters Dorothy Ballard,

Marie Gifford, and Elizabeth, various sums and chattels. To Agnes Smith, Margaret Jurnyman, Alice Nash, widows, various small sums. Makes his daughter Elizabeth executrix. Dated July 20, A.D. 1648. Proved 30 May 1650.

[*Admon. July 1652.*]

On July 14, administration of the goods of WILLIAM BALLARD, of Buttermere, Wilts, granted to John Ballard, his son.

[P.C.C., 206 *Bowyer.*]

JOHN BALLARD, of Buttermere, Wilts, leaves his body to be buried in the churchyard of Buttermere; to the mother church of Sarum, 6*d.*; to Buttermere Church, 6*d.* To his daughter Margaret Organ, 10*s.*, to be paid within 3 years after his decease; to his daughter Anne Heather, £40, to be paid within 5 years after his decease; to Ellinor Heather his grandchild, 10*s.*, to be paid within a year after his decease; to Margery Jane and Mary Ballard, children of his son John, 5*s.* apiece. The rest of his chattels, &c., to his son John, whom he makes sole executor. Undated. Proved at London, July 22, 1652.

[P.C.C., 38 *Berkley.*]

ROGER BALLARD, of Wish, co. Wilts, husbandman, leaves his body to be buried in the churchyard of Wish; to his brother George Ballard, 20*s.* a year and house-room for life; makes his daughter Bridgett Ballard the younger his executor, and "my brother, Bridgett Axford, my brother-in-law, and William Everly" [*sic*], his overseers, giving them 10*s.* each. Dated 10 January 1643. Proved February 13, 1655.

[P.C.C., 108 *Nabbs.*]

EDWARD BALLARD, of Bromham, Wilts, yeoman; bequeathes his body to be buried in the churchyard of Bromham; 20*s.* to 20 poor persons of the parish; to his grandchild Anne Pierce, £50; to Edward, son of Isacarr Ballard, 20*s.*, and his great brass pan. To his kinsmen Lance Hobbs and Joseph Ballard, his brother John Bayly, and to Isacarr Ballard, 10*s.*

each. To William Ballard, of the Church gate, and William Ballard, servant, to widow Overton, to Joan Fisher, to Elizabeth Ballard and Margaret Wyatte, of Rowde, widow, 5s. each. Other bequests to other friends or servants and godchildren. The residue of his goods he leaves to his wife, whom he makes his executrix. Dated 22 November 1652. Proved 18 July 1660.

[P.C.C., 12 *Hyde*.]

JOHN BALLARD, of New Sarum, gentleman, leaves to his son John Ballard the living of Cupernham, in the Parish of Romsey, Hants. To his son Henry, £100, and to his son Oliver, £100. To his daughters Martha and Susan, £100 each, to be paid at their marriage or at the age of one-and-twenty years. To his sisters Dorothy Hunt and Elizabeth Scutt, and to his wife's sisters, Mary Space, Susan Oliver, Margaret and Dorothy Oliver, 10s. to buy a mourning ring each. To the poor of St. Thomas 40s. To his wife Martha, the lease of the house adjoining the Close Gate, makes her his executrix, and his friends Thomas Boswell, of Sarum, and John Skase, of Odstock, overseers. Dated, 20 September 1664. [Proved at London, 18 February 1664-5.]

[P.C.C., 88 *Duke*.]

ROGER BALLARD, of Westbury, yeoman, 26 October 1668, bequeathes to his son Roger Ballard £30, to be paid 12 months after his decease, and to his son William £20, to be paid 12 months after his decease. To his wife, all the household goods he had with her on marrying her. All the rest of his goods, debts, &c., to his son Henry Ballard, and daughters Jane and Anne, whom he makes joint executors of his will, but they being minors, he, desiring a speedy payment of his debts and legacies, appoints his trusty friends, James Ballard, of Bratton, John Blatch, of Ligh, John Holley and William Mopson, both also of Ligh, to be overseers of his will. [Proved at Exeter Hall in the Strand, co. Middlesex, 7 August 1671.]

[*Chantor's Court of Salisbury.*]

JAMES BALLARD, of Bratton, co. Wilts, yeoman, bequeathes to his wife Jane all closes, lands, and tenements, with their appertenances in Keevil, co. Wilts, lately purchased of Thomas Lambert, Esquire, for the term of her life, and after her death bequeathes the same to the heirs of his body, and for want of such issue to his brother-in-law William Ballard the younger, son of William Ballard the elder, of Steple Ashton, yeoman, and the heirs male of his body; and for want of such issue to William Ballard his brother and his heirs male; and for want of such issue to his kinsman Henry Ballard, son of his brother John Ballard deceased, and his heirs male; and for want of such issue to John, son of the said John Ballard, and his heirs male; and for want of such issue to James son of his said brother John Ballard; and for want of such issue to the right heirs of himself for ever. He gives to his wife his black mare; the rest of his goods to his father Henry Ballard his executor, in trust for such child, as his wife "is now with child withal," either by putting such child's life in his copyhold living in Bratton or otherwise as he shall think fit; and in case the child die before the age of 18 years or day of marriage, he gives the rest of his personal estate to his father. Dated, 26 September 1679. [Proved at Westbury, 3 June 1680.]

Inventory of his goods taken 17 December, 1679, by John Croumb and Richard Tille, their total value being £504 3s. 4d.

[*Chantor's Court of Salisbury.*]

HENRY BALLARD, of Bratton, yeoman, 28 December 1684, leaves to his grandchild Henry Ballard, son of John Ballard, of Ly, lately deceased, the new end of the house called "Waggens" joining John Croom's barn and backside, and that part of the garden that lies on the north side of the house. To his grandchild John Mervet that other part of the house and the garden "that Thomas due now dwells in." To his son William Ballard the cupboard in the parlour. To his daughter Anne Baily five shillings. "Item, I doth owe my daughtare

Mabell Mervet one hundred pounds to be paid to her in to months after my deses." Makes his grandchild Henry, son of John Ballard of Ly, and his daughter Mabel Mervet, his executors, and appoints his son-in-law Nathaniel Baily, and his cousin William Ballard, of Ashtune, the overseers of this will. Signed with his mark. Witnessed by Francis Mervet and others.

Inventory of his goods taken 29 March 1688, by William Aldridge, of Earle-Stoke, William Ballard, of Steple Ashton, and Thomas Taylor, of Bulkington, including furniture and household implements, and farm stock and produce, the total amounting to £341 18s. 6d.

[P.C.C., 160 *Exton.*]

The Will of MARTHA BALLARD, of New Sarum, widow ; sons Henry and John and Oliver. Daughters, Martha, wife of Nathaniel Webb, and Susan Ballard. Property in New Sarum and Odstock, co. Wilts. Dated, 13 July 1685. [Proved 15 December 1688].

[P.C.C., 204 *Coker.*]

The Will of SUSANNAH BALLARD, of New Sarum, spinster, daughter of the above. Dated, 23 March 1689. [Proved 6 December 1693.]

E. M. THOMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

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## JUDGE NICHOLAS, HIS PARENTAGE AND BIRTHPLACE.

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A few notes on Robert Nicholas, some time Recorder of Devizes, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Upper Bench, and Baron of the Exchequer, during Cromwell's usurpation, have already appeared in the pages of *Wiltshire*

*Notes and Queries* (vol. i, p. 321-2, and vol. ii, p. 478-9). In the present paper an attempt is made to clear up the uncertainty which exists as to both his parentage and birthplace, and also to add a few unpublished details illustrative of his subsequent career.

Of the Judge's parentage it is somewhat remarkable that nobody who has attempted to write on the subject seems to have known anything with the least degree of certainty. The same remark applies also to his birthplace. Anthony Wood, an early authority, says he was of the same family as his royalist contemporary, Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I and II, and Dr. Matthew Nicholas, Dean of St. Paul's,<sup>1</sup> both of whom were born at Winterbourne Earls, in South Wilts. A pedigree of this branch of the Nicholas family—beginning with the grandfather of the Secretary of State—is printed in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire, Alderbury Hundred*,<sup>2</sup> but the connexion which probably existed between them and the direct ancestors of the Judge, has not yet been clearly shown.

The late Mr. James Waylen, in his *History of Devizes* (1859), fixes the Judge's birthplace at Allcannings, on the apparently very slender authority of the following entries, which appear in the Register of that parish:—

<sup>1</sup> A distinguished Wykehamist. Whilst his son, John Nicholas, was Warden of Winchester College, the Dean contributed the munificent sum of £1,200 towards the erection of "School," being more than half of its actual cost. His arms, with those of other benefactors, appear beneath the cornice.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Richard Hoare (*Alderbury Hund.*, p. 88) says that from the family at Winterbourne Earls descended Nicholas, of Roundway, but this is unlikely, for at the date when the Winterbourne pedigree, as printed by himself, begins, the Roundway line of Nicholas is known to have already been represented there for nearly three centuries! It is, however, noteworthy that, whilst no actual connexion appears between the two families, the name of Sir Edward, the Secretary of State (who was of West Horsley, Surrey, and buried there in 1669), should occur as a ratepayer in Roundway in 1663—and that some of his descendants should afterwards have held property both in Bishop's Cannings and Allcannings.



1597. "Robert Nicholas was baptized the 17th day of November. Idem Robt. Nicholas, sepult' fuit eodem die et anno. Robert Nicholas minor was baptized the 22nd of November eodem anno."

But beyond the fact that these were twin sons of some member of the Allcannings branch of Nicholas, the names of whose parents even do not appear—that they were both named Robert—that one of them was baptized, and died soon after his birth, the survivor being distinguished as Robert Nicholas *minor*—there is nothing whatever to connect the latter individual with the Judge of the Cromwellian period.

The historian of Devizes is followed by the late Canon Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, who, in a paper on the history of Allcannings, printed in vol. xi of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, again quoting the same entries from the register, claims Judge Nicholas as a distinguished native of that parish.

The writer of the Judge's memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography* describes him as "*probably* son of Robert Nicholas, of Allcannings." But on looking in turn at the pedigree of this branch, as given in the Herald's Visitation of 1623, no *Robert* is to be found at the date having a son *Robert* as here described. The Robert Nicholas, *minor*, of the Allcannings register, baptized 22nd Nov. 1597, was apparently a son of *Edward*, of Allcannings, by his wife Katharine, daughter of Richard Francklyn. In 1623—the year of his father's burial—the son Robert was himself married to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Sheldon, of Spatchley, co. Worcester, and had a son Philip six weeks old. See *Harl. MS. No. 1165, fol. 38*.

On looking still further in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* we find a double guess, viz., that the Judge was "*possibly* of Roundway, Wilts, son and heir of John Nicholas, of Roundway, gent., or, son of Robert Nicholas of Allcannings, baptized 22nd November 1597."

If the Editor of the *Alumni* had omitted his *last* guess, the *first*—"son and heir of John Nicholas, of Roundway"—

would not have been very wide of the mark ; and it will be distinctly shown in the following pages that Judge Robert Nicholas was really a native either of Roundway, in the parish of Bishop's Cannings, or of Devizes, close by, where his father appears to have some time resided ; and that he was nearly two years old at the time of the birth of his namesake and contemporary, the Robert Nicholas *minor* of the Allcannings Register—whom some recent historians have mistaken for him.

The elder line of Nicholas, as seen in the Herald's Visitation of 1565, were seated at Roundway<sup>1</sup> as early, at least, as the time of Edward III. Their estate here was held in socage of the Bishops of Salisbury, and in a deed of 39 Henry VI [1460-61] is called "Nicholas Place." John Nicholas (the fifth in descent in the Herald's pedigree) who died in the latter year, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Ennock, of Baynton, by Agnes, daughter of Simon Sandon, of Horton, whose grandfather, John Sandon, had married Dionisia, sister of Sir John Roche, of Bromham.<sup>2</sup>

From John Nicholas, of Roundway, who died 1461, and his wife, Alice [Ennock], were descended : Judge Robert Nicholas in the *elder* line, at Roundway ; and his contemporary, the Robert Nicholas *minor*, of the Allcannings Register, in the *younger* line ; as shown in the accompanying pedigree, compiled from the Herald's Visitations of 1565 and 1623, the parish registers of St. James', Southbroom, and other original sources.

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<sup>1</sup> In early deeds Rinway, Rinwey, Rynweye, Ryndewey, evidently from the Anglo-Saxon *Ryne* (a spring). The spring here is well known.

<sup>2</sup> It is through this descent that several later members and other descendants of the elder line of Nicholas, of Roundway, have considered themselves to be representatives also of the Barony of De la Roche (so called) which has been in abeyance since the time of Edward II.

PEDIGREE OF JUDGE NICHOLAS.

John Nicholas, of Roundway; died 1461=Alice, dau. of Thomas Ennock, of Baynton.  
 John Nicholas, of Roundway, eldest son; died 1502=Agnès, dau. of John Gore, of Hinton.

Richard Nicholas, of Roundway, eldest=Isabel, dau. of Robert Peade,  
 son; died 1498, before his father. of Ford [Rowdèford ?] in  
 Bromham.

Robert Nicholas, of Coate=  
 (and son).

John Nicholas, of=Elizabeth, dau. of William  
 Roundway. Okeden, of Ellingham,  
 co. Hants.

Robert Nicholas, of Allcan=Mary, dau. of William Webb,  
 nings (and son). (of Stert of Bradford, Wilts.  
*Hart. MS., No. rrr.]*

Robert Nicholas, of Roundway,=Warborough, dau. of Giles  
 died 1599; buried St. James, Gore, of Alderton; died  
 Southbroom. 1598, buried in St. James,  
 Southbroom.

Edward Nicholas, of=Katherine, dau. of  
 Allcannings (younger Richard Francklyn.  
 son), buried there in  
 1693.

John Nicholas, of Devizes,=Mary, dau. of Thos. Cooke, of  
 born 1559; died before Bishop's Cannings; died  
 1635. 1694. Buried in St. James,  
 Southbroom.

Griffin Nicholas, of  
 Roundway (younger  
 son); died 1635, s.p.,  
 buried in St. James,  
 Southbroom.

JUDGE ROBERT NICHOLAS (eldest son) baptized  
 1595, aged 39 and more in 1635; heir to his  
 uncle Griffin; married (1) Mary, dau. and  
 co-heir of Wortley Buckingham; (2) Anne,  
 dau. of Sir Humphrey Lind, Kut. To be  
 May 1667, proved 2 Feb. 1668. To be  
 buried in the sepulchre of my ancestors  
 within the Chapel of St. James [South-  
 broom], in the parish of Bishop's Can-  
 nings."

Robert Nicholas, of Allcannings, baptized  
 1597. (*The Individual mistaken for the  
 Judge.*) He married Elizabeth, dau. of  
 Philip Sheldon, of Spatchley, co.  
 Worcester, and had a son Philip born  
 in 1693.

Issue.

The Judge's father, as shown in the pedigree, was John Nicholas, born 25 July 1595, and the eldest son of a family of nine children. He is described as "of Devizes"—(a younger brother, Griffin Nicholas, then residing on the family estate at Roundway)—and was dead in 1635. By his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Cooke, of Bishop's Cannings,<sup>1</sup> buried at St. James', Southbroom, 21st November 1604, he had three sons, of whom Robert (afterwards the Judge) baptized 1595, was the heir; and seven daughters.

The younger brothers of the Judge were Michael Nicholas, baptized in 1603; whose will is dated 1650. He died without issue, and was a benefactor to the poor of Devizes. From the third and remaining brother, Thomas Nicholas, of Roundway, baptized in 1604, very shortly before his mother's burial, descended the younger branch who, by purchase from the Judge's representatives, in 1705, became the later owners of Roundway.

Of the Judge's sisters, two, at least, died young; and the register of St. James', Southbroom, contains the marriages of two others. Elizabeth, the eldest, baptized 1590, was married in 1613 to Peter Bruer, by whom she had a son of the same name (who is mentioned in the Judge's will as "cusen Peter Brewer, of Amsbury, Wilts, gent."<sup>2</sup>), and a daughter Mary. She appears to have re-married John Forsyth of Avebury, clerk, by whom she had three sons, Thomas, Nicholas, and Robert, and was living in 1634. Eleanor, a younger daughter, baptized in 1598, was married in 1616 to Marmaduke Burde, a Devizes apothecary; she is mentioned as "my sister Burde" in the Judge's will, and was living in 1667.

(*To be continued.*)

EDWARD KITE.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Cooke occurs as *Reeve of Cannings*. He was evidently the bailiff or representative of the Bishop of Salisbury in that manor.

<sup>2</sup> This Peter Brewer, as "son-in-law of John Forsyth, of Avebury, clerk," was apprenticed to Marmaduke Burde, of Devizes, apothecary, in 1632, for eight years. *MS. Book of Admissions of the Mercers Company.*

**QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.**

(Continued from p. 465.)

**III.—BIRTH RECORDS.****P.**

- 1059-6-3.—John **PLAYER**, son of William Player, of Grittleton.
- 1660-10-10.—Joseph **PLAYER**, son of William Player, of Grittleton.
- 1663-6-21.—Mary **PLAYER**, dau. of William Player, of Grittleton.
- 1664-8-22.—James **PARRADICE**, son of John and Susan Parradice, of Slaughterford.
- 1665-7-16.—James **PLAYER**, son of William Player, of Grittleton.
- 1666-12-5.—Susannah **PARRADICE**, dau. of John and Susannah Parradice, of Slaughterford.
- 1667-8-27.—Richard **PEARCE**, son of William Pearce.
- 1668-2-5.—Samuell **PLAYER**, son of William Player, of Grittleton.
- 167<sup>th</sup>[1]-3-29.—Sarah **PLAYER**, dau. of William Player, of Foskett.
- 1675-11-2.—Daniel **PLAYER**, son of William Player, of Foskett.
- 1676-1-11.—Sarah **PEARCE**, dau. of William Pearce.
- 1680-12-14.—Isaack **PARRADIZE**, son of William and Mary Parradize, of Slaughterford.
- 1680-12-22.—Caleb **PEARCE**, son of William Pearce.
- 1682-9-21.—James **PARRADICE**, son of Wm. and Mary Parradice, of Slaughterford.
- 1684-1-12.—John **PALMER**, son of William Palmer, of Calne.
- 1685-2-17 [18].—Edward **PARADICE**, son of William and Mary Paradise, of Slaughterford.
- 1686-<sup>\*</sup>6.—Mary **PARADICE**, dau. of William and Mary Paradise, of Slaughterford.
- 1687-9-14.—William **PALMER**, son of William Palmer, of Calne.
- 1689-4-1.—William **PARADICE**, son of William and Mary Paradise, of Slaughterford Meeting.

- 1689-10-1.—Edward PYOTT, son of Alexander<sup>1</sup> and Mary Pyott, of Warminster.
- 1690-3-21.—Ruth and Jacob PALMER, twin dau. and son of William Palmer, of Calne.
- 1690-6-28.—Susana PARADICE, dau. of William and Mary Paradice, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1691-7-18.—William PYOTT, son of Alexander and Mary Pyott, of Warminster.
- 1692-1-29.—Ann PALMER, dau. of William Palmer, of Calne.
- 1692-8-28.—Susana PARADISE, at Slaughterford, dau. of William and Mary Paradice, of Slaughterford.
- 1693-10-31.—Richard PYOTT, son of Alexander and Mary Pyott, of Warminster.
- 1694-1-6.—Susanne PARREDIS, dau. of William and Mary Parredis, of Slaughterford [Chippenham Meeting].
- 1694/5-1-2.—Sarah PACKER, dau. of Thomas and Ruth Packer, of Slat'terford.
- 1696-9-24.—Mary PACKER, dau. of Thomas and Ruth Packer, of Slaughterford.
- 1696-11-18.—Elizabeth PERFECT, dau. of John and Sarah Perfect, of Melksham, cloth-worker.
- 1699-5-25.—Elizabeth PHELPS, dau. of John and Marey Phelpes, of Hoult, cloth-worker.

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<sup>1</sup> Alexander Pyott, of Warminster, was one of several Friends who wrote a defence of Quakerism, which obtained some importance at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. As a Wiltshire production it may be noticed here. It is entitled | A Brief | Apology | in | Behalf of the People | In Derision call'd | *QUAKERS* | Written | For the Information of our sober and | Well-inclined Neighbours in and about the | Town of *Warminster* in the County of *Wilts* | By | Will. Chandler, Alex. Pyott, J. Hodges. | And some others | [with Scripture quotation. 2 Cor., vi., 8, 9] | *LONDON* | . Printed for Thomas Northcott, etc., in small 8vo, 78 pp., 1693. It bristles with quotations from the O. and N. T. and Apocrypha. There is a reference to a saying of Tho. Vincent (probably the same who wrote against Wm. Penn) that the doctrines of the Quakers were "more mortal and destructive to the soul, defiling it more than drinking a draught of poyson . . . . . . . . . ." and another to "T. R.'s unsavoury and uncharitable expression," that "the Devil must needs carry the Quakers a pick-pack to Hell," but beyond these I do not find any other personal allusions in this tract.

The 2nd edition bears the same imprint with the addition of "and are

## R.

- 1656/7-12-2.—Moses RAWLINGS, son of Daniel Rawlings.
- 1657-1-8.—Joice RAWLINS, dau. of Henry Rawlins (*alias* Butler) and Margaret, of Corsham.
- 1659-10-12.—Ruth RAWLINGS, dau. of Daniell Rawlings.
- 1659-10-14.—Isaac RICKETTS, son of John and Jane Ricketts, of Corsham.
- 1660-8-22.—Sarah RICHARDSON, dau. of John Richardson.
- 1661-10-7.—James RAWLENCE, son of Henry Rawlence (*alias* Butler) and Margaret, of Corsham.
- 1662-6-23.—Sarah RAWLINGS, dau. of Daniell Rawlings.
- 1662-7-25.—John RICKETTS, son of John and Jane Ricketts, of Corsham.
- 1662-8-9.—Samuell ROBERTS, son of William Roberts, of Purton Meeting.
- 1662-12-17.—Mary RAWLINS, dau. of Henry and Margaret Rawlins, of Corsham.
- 1663-10-16.—Mary RICHARDSON, dau. of John Richardson, of Marlbro.'
- 1664-12-2.—Susannah RICKETTS, dau. of John and Jane Ricketts, of Corsham.
- 1665-6-7.—Mary RAWLINGS, dau. of Daniell Rawlings.
- 1665-7-30.—Thomas RICHARDSON, son of John Richardson, of Marlbro.'

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to be Sold by *William Longford*, Book-seller in *Warminster*, 1694." It has 86 pages of the same size as the first edition. Another edition, of rather larger size, appeared in London, undated, 52 pp. Further London editions are dated 1701, 1717, 1739; and the tract was reprinted in Dublin 1702, 1713 and 1727; in Philadelphia, 1719; and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1739. The 1701 edition was translated into Welsh by Humphry Owen and Thomas Cadwalader, taking 78 pages as compared with the 95 pages of the original, of similar size. It is entitled "Amddiffyniad Byrr," etc., with imprint "Argraphwyd yn y Flwyddyn 1704." A rough collation of the editions does not reveal any considerable variation of text. Most of the editions are in the Friends' Central Library, in London, the copy of the Newcastle edition (a special reprint) bearing the name of "Gouldney Rawlinson" as sometime owner, "the gift of Wm. Rawlinson, late of Furnace Fells, in Lancashire." A copy of the Dublin 1702 edition is in the Archæological Museum at Devizes, in Vol. xli of "*Wiltshire Tracts*." The price of the book as advertised about 1720 was sixpence.

- 1665-8-20.—John RAWLENCE, son of Henry and Margaret Rawlence, of Corsham.
- 1666-7-11.—William RICKETTS, son of John and Jane Ricketts, of Corsham.
- 1666/7-11-3.—Sarah Roberts, dau. of William Roberts, of Purton Meeting.
- 1667-3-4.—Peter RICHARDSON, son of John Richardson, of Marlbro.
- 1667-12-6.—William RAWLINS, son of Henry Rawlins (*alias* Butler), of Corsham.
- 1667/8-11-5.—Aaron RAWLINGS, son of Daniell Rawlings.
- 1669-6-27.—Martha RICHARDSON, dau. of John Richardson.
- 1671-8-22.—John RICHARDSON, son of John Richardson, of Marlbro' Meeting.
- 1674-5-10.—Peter RICHARDSON, son of John Richardson, of Marlbro Meeting.
- 1674-5-20.—Martha ROBERTS, dau. of William Roberts.
- 1675-7-4.—Ann ROGERS, dau. of John and Kathern Rogers, of Headington.
- 1675-10-12.—Joseph and Benjamin RICHARDSON, twin sons of John Richardson, of Marlbro Meeting.
- 1675-12-13.—Ellinor RASIE, dau. of Robert and Ellinor Rasie, of Corsham.
- 1676-11-16.—Joane ROGERS, dau. of Henry and Margaret Rogers, of Headington.
- 1677-7-19.—Sarah RICHARDSON, dau. of John Richardson, of Marlbro Meeting.

*Tottenham, Middx.*

NORMAN PENNEY.

*(To be continued.)*

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### JOHN AUBREY'S NOTES ON LACOCK, BOWDEN, &c.

The reader of the late Canon Jackson's edition of Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections* will find (p. 89) that the Editor assumed that certain armorial shields, now in the vaulting of the cloisters of Lacock Abbey, had been overlooked by Aubrey.



The fact is however that, in Aubrey's time, they were not there.

This is what Canon Jackson has inserted, within brackets, at the foot of the page :—“(The other shields in the cloisters, omitted by Aubrey, are Pl. viii, Nos. 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, and Pl. ix, No. 147. *Ed.*)” Of these, Nos. 142, 143, 144, and 145 are altered keystones of the vaulting. They were probably originally not armorial at all, but sunk and ornamented with foliage. They appear to be filled up and altered in cement. The fact, that the present condition of these keystones is not original, might easily be overlooked. It was not detected by me, but was pointed out to me, many years ago, by an archæological friend, and, when pointed out, it was easily seen, owing to the character of the foliage and the general flatness and modern look of the work. These alterations must have been made, when the painting of the vaulting was renewed, probably by Ivory Talbot.

No. 146, however—the Sharnington arms—are not, and never can have been, in the cloister vaulting. The precise nature of the mistake, here made, I have lately ascertained by an examination of Aubrey's original manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The Sharnington arms are not “omitted by Aubrey”, but are given in colours in the manuscript, in such a position as to show that they have no reference to the arms in the cloisters, but may possibly have been in the hall. They must have been in glass. The *crosses* are left uncoloured, and the smaller *crosses*, that should have been charged on the larger ones, are omitted. The name Sharnington (correctly spelt, with an *a*, not an *e*) is set against the shield.

I have now, in the hall, in glass, the shield of Sharnington *impaling* Walsingham, and in a gallery window, amongst some patch-work, a fragment of another Sharnington shield. Dingley sketched the shield of Sharnington *impaling* Farington, in 1684, in what is now the south gallery. The shield sketched by Aubrey, was probably Sharnington only—at any rate, it is so drawn.

No. 147 represents one of two shields that were altered in a different way. These are original shields, which in Aubrey's manuscript are *Azure a lion rampant or*. One of these has been altered to the Talbot arms, by adding a *bordure* and changing the tinctures. In the other case, the alteration is incomplete, as the *bordure* has not been introduced.

Aubrey gives the arms of Baynard—*Sable a fess between two chevrons or*—as occurring twice in the cloisters. In one of these cases, in the east walk, the tinctures are now falsified.

He also gives the arms of de la Roche, as *Sable three roaches naiant in pale argent*, which appears to have been correct.

The letters, A W, in the hall, were probably in glass. They are coloured yellow in the MS., with a little red edging.

Canon Jackson (p. 90) represents Aubrey as saying that the foundress, Ela, "outlived her understanding, being above an hundred yeares of age." The words "an hundred" however do not occur in the MS., but, in their place, a sort of knot or twist, which Canon Jackson may perhaps have known to stand for 100, but I am inclined to think that it is simply a query.

Canon Jackson (p. 93), speaking of the south transept of the parish church, prints, as the text—"In this Aisle is a Gothique Altar Monument of . . . . Bluett." Now this is a distinct misreading of the MS., which simply describes it as "a Gothiq Altar Monument of . . . . ." The word *Bluette*, in the MS., with the final letters *te* erased, only refers to the *Bluet* arms, on the monument (No. 148) against which it is written. The monument, which is drawn by Dingley, was, of course, that of a Baynard, and there is nothing to show that Aubrey thought otherwise.

In connexion with Bowden, then written Bowdon (p. 93), there is a puzzle. I made a note, at Oxford, that a passage in the MS., beginning with the words—"Here is lately found" and ending with the words "under the barren sand", appears to be a note, added later in the margin, and dated March 6th,

1625. Unfortunately, on referring to the printed book, I do not find the initial words at all. That therefore needs re-examination of the MS. with the book. As Canon Jackson points out, Aubrey cannot have written the memorandum at that date, which is far too near that of his own birth. It appears to be a slip. It should be a date later than 1662, when Bowden appears to have been purchased by George Johnson and his father, and the date 1675 may have been intended. I think it refers to an added note, and not to the description of the old house, of which he says—"it is of ancient and strong freestone building, &c."—speaking as if he had seen it himself.

Whilst Bowden still remained in the possession of the Sharington family or their descendants, Sir Robert and Lady Stapylton at one time stayed there, when Anne, the widow of Sir Henry Sharington, was living at Lacock Abbey. This is shown by an account book in my possession. From what Aubrey says, it would appear possible that, when George Johnson built his house at Bowden, the older house may not have been, at once, removed. I do not know the date when Johnson's house was built, but he died in 1683.

Aubrey wrote a very good hand, and his manuscript is a most attractive one.

C. H. TALBOT.

*Lacock Abbey.*

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## DUGDALE OF SEEND.

*(Continued from p. 181.)*

The following are abstracts of two deeds, now in the possession of Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham:—

1607, 31 Jan. (5 Jac. I.) An indenture between Christofer Dugdale, of Polleshott, Clerck, and William Geryshe, of Seenehedd, Clothier, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of said Christofer, for and in consideration of a marriage heretofore had and solemnised between the said William Geryshe and Elizabeth his wief, for £15, all that meadow called Northcrott, being 1 acre more or less, a plot of meadow in Reding's Meade,

being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres more or less, 1 acre in a field shooting upon a tenement in possession of William Gilbert, *alias* Netton, being in Seenehedd and Seenerewe, late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Geryshe or his assigns, &c., to be holden of the chief lord or lords of the fee or fees, by the rents, customs and services henceforth to become due and of right payable, &c. The said Christofer Dugdale and his wief Bridget and heirs shall within at any time of five years, by fine or otherwise, make such further and reasonable assurance of the premises to the said William Geryshe and Elizabeth his wief, as shall be reasonably required, and the said Christofer appoints John Ballye and Elias White to be his attornies to deliver seisin.

Signed, Will<sup>m</sup> Geerish, Elizabeth Dugdaile, *her mark*; witness, Wylliam Ranger, *and by the marks of* Thomas Richards, Walter Sutton, Jerome Davies.

1684, March 20.—An indenture between John Wadman, of Imber, gent., and Thomas Dugdale, of Seendhead, Clothyer; the former for £20 sells to the latter "in free and liberal exchange," a close of arable or pasture lately enclosed out of the Westfield, and a little parcel of meadow ground adjoining, containing together about 5 acres; the latter, "in free and liberal exchange," grants the former 3 acres of arable or pasture lately enclosed out of a field called Pudleigh, and 1 acre of arable in the Churchfield, all in the parish of Seend.

Signed by John Wadman, and sealed with the arms he bore, viz., *Ermine, on a bend cotised three roses*; witness, Jos. Somner, Jos. Walter.

Wadman does not occur at all in the printed Visitation of Wilts, 1623; Canon Jackson, in his notes on *Aubrey's Collections*, p. 302, says, that Awdry's estate in Seend previously belonged to the Wadmans; the arms as borne by AWDREY are *Argent on a bend cotised azure three cinquefoils or*; according to Burke's *Armory*, AWDREY, of Devon and Oxford, bore *roses* instead of *cinquefoils*; is there any significance in the similarity of these bearings?

In a recent repair by Mr. Amos Webb, of Beanacre, of an old house at Seendhead, of about the time of Charles II, an instrument was found, in removing the old oak flooring, which must have been used for some process in connexion with the clothing trade, it may perhaps be described as a carding comb with a handle, not unlike a modern curry comb. A fragment of paper was also found, with the name of "Dugdale," and some mention of cloth, thus apparently identifying the old house as the former residence of the Seendhead branch of this Family.

## Queries.

**Curious Tenure.**—By an Indenture, dated 25 March 1741, William Nicholas, of Winterbourne Earls (younger son of Sir John Nicholas, Knt.) leases to John Weston, yeoman, for four years, the capital messuage and farm of Cannings Canonycorum, known as Parsonage Farm, with the tythe of corn, grain, sheaf, and pulse, belonging to the Rectory of Bishops Cannings; at a yearly rent of £200, and also paying and delivering yearly on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, “a good sweet and well ordered Chine of Bacon of a well fed young fatt Hogg, one good sweet well fedd Turkey, and two good sweet young and well fed Fowles of a reasonable size, to the good liking of the said William Nicholas his heirs and assigns.” Weston, besides customary rates and taxes, also covenants to pay “his proportion of such charges as shall be disbursed and laid out in the necessary repairs of the Chancel of the Parish Church of Bishops Cannings”; and also to provide meat, drink, lodging, and horse meat for the officers of the lord of the manor (not exceeding four persons), to survey and keep Courts there, not more than twice in the year, their stay not to exceed two days and two nights at each time.

Are any other instances known in Wiltshire of a tenant thus providing for his landlord's Christmas dinner?

SCRIBA.

**Isaac Walton's Bible—Thomas Andrews.**—At a sale at Rowdeford on the decease of Mr. John Locke, a Bible, printed at Cambridge by John Field, 1668, was sold, on the fly-leaf of which was written, “Issac Walton | given | by Bishop Kenn | Rachel Andrews | Baptized June 4, 1714 | given by her God Father | the Rev. Mr. Walton | of Polshett.” Rachel Andrews was the daughter and heir of Rev. Thomas Andrews, probably by Mary Paradise, widow of Richard Deverill, all of Seend, whom he married at the same place July 5, 1709; Rachel married Wadham Lock, Gent., of Devizes, at Seend, Feb. 15, 1742.

Information is desired concerning this family of Andrews. What has become of the Bible ?

AJAX.

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**Arms of Savory of Wilts.**—1. *Quarterly or and azure, a bend gules.* 2. *Paly of six argent and vert, a chief sable.* Crest: *A hand holding a chapeau between two branches in orle, all proper.* Do these arms appear on any monuments or elsewhere in Wiltshire ?

Anne, coheirress of John Savory, *armiger*, wife of Thomas Bamfield, 36 Hen. VIII, joined in a fine of the "advowson of the free chapel of St. Blase in Chalfield."

*Annapolis.*

A. W. SAVORY.

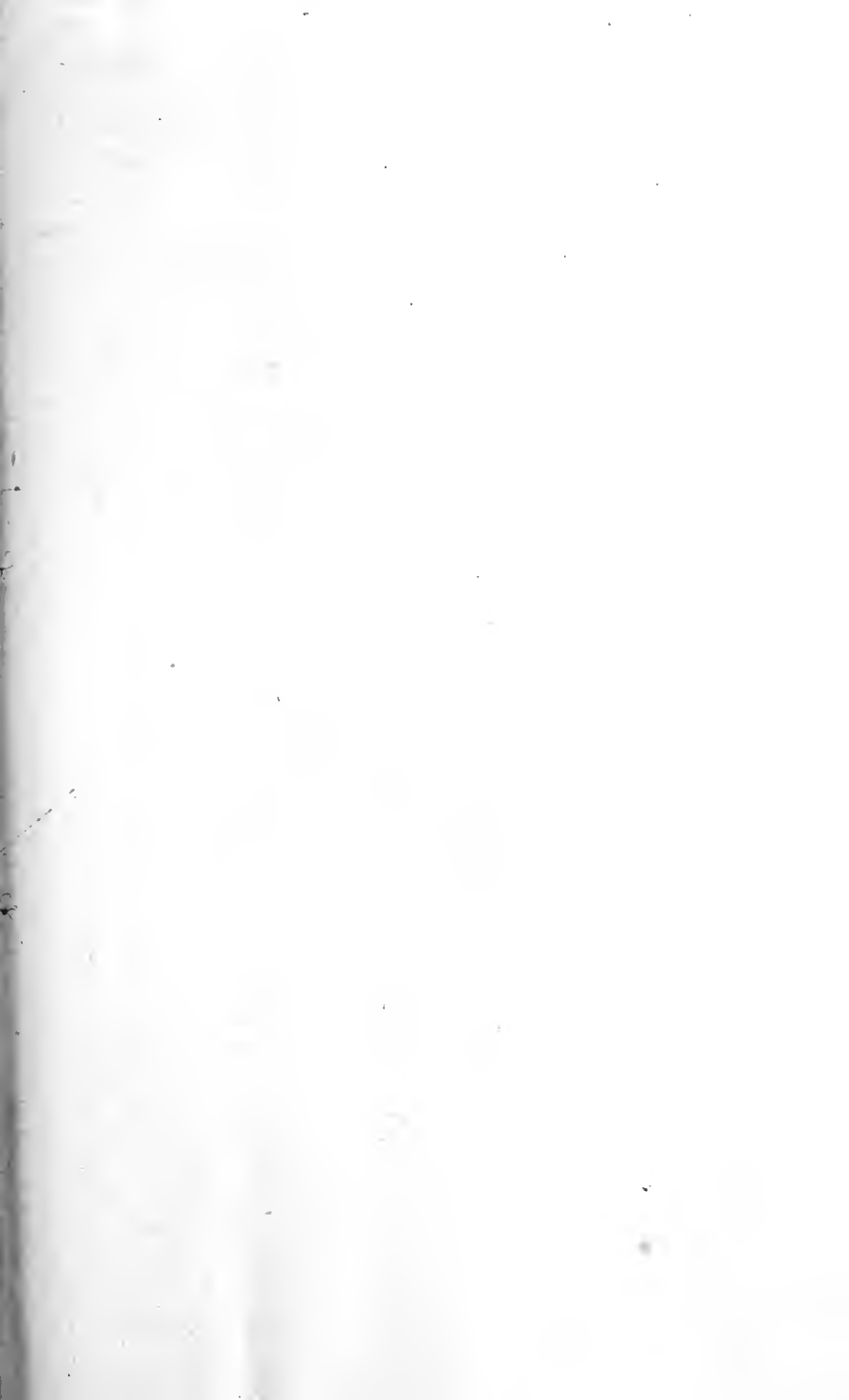
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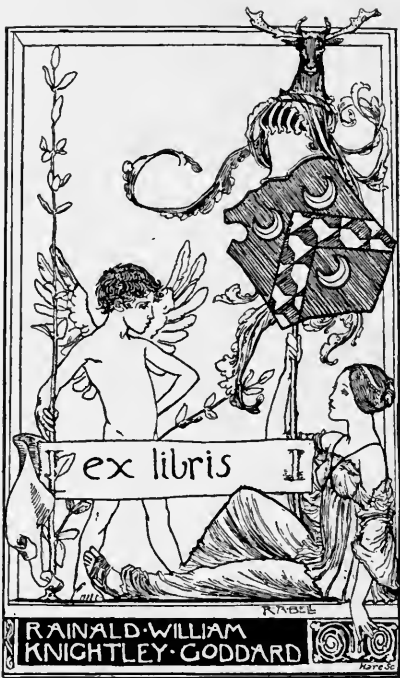
### Replies.

**Henry Chivers, of Quemerford** (vol. iii, pp. 280, 429). An individual of this name, apparently the M.P. for Calne 1689-1705, is buried in the church at Leigh Delamere, near Chippenham, where he had property and was lord of the manor. His monument describes him as "late of Quemerford." He died 30 April 1720, aged 67, and must have been the eldest son of Seacole Chivers by his wife Eleanor, daughter of John Roberts, of Siddington, co. Glouc. This is confirmed by the arms on his monument, viz. CHIVERS and ROBERTS quarterly, *impaling* STONEHOUSE; to which latter family his wife must have belonged.

H. D.

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## Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

DECEMBER, 1901.

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### GODDARD OF SEDGEHILL, CO. WILTS.

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HIS branch of the Goddard family, to which belong the following wills, so far as I am aware, has never before been worked out, and possibly some of your readers may be able to add to or complete my attempt at a pedigree.

RAINALD WM. KNIGHTLEY GODDARD.

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John Goddard de Sedghill, co. Wilts. Will dated 24 July 1550. To be buried in Chapel of St. Katherine in Sedghill. Bequests to Lady Church of Sarum, Chapel of Sedghill, Church of East Knoyle. Sons: *William, John* the elder, and *John* the younger. Dau.: *Christian*. Wife: *Elizabeth*, sole E $\ddot{x}$ trix.

Overseers: *John Burbage, John Goddard*, son, *Robt. Jeffreys, Thos. Lemy* (?).

Witnesses: *Richard Taylor*, my ghostly father, *John Coward* the elder, *Phyllipp Pownde*, with others.

Proved, 6 Oct. 1555, Archd<sup>nry</sup> Court of Sarum. (Book 3, fo. 112.)

Elizabeth Godderd de Sedghill, co. Wilts. Will dated 3 Sept. 1564. To be buried in Chapil of Sedghill. Serv<sup>t</sup>: *Alice*. Children of wife of *Thomas Tyse*: *Christian Lyte* (?), *Thomas Tyse*, sole E<sup>x</sup>or.

Overseers: *Willm. Kynge* of Beppans and *Richd. Kynge*.

Witnesses: *Richd.* and *Wm. Kynge*, *C<sup>h</sup>or Lewy*.

Proved, 20 Oct. 1564, Arch<sup>d</sup>ry Court of Sarum. (Book 4, fo. 188.)

William Goddard of Sedghill, *als.* Sedghull, co. Wilts. yeoman. Will dated, 29 Ap. 1586. *Nicholas Goddard*, my son, meadow called "Blynd laine," the same to be delivered to him by my son *Thomas Goddard* and *Wm. Prune* (?). Daus.: *Mary*, *Dorathie* and *Edith*. Niece: *Cecill*. Residue to wife *Jone*, who is full E<sup>x</sup>trix.

Overseers: *Thomas Goddard*, son, and *Willm. Prune* (?).

Witnesses: *Robt. Tynbeetson*, curate of Sedghill, *Thomas Goddard*, *Wm. Prune* (?) with others.

Arch<sup>d</sup>ry Court of Sarum. (Book 7, fo. 45.)

Thomas Goddard of Sedghill, co. Wilts. Will dated 17 Dec., xxx. Q. Eliz. (1587-8). To be buried in ch. yard in Sedghill. Bequests to Lady Church of Sarum and Church of Sedghill. Son *John Goddard* messg<sup>e</sup> in Sedghill 'where I now dwell. Wife *Cecilie* a moiety of same so long as unmar<sup>d</sup>. Son *Thomas Goddard* my ground called "Westmarshe" in Sedghill, late *John Ffrowdes*', also any right I may have to any living or benison in Knoyle. Dau. Anne £80 at age of 18. Residue to wife and son *John* who are joint E<sup>x</sup>ors.

Overseers: *Nicholas Goddard*, *Thomas King* and *Richd. Kinge* the younger.

PEDIGREE OF GODDARD OF SEDGHILL, Co. WILTS.

John Goddard, of Sedghill, = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . .  
 co. Wilts. To be bur. . . . . Proved her  
 in chapel of St. Kath- husband's will in 1555.  
 erine, Sedghill. Will Her will dated 3 Sept.  
 dated 24 July 1550; Pro. 1564. Proved 20 Oct.  
 6 Oct. 1555, in Arch- 1564, in Archdny. Court  
 dny. Court of Sarum. of Sarum.

William Goddard, of Sedge = Jone, dau. of . . . .  
 hill, yeoman. Will dated John Goddard John Goddard Christian  
 29 Apr. 1586. Proved (the elder) (the younger) =  
 Archdeaconry Court of ? Lyte.  
 Sarum.

Nicholas Goddard, of = Mary, dau. Thos. Goddard, = Cecilie, Dorothy Edith = Mere-  
 "Woodhouse" in of . . . . of Sedghill. To dau. of - weather  
 Sedghill, yeoman, proved her be buried in Mary 3 children men-  
 left a meadow called husband's ch.-yard there. . . . . tioned in  
 "Blynd laine" in will in 1619. Will dated 17 her bro. Nicholas'  
 his father's will. Dec. xxx Q. husband's will (73 Parker).  
 His will dated 28 Eliz. (1587-8). Proved 7 Feb. will in  
 Nov. 1618. To be 1587, P.C.C. 14 1587.  
 bur. in Sedghill. P.C.C. 73 Parker.  
 Proved 4 May 1619.

John Goddard, left mes- = Frances (? dau. of Thos. Tho. Goddard left Anne, = . . . .  
 suage in Sedghill Aubrey, of Chaden- ground called "West- under Froude.  
 by his father. Ad- wick, by Dorothy, dau. marsh" in Sedghill- 18 in  
 mon. P.C.C. 4 Feb. of bro. Michael, of also living of Knoyle 1587.  
 1604-5 to his wife Wilts). She mar. 2nd 7 children men-  
 Frances. Bur. in chancel of Meere Dorset, Harl. Soc. p. 9 tioned in  
 Church. Jas. Reines. *Visitt.* Uncle  
 Nicholas God-  
 dard's will.

Nicholas Goddard, of Sedghill, = Elizabeth, dau. 2 daus. men-  
 and afterwards of Meere, of . . . . ? tioned in Nich-  
 co. Wilts, gentleman, (Exe- Swanton. olas Goddard's  
 ter College, Oxford; matric. will, P.C.C. 73  
 4 May 1621, Oct. 19; Stud. Parker.  
 at Middle Temple, (1622)  
 Will dated 8 Dec. 1653. To  
 be bur. in chancel of Mere  
 Church. Proved 31 May  
 1654, P.C.C. 93 Alchin.

Nicholas Goddard = Mary, dau. of . . . . Edward Anne, left Katherine Frances  
 afterwards m. Wm. Goddard, lands in lands in  
 Weston, armiger. Ad- under 21 in Wincolton, Left £300 apiece in  
 mon. goods of her son 1654; left in father's father's will.  
 John Goddard, of lands in  
 Gillingham, 15 Apr. Sedghill in  
 1703. A. A. Book, father's will.  
 p. 82.

John Goddard, of Gillingham, co. Dor- = Martha, dau. of . . . .  
 set (armiger in A.A. Book), Exeter d. 13 July 1698; \* M.I.  
 Coll., matric. 14 March 1686-7, at Gillingham Church.  
 (as son of Nicholas of Osen, Wilts) aged 18. Stud. Linc. Inn 1690.  
 Admon. to his mother 15 Apr. 1703.  
 d. 14 July 1702; M.I. at Gilling-  
 ham church.\*

John Goddard, d.s.p., John Goddard, d.s.p. Mary, b. . . . = William Helyar,  
 2 Feb. 1695; M.I. at 21 May 1715; M.I. at of Coker, b.  
 Gillingham Church.\* Gillingham Church.\* mar. Oct. 1717. Aug. 1693; d.  
 1723.

For his marriage and issue see *Burke's Landed Gentry*, Helyar of Coker.

\* Hutchins' *Hist. of Co. Dorset*, 3rd Edition, Vol. iii, p. 676.

Witnesses : *Richd. Kinge*, *Nicholas Goddard* and *Thos. Kinge*.

Proved, 7 Feb. 1587-8, by *Cecily* his relict and *John Goddard* s. (P.C.C. 14, Rutland.)

*Nicholas Goddard*, of Sedghill, co. Wilts, yeoman. Will dated 28 Nov. 1618. To be buried in parish church of Sedghill. Bequests to Lady Church of Sarum, P'ish Churches of Sedghill and Motcombe.

*Nicholas Goddard* son of *John Goddard* dec<sup>d</sup>, my moiety of rectory or parsonage of Sedghill, 2 closes in S'hill which I bought of *Edward Frowd*, s<sup>d</sup> closes to remain to s<sup>d</sup> *Nicholas* after expiry of lease granted to *Mary* my now wife. If *Nicholas* die s.p. remain<sup>dr</sup> to *Thomas* eld. son of *Jasper Kinge* dec<sup>d</sup> and his heirs. S<sup>d</sup> *Thomas Kinge* to pay to 6 children of *Thos. Banister* 40s. each. 6 children of *Matthew Scarlett* 40s. each. *Joane*, dau. of *Jasper Kinge* dec<sup>d</sup> 40s. To 3 children of *Edith Mereweather*, my sister, 40s. each. To 7 children of *Anne Frowde*, dau. of bro. *Thomas Goddard* dec<sup>d</sup>, 40s. each, and 2 daus. of *John Goddard* dec<sup>d</sup> 40s. each within 12 months after he shall become possessed of s<sup>d</sup> parsonage. To 5 sons of *Thos. Banister* a close at Newe Yeat, called "Matthews Close", equally between them. Dau. of *Thos. Banister* £4. *Mary*, dau. of *Thos. Kinge*, of Hayes, £4. *Augustin Burbage* 10s. Every maid serv<sup>t</sup> 12d. *Edith Whitmershe*, *Joane Gatehouse* of West Bourton, *Edith Snooke* of Stalbridge. *Marye* my wife, my dwelling house called "Woodhouse" and all grounds belonging so long as she is a widow. Wife to find kinsman *Nicholas* in food and lodging or £10 per ann. until he mar. If he marry they to live together. Wife sole E<sup>x</sup>trix. and residuary legatee.

Overseers : *Philip Tyse* of Sedghill, *Thos. Banister* of Mere Park, and *John Gatehouse* of West Bourton.

Witnesses : *Mat. Gatehouse*, *Richd. Kinge*.

Proved, 4 May 1619, by *Mary Goddard* the relict. (P.C.C. 73, Parker.)

Nicholas Goddard, late of Sedghill, but now of Meere, co. Wilts, gentleman. Will dated 8 Dec. 1653. Desires with consent of Mr. *Chaffin* to be buried in South part of chancel of Meere Church, as near as may be to sepulchre of my father. Bequests to Churches and poor of Meere and Sedghill. *Elizabeth Swanton* £5. *Nicholas Goddard* my son one yardland of inheritance in Upton, p'ish of Knoyle, the house in Meere which I lately bought of him and where I now dwell, and all my land in Meere which I lately bought of my uncle *William Aubrey* called "Adamante." Dau. *Anne Goddard* and her heirs all my lands in Wincolton called "Chalnham" containing 8 ac.; also my right in 1 ac. called "Withamacre", lying in "Chalnham"; and £150, £30 of which she has already in the purchase of "Adamante" afs<sup>d</sup> for the life of *Margaret Gilbert*. Daus. *Katherine* and *Francis Goddard* £300 each, to be p<sup>d</sup> 1 month after son *Edward* shall be 21. Son *Edward* has promised to see £600 paid out of my lands in Sedghill, which are his by inheritance. Wife *Elizabeth Eñtrix*. and residuary legatee.

Overseers: Bro. *Francis Swanton*, Esq., *Robt. Tisse* gentleman, and Cos<sup>n</sup> Mr. *John Froud*.

Witnesses: *Jasper King*, *Edward Goddard*.

Proved, 13 May 1654, by *Eñtrix*. (P.C.C. 93, Alchin.)

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## RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

### BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 505.)

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

MARY BALLARD, of Bratton, leaves to her sister, Grace Greenhill, £20 to be paid a year after her decease; to her sister, Elizabeth Clarke, £20; and to her daughter, Elizabeth Clarke, £20; to Thomas and John, sons of Elizabeth Clarke,

£20 each; to her sister, Deborah Blatch, £20; and to John, Mary, and James, children of Deborah Blatch, £20 each; all to be paid a twelve-month after her decease; to Mr. Edward Frowde, of Tinhead, and John Olredge [? Aldridge], of Westbury, £20 in trust for the poor of "the Baptized Congregation meeting in Earl Stoke." To Elizabeth Ballard, daughter of her sister Sarah Ballard, £100; and to Mary, Sarah's other daughter, £100; the legacy of each to remain to the survivor, one dying before the other; but if both die before they are 21, or married, then the said legacies to John Ballard, Jonathan Ballard, and John Aldridge Ballard, equally divided. To John Aldridge Ballard, her kinsman, her silver cup and £20; to John Olredge, senior, of Westbury, 20s.; to Jefferey Whitaker, 20s.; to Mary Whitaker, her husband's daughter, "my black satin gown and coat that I had against the time I was married"; best silk gown and coat to kinswoman Mary Ballard; her best watered gown and best black russet coat to Charity, reputed daughter of her sister Deborah Blatch, and her best suit of "head clothes"; her black Rusall gown and coat to her mother, Mary Alredge, with all the rest of her clothes to dispose of as she thinks fit; the legacies to her sister Sarah's daughters to remain good to them if they marry with their parents' consent, otherwise they shall go to her brother Philip Ballard, the legacies above said being of the legacies bequeathed to her by her father. Dated 28 November A.D. 1713. [Proved 5 October 1714.]

[*Precentor's Court, Salisbury.*]

PHILLIP BALLARD, of Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, gentleman, leaves to Giles Haliday, of Weddington, in the parish of Erchfont, gentleman, and John Prior, of Edington, yeoman, all messuages, lands, &c. lying in Imber, to hold to them and their heirs for ever to the following uses:—To the first son of his son John Ballard and heirs male, then to the second son of said John and his heirs male, and then to the

third or any other son and the heirs male according to seniority of age; and for default of such issue to the use of his [Philip's] son John Aldridge Ballard for the term of his natural life, and after his death to the use of his heirs male according to seniority of age; and for default of such issue, to his own [Philip's] right heirs for ever, with provision for granting the premises to Elizabeth, now wife of son John, or to any other wife of any of the said heirs during the term of her natural life as jointure, or to any other person or persons for the purpose of raising money for the maintenance of the sons and daughters of any of the said heirs.

Item to the same trustees: All lands, &c., in West Ashton and Upton Scudamore (except 2 closes of arable meadow ground called Chalcots, in Upton Scudamore, lately purchased of Giles Hill, and in the occupation of George Wilhy), to the use of his son, Jonathan Ballard, for life, and then to the heirs male of his body in seniority of age; and for default of such issue to the daughter or daughters of Jonathan, by equal shares, and their heirs; and for default of daughters, to the use of John Aldridge Ballard and his heirs male according to seniority; and then to the daughter or daughters of J. A. Ballard and their heirs in equal shares, and for default of issue of John Aldridge Ballard to Philip's own right heirs for ever. To the said trustees he leaves the said closes called Chalcots, in Upton Scudamore, to the use of his daughter Sarah until her marriage; and if she be married with the consent of his son John Ballard and of Giles Haliday, testified in writing and not otherwise, he gives to her £500, to be paid her with interest at 5 per cent., to be paid her a 12 month after the decease of his wife if she marry during the life-time of said wife, if not a 12 month after her marriage; if Sarah die before her marriage then the closes are to be to the use of his son Jonathan and his heirs, the said other lands in West Ashton and Upton Scudamore being charged with the payment of the said £500, which is to be to the use of Sarah and not to her husband. Item to Giles Haliday, and John Ballard, his son, £250 in trust to pay

the interest thereof for life to Elizabeth his daughter during her life and that of his son, John Aldridge Ballard; the same on her death without issue to be paid to John A. Ballard; and if he die in lifetime of Sarah, then to Sarah and Mary, another daughter, equally divided. Also to the same trustees another £250 for daughter Mary, on her marrying with their consent, and if she die without issue to John Aldridge Ballard. Item to Giles Haliday and John Pryor in trust, his messuage and lands, &c., belonging, called "Winters," in Bratton, to the use of his wife for life; and on her death to son John Aldridge Ballard and his heirs male successively according to seniority of age; then to the daughter or daughters of the said John Aldridge and the heirs of their body, and for default of issue to his son John Ballard, and issue male and their heirs male successively, and then for default thereof to the daughter or daughters of John and their issue; and for default of issue of the said John to the right heirs of himself Philip. Also to Giles Halliday and John Ballard all his plate and other household goods in trust for the use of his wife during her life, then to John Aldridge Ballard. Item to John Ballard, £5 for mourning. The rest of his goods he leaves to Giles Haliday, and son John and their executors, until his son John Aldridge Ballard shall be 21 years of age, whom he appoints then his sole executor; the said Giles and John to be guardians of his children until their majority. Dated 3rd March 1722/3.

[A copy of this Will was sent to the Court of Canterbury owing to a dispute about administration between Mary Whitaker, wife of Philip Whitaker, daughter of Philip Ballard, and John Aldridge Ballard (*vide* letter with the copy from the deputy registrars of the P.C.C., dated 7 January 1736/7).]

[P.C.C., *Admon. Act Book*, A.D. 1741.]

On the 7 September 1741 administration of the goods, chattels and credits of JOHN ALDRIDGE BALLARD, late of Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, co. Wilts, was granted to Thomas Webb, a creditor of the deceased being first sworn to administer



the pretended letters of administrations of the goods of the said deceased heretofore granted to Philip Whitaker in the peculiar jurisdiction of Westbury, being first revoked and declared void for defect of jurisdiction, and Ann Ballard, widow, relict of William Ballard, Ann Ballard, spinster, and Eleanor Ballard, the real and lawful children and only issue of the deceased being first duly cited and in no wise appearing.

[IBID.]

On the 11th of December administration of the goods, &c., of JONATHAN BALLARD, late of Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, co. Wilts, deceased, was granted to Susanna Ballard, widow, relict of the said deceased.

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

Mary Ballard, of Bratton, widow of HENRY BALLARD, of Bratton, yeoman, intestate, deceased, renounces the administration of the goods of the said intestate, in favour of James Ballard, plumber, of Bratton, son of the said Henry, appointing Thomas Froome, of New Sarum, gentleman, and John Cooper, of the same, her proctors. Dated 26 February 1754.

[With bond for the due administration of the said goods of James Ballard, son of the said Henry, dated 26 February 1754.]

The administration of the goods of Henry Ballard was granted at Sarum to James, the lawful son of the said Henry and Mary Ballard, 26 February 1754.

[P.C.C., 143 *Hay.*]

JOHN BALLARD, of Imber, co. Wilts, gentleman, bequeathes to his sister, Mary Drewett, widow, his leasehold tenement, held for lives under the Duke of Queensbury, consisting of 2 yardlands at Wedhampton, co. Wilts, purchased of Thomas Bruges, to hold to her, her executors, administrators and assigns for the remainder of interest at his decease; and also £500 to be paid to her 12 months after his decease. To his sister-in-law, Mary Powell, widow, his copyhold estate of 2

yardlands in Wedhampton, held by copy of Court Roll under the Duke of Queensbury for the lives of the said Mary Powell and John Powell her son, who is obliged to render the same, for life with power to her to demise the same to whom she will during her said son's life if he shall survive her, and during the widowhood of his wife, Martha Powell, or of any future wife of his who may claim interest therein. To his niece Broadhead Ballard, an annuity of £10 for life, to begin the first quarter-day after the 12 month after his decease, the said annuity not to be subject to the debts of any husband she may marry, but to be to her own sole use, nor to be sold or aliened by herself upon forfeiture of the same. To his niece, Elizabeth Tree, wife of William Tree, of Beckington, co. Somerset, clothier, the like annuity of £10 under the same conditions. To his niece, Ann Ballard, his leasehold tenement called "Shute" (?), in Bratton, held for lives under Viscount Weymouth, to hold to her, her executors and assigns, for the remainder of interest therein after his decease; also £100 to be paid her twelve months after his decease. To his niece, Eleanor Blatch, wife of John Blatch the younger, of Bratton, yeoman, the interest of £250 at 4 per cent. yearly, to be paid out of his personal estate during her life, the first payment to be on the 1st quarter-day a twelvemonth after his decease, for her own sole use, and not to be subject to pay her husband's debts, the said interest after her death to be towards the maintenance of the child or children of the said Eleanor Blatch during their minorities, the principal of £250 to be divided among them on their attaining the age of 21 years; but if she die without issue living, the said principal sum to sink into his residuary estate for the use of his executors.

To his nephews, William Aldridge Ballard and Thomas Whitaker, all his freehold lands, tenements, and hereditaments called Crowswell Down, at West Ashton, lately purchased of the said Broadhead Ballard, William Tree, and Elizabeth his wife; to the said W. A. Ballard and Thomas Whitaker, their heirs and assigns for ever, the rents and profits thereof, to be

equally divided between them. To the poor of Imber, Bratton and Wedhampton the sum of 50s. in each place, to be paid them at the discretion of his executors. All the rest of his moneys and chattels to the said William Aldridge Ballard and Thomas Whitaker, equally divided, whom he makes his executors. Signed 16 November 1769. [Proved at London 2 April 1778.]

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

JOHN BALLE [otherwise Bailey], of Bratton, shepherd, leaves to his sister, Ann Graye, and her two children, £10, to be equally divided between them. The rest of his goods he leaves to John Aldridge, gardiner, and Thomas Linerd [Leonard], his executors. 10 June 1692. Witnesses: William Whitaker and Jeffery Whitaker. [Proved at Sarum 11 August 1692.]

*Inventory of his goods exhibited by the executors.*

	£	s.	d.
On Coule .. .. .	0	2	0
On cabel bonde .. .. .	0	3	0
On Setell .. .. .	0	4	0
On peare of Anders .. .. .	0	5	0
2 barals .. .. .	0	2	6
4 puter dishes and 2 sasars .. .. .	0	5	6
On litell Kitell .. .. .	0	1	6
On Kefer .. .. .	0	2	6
On Couerlide and 3 blankitets .. .. .	0	9	0
On bead, tow peales, and on bolester .. .. .	0	16	0
tow sheets .. .. .	0	4	0
tow sheants .. .. .	0	7	0
tow bolester cases, on peal kases, 3 naptings .. .. .	0	6	6
his wearing of pareil .. .. .	1	10	0
three couefers .. .. .	0	6	0
due upon bonds and bills .. .. .	32	6	6
	<hr/>		
	£37	8	0
	<hr/>		

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

HARRY BURGES, of Bratton, leaves his body to be buried in the churchyard of Bratton; to his six grand-children, 10s. each; to his son Henry, a horse; to his son John, a horse, a pot, and a tredle; to his grand-child, Mary Hodges, a bed and bedstead; to Robert Hodges, his best hat. He appoints Mary Hodges his sole executrix. He appoints that an obligation, due from Henry Gaske dir, be equally divided between his sons Henry and John, and Mary, his executrix; and also 4 heifers, 1 great kettle, 1 middle kettle, 1 little pot, 3 pewter platters, 3 barells, two "cowles," two trendles, a table-board and frame, and a pair of milking tankerds, to be equally divided between the two sons and Mary Hodges. He gives to his daughter Elizabeth 2 shirts and 1 coffer; and to Henry and John, his sons, and Mary Hodges, to be equally divided, £2 12s. 6d., due from John Rodway. Dated 1 March 1692. Witnesses: John Causway and John Whittaker. [Proved 27 June 1693.]

The bond of Robert Hodges to administer the goods during the minority of Mary Hodges, dated 27 June 1693, and the inventory of his goods, dated 8th March 1692, is with this will; the inventory is witnessed by Thomas Coles and William Tucker, "preachers."

[*Precentor's Court, Salisbury.*]

JAMES BLATCH, of Bratton, yeoman, 24 April 1702, bequeathes to his son, John Blatch, £100; to his daughter, Hannah, £100, to be paid 12 months after his decease; to his son-in-law, William Hill, 1s.; to his daughter, Martha Hill, 1s.; to Martin Taylor, his son-in-law, 1s.; to his grandson, Anthony Hill, 5s.; to his granddaughter, Ann Taylor, 5s.; all the rest of his chattels to Philip Blatch, his son, whom he makes his executor.

[Inventory of his goods, taken May 12, 1702: the household goods amounted to £30 15s. 0d., the farming stock and implements to £200.]

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

JOHN BIDGARD, of Bratton, gardiner, 26 March 1710, leaves to his brother, Thomas Bidgard, and two brothers-in-law, Thomas Wempe and William Dridge, his woollen wearing clothes, to be divided between them; to his niece, Mary, daughter of his sister, Rebecca Dridge, deceased, 40s.; to Benjamin, son of his sister, Elizabeth Wempe, 40s.; to Mary, daughter of Mary Dyett, 2s. 6d.; to George, son of Mary Dyett, 2s. 6d.; to his brother, Thomas Bidgard, 40s.; to John, son of Thomas Bidgard, his holland shirt; to his wife, Elizabeth Bidgard, whom he makes his sole executor, the rest of his goods.

[Proved 3 August 1710. Inventory of his goods taken 8th June 1710: they amounted to £24 13s. 6d.]

E. M. THOMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

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## A CENSUS OF WILTS IN 1676.

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WHEN Henry Compton became Bishop of London in 1675, he at once began his life-long endeavour to unite Dissenters with the Church of England against the Roman Catholics. To that end he caused a requisition to be sent round to the parochial clergy of England asking them to make returns as to the number of Conformists, Roman Catholics, and Nonconformists in each parish, who were over 16 years of age. Obedience to this requisition was voluntary, and, as will be seen, was by no means universal. Perhaps we should wonder rather that so many parishes made a return than that there are so many omissions, *e.g.*, Salisbury, Bishop's Cannings, Calne, &c. A similar census was taken in Salisbury in 1675, the result of which is set out in the last volume of Hoare's *Modern Wilts*. This may account for its exclusion from the

statistics of 1676. When the latter had been collected, they were copied into a volume, which still survives in the Salt Library at Stafford.

As the first English Census, it is of unique value, and I trust that the following copy of the Wiltshire returns may be of special interest to local historians. Attempts have been made by various writers, for the most part incidentally, when treating of the annals of commerce, to estimate the comparative population of England at various periods in her history. So far as I am aware, no one has made any attempt to deal with Wiltshire in this manner. It is therefore my intention to make some remarks upon the probable rise and fall of population in Wiltshire in a later contribution to this Magazine. I fear, however, that there is little direct evidence to enable us to speak with any degree of accuracy concerning the inhabitants of particular districts, or, indeed, of the county as a whole, before 1676. If something could be done towards a series of Wiltshire extracts from the numerous Subsidy Rolls, which extend from the reign of Henry III to the end of the seventeenth century, it might be possible to deal more certainly and statistically with the social life of our towns and villages than has hitherto been the case in parochial histories.

After 1676 the agricultural population appears to have declined until about 1760, though that of the country as a whole slightly improved. Between 1760 and 1800 the inhabitants of country villages grew in number, particularly during the latter years, when the allowance system put a premium on large families, and by that means bred up a race of paupers who could not have existed without such assistance. Britton, in his one-volume edition of the *Beauties of Wilts*, page 70, quotes a Parliamentary Publication showing the population of Wiltshire for four years, viz. :—

1700 .. .. 153,900		1801 .. .. 191,200
1750 .. .. 168,400		1811 .. .. 200,300

For the remarks which follow these statistics I am indebted to the Rev. C. S. Ruddle, of Durrington. It has been usual,

as I learn from the Librarian of the Salt Library, to add 40 per cent. to the figures set out in the census to account for the children under 16 years of age, who are excluded from it. Mr. Ruddle has, however, collected statistics of births and deaths from no less than eight parishes, which would seem to show that 60 per cent. rather than 40 per cent. should be added in order to arrive at a fairly approximate estimate of the total inhabitants of each parish. I have taken the liberty of adding to his valuable totals the population in 1801, 1851 and 1891. I find there was a steady rise from 1801 to 1851, and in many cases a still further rise during the next ten years. After that date a fairly rapid decline set in until the closing years of the century, when a slight improvement appears.

CECIL SIMPSON.

EXTRACT FROM BISHOP COMPTON'S CENSUS, 1676.

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DECANATUS CRICKLADE.

	Conf.	P.	N.C.
Ashton Keynes ...	396	—	4
Blonsdon St. Andrew ...	30	—	—
Castle Eaton ...	60	—	—
Cricklade St. Mary...	133	—	7
„ St. Sampson	495	—	5
Elingdon <i>als.</i>			
Wroughton ...	259	—	1
Eysey ...	54	—	—
Hanningdon ...	152	—	—
Hinton Parva ...	133	—	—
Inglesham ...	51	—	7
Lyddiard Melesent	132	2	—
„ Tregooze	139	—	1
Latton ...	150	—	6
Luddington ...	160	—	—
Poulton ...	82	—	9
Purton ...	682	—	18
Rodborne Cheyney	178	—	14
Sanford <i>als.</i> Somers-			
ford Keynes ...	128	—	—
Sherncott ...	16	—	—
Staunton Fitz Warren	63	—	—

DECANATUS CRICKLADE (*cont.*).

	Conf.	P.	N.C.
Stratton St. Margaret's (Margrett's)	285	—	4
Swindon ...	572	—	8
Wanborowe ...	596	—	4

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DECANATUS MALMESBURY.

Ashley ...	30	—	—
Alderton ...	135	—	2
Bideston St. Peter...	113	—	14
„ St. Nicholas	—	—	—
Box ...	400	1	22
Bremilham and Norton ...	40	—	—
Brinkworth ...	404	—	35
Castle Coombe ...	252	—	8
Chippenham ...	724	—	134
Colerne ...	278	—	22
Corsham ...	872	—	115
Crudewell...	—	—	—
Dantsey ...	122	—	2
Draycott Cerne ...	100	—	7
Ditchridge ...	38	—	2

DECANATUS MALMESBURY (*cont.*).

	Conf.	P.	N.C.
Easton Gray ...	65	—	—
Foxley ...	46	—	—
Garsdon ...	187	—	2
Grittleton ...	132	—	24
Hankerton ...	181	1	8
Harden Huish ...	23	—	—
Hasulbury ...	—	—	—
Hullavington ...	129	—	2
Keinton St. Michael	331	—	30
West Keynton ...	140	—	3
Kelwayes ...	10	—	2
Kemble ...	177	—	3
Lacocke ...	633	—	44
Langley Burrell ...	150	—	7
Leigh de la More ...	60	—	3
Littleton Drew ..	61	—	7
Luckington ...	130	—	11
Xpian Malford ...	339	—	1
Malmsbury ...	245	—	5
Minley ...	204	—	16
Nettleton ...	158	—	12
Newnton ...	60	—	—
Norton vide Bremil-			
ham ...	—	—	—
North Wraxall ...	117	—	7
Oakesey ...	184	—	—
Poole ...	107	—	—
Seagry ...	74	—	6
Stanton St. Quintin	85	—	8
Sherston Magna ...	296	—	4
Somerford „ ...	52	—	8
„ Parva ...	97	—	5
Sopworth ...	56	—	3
Sutton Benger ...	147	—	25
Westport ...	682	8	22
Yatton Kennell ...	108	—	4

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## DECANATUS AVEBURY.

Al Canings ...	508	—	2
Alton Barnes ...	35	—	—
Avebury ...	181	—	25
Betchingstoake ...	67	—	—
Bremhill ...	648	—	78
Bromham ...	450	—	50
Calston ...	47	—	—

DECANATUS AVEBURY (*cont.*).

	Conf.	P.	N.C.
Cleevepeper ...	239	1	—
Compton Bassett ...	109	—	21
Heddington ...	113	1	16
Hilmarten... ..	351	—	17
Hinton Magna ...	219	—	3
Kimett ...	61	—	3
Newington <i>als.</i>			
Newnton ...	132	—	4
Overton ...	395	—	5
Rowde ...	287	—	20
Stanton Bernard ...	120	—	—
Tokenham Weeke... ..	96	—	7
Winterborne Bassett	102	—	—
Winterborne Monk-			
ton ...	81	—	—
Woodborow ...	162	—	9
Wootton Bassett ...	602	3	8
Yatesbury... ..	158	—	6

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## DECANATUS POTTERNE.

Broughton Gifford... ..	400	—	—
Bradford ...	3105	—	159
Chalfield Magna ...	18	—	—
Charlton ...	101	—	5
Chrikton ...	242	—	—
Chiverall Magna ...	134	—	11
„ Parva ...	51	—	7
Cowlston ...	61	—	1
Devizes St. Mary ...	592	—	84
„ St. John ...	—	—	—
Eddington ...	243	1	6
Enford ...	379	—	1
Fittleton ...	155	—	1
Hilprington ...	168	—	35
Imber ...	119	—	1
Keavill ...	463	—	7
Lavington Ep'i. ...	367	—	3
„ Forum ...	476	—	24
Marden ...	159	—	16
Melksham ...	1865	—	100
Monkton Farleigh ...	—	—	—
North Bradley ...	100	—	340
Patney ...	72	—	1
Polshott ...	150	—	—
Potterne ...	994	—	6



DECANATUS POTTERNE (*cont.*).

	Conf.	P.	N.C.
Russall ...	201	—	2
Steeple Ashton (vacat)...	—	—	—
Semington capl. ...	207	—	2
Trowbridge ...	763	—	174
Uphaven ...	223	—	9
Urchfont ...	1119	—	13
Willesford ...	160	—	—
Whaddon ...	17	—	—
Winkfield ...	163	—	2

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## DECANATUS MARLBURGH.

Awborne ...	782	—	28
Buttermere ...	62	—	—
Chilton Foliatt ...	118	—	2
Chisledeane ...	335	—	11
Collingborne Ducis	170	—	—
„ Kingston	374	—	—
Draygott Foliatt ...	—	—	—
Easton ...	248	—	2
Everley ...	214	—	—
Froxfield ...	124	—	—
Huish ...	45	—	—
Ham ...	126	—	—
Manningford Abbas	64	—	1
„ Bruce	68	—	2
Marlburgh St. Mary	1850	—	150
„ St. Peter	1100	—	100
Mildenhall ...	129	—	1
Milton Lilborne ...	362	—	—
Preshute ...	210	—	1
Pusey ...	648	—	—
Tidcombe ...	115	4	1
Wilcott ...	203	6	0
Wotton Rivers ...	160	—	—

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## DECANATUS WYLY.

Barwick St. James...	—	—	—
Bishopstrow ...	131	—	12
Boyton ...	154	—	6
Brixton Deverell ...	74	—	2
Chitterne All Sts. ...	202	—	1
„ St. Mary...	109	—	1
Codford St. Mary ...	89	1	—

DECANATUS WYLY (*cont.*).

	Conf.	P.	N.C.
Codford St. Peter ...	130	—	—
Corsley ...	3000	—	50
Deverell Longbridge	273	—	27
Fisherton de la Mere	101	—	3
Kingston Deverell ...	196	3	1
Lanford Parva ...	19	1	—
Mayden Bradly ...	522	—	31
Maddington ...	127	—	1
Monkton Deverell ...	50	4	6
Norton Bavant ...	188	—	8
Orcheston St. George	81	—	—
„ St. Mary	72	—	—
Pertwood ...	8	—	—
Rolstone ...	14	—	—
Shrewton ...	192	—	1
Sherrington ...	72	—	—
Stapleford ...	117	3	3
Steeple Langford ...	224	1	1
Stockton ...	120	—	—
Stourton ...	196	51	3
Tilshead ...	139	—	1
Venny Sutton ...	194	—	18
Upton Lovell ...	—	—	—
„ Skidmore ...	191	—	—
Warminster ...	544	—	56
Winterborne Stoke	98	—	3
Wishford Magna ...	245	—	—
Wyly ...	178	—	2

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## DECANATUS AMSBURY.

Allington ...	52	—	17
Amsbury ...	840	—	10
Boscomb ...	67	—	—
Bulford ...	237	—	2
Choldrington ...	30	—	—
Durrington ...	191	—	9
West Grimstead ...	—	—	—
Idmiston ...	216	—	9
Landford ...	60	—	—
Laverstock ...	101	—	—
Ludgarshall ...	488	5	—
Milston ...	122	—	—
Newton Tony ...	84	—	26
North Tidworth ...	116	—	—
West Deane ...	190	—	3

DECANATUS AMSBURY ( <i>cont.</i> ).				DECANATUS CHALKE ( <i>cont.</i> ).			
	Conf.	P.	N.C.		Conf.	P.	N.C.
White Parish ...	595	3	2	Chilmarke ...	317	—	3
Winterborne Earles	114	—	17	Compton Chamber-			
"    Gimner	122	—	1	laine ...	230	—	—
Winterslowe ...	194	—	6	Damerham ...	488	—	14
				Dinton ...	390	6	7
p. 90.				Donhead St. Andrew	306	20	45
DECANATUS WILTON.				"    St. Mary...	420	—	30
Downton ...	1500	—	—	Ebbesborne ...	120	—	—
Fugglestone ...	200	—	—	Fifield ...	15	—	—
Fisherton Anger ...	273	—	7	Fovant ...	381	7	32
South Newton ...	183	—	20	Funthill Epi. . .	96	—	—
Wilton ...	706	7	7	"    Gifford ...	255	5	—
				Hindon Lib. Cap. ...	303	4	4
p. 84.				Knoyle Epi. . .	250	3	45
DECANATUS CHALKE.				"    parva ...	169	—	—
Barwick St. John ...	187	—	2	Odstock ...	70	8	2
"    St. Leonard	66	—	28	Semly ...	126	10	4
Baberstock ...	72	8.	—	Stratford Tony ...	148	—	2
Barford ...	266	3	10	Sutton Mandeville...	179	10	11
Bishopston ...	168	—	2	Teffont Evias ...	110	—	—
Broad Chalke ...	581	—	6	Tisbury ...	568	26	6
Burcombe... ..	124	—	—	Tollard Royal ...	120	—	—
Chicklade ...	50	—	2				

IN this most interesting Census it is to be remembered that as its purpose was to obtain a correct estimate of Church people and Nonconformists, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, only those of 16 years of age and over appear in it. How are we to arrive at the probable number of those under 16 who should be added in order to obtain the actual population? The prospect of life was generally shorter. But on the other hand the people were more prolific than in this age. There is much difficulty in calculating how many children there actually were in 1676 because of the very frequent imperfection of parish registers; and where registers are perfect it requires time and patience to make the necessary search. With kind assistance I have taken (*a*) the number entered as born or baptized 1660 to 1675 both inclusive, (*b*) then noted the names of those so born or baptized who were buried before the end of 1675. These were, of course, subtracted from the

number of the births. For example, in Idmiston 189 were born, but of them 25 died, this gives 164 under 16 years of age living in 1676.

In this way it is found that in eight parishes with total population given in the Census 1639, an addition must be made of 1034. And it appears that 63 per cent. is the average addition to be made. The parishes referred to are not contiguous: Idmiston, Enford and Knoyle Ep<sup>l</sup> lie wide apart. If 60 per cent. be added to the Census it will not be unreasonable.

	1676.			1801.	1851.	1891.
	Over 16.	Under 16.	Total.			
Cholderton ..	30 +	24 =	54	127	183	175
Cliff Pypard	240 +	178 =	418	624	890	427
Durrington ..	200 +	134 =	334	339	477	393
Enford ..	380 +	236 =	616	674	911	800
Fittleton ..	156 +	70 =	226	251	380	328
Idmiston ..	225 +	164 =	389	422	550	457
Knoyle Ep <sup>l</sup> ..	298 +	189 =	487	853	1110	956
Newton Tony	110 +	39 =	149	286	316	292
Total for the 8 parishes			2673	3576	5797	3828

C. S. RUDDLE.

## JUDGE NICHOLAS, HIS PARENTAGE AND BIRTHPLACE.

(Continued from p. 510.)

THIS brings us to the history of the Judge himself. He was baptized at St. James', Southbroom, on the 21st of September 1595, as *Robert, son of John Nicholas*. According to Foster's *Alumni* he matriculated at Queen's College, as "Robert Nicholas, of Wilts," 11th May 1610, at the age of

15, proceeded B.A. 17th May 1613; entered of the Middle Temple 1621,<sup>1</sup> and was made a Bencher in 1645.

In 1635 his uncle Griffin (mentioned above) died at Roundway,<sup>2</sup> on the 13th March, without issue, and it was found by an inquisition taken at New Sarum on the 18th August following, that "Robert Nicholas, of the borough of Devizes, Esq.," was his next heir, "to wit, eldest son of John Nicholas, late of Devizes, gent., deceased, eldest brother of the said Griffin, and was then aged 39 years and more."—*Inq. post mortem*, 11th Charles I. His baptism in 1595 will thus be found to correspond precisely with his age as given at two later dates, viz., 15 in 1610, and 39 years and more in 1635.

We next find him attending a vestry meeting at St. Mary's, Devizes, in 1637, in which parish he must at that time have resided. His autograph in the Churchwardens' book is

*Robert Nicholas*

here reproduced, and is identical with that of the Judge as found in public documents of a later period.

The Charter of Charles I, dated 5 June 1639, appoints "our beloved Robert Nicholas, of the borough of Devizes, Esq., Recorder of the said borough for the term of his life, together with such pensions, veils, and fees as the said Robert had, and was wont to have, whilst he was Common Clerk in

<sup>1</sup> But on referring to the Register of the Inner Temple the only name of Nicholas to be found there is Robert "de All Canynges," admitted 25 July 1614, and no mention of him as a Bencher.

<sup>2</sup> By will, dated 18 October 1834, he bequeathed to the poor of St. James', Southbroom, £100 and £5; to St. Mary's £150 and £5; to St. John's £50 and £2 10s. To the poor of Calne he also bequeathed £50. The Churchwardens' accounts of St. Mary's, Devizes, record a payment of 2s. to the ringers for a peal at his funeral.

the said Borough. At his death, or surrender, the Mayor and Burgesses to elect another."

On the 23rd of October in the following year (1640) he is still described as "of Devizes," and was elected to the Long Parliament, in which he served as one of the Members for the Borough [1640-1654]. The Corporation Book in 1641 records a payment made to him "as a gratuity for his pains and expenses in Parliament." On the 13th October in this year he witnesses the will of William Tipper, a name well-known as a benefactor to the poor of Seend. He is next found engaged as one of the prosecuting counsel at the trial of Archbishop Laud, on which occasion he seems to have shown much bitterness, and is said to have treated the Archbishop "with unseemly virulence and insult," so much so, that the lords "checked the member in his harrangue." "Truly, my lords," said the Archbishop, "I could easily return all his bitterness upon himself, would it befit my person, my present conviction, or my calling."

In 1640 he was a Commissioner for "raising money for the defence of the realm, and payments of debts undertaken by the Parliament"; and in 1643, one of the "managers of lands impeachment." In October 1648 the Commons made him a Serjeant-at-Law, and appointed him one of the Assistant Judges at the forthcoming trial of the King, which from some cause or another, he appears to have abstained from attending; but after Charles' execution on the 30th January 1648-9, he accepted office in June following as one of the Justices of the Upper Bench, when he formally resigned the Recordership and the other offices which he held within the Borough of Devizes, as appears from the following document:—

"THIS INDENTURE, made the thirteenth day of June in the yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred fforty Nyne *Betweene* Robert Nicholas, one of the Justices of the Court called the Upper Bench, of the one parte, And the Maior and Burgesses of the Borough of Devizes, in the County of Wilts, of the other parte. *Witnesseth* That the said Robert Nicholas *Hath* resigned and surrendered And by these p'sents

doth freely and absolutely Resigne and Surrender vnto the said Maior and Burgesses and their successors for ever All and every his, the said Robert Nicholas, his Offices and places of Justice of Peace, Recorder, and Burgesse of and w'thin the said Borough, the Lib'ties, lymitts, and p'incts thereof. And the said Maior and Burgesses doe by these p'sents, w<sup>th</sup> one assent and consent, Agree vnto and accept of the sayd Surrender and Resignation. In witnese whereof to one parte of these p'sents the said Robert Nicholas hath sett his hand and Seale. And to the other parte thereof the afores'd Maior and Burgesses have sett their Com'on Seale the daie and yeare above written.

Sealed and deliuv'd in the p'sence of

JOHN TAYLER. JERE : FLOWER. JOHN ROSE.

In thus bidding farewell to his official connexion with the Borough of Devizes, the Judge, on the 29th August 1650, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. John, the sum of £10, to be distributed annually to the poor; and £20 to that of St. Mary, for the same use. On 10th December 1652 it appears that he gave a further sum of £10 to the latter parish, in which he must have previously resided.<sup>1</sup>

In April 1650 Judge Nicholas, and Chief Justice Rolle, were much commended by the House for settling the people's minds to the new form of government, by their charges to the juries on the Western circuit; and it was on Monday the 12th March 1655, whilst these same judges were on circuit at Salisbury, that the Penruddocke rising took place in that city, and they were, together with Mr. Sheriff Dove, hastily summoned from their beds by the Royalist party, the sheriff being ordered forthwith to proclaim Charles II, and on his refusal a command was promptly issued for the execution of both sheriff and judges on the public gallows. But the attempt failing, the Royalists, in the afternoon of the same day, rode away westward,<sup>2</sup> and were themselves captured in Devonshire on the Wednesday following.

<sup>1</sup> But of these sums, according to the report of the Charity Commissioners (1840), the Devizes Corporation admit the receipt of only half, viz., £10 to each parish.

<sup>2</sup> A letter from Cromwell to Major-general Disbrowe, then at Devizes, directing him to pursue the Cavaliers (under Penruddocke) who had risen at Salisbury, 12 March 1655, is given in *Thurloe*.

When Oliver Cromwell assumed the Protectorate, Judge Nicholas was removed into the Exchequer,<sup>1</sup> and sworn a Baron in Hilary Term 1653-4; which office he still held on the succession of Richard Cromwell as Protector, September 1658, when he was re-sworn.

In 1659, as "Robert Nicholas, Serjeant-at-Law", he was appointed one of the Commissioners for Oyer and Terminer for the City of London, and County of Middlesex—together with Ireton, Fleetwood, Philip, Earl of Pembroke, Bradshaw, Oliver St. John, and others—representing the most extreme supporters of the Commonwealth. The commission, dated 18th May, was ordered by the restored Rump Parliament some eleven days after their return to Westminster. By this parliament Judge Nicholas was restored to the Upper Bench 17 January 1659-60.

With the Restoration the public career of the Judge comes naturally to a close. It was proposed to except him from indemnity, but a warrant for his pardon was issued, and in 1662 we again find him described as "Robert Nicholas of the Borough of Devizes, Esq." Soon afterwards he became a resident in the village of Seend, where on Monday, 20th April 1663, as a parishioner he attended the Easter Vestry—the following entry in the Churchwardens' Book being at once recognized as his handwriting:—

"20th Ap: Easter munday 1663, Mr. John Somner, and Mr. Richard Garrard were chosen Surveyors of ye Highwayes according to ye statnt.

March the 25th 1663. It is agreed uppon Between Thomas Sym's, Curate att Seend in the Parrish of Melksham, and the Inhabitants of Seend afores'd whose names are subscribed, That the s'd Inhabitants will give yearly unto the s'd Thomas Sym's the severall sum'es of mon'y uppon theyr names appeareing, to be paid quarterly by [such?] of the s'd persons whose names are subscribed unto the s'd Thomas Sym's: by equall porc'ons, the first payment to begin [*blank*] And so to continue during the time that he shall continue to officiate at Seend by preaching twice every lords day, or some other Minister in his steed

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<sup>1</sup> Judge Nicholas was again put into office (under Richard Cromwell) in the room of Judge Hall, who refused to act. Noble's *House of Cromwell*, 3rd Edit. 1787, p. 446.

except hee be p'vented by sickness or some other extraordinary occac'on And likewise to p'form all other Church services from time to time as occac'on shall offer if the said Respective Inhabitants shall Respectively soe long dwell within the precinct of the Chappelry of Seend. £10 00 00"

The minutes of the next Easter vestry (11th April 1664) are also in his handwriting, and signed by himself and the curate, Thomas Sym'es. On the 20th Nov. in this year he was accused by one Thomas Clarke, who applied for a warrant against him, to answer certain articles, he [Clarke] having been in company, and there heard in discourse that the late Judge "in a bragging and boasting way did glory that he was the man that drew up the charge against his late Majesty; and being reproved thereof, said if it were to do again he would do the same, &c."; this was confirmed on oath by John Stokes, of Seend, before a Master in Chancery, on the 23rd December following. See *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 478-9.

On the 10th April 1665, Robert Nicholas, then in his seventieth year, again signs the Seend Churchwardens' Book, at the Easter vestry; and on the 6th May 1667 makes his will, as of "Seende Rowe, within the parish of Milkesham",<sup>1</sup> desiring burial "in the sepulchre of his ancestors within the Chapel of St. James, in the parish of Bishop's Cannings"—thus confirming his direct descent from the elder line of Nicholas, at Roundway—whose place of interment this was—and finally extinguishing the claim persistently made on behalf of the village of Allcannings, as the place of his birth.

The register of St. James, Southbroom, duly records his burial on the 28th December 1667, and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 2nd February 1668

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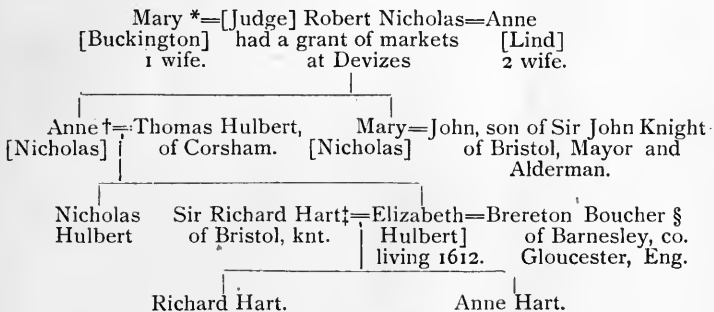
<sup>10</sup> By will he gave to the poor of Seend, and of the Chapelry of St. James, Southbroom, 40 shillings each; but the Seend Churchwardens' Book records the payment from one overseer to another, in the years 1672 and 1673, of the sum of £20 "that was gave by Robert Nicholas, Esquire, for ye use of ye poore"; and in 1681 the names of sixteen persons are given who received 1s. 6d. each, amounting to 24s.—the interest of £20 "given by Mr. Nicholas to be disposed on Easter Mundaye."



[20 *Coke*] by Robert John, and Griffin Nicholas, of Roundway, his nephews (sons of his deceased brother Thomas), whom he appoints his executors.

According to a pedigree in the possession of the family, the Judge was twice married—first to Mary, daughter and coheir of Wortley Buckingham; and secondly to Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Lind, Knt., and had issue two sons, Humphrey and John, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary; but his will mentions only his present wife, and two daughters—Mary Nicholas, and Anne Hulbert of Cosham. The others may have predeceased him.<sup>1</sup>

The following fragment of pedigree, compiled from some papers relating to the markets of Devizes, which the Judge appears to have held on lease at the time of his death, will throw some light on his descendants fifteen years later:—



\* Query buried at St. James', Southbroom, as "*Margaret*, wife of Robert Nicholas," 17 December 1637.

† Anne, daughter of Robert Nicholas, baptized at St. James', 26 Feb. 1647.

‡ Sir Richard Hart, of Hanham, purchased Sheldon, near Chippenham, of Sir Richard Kent, who had, in 1684, obtained it by purchase from Hungerford.

§ Sold Roundway to a later Robert Nicholas, great nephew of the Judge, in 1705, for £2,300.

<sup>1</sup> The *Dictionary of National Biography* again incorrectly gives him a son Oliver, afterwards knighted; and a daughter Catherine, married to Sir Thomas Brodrick, of Wandsworth, ancestor of Lord Midleton and the present Editor of *Wilts N. & Q.* But these belonged to a younger branch of the family, and were children of another Robert Nicholas, of Manningford Bruce, by Jane, daughter of Nicholas St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, and were contemporary with the Judge—the marriage of Sir Thomas Brodrick having taken place at St. Mary le Strand, London, on the 17th August 1622, when the Judge was scarcely 27 years old.

The Rev. Mark Noble, in his *History of the House of Cromwell*, remarks, "it is confessed by all that Oliver filled the benches with learned, able, and upright judges." Anthony Wood, having probably in his mind the earlier days of Robert Nicholas, and his uncourteous demeanour when engaged in the prosecution of Archbishop Laud, describes him as having "in his pleadings some sense, but was extream, virulent, and had foul language at command." Aubrey, in the well-known preface to his *Collections for North Wilts*, written in 1670—more than two years after the Judge's death, says he was "the greatest Antiquary as to evidences that this county hath had in the memory of man, and had taken notes in his *Adversaria* of all the auncient deedes that came to his hands." It need only be added that this collection, if still forthcoming, would be of the greatest value to the Wiltshire historian. "T'is pitie," Aubrey quaintly remarks, "that those papers shoulde fall into the mercilesse hands of woemen, and be put under pies", and it is to be hoped that such has not been the untimely fate of the memorandum book, or *Adversaria*, containing the Judge's notes, many of which, no doubt, had reference to Devizes, and its immediate neighbourhood.

EDWARD KITE.

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## QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 514.)

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### III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

R. (continued.)

1680-11-4.—Mary RAWLENCE, dau. of Henry Rawlence, Junr., of Corsham.

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<sup>12</sup> In the margin of his MS. Aubrey makes a mem. to ask Capt. [Robert] Chaloner, and Mr. Hulbert, of Cosham, his son-in-law, for 'em. The former, son of John Chaloner, of Lloran, co. Denbigh, had a lease of Roundway in 1659, his sister Joan having married Robert Nicholas, the Judge's nephew, and one of his executors.

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- 1682-11-9.—Joseph READ, son of Humphrey and Dennise Read, of Calne Meeting.
- 1689-11-25.—Jane RYLY, dau. of Daniel and Dorothy Ryly, of Avon, Christian Malford ph.
- 1691/2-1-6.—John RYLY, son of Daniel and Dorothy Ryly, of Avon, Christian Malford ph.
- 1693-11-\*.—Daniel RYLY, son of Daniel and Dorothy Ryly, of Avon, Christian Malford ph.
- 1695-6-15.—At Melksham, Samuel RUTTY, son of John and Hester Ruddy, of Melksham, cheesemonger.
- 1696-11-29.—James RUTTY, son of John and Hester Ruddy, of Melksham, maltster.
- 1698-10-14.—John RUTTY,<sup>1</sup> son of John and Esther Ruddy, of Melksham.
- 1650-7-9.—John SHEARMUR, son of Giles Shearmur, of Stoke.
- 1650-10-17.—Thomas SEAGER, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Seager, of Foxham.
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<sup>1</sup> John Ruddy, after study abroad, became a doctor of medicine, and removed in 1724 to Dublin. According to the good order of the Society he received a certificate of removal from his friends, of which the following, taken from the records at Melksham, is a copy:—

“ The Transactions of our Monthly Meeting held at Paul Newman’s Junr., at Melksham ye 10th of ye 5th month, 1724.

“ Jno. Ruddy, Junr., Doctor of Physick, having an Intention to settle himself among Friends in Dublin, desired a Certificate from this Meeting, wh. wee accordingly gave as follows:—

“ From ye Men’s Monthly Meeting held at Melksham, in ye County of Wilts, In ye Kingdom of great Brittain, the 10th of ye 5th Month, 1724.

“ To ye Men’s Monthly Meeting in the City of Dublin, in ye Kingdom of Ireland.

“ Dear Friends,

“ Our well-beloved ingenuous friend John Ruddy, Doctor of Physick, having desired a Certificate to you from our said Monthly meeting on account of his designing to Settle among you if business shall encourage him, and you approve thereof; Wee do therefore accordingly certify you yt as wee esteem him a man well learned in ye Languages, and very understanding in physick, so his behaviour and conversation hath been sober and orderly among us, and we know not but he is clear from all women respecting Marriage.

“ Wherefore commending him to your regard and favour, hoping if he settles with you he may be blessed wth. the success and service

- 1652-10-27.—William SEAGER, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Seager, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1652/3-12-11.—Mary SHERMORE, dau. of Giles Shermore, of Stoke.
- 1655-2-12.—Stephen SEAGER, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Seager, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1655-5-18.—Ann[e] SHERMORE, dau. of Giles Shermore, of Stoke.
- 1657-2-1.—Isaac SMART, son of Roger Smart, of Grittleton.
- 1657-8-25.—Benjamin and Margery SHELL, twin son and dau. of Benjamin Shell, of Rowde.
- 1658-11-11.—Walter SEAGER, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Seager, of Charlcott Meeting.
- 1658-11-14.—Daniell SMART, son of Roger Smart, of Grittleton.
- 1660-3-23.—Daniell SMITH, son of Daniell Smith, of Marlborough.
- 1660-7-28.—John SEAGER, son of Thomas Seager, of Compton.
- 1660-8-2.—John SEAGER, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Seager.
- 1660-9-14.—Joane SHELL, dau. of Benjamin Shell, of Rowde.
- 1660-10-8.—William SMITH, son of Wm. Smith.
- 1660-12-20.—Mary SUMPSON, dau. of John and Mary Sumpson, of Slaughterford.
- 1661-11-4.—John SMITH, son of Daniell Smith, of Marlborough.
- 1662-12-5.—Abigail SMITH, dau. of Daniell Smith, of Marlbro.

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among you and your neighbours as his capacity, indefatigable diligence and long studys seems to promise, wee conclude wth ye salutation of our dear Love.

“Your friends and brethren in ye blessed Truth. Signed by order and in behalf of our said Meeting by

“Thos. Beaven, Senior; Jno. Clark; Jos. Hull; James Matrevors; James Band; Paul Newman, Junr.; Edwd. Gye; Thos. Beavan, Junr.”

Dr. Ruddy rose to some eminence in his profession, and wrote various valuable medical works, the longest being *Materia Medica, Antiqua et Nova*, printed at Rotterdam in 1775. The subject of religion also occupied his pen, his *Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies* being full of self-reflections of a somewhat morbid character. He brought down the *History of the Quakers in Ireland*, previously compiled to the close of the eighteenth century, to the year 1751, and was deeply interested in the Religious Society to which he belonged. His death took place in 1775.

- 1663-3-9.—Sarah STOVEY, dau. of Wm. Stovey.  
 1663-3-15.—Andrew SHEPPARD, son of Andrew Sheppard, of Charlcott.  
 1663-4-24.—Katherine SMITH, dau. of William Smith, of Kinton.  
 1663-5-29.—Sarah SHELL, dau. of Benjamin Shell, of Rowde.  
 1664-9-5.—Mary SMITH, d. of William Smith.  
 1664/5-1-17.—Malia SHEPPARD, dau. of Andrew Sheppard, of Charlecott.  
 1664-11-22.—Elizabeth SMITH, dau. of William Smith, of Kinton.  
 1665-7-29[30].—Elizabeth SEAGER, dau. of Thomas [and Elizabeth] Seager, of Compton [Charlcott Meeting].  
 1666-3-31.—Jacob SMITH, son of Daniell Smith, of Marlbro.  
 1666-6-6.—Joseph SMITH, son of Wm. Smith.  
 1666-9-5.—Ann SPICER, dau. of Giles Spicer.  
 1666-12-7.—William SMITH, son of Wm. Smith, of Kinton.  
 1667-2-12.—Elizabeth SEAGER, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Seager, of Compton.  
 1668/9-12-3.—John SMITH, son of Michael Smith, of Charleton.  
 1669-11-12.—Jane SMITH, dau. of William Smith, of Bromham.

*Tottenham, Middx.*

NORMAN PENNEY.

*(To be continued.)*

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## AMESBURY MONASTERY.

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IN concluding his interesting series of articles on Amesbury Monastery (vol. iii, p. 447), Mr. Kite describes his gleanings as "collected partly from *under ground*"—referring to the extract from Canon Jackson's letter, with which he opened the series in 1899 (vol. iii, p. 114).

Canon Jackson seems to have been contemplating a more remote antiquity—the days of the Saxon Abbey or earlier still—but the ground in which Mr. Kite may be said to have delved

—the site of the mediæval Priory—offers a more promising field for investigation, and there is very little doubt that further excavations would yield interesting results, and probably extend our knowledge of the arrangements of the Priory, which much needs extension, as—with all due respect to those persons who consider that they have settled the question—we, at present, know very little about it. That, however, is no reason against making the most that we can of the comparatively meagre materials at present at our command.

Mr. Kite tells us (p. 298) that “he has always believed a *double use of the same building, both by nuns and parishioners*, to have been the case at Amesbury”—in other words, that he has always held the view which he is now maintaining; and, as his knowledge of Amesbury Church goes back to 1852 at least, if not to an earlier period, I can quite understand the tenacity with which he clings to his opinion, and his disinclination to admit that there can possibly be a doubt in the matter.

He also says that “the identity of the present Parish Church of Amesbury with that of the dissolved Monastery had” (previously to the publication of the Longleat papers) “been a matter of general acceptance.” I do not, however, believe that it was a matter of such general acceptance as Mr. Kite supposes.

The Longleat papers first saw the light in 1867. *Brown's Handbook to Salisbury and Neighbourhood*, by J. B. Moore, which contains a good deal of information, was published in 1857, and the author appears never to have heard of the theory that the present church of Amesbury was the conventual church. That theory came upon me, with all the force of a surprise, in 1876. I had previously either not read Canon Jackson's paper at all, or I had not read it with much attention. I found, however, to my surprise, that Canon Jackson took the very view which had astonished me in Mr. Kemm's paper, but it did not appear to me that his arguments warranted his conclusion. I do not, to this day, feel convinced that he had

thought the matter out for himself, and had not rather adopted the views of other persons. What he says appears to me quite consistent with the latter supposition.

This enquiry turned my attention to the peculiarity of the Order of Fontevraud, which Canon Jackson does not appear to have noticed at all, and that, at once, suggested a *possible* explanation of apparent difficulties. I do not think that we know much of the arrangements of a monastery of the Order of Fontevraud, but we know, at any rate, that it was a mixed monastery of men and women. That implies particular arrangements, and more extensive buildings than would be required in the case of a simple monastery of either monks or nuns.

A most interesting paper on "The Gilbertine Priory of Watton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.," recently published in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. lviii, p. 1), suggests the sort of thing which may have existed at Amesbury, and I shall find it useful for the purpose of illustration, whilst bearing in mind that Watton was a mixed or double monastery of a different Order.

At Watton there were two distinct sets of conventual buildings, close together, and, at one point, they may have been in actual contact—a large cruciform church, mainly for the use of the nuns, with their cloister and usual buildings to the north, and, to the east of these, the canons' cloister and buildings, with their chapel, smaller than the nuns' church, but still of considerable size and in the usual position of a monastic church. Besides these, there is the parish church, apparently within the precinct, much smaller than the nuns' church, and at a short distance to the south-west of it.

That, I think, disposes of any *primâ facie* difficulty in supposing that there may have been, at Amesbury, two large churches—one the conventual church, and the other the parish church, connected, but rather less directly, with the priory.

At Watton, the infirmaries have not yet come to light.

I have said, above, that Canon Jackson does not appear to have noticed, at all, the peculiarity of the Order of Fontevraud. Apparently he did not know that Amesbury Priory was ever a mixed monastery. This appears from his paper (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. x, p. 61). I think, I stated the case fairly in my paper, read at Amesbury (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi, p. 26), as follows:—"Canon Jackson notes that it appears, from a letter in the *New Monasticon*, that there were some 'brethren,' attached to the Monastery, who, as well as the sisterhood, were placed under the control of the Prioress. He appears to miss the significance of this, as he says they were 'probably a staff of chaplains.'"

Mr. Kite knows the mixed character of the monastery very well, but he appears to desire, as far as possible, to explain it away. He says (p. 303, note 1)—"Although the Order of Font Evrault included religious *of both sexes*, we find *brethren* at Amesbury mentioned only in 1294, and a *prior* a few years later; but this may merely refer to the priests maintained in the Monastery—the principal one of whom may have been known as Prior."

How is this consistent with the letter of Margaret, Abbess of Fontevraud, to King Edward I (1294), in which she begs the King to order the nuns and the brethren at Amesbury to receive Johanne de Gennes, as Prioress, and to render her the same obedience as to the Abbess herself, or with the letter of the Princess Mary to King Edward II, and the anxiety she shows, not only that the Abbess of Fontevraud should grant them her whom they had requested, and not send them a Prioress "from beyond the sea there," nor "any prioress out of the Convent," but also that she should not send them "a prior by her counsel out there," nor any prior other than the one they then had?

True it is that only two documents, mentioning the prior and the brethren, have escaped the wreck of time, and most fortunate also, for, if they had not been forthcoming, we might



have had it contended that there never was a mixed monastery at Amesbury at all.

The portions of Mr. Kite's notes which have most interest for me, are his critical examination of the present Church, and his account of the remains found on the site of the Abbey House. It will be convenient to consider the Church first.

It is a curious thing that Canon Jackson, when he wrote his paper, seems to have entirely overlooked the difficulty of the length of the nave. When I last spoke to him on the subject, he was aware of the difficulty.

Mr. Kite seeks to get out of the difficulty in a very remarkable way (p. 301). He suggests that, when the King's plumbers speak of a roof, "estimated at 120 feet by 24 on each side," they "may have taken the entire length of the nave and aisle together, and averaged the width—considering this quite near enough for their purpose."

Why should they have done, in this case, what they did not do in any other? The words of the original survey are—(*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. x, p. 74): "Item, a steep roof over the body of the church, covered with lead, in length 120 foot, and in depth on either side 24 foot."

Mr. Kite says:—"This has been taken *literally to represent a nave 120 feet long*, the existence of which, at any time, the present writer is very much inclined to doubt; and he is equally inclined to doubt if any such meaning was intended."

It *must* be so taken, if there is any meaning in words, viz., to mean one continuous roof. If, however, it were admitted, for the purpose of argument, that the words might have the meaning, as regards the length, that Mr. Kite puts upon them, it would follow, as the nave is wider than the aisle and the width of the lead is uniform, that the aisle would have a span roof of a steeper pitch than the nave roof, which is not likely.

It would be interesting to know why Mr. Kite is "inclined to doubt" the existence, "at any time," of a nave 120 feet long. That is my contention, of course, but why should it also be his? Of course, if he doubts that being the original length

of the nave of what he supposes to have been the conventual church, he also doubts if the words of the survey were intended to have their obvious meaning.

Can Mr. Kite tell us, at all, from his personal observation, what was the character of the west wall which Mr. Butterfield removed? If any part of it was Norman, as I should expect that it would be, it would, of course, follow that the nave was never any longer.

Mr. Kite supposes that the great cloister of the monastery stood against the north wall of the present nave. If that were so, and the nave was never any longer, it would follow that the south wall of the cloister must have projected very considerably beyond the west wall of the nave, which would be a very unusual arrangement.

The fact is that—to suit the theory which Mr. Kite supports—it must be assumed that the nave was originally longer, and has been shortened.

Mr. Kite gives us (p. 304), a sketch of the former west window. This was probably of the same date as the other Perpendicular insertions in the nave. He speaks of the Norman work of the nave as “at least of the early Norman period, which may possibly have been part of the Church given to Font Evrault in 1177, or rebuilt at about that date.” The latter is my suggestion (*Wills. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi, p. 27), viz., that “no part of it appears to be older than the time of Henry the Second”—my theory being that “in 1177, besides building a new church, the nuns must have rebuilt the parish church.” If it were *early* Norman, it must have been older than 1177. Which, therefore, of these two, is Mr. Kite’s real view?

Mr. Kite argues (p. 302) that such a spire, as the measurements of the lead indicate, might have stood on the present tower, and concludes—“The objection, therefore, that the actual dimensions of the present church tower at Amesbury cannot be reconciled with the recorded dimensions of the Monastic Church, apparently vanishes.”

I have not myself urged that objection. What I said (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi, p. 28, note 1), was that I was informed "that Mr. Kemm, in a letter written probably not long before his death, reluctantly gave up his belief that the present was the Priory Church. This was on account of a difficulty that he found in reconciling the dimensions of the church tower with the recorded dimensions of the spire of the Priory Church. The difficulty may possibly not have been insuperable, &c." By which I meant to say that I thought Mr. Kemm was too easily frightened in the matter, and might have stood to his guns.

Mr. Kite says (p. 302, note 2), speaking of the lead on the tower: "Among the many names and dates which appear on this lead (from at least the year 1647 downward) some are inclosed within *an outline representing a tower and spire*, which, repeated from time to time by different individuals, seems to perpetuate a tradition of the tower having once actually possessed such an appendage." This appears to me rather far-fetched. If the vandals in question had any particular spire in their minds, it is more likely to have been an existing spire than one which had disappeared more than a hundred years previously.

Mr. Kite makes a point (p. 302), but, in that and other cases, he cannot abstain from *begging the question*. He says: "The Crown survey, taken immediately after the Dissolution, mentions *four bells in the steeple of the Monastic Church*. In 1552 (some twelve years later) the Commissioners appointed to make a survey and inventory of all church goods remaining at that time, found, apparently in the same tower, *the same four bells* used by the parish. These they again left undisturbed, as being 'requisite for Divine Service.'"

It by no means follows, because there were four bells in the tower of the Conventual Church in 1539, and the same number of bells in the tower of the present Church in 1552, that the bells or the towers were the same.

I have quoted (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi, p. 22), Mr. Kemm's words, from his pamphlet: "The present tower seems not to have been intended to carry bells, but as a lantern to the building." That seems not improbable in itself, and the stair-turret, which formerly existed in the north transept, must, I think, have been added at some date later than the thirteenth century. Such alterations of lanterns were not uncommon in the fifteenth century. Mr. Kite shows this stair-turret on his plan (p. 288), but gives us no clue to its date.

Mr. Kite has omitted altogether, from his plan, the south-west tower pier. At that point, it is evident that, when the south aisle was built, the arch from aisle to transept and the easternmost arch from aisle to nave, being cut through older walls, caused a settlement of the tower, to counteract which those two arches have been partly built up again.

Whilst on the subject of this plan I may say that the blocked doorway, marked "j," at the west end of the aisle, appeared to me to be of the same date as the adjacent south doorway and the aisle itself, which shows that the line of the wall, between the churchyard and the ground to the west of the aisle, is as old as those doorways, or they would not have been required so close together. Mr. Kite's plan shows that the porch followed the line of the wall, but he does not tell us what its date was.

C. H. TALBOT.

(*To be continued.*)

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## A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 462.*)

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### EDWARD VI.

392. Anno 4.—John Berwick *and* William Allen and Mary his wife; manors of Wilcote and Stowell, messuages and lands in Wilcote and Stowell, with advowson of the church of Wilcote. £500.

393. Anno 4.—Christopher Stanshall *and* John Stanshall *and* Anne his wife ; one messuage and fulling mill, with lands in Lye, and in the parish of Westbury under the plain. £80.

394. Anno 4.—Walter Comysshawe *and* Walter Mone, arm., and Thomas Mompesson, gen. ; messuages and lands in the parish of St. Edmunds, in the city of New Sarum. £30.

395. Anno 4.—James Yate and Johanna his wife, and Edward Flower, son and heir of the said Johanne, *and* John Flower ; messuages and lands in Worton, in the parish of Potterne.

396. Anno 4.—Henry Uvedall, arm., *and* Margaret Stapull, *alias* Stapulls, widow ; manor of North Tudworth, messuages and lands in North Tudworth. £160.

397. Anno 4.—John Saynysbury *and* William Gray and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William Freere, decd. ; messuages and lands in the borough of Devizes, Newparkfeld, hundred le Devizes, and in the parish of St. John in the borough of Devizes, and in St. Mary, in le Devizes. £30.

398. Anno 4.—John Willughby and Stephen Hulett, *and* Leonard Willughby, arm. ; messuages and lands in Westbury, Skypmers upton (?), Edyngton, and Style Ashton.

399. Anno 4.—Thomas Woodlock *and* Edward Fox and Eleanor his wife, and Thomas Fox and Elizabeth his wife ; messuages and lands in the parish of St. Edward, in the city of New Sarum. £100.

400. Anno 4.—Robert Maye, otherwise called Robert Haystow, and Richard Brygges, arm., and Johanna his wife ; fourth part of the manor of Broughton Gifford, and messuages and lands in Broughton Gifford. £146.

401. Anno 4. Thomas Pyle *and* Owen Dukett and Winifred his wife ; manor of Bubbeton, messuages and lands in Cleve Pepperd, Radborne, Brode Town, Yattisbury and Thornyll. £160.

402. Anno 4.—Richard Bryant *and* William Moggerydge and Johanna his wife, Thomas Stanter and Katherine his wife,

and John Moggeridge ; messuages and lands in the parish of St. Edward, New Sarum. 100 marks.

403. Anno 4.—William Button, arm., and Richard Wyatt and Johanna his wife ; messuages and lands in Marlynsborough. £40.

404. Anno 4.—John Love and Henry Nowell ; messuages and lands in Boxe Dychruge (?) and the parish of Boxe. £40.

405. Anno 4.—William Eston and Johanna his wife and Robert Chauntrell and Alice his wife ; messuage and lands in the city of New Sarum. £20.

406. Anno 4.—Silvester Danvers (?),<sup>1</sup> arm., and William Thykyls and Johanna his wife ; messuages and lands in Markeden. £80.

407. Anno 5.—William Eire, gen., and Roger Gybbes and Agnes his wife, and Edward Willoughby ; messuages and lands in Lyndley in the parish of Tissebury. £40.

408. Anno 5.—Matilda Knight, widow, and Walter Laventon and Christina his wife, and William Grey and Elizabeth his wife ; messuages and lands in Newport "in le devises." £20.

409. Anno 5.—William Horton and Francis Savage, arm., George Watts, John Fulwode, and Daniel Woodward, gen.; messuages and lands in Henton, Lytelton, Styple Asheton, and Christon Malford. £160.

410. Anno 5.—Nicholas Snell and Edward Brown, als. Clement ; messuages and lands in West Hacche and Stapleford. £40.

411. Anno 5.—John Noryngton and William Grey and Elizabeth his wife ; messuage and garden in Newport in le Devizes. £20.

412. Anno 5.—Robert May and William Rosswell and Richard Morgan, gen. ; lands in East Lavington. 160 marks.

413. Anno 5.—John Mompesson and Elizabeth Note, widow ; messuages in New Sarum.

E. A. FRY.

(To be continued.)

<sup>1</sup> This name was partly obliterated in filing the record.

Queries.

**Arms of Stumpe and Baynton.**—On a recent and most interesting visit to the Abbey House, Malmesbury, we examined the Arms on the Porch, and these we found to be, on the dexter side, *three falcon's heads erased*, without any *engrailed chevron*, on the sinister side, *three fusils in bend between two demi-lions*; these *fusils* cannot by any means be mistaken for a *bend lozengy*, as there is some space between each of them. The first is probably STUMPE. What is the second one, which some have attributed to BAYNTON? It is true that Sir James Stumpe married Bridget Baynton, but he married 2ndly, Isabella . . . whose arms these may be; what was her name? According to Canon Jackson's edition of Aubrey, p. 260, Aubrey seems to have only written "STUMPE and," the editor adding in brackets BAYNTON; and in the plates the former is drawn *per chevron engrailed*, and the latter with the *bend fusilly*, with a doubt as to the family. In a note p. 259, the editor speaks of the Arms on the Porch as being "Stumpe *impaling* Baynton," whereas there is a single coat only on either side off the Porch.

That which is now the Cellar appears to me more likely to have been a Crypt than, as Canon Jackson would have it, a Refectory; the intelligent caretaker was of this opinion, and said that many also thought the same, and believed that it was here that Athelstan was buried.

Could not the Wiltshire Archæological Society issue a *fac-simile* copy of Aubrey's *Collections*? or can we look forward to a new edition in the near future?

A. J. S.

## Replies.

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**Baynton Monument** (vol. iii, pp. 242-336).—The early pedigree of Baynton is usually given very loosely, and after having looked through the different versions at the British Museum, I am inclined to discredit most of the pedigree previous to Thomas de Benton, who married the heiress of Falston, in the time of Edward I; although authentic glimpses are to be found much earlier. The late Sir Thomas Phillipps was in possession of original documents fully justifying this conclusion. Neither can I find any connexion between the Gaunts—the founders of St. Mark's, now the Mayor's Chapel, at Bristol—and the Bayntons, as mentioned at p. 336. If such had existed, and any of the latter family had, from this cause, used the Mayor's Chapel as a burying-place, surely it would have been some of their earlier male representatives, and not merely the second wife and relict of one of them, as late as 1667. Sir Edward Baynton, of Bromham, the husband of this lady, died in 1657, leaving several children by a first wife, of whom the eldest son succeeded at Bromham. The second wife, Mary, née *Bowell* (as the name is given by Burke) probably resided in Bristol after her husband's death, through some connexion of her own family with the city. Was either of her sons a merchant or Mayor of Bristol? If so, this would account for her burial here. Or, is her name mis-spelt by Burke? William Canynge, eldest son of the builder of St. Mary Redcliffe, married at an earlier date the heiress of *Vowell*, of Wells, and later, in 1637, we have the name of *Bower*, or *Vower*, of Market Lavington, in a deed relating to the Custom House in Bristol.

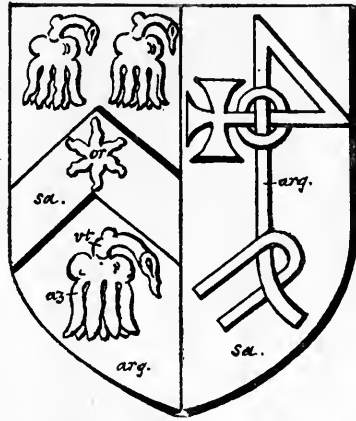
The register of the Mayor's Chapel may perhaps throw some further light on the subject.

SCRIBA.

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**Old Sarum Kettle** (vol. iii, pp. 379-429). The ancient device reproduced on this vessel of modern ware is the merchant's mark used by John Halle himself, and not that of the mediæval trading guild to which he may have belonged. It is to be seen in old stained glass in one of the windows of "The Halle of John Halle," his ancient residence on the Canal at Salisbury—and is here *impaled* with the coat of Halle as entered in the Heralds' College (*see* sketch).



It has been stated that these merchant's marks were used by a class of individuals who, being engaged in mercantile pursuits, were consequently forbidden the use of armorial bearings; but, in this instance we have both arms and merchant's mark *impaled* with each other—an arrangement which is not, I believe, of very common occurrence.

A collection of these marks used by Wiltshire Clothiers of the 15th and successive centuries would be interesting as illustrative of the history of the woollen manufacture so successfully carried on in former days throughout the greater part of the county.

John Halle appears to have flourished as a wool merchant of considerable note in the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV. He was mayor of Salisbury 1451, 1457, 1464 and 1466; and died in 1479. His daughter, Christian, married Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Down Ampney, whose arms, *impaling* Halle, as given above, were seen by Aubrey [1659-70] in the hall windows of Down Ampney House.

E. KITE.

## Notes on Books.

A GREAT HISTORIC PEERAGE: THE EARLDOM OF WILTES.  
By JOHN HENRY METCALFE. London: Chiswick  
Press, 1899.

In this thin quarto of 58 pp., Mr. Metcalfe has given some of the principal episodes in the history of a well-known family—the House of Scrope—ennobled in two branches—Scrope, of Bolton, in Wensleydale, and Scrope of Masham and Upsall; with remarks upon the decision of a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, in 1869, against the claim to the Earldom of Wiltes, made by Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq., of Danby, as heir male of Sir William de Scrope, K.G., thus created in 1397.

The favour of Richard II to the Scropes was amply repaid by the devotion of the entire family to his cause and person. Sir William, created Earl of Wiltes by Charter granted in Parliament bearing date 29 September, in the 21st year of his reign, was the eldest son of his Chancellor, Sir Richard Scrope, Lord Scrope of Bolton, plaintiff in the famous dispute in the Court of Chivalry 1385-90, known as “The suit of the *bend or.*” He had in his early days served in the French wars under John of Gaunt. In 1393, by purchase from William de Montacute, second Earl of Salisbury, he became Sovereign Lord of the Isle of Man, with the style and title of King, and with certain regal prerogatives, and 30th March 1395-6, as one of the allies of the King of England, signed a treaty of 28 years’ peace between Richard II and Charles VI of France. He was also in 1395 Ambassador to the King of France, to negotiate the King’s marriage with the Princess Isabel. In 1394 he had a grant from the Crown of the Castle, Town, and Barton of Marlborough, to hold for life; and, after many other honours and emoluments, he became the King’s principal councillor, chamberlain and treasurer. Finally, he was appointed Guardian of the Realm during the King’s absence in

Ireland, when on the landing of Henry of Bolingbroke and the gathering round his standard of a daily increasing army, as he approached London, the Earl of Wiltes, as the King's representative, finding himself unable to withstand the forces of the rebel, retired to Bristol Castle, where he was taken prisoner and beheaded, without even the mockery of a trial, and his head sent to London to be set up on a spike on one of the gate-towers of London Bridge. His estates were seized, and he was attainted as a traitor by a Parliament which the usurper, Henry IV, had summoned, whilst the King himself was still living.

Of the Charter by which he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Wiltes, "to have to him and his heirs male for ever", a translation is given by Mr. Metcalfe (pp. 6-7). It confirms also to him and his heirs £20 yearly out of the issues of the county of Wilts, payable by the Sheriff, towards the more honourable support of that dignity. He sat in Parliament, as Earl of Wiltes, on several occasions; and dying without issue in his father's lifetime, the Barony of Scrope of Bolton passed in succession to his next brother, Roger, and his heirs; whilst the Earldom of Wiltes remained unclaimed for some twelve generations!

In 1859, Simon Thomas Scrope, of Danby, made a claim in the House of Lords to the "dormant" Earldom, as heir male of the Earl, on the ground that the attainder was invalid, as taking up arms for the reigning King could not possibly be construed into treason. The case lasted ten years. The main questions were whether "to have to him and his heirs male for ever" meant that the title should descend collaterally as well as lineally, or only the latter, and it was decided that the former was the true reading, and that Simon Thomas Scrope had proved to the satisfaction of the House that he was true heir male. The next was the validity of the attainder which it was contended was illegal, as the Earl was not a traitor but a loyal defender of his Sovereign; "but on the other hand it was argued that it became legal by ratification of a subsequent Act of Parliament called by Henry after he had

become King, subsequent to the deposition of Richard, and, although it was shown that the attainder of the Parliaments of Henry IV were reversed by a Parliament of Edward IV, the somewhat illogical conclusion was come to by the Lords of the nineteenth century, that an Act of Parliament of the fourteenth century should be considered valid, simply because it was an Act of Parliament, even although it was reversed by a subsequent Act. Hence the claim was not admitted, but all the best authorities consider that the title is not extinct but still dormant."

This dignity had been unclaimed for 450 years<sup>1</sup> when Mr. Scrope claimed it, the Lords having a few years before decided in favour of the revival of the Earldom of Devon, the circumstances of which are similar to those of the Wilts title; the decision of the Lords in the former case has been stigmatised by those learned in such matters as "preposterous" and "extraordinary." Many authorities are of the opinion that the Earldom of Wilts was utterly annulled.

Mr. Metcalfe seems to think that the revival of the Devon dignity formed a precedent, and accordingly that of Wilts ought to have been conceded as a matter of course, the

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<sup>1</sup> The Earldom of Wilts was not the only connexion of the Scrope family with this county; for the Earl's younger brother, Sir Stephen Scrope, knt., who is immortalised in Shakespeare's *King Richard II*--by marriage with Millicent, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Robert Lord Tiptoft, became in 1385, possessed *jure uxoris* of the Barony and manor of Castle Combe, which has been successively held by their descendants in the male line, through a period of nearly five centuries, until within living memory—a rare instance of the long continued possession of an estate by a single family.

The lady Millicent, widow of Sir Stephen Scrope, after his death in 1408, remarried Sir John Fastolf (generally considered the prototype of Shakespeare's fat knight, *Sir John Falstaff*), who thus for awhile, after the death of his wife, became by *courtesy* the owner of Castle Combe.

The history of this manor and ancient barony, compiled from original MSS. and Chartularies, with memoirs of its successive owners, forms the subject of a thick quarto volume by the late Mr. George Poulett Scrope. Of this work, a most valuable contribution to Wiltshire history (including, as it does, the descent of the various manors held under the barony), a private impression of 150 copies was issued in 1852.

descent having been proved; but we believe we are right in saying, that the Lords can give no decisions, and can create no precedents in such cases; they can but pass Resolutions for the guidance of the Sovereign, who can accept or ignore them just as he pleases.

The ancient Earldom of Wiltes, to which Mr. Metcalfe considers that there is very strong and conclusive evidence that the present head of the Scrope family is entitled, is nearly half a century older than that of Shrewsbury, now reckoned as the "premier" Earldom of England.

Mr. Metcalfe gives a full pedigree of Scrope from the Wiltes Peerage Case 1859-69, with additions and continuation from 1838. It includes eighteen generations from Sir William, great-grandfather of the Earl, living 1303, to the present representative, Simon Conyers Scrope, Esq., grandson of the claimant of 1859, who claims to be *de jure* 21st Earl of Wilts.

There is at p. 33 a portrait of the Earl of Wiltes as King of the Isle of Man, from an oil painting at Danby Hall, as well as his seal (p. 4) bearing the arms of Man with a *label of 3 points*, the fine bookplate of Simon Scrope of Danby 1698, containing 28 quarterings, printed from the original copper plate, forming a frontispiece.

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COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 480.)

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COWLEY—Henry Wellesley, Ambassador at the Court of Austria, and afterwards that of France, brother of the 1st Duke of Wellington; Baron Cowley of Wellesley, in Somerset, 1828; his son Henry Richard Charles, the great French Ambassador; "his Embassy at Paris is the history of the

Second Empire in its relations with this country. He went to Paris shortly after the *coup d'état*, and finally quitted it just three years before the declaration of the war in 1870 between France and Prussia. In those 15 years he was a witness and an actor in some of the most momentous events of modern history"; Viscount Dangan, and Earl Cowley, 1828; *Residence*, Draycott Park.<sup>1</sup>

CRUDWELL—*See* Lucas.

DANBY—Henry Danvers, Baron Danvers of Dauntsey, co. Wilts, 1603, Earl of Danby, co. York, 1625/6, being one of eight noblemen who were created Earls in one day; born at Dauntsey, 1 July 1573, where he is buried 1643/4; for an account of his "noble altar monument" there, see *Aubrey's Collections*, p. 224; K.G., 1633; Founder of the Physic Gardens at an expense of nearly £5,000; all his honours extinct.

DAUNTSEY.—James and Edgar Stuart, sons of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II, by Anne Hyde, were respectively and successively created Barons of Dauntsey, co. Wilts, 1664, and 1667, but both died infants.

DOWNTON.—*See* FEVERSHAM.

DRAYCOTE—Richard de, was summoned to attend the King at Salisbury, 26 Jan. 1296/7; it is doubtful whether a Barony was created by this writ; it being an *assembly* rather than a *parliament* that was held at Salisbury on this day; the question affects the existence of several alleged baronies, and the seniority of several others.<sup>2</sup>

FEVERSHAM—Anthony Duncombe, of Barford; Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton 1747, ext. 1763; Anne his only dau. and heir by his third wife (afterwards Countess of Radnor) married that lady's stepson, 2nd Earl of Radnor, to whom she brought Downton and the other Wiltshire estates.

FOXLEY—*See* HOLLAND.

GORGES—Edward, of Langford; Baron Gorges of Dundalk, 1620, ext. 1712.

<sup>1</sup> This estate was left to Earl Cowley by his cousin the 5th Lord Mornington, whose mother Catherine was heir of LONG of Draycott; "the estates she inherited amounted to £25,000 a year, beside £300,000 personalty."

<sup>2</sup> In *N. & Q.*, 5th ser. v, 103, Mr. James Greenstreet gives 94 coats of arms of the magnates there assembled, which he calls "the First Nobility Roll," being the earliest *dated* roll of arms known to exist; Richard de Draycote bore, *Paly of six argent and gules, a bend ermine.*

- GRANDISON—Oliver St. John, 2nd son of Nicholas St. John, of Lydiard Tregoz, Lord Deputy of Ireland 1616; Viscount Grandison, 1620, with special remainder to the descendants of his niece Barbara, dau. of John St. John, of Lydiard, by her husband Edward Villiers (now held by the Earls of Jersey); Baron Tregoz of Highworth 1626, ext. 1630. He was descended collaterally from the Grandison family. See sub BEAUCHAMP, p. 479.
- GRINSTEAD—John Willoughby Cole, Earl of Enniskillen; Baron Grinstead of Grinstead, 1815; 569 acres in Wilts.
- HACHE—Eustace de Hache, formerly "a menial servant" to Edward I; Baron Hache 1298-9; *Eustachius Dominus de Hacche* is a signature to the famous letter to the Pope 1301; ? in abeyance.
- HERBERT OF LEA—Sidney Herbert, the statesman, 2nd son of the 11th Earl of Pembroke; in 1856 "already talked of as a possible Prime Minister"; Baron, 1861; ob. 1861 at Wilton, where buried.
- HERTFORD—See SOMERSET.
- HEYTESBURY—See HUNGERFORD.
- HEYTESBURY—William a'Court, Ambassador to Portugal and Russia; Baron 1828; *nominated* Viceroy of India in 1835 but never took office; Lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1844; *Residence*, Heytesbury House.
- HOLLAND OF FOXLEY—Henry Fox, 2d surviving son of Rt. Hon. Sir Stephen Fox, of Farley (whose eldest son was created 1756 Earl of Ilchester, ancestor of the present Earl); twice Leader of the House of Commons; Baron 1763, within a year of the creation of his wife as Baroness Holland, co. Lincoln, taken from Holland House in *Kensington*, which was only rented until 1767; both he and his wife were buried at Farley in 1774; father of Charles James Fox, the celebrated Statesman. He constructed at Kingsgate a fantastic habitation, purporting "to represent Tully's Formian Villa." It was to this Villa that Gray refers as under:—
- Old, and abandoned by each venal friend,  
Here Holland formed the pious resolution,  
To smuggle a few years, and strive to mend  
A broken character and constitution.
- "This fine estate and magnificent house, with a colonnade, such as Ictinus might have raised by order of Pericles", was sold by his celebrated son to pay his gambling debts.
- HUNGERFORD—Walter, of Farleigh, co. Somerset; Speaker of the House of Commons 1414, K.G. 1421; Baron 1425; buried in Salisbury Cathedral 1449; his grandson Robert, Baron de

Moleyns 1444; taken prisoner at Chatillon 1453, not released until after seven years, and then with a large ransom; he fought for Henry VI, and after the defeat at Hexham, his two Baronies were forfeited; beheaded at Newcastle 1464, and buried in Salisbury Cathedral; his grand dau., Mary (dau. and heir of Thomas Hungerford, himself put to death as a traitor 1468/9), *suo jure*, Baroness Botreaux; by the reversal of the attainder she in 1485 succeeded to Hungerford and Moleyns; her son George Hastings, created Earl of Huntingdon 1529; the above three Baronies were called out of abeyance 1871, in favour of Mary *suo jure* Countess of Loudon, wife of Lord Donington; and he in 1891 purchased Farleigh Castle, &c., from Sir Victor Houlton for £40,000.

**HUNGERFORD DE HEYTESBURY**—Walter, of Farleigh, and Heytesbury, grandson of Walter (2nd son of Robert, the 3rd Lord Hungerford); summoned by writ as Hungerford of Heytesbury 1536 (bnt never afterwards); for his betrayal of the cause of Richard III he received of Henry VII much of his father's forfeited estates; Baron 1536; beheaded on Tower Hill 1541, when his honours and lands were forfeited; his son Walter in 1543 recovered the lands, but not the honours; Banks very aptly suggests that his crime seems to have been "rather preferred to get possession of his great estate than for the seriousness of their offence."

**HYDE OF HINDON**—See CLARENDON.

**KERRY**—See LANSDOWNE.

**LANSDOWNE**—William, son and heir of John Petty, by Mary, dau. of William FitzMaurice, of Gallane, co. Kerry; Prime Minister and K.G. 1782; Marquess, Viscount Calne and Calstone, and Earl Wycombe 1784; Earl of Shelburne 1753; Viscount FitzMaurice and Baron Dunkeron, 1751; Baron Wycombe, 1760. His grandson Henry, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1806; Home Secretary 1827; K.G. 1836; by the death of his cousin he became Earl of Kerry (1722), Viscount ClanMaurice (1722), and Baron Kerry and Lixnaw (1223 ?); the possession of this latter title in 1489 was ranked among the nine Irish Baronies summoned to Greenwich in that year by Henry VII; in 1615 the Lord Commissioners admitted that "the FitzMaurices, Lords of Kerry and Lixnaw proved their possession of that dignity to be as ancient as the Conquest" (*i.e.*, the Conquest of Ireland in 1172); he died at Bowood in 1863, aged 82; Residence, Bowood; in 1883 the Marquess was one of the 28 noblemen owning 100,000 acres or more in the United Kingdom, 11,000 of which were in Wilts.

(To be continued.)



# INDEX TO VOL. III.

## INDEX OF PERSONS.

[*The Quaker Births and Marriages are not here included, that paper being in itself an index of names.*]

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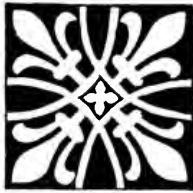
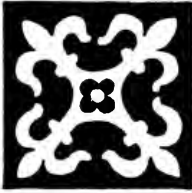


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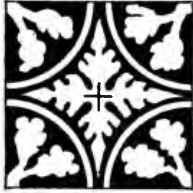
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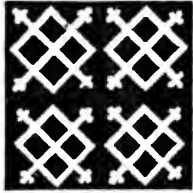
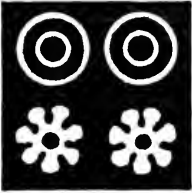
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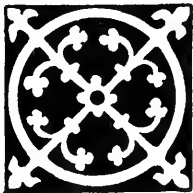
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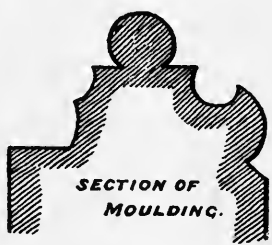
PLATE III.



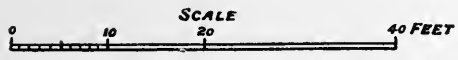
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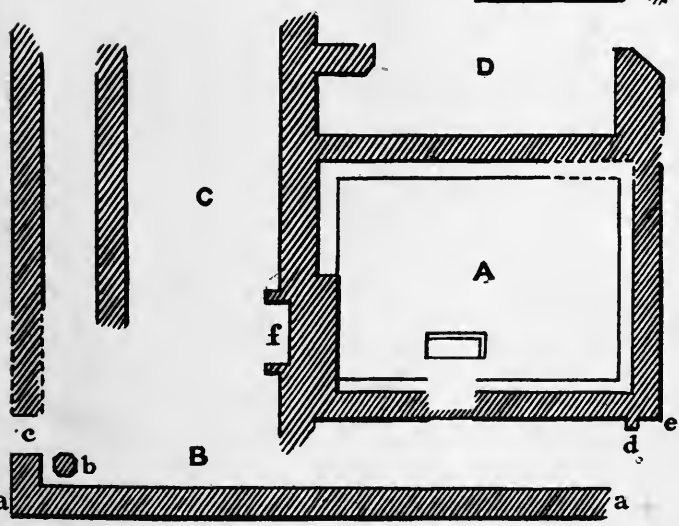




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AMESBURY MONASTERY.—PLAN OF FOUNDATIONS UNCOVERED IN 1860.





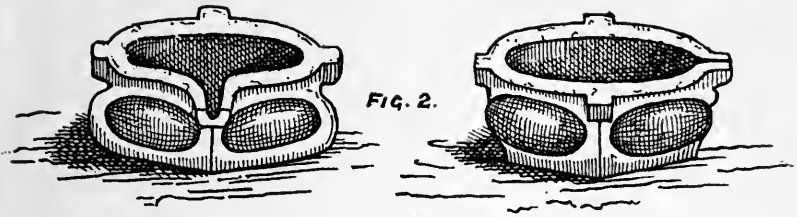


FIG. 2.

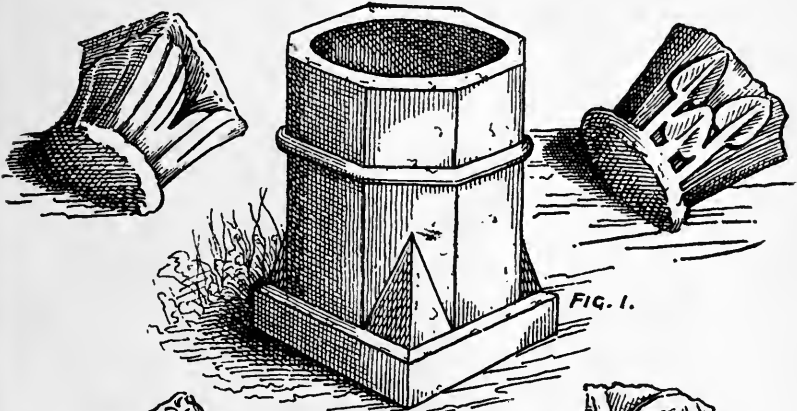


FIG. 1.

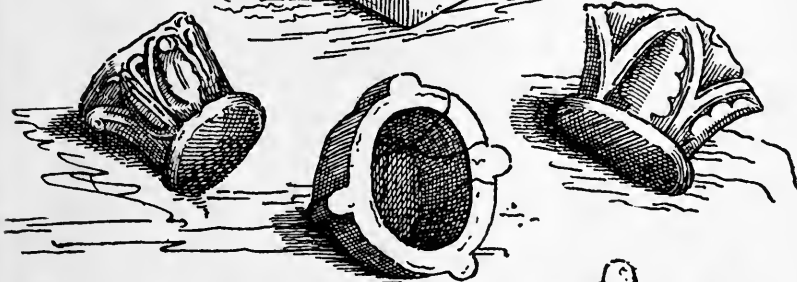


FIG. 3.

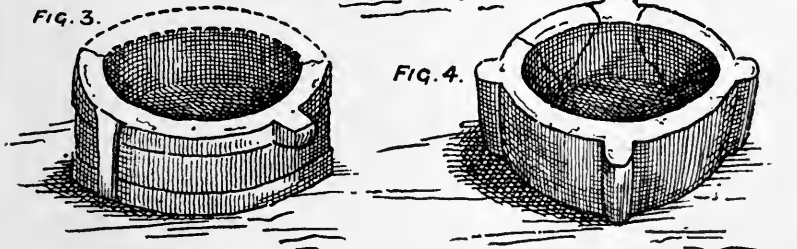
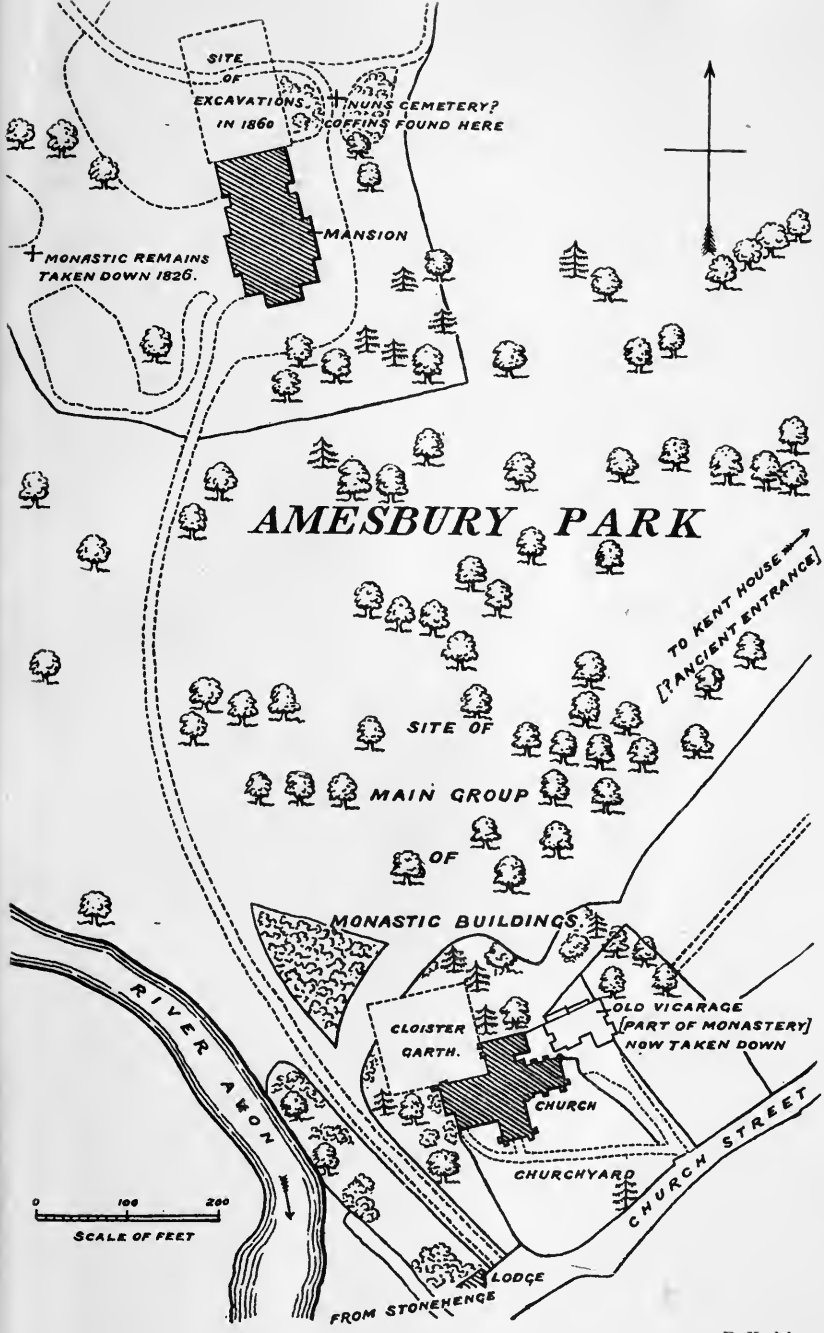


FIG. 4.

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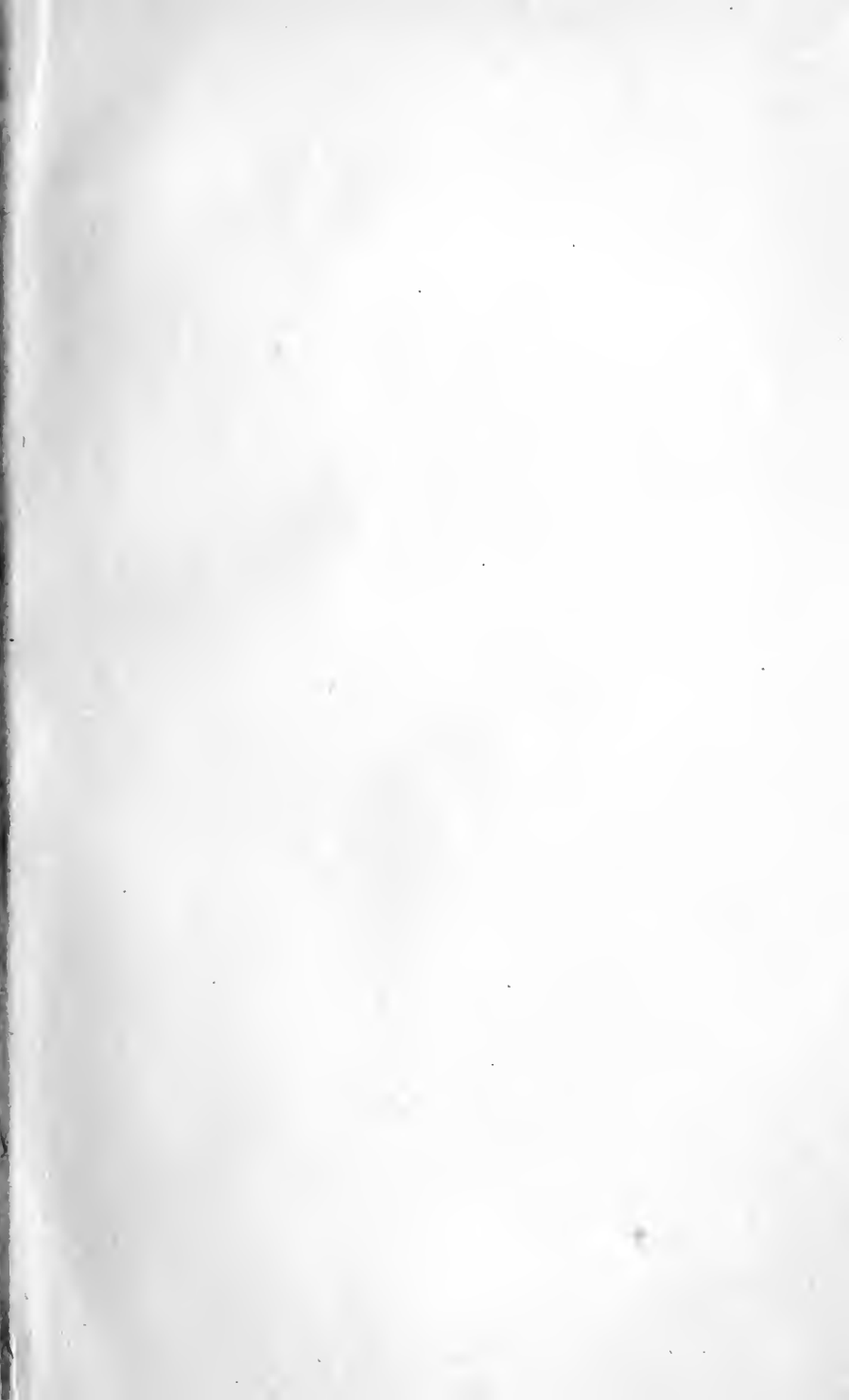


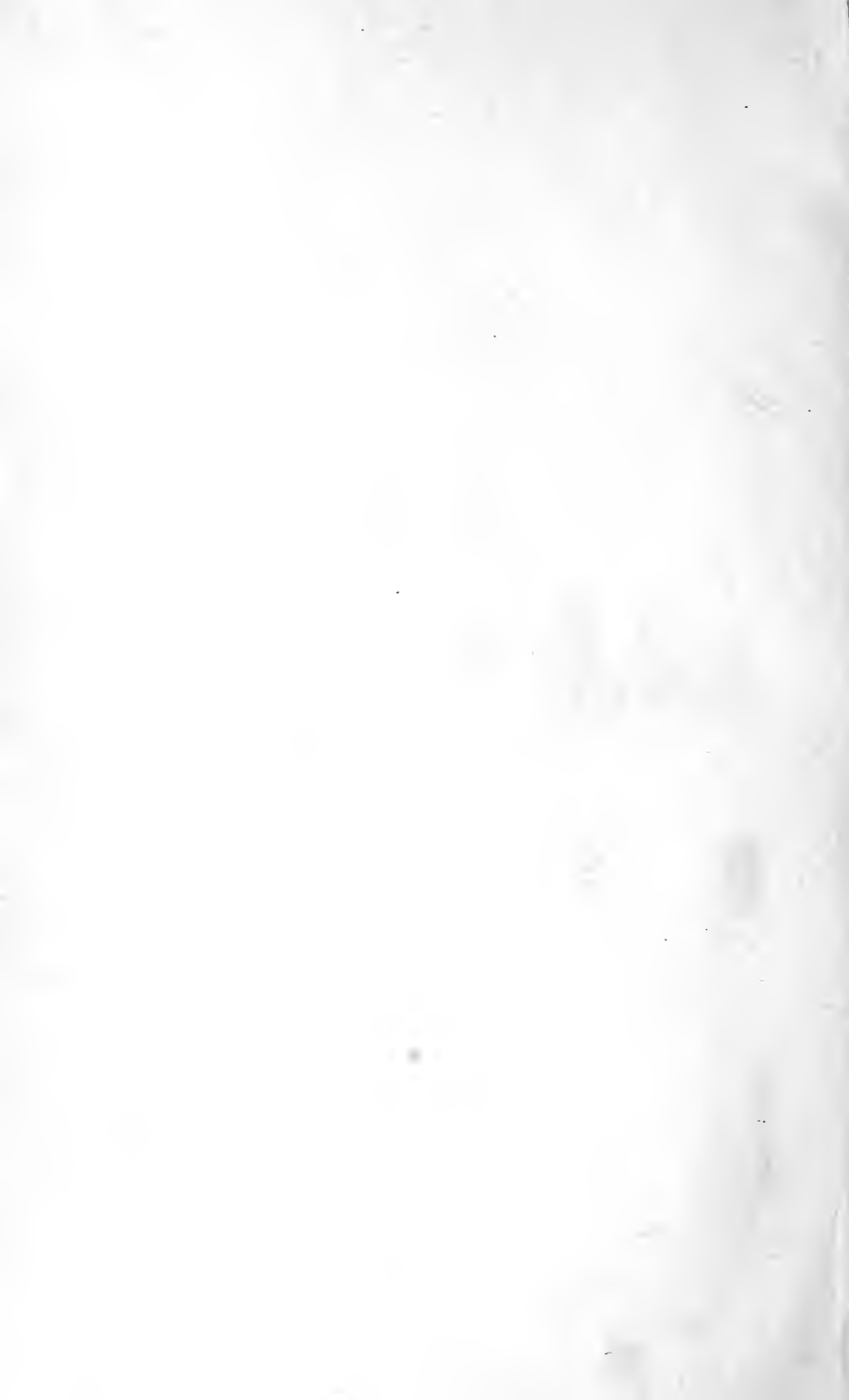


AMESBURY MONASTERY—GENERAL PLAN OF SITE.

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